Table 1.1 lists the words and characters showing the largest average difference between spam and email.

Our learning method has to decide which features to use and how; for example, we might use a rule like

\[
\text{if } (\%\text{george} < 0.6) \& (\%\text{you} > 1.5) \text{ then spam} \\
\text{else email.}
\]

Another form of rule would be:

\[
\text{if } (0.2 \cdot \%\text{you} - 0.3 \cdot \%\text{george}) > 0 \text{ then spam} \\
\text{else email.}
\]

We were reading the Web-based magazine Salon one day and saw an article reporting on a study of the effectiveness of prayer on the health outcomes of 990 patients at a critical-care unit. The article continues:

But does it do any good? Everybody’s got an opinion but nobody knows for sure, because the faith-health dichotomy has never received much in the way of serious scientific scrutiny.

Until now. A massive study published in the Oct. 25 issue of the Archives of Internal Medicine (a journal of the American Medical Association) showed that heart patients who had someone praying for them suffered fewer complications than other patients.

Dr. Harold G. Koenig, director of Duke University’s Center for the Study of Religion/Spirituality and Health, has spent his entire professional life looking at how spirituality affects a person’s physical well-being. This particular study is significant, he says, “because it’s published in an AMA journal, it has a huge sample, and it shows significant results.”