

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING WINTER SEMESTER – 2022

Synthetic Information Classifier

A Report

submitted by

Navdeep Sureka 19BCE2679

CSE3052 – Information Security Classifier – J Component

F1 Slot

Faculty Name – Uma Devi

SCOPE



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1. INTRODUCTION

"The biggest point of failure in any system is human, it's the most vulnerable." This has affected the entire world in many ways. One major impact is through false information spread.

This problem has been increasing exponentially with the growth of technology. People these days only use the platform of 'internet' to get their day - to - day updates and this is being misused for the sake of gain and manipulation.

Before anything, it's better to define what is false information or 'fake news'. To date no universal definition is provided for fake news, where it has been looked upon as "a news article that is intentionally and verifiably false". The kind of false news can be classified into 3 types.

- (i) authenticity (containing any non-factual statement or not)
- (ii) intention (aiming to mislead or entertain the public), and
- (iii) whether the information is news

The propagation of fake information on social networks is also now a societal problem. Design of mitigation and intervention strategies for fake information has received less attention in social media research, mainly due to the challenge of designing relevant user behavior models.

The problem stated here asks for a solution as soon as possible as the amount of false information being spread around the internet is only going to increase.

We need a way to identify if the given information/news is true or not in a very user friendly manner.



2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Table 1

| 1 Fake news, rumor, information pollution in social media and web: A contemporary survey of state-of-the-arts, challenges and opportunities 2 FIND: Fake Information and News Detections using Deep Learning Network and Long Short-Term Memories and Grated Recurrent Units to test for classification. Tensorboard is used for implementation of the proposed framework and provide visualizations for the neural network. 3 An overview of online fake news: Characterization, detection, and discussion The state of online fact-checking tools and APIs are recognized and discussed. Used Recurrent Neural Network and Long Short-Term Memories and Grated Recurrent Units to test for classification. Tensorboard is used for implementation of the proposed framework and provide visualizations for the neural network. Comprehensive overview of the finding to date relating to fake news and study on already existing datasets being used for classifying. |
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| classifying. |
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| 4 User Behavior Modelling for Fake Information Lays the groundwork |
| Mitigation on Social Web towards such models and |
| present a novel, data- |
| driven approach for user |
| behavior analysis and |
| characterization of |
| information. |



| 5 | Evaluating the fake news problem at the scale | Discussion on unreal |
|---|---|--------------------------|
| | of the information ecosystem | information in principal |
| | | modes of news |
| | | production, TV and |
| | | online. |

3. PROPOSED WORK

For the problem discussed above, we propose Synthetic Information Classifier or SIC in short. The entire project of SIC consists of 3 components – Information Classifier ML Model, Dataset viewing using web application and the main android itself which has everything integrated. We'll talk about each work in more detail later.

The main features provided by SIC are as follows:

- Read text from social media and give my probability of new news / information of being right or wrong.
- App will auto classify the sources as good or bad, say an Instagram page which mostly give out false information.
- Save you from phishing pages and other sites on which providing personal information can be dangerous.

DATASET

The dataset used for training the ML model is got from Kaggle.

The same dataset is used for the web app as well as the android app.

Here's a sample set from it.





ML MODEL

The model is based on Logistic Regression and has a high accuracy around 97-98 %. The model also utilizes NLP techniques like Stemming and TFIDF vectorizing to clean the dataset of information.

WEB APP

The web application runs on node.js and uses a supporting python code for displaying the data in the right format. (CSV to JSON)

ANDROID APP

The android application is coded on Android Studio using Java and XML. The designing components are self-built.



4. CODE & IMPLEMENTATION

The entire project of SIC consists of 3 components – Information Classifier ML Model, Dataset viewing using web application and the main android itself which has everything integrated.

The GitHub link of the codes for all the components are given below:

ANDROID APP: https://github.com/23navi/SIC-app

WEB APP: https://github.com/23navi/synthetic-info-classifier

The web app is also hosted on the link –

Code for the ML model which was implemented on Jupyter Notebook is given below.

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import re
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

import nltk
#nltk.download('stopwords')

printing the stopwords in English
print(stopwords.words('english'))

loading the dataset to a pandas DataFrame news_dataset = pd.read_csv('news_data.csv')

news_dataset.shape

print the first 5 rows of the dataframe news_dataset.head()

counting the number of missing values in the dataset



```
news_dataset.isnull().sum()
# replacing the null values with empty string
news_dataset = news_dataset.fillna(")
# merging the author name and news title
news_dataset['content'] = news_dataset['author']+' '+news_dataset['title']
# separating the data & label
X = news_dataset.drop(columns=['label',"id"], axis=1)
Y = news_dataset['label']
STEMMING
port_stem = PorterStemmer()
def stemming(content):
  stemmed_content = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]',' ',content)
  stemmed_content = stemmed_content.lower()
  stemmed_content = stemmed_content.split()
  stemmed_content = [port_stem.stem(word) for word in stemmed_content if not
word in stopwords.words('english')]
  stemmed_content = ''.join(stemmed_content)
  return stemmed_content
news_dataset['content'] = news_dataset['content'].apply(stemming)
print(news_dataset['content'])
#separating the data and label
X = news_dataset['content'].values
Y = news_dataset['label'].values
print(X)
print(Y)
Y.shape
# converting the textual data to numerical data
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
vectorizer.fit(X)
X = vectorizer.transform(X)
```

SPLITTING THE DATASET TO TRAINING & TEST DATA



X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, stratify=Y, random_state=2)

TRAINING THE MODEL WITH LOGISTIC REGRESSION

```
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

EVALUATION

```
# accuracy score on the training data
X_train_prediction = model.predict(X_train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y_train)
```

print('Accuracy score of the training data : ', training_data_accuracy)

```
# accuracy score on the test data
X_test_prediction = model.predict(X_test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
```

print('Accuracy score of the test data : ', test_data_accuracy)

MAKING A PREDICTIVE SYSTEM

```
X_{new} = X_{test[3]}
```

```
prediction = model.predict(X_new)
print(prediction)

if (prediction[0]==0):
    print('The news is Real')
else:
    print('The news is Fake')
```

SAVING THE ML MODEL

import joblib

print(Y_test[3])

joblib.dump(model,'final_model.pkl')

loaded_model = joblib.load('final_model.pkl')

author="The Doc"



title="FBI Closes In On Hillary"

data = [f"{title} {author}"]

new_test = pd.DataFrame(data, columns = ['content'])

new_test["content"] =new_test["content"].apply(stemming)

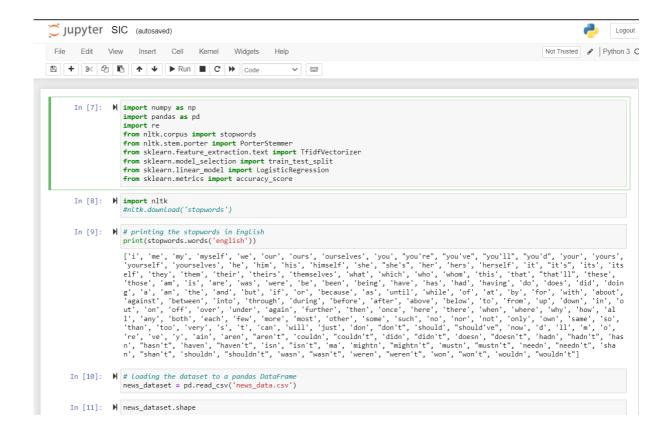
new_test=new_test["content"].values

new_test=vectorizer.transform(new_test)

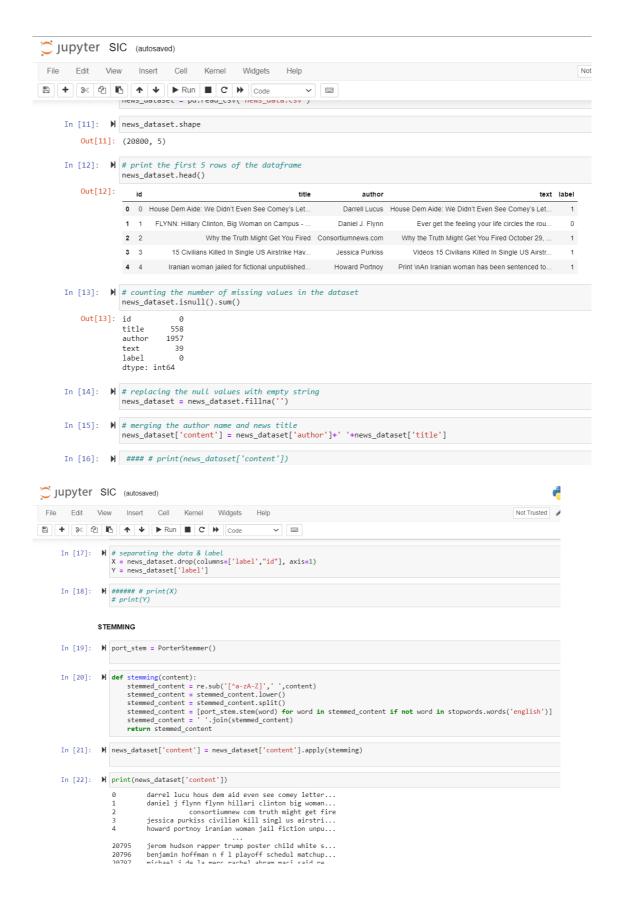
model.predict(new_test)

5. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

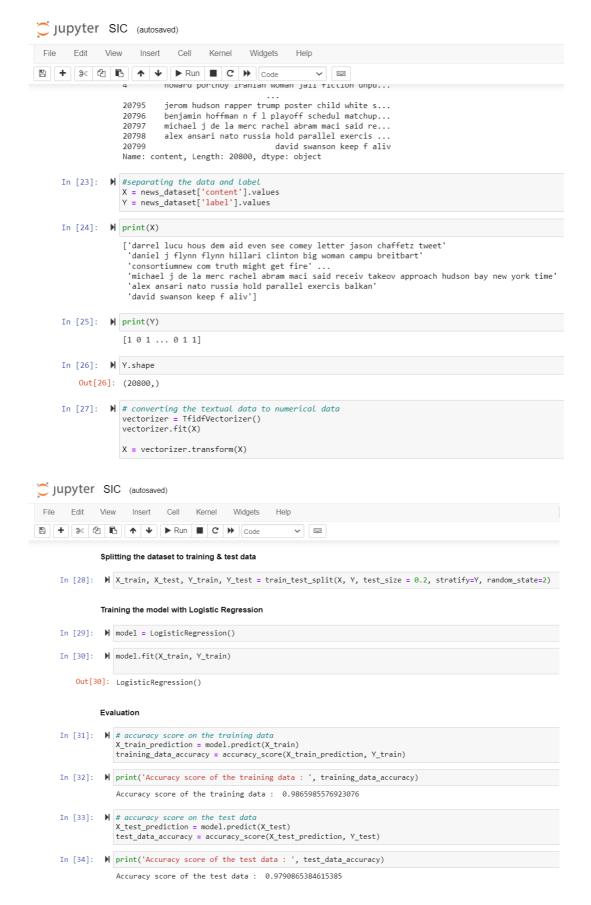
ML model using Logistic Regression to classify as a TRUE information or FALSE INFORMATION











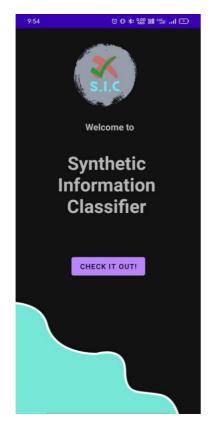


Making a predictive system

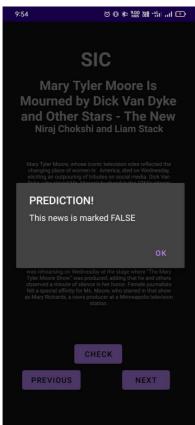
SAVING THE ML MODEL



The screenshot samples of the SIC android app are as given –









The sample screenshots of the web application –

News



Search by title



6. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, SIC is a product that the present world needs. False information spreading is only going to increase and spread to an extent where everyone starts doubting what's real. Internet is not a place where one can believe in whatever they see.

7. FUTURE WORK

Presently the web application is purely backend based. This could be further updated into a full stack application with better UI/UX for the users.

Some other future work also includes the following:

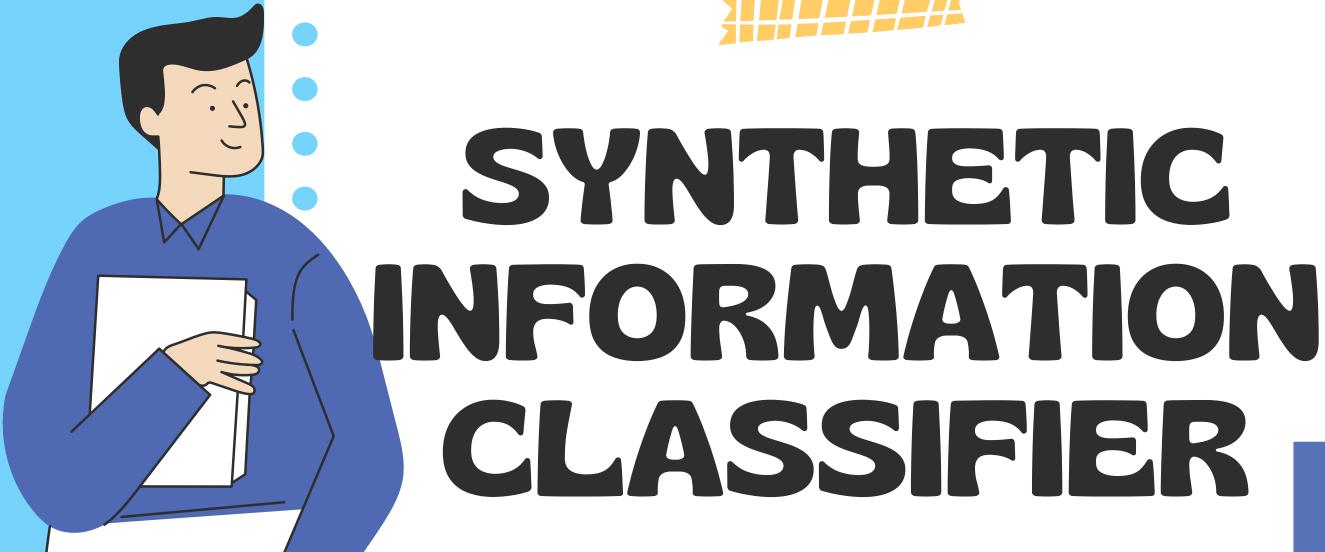
- Classifying information in from of image i.e., pictures.
- Support for other regional languages.
- Build up the database for source classification.
- Implementation of pop float and new algorithms.



8. REFERENCES

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Information security management project



We are living in the era of information war.

Navdeep Sureka 19BCE2679 TID22

ABSTRACT



We can create smart and secure systems but removing the human element had and always be the most challenging part of information security

Basic Idea flow

Sub division and POC



Read text from social media and give my probability of new news / information of being right or wrong.

Feature 2

App will auto classify the sources as good or bad, say an Instagram page which mostly give out false information.



Feature 3

Save you from phishing pages and other sites on which providing personal information can be dangerous.



Author: indianstartupnews

Peyush Bansal-led eyewear brand Lenskart has raised &760 crore (\$100 million) in a latest funding round at valuation of over \$4 billion.





Do how exectly ML Classify news/information? * MI (currently used) La Natural Language processing along with logistic regression (1-> True o-> False) * MI (un dex deve la siment) La Using GPT3 + Page sank (Generative pre-trained transformer) NLTK in sklearn jor data preprocessing.

* Stemming

dinally

dinal

dinal

dinalized

* Vectorizer (Tj-idj)

(Term frequency - inverse doc freq)

words to numerical data





ABHI SHARMA

I GOT THE IDEA FOR THIS PROJECT FROM MY TEAMMATE DURING LAST YEAR SUMMER INTERNSHIP.

FUTURE WORKS aka weakness

- CLASSIFYING INFORMATION IN FROM OF IMAGE IE. PICTURES
- SUPPORT FOR OTHER REGIONAL LANGUAGES.
- BUILD UP THE DATABASE FOR SOURCE CLASSIFICATION.
- IMPLEMENTATION OF POP FLOAT AND NEW ALGORITHMS.