ML ASSIGNMENT 3

YXD200003

PART 1: NAIVE BAYES ALGORITHM

STOP WORDS are the commonly used words in any language. When these words are removed from sentences, we are left with unique words which make the process of spam classification easier. Using an ideal stopwords filter, the accuracy of our classifier should either be at the same level or should increase by a substantial percentage. Accuracies may vary by using different stopword removal methods.

With Naïve Bayes Algorithm there is a slight increase in accuracy after removing the stop words.

RESULT:

Accuracy of Naive Bayes before removing stop words: 0.9476987447698745 Accuracy of Naive Bayes after removing stop words: 0.9518828451882845

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(base) C:\Users\dell\Desktop\UTD\SEM_1\Machine Learning\assignment\Assignment III>
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PART 2: LOGISTIC REGRESSION ALGORITHM

Learning Rate = 0.001

Lamda values = [0.2,0.1,0.05,0.01]

Iterations = 500, 1000

Lamda	Iterations	Accuracy with Stop	Accuracy without Stop
		Words	Words
0.2	500	93.09623430962343	94.05146443514644
0.1	500	93.09623430962343	94.05146443514644
0.05	500	93.09623430962343	94.05146443514644
0.01	500	93.09623430962343	94.05146443514644
0.2	1000	93.46861924686192	94.14225941422595
0.1	1000	93.46861924686192	94.14225941422595
0.05	1000	93.46861924686192	94.14225941422595
0.01	1000	93.46861924686192	94.14225941422595

For this case, after removing stopwords there is a slight increase in accuracy when Logistic Regression Algorithm is used. For various lamda values accuracy was constant at 500 iterations and 1000 iterations. As iterations increases there is a slight increase in accuracy when stop words are removed

