## FAKE NEWS DETECTION

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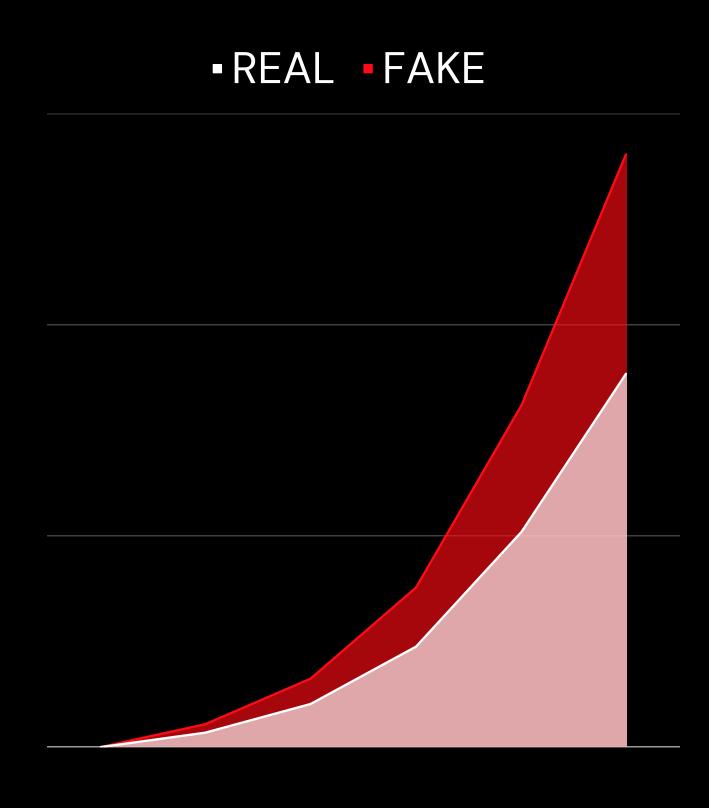




Fake news is often targeted at an individual or group, deliberately containing **misleading and deceptive** information.

Twitter and similar social media platforms significantly contribute to the spread of fake news. **Users' ability to quickly share unverified information** leads to the rapid dissemination of misleading tweets, often containing deceptive headlines, images, videos, or assumptions.





Fake news spreads
70% faster than
fact-based news on
Facebook and Twitter
(MIT, 2018).



In 2019 alone, it was determined that fake news potentially influenced elections in at least **70 countries** worldwide (Oxford University, 2019).





## WE WORK WITH 2 DATASETS. FAKE ONE LABELED AS 0 TRUE ONE LABELED AS 1.

1	Donald Trump just couldn t wish all Americans	0
2	House Intelligence Committee Chairman Devin Nu	0
3	On Friday, it was revealed that former Milwauk	0
4	On Christmas day, Donald Trump announced that	0
5	Pope Francis used his annual Christmas Day mes	0

21413	BRUSSELS (Reuters) - NATO allies on Tuesday we	1
21414	LONDON (Reuters) - LexisNexis, a provider of l	1
21415	MINSK (Reuters) - In the shadow of disused Sov	1
21416	MOSCOW (Reuters) - Vatican Secretary of State	1
21417	JAKARTA (Reuters) - Indonesia will buy 11 Sukh	1

44898 news used to create a model. There is no null values in datasets.

We completely excluded 10 pieces of data from this work. To try when the model is complete.

## DATA CLEANING IS DONE BY WORDOPT FUNCTION

```
def wordopt(text):
text = text.lower()
text = re.sub('\[.*?\]', ", text)
text = re.sub("\\W"," ",text)
text = re.sub(
'https?://\S+|www\.\S+', ", text)
text = re.sub('<.*?>+', ", text)
text = re.sub('[%s]' %
re.escape(string.punctuation), ",
text)
text = re.sub('\n', ", text)
text = re.sub('\w*\d\w*', ", text)
return text
```

### Feature Extraction

We utilized the TF-IDF

(Term FrequencyInverse Document
Frequency) method for
feature extraction.

It's a measure used to
evaluate the
importance of a word in
a document or a
collection of texts.

#### Term Frequency (TF)

measures the usage frequency of a certain word in a specific document.

It's usually calculated as the number of times a word appears in the document divided by the total number of words in that document.

Inverse Document
Frequency (IDF) measures
the inverse prevalence of a
word in the collection of
documents.

Words that are commonly used tend to contain less information, so IDF helps to reduce the weight of these words.

## MODEL TRAINING, EVALUATION, AND VALIDATION

### Logistic Regression

	Precision	Recall	fl- score	Support
O	0.99	0.98	0.99	5869
7	0.98	0.99	0.99	5353
accuracy			0.99	11222
macro avg.	0.99	0.99	0.99	11222
weighte d avg.	0.99	0.99	0.99	11222

**Precision**: Precision: It's the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the total predicted positives.

**Recall (Sensitivity):** It's the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to all the actual positives.

**F1-Score:** It's the harmonic mean of Precision and Recall and gives a better measure of the incorrectly classified cases than the Accuracy Metric.

**Support:** This represents the actual number of occurrences of the class in the specified dataset.

# MODEL TRAINING, EVALUATION, AND VALIDATION

#### Decision Tree Classification

#### Random Forest Classifier

	Precision	Recall	f1- score	Support
O	0.99	0.99	0.99	5869
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macro avg.	0.99	0.99	0.99	11222
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#### **FAKE OR REAL?**

Bir metin girin...

Gönder

Our model's performance is excellent. We've implemented it on a local site for operation.

## THANK YOU

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# LET'S EXPLORE THE WEBSITE