**LITERATURE SURVEY:**

**1)** **Combating fake news: A survey on identification and mitigation techniques**

**Authors:** **K. Sharma, F. Qian, H. Jiang and N. Ruchansky**

The proliferation of fake news on social media has opened up new directions of research for timely identification and containment of fake news, and mitigation of its widespread impact on public opinion. While much of the earlier research was focused on identification of fake news based on its contents or by exploiting users' engagements with the news on social media, there has been a rising interest in proactive intervention strategies to counter the spread of misinformation and its impact on society. In this survey, we describe the modern-day problem of fake news and, in particular, highlight the technical challenges associated with it. We discuss existing methods and techniques applicable to both identification and mitigation, with a focus on the significant advances in each method and their advantages and limitations. In addition, research has often been limited by the quality of existing datasets and their specific application contexts. To alleviate this problem, we comprehensively compile and summarize characteristic features of available datasets. Furthermore, we outline new directions of research to facilitate future development of effective and interdisciplinary solutions.

**2) The current state of fake news: challenges and opportunities**

**Authors: Á. Figueira and L. Oliveira,**

A subversive industry **of fake** **news** has been arising as an independent business opportunity in the **news** market, as is the case of Media Vibes SNC, a Belgium company who owns more than 180 URLs devoted to creating and spreading **fake** **news** on the web and on social networks (such as 24aktuelles.com. or react365.com).

**3.)** **"Fake news, rumor, information pollution in social media and web: A contemporary survey of state-of- the-arts, challenges and opportunities,**

**AUTHORS:** **P. Meel and D. K. Vishwakarma**

Internet and social media have become a widespread, large scale and easy to use platform for real-time information dissemination. It has become an open stage for discussion, ideology expression, knowledge dissemination, emotions and sentiment sharing. This platform is gaining tremendous attraction and a huge user base from all sections and age groups of society. The matter of concern is that up to what extent the contents that are circulating among all these platforms every second changing the mindset, perceptions and lives of billions of people are verified, authenticated and up to the standards. This paper puts forward a holistic view of how the information is being weaponized to fulfil the malicious motives and forcefully making a biased user perception about a person, event or firm. Further, a taxonomy is provided for the classification of malicious information content at different stages and prevalent technologies to cope up with this issue form origin, propagation, detection and containment stages. We also put forward a research gap and possible future research directions so that the web information content could be more reliable and safer to use for decision making as well as for knowledge sharing.

4.) **Truth of Varying Shades: Analyzing Language in Fake News and Political Fact- Checking,"**

**AUTHORS**: **H. Rashkin, E. Choi, J. Y. Jang, S. Volkova and Y. Choi**

We present an analytic study on the language of news media in the context of political fact-checking and fake news detection. We compare the language of real news with that of satire, hoaxes, and propaganda to find linguistic characteristics of untrustworthy text. To probe the feasibility of automatic political fact-checking, we also present a case study based on PolitiFact.com using their factuality judgments on a 6-point scale. Experiments show that while media fact-checking remains to be an open research question, stylistic cues can help determine the truthfulness of text.

**5.)** **Text-mining-based Fake News Detection Using Ensemble Methods,**

**AUTHORS:** **H. Reddy, N. Raj, M. Gala and A. Basava**

Social media is a platform to express one’s views and opinions freely and has made communication easier than it was before. This also opens up an opportunity for people to spread fake news intentionally. The ease of access to a variety of news sources on the web also brings the problem of people being exposed to fake news and possibly believing such news. This makes it important for us to detect and flag such content on social media. With the current rate of news generated on social media, it is difficult to differentiate between genuine news and hoaxes without knowing the source of the news. This paper discusses approaches to detection of fake news using only the features of the text of the news, without using any other related metadata. We observe that a combination of stylometric features and text-based word vector representations through ensemble methods can predict fake news with an accuracy of up to 95.49%.

.