**CONCLUSION**

This paper presents the results of a study of the problem of assessing information credibility on Twit-ter. The issue of information credibility has come un-der scrutiny, especially in social networks that are now being used actively as first sources of information. Twitter and other social networks have be-come widely used in disaster mitigation in cases of high-impact events because they make it possible for relevant parties to obtain important information sufficiently quickly to coordinate countermeasures to such events. To obtain a better understanding of how to assess information credibility on Twitter, we measured and characterized the content and sources of Twitter tweets. By crawling Twitter, we collected data from more than 1,416,443 tweets by 489,330 unique users. In addition, we examined data for 2,843 Twitter users with more than 7,870,549 tweets. Based on the data, we extracted the features that can be of most help in the assessment process. Based on our feature ex-traction process, we designed an automated classification system that consists of four main components: a reputation-based component, a credibility classifier engine, a user experience component, and a feature rank algorithm. The reputation-based technique helps to filter neglected

information before starting the assessment process. The classifier engine component distinguishes between credible and non-credible content. The user expertise component yields ratings of Twitter-user expertise on a specific topic. Finally, the feature rank algorithm helps in selecting the best features, based

on the relative importance of each feature. The effectiveness of the system was evaluated using testing two datasets. We also applied the system to classification of users’ profiles using more than 7,870,549 collected tweets. In the near future we will try to analyze the credibility using time-sensitive and location-based

approaches that give more reliable and trusted results.