

A Machine Learning approach to detect Fake News

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Chapter 1:

# Introduction

## Define Problem

News corporations are critical, necessary and influential on a global scale. They are the main and most consumed source of communication that informs about events that occur worldwide. Due to this, news organisations are expected to deliver rich, trustworthy and quality content. However, the way our society functions does not always and necessarily award those that are honest, hard-working and/or humble, especially when it comes to honesty.

These news companies with time have become more oriented and focused on what will generate the most profit. This has led to a very grievous problem with news reports being misleading and containing false information. Misleading and misinformed news are also known by the term of **fake news**. This is not a new term; it is just one that has been catching attention lately. Nowadays there has been a shift, and many people are starting to question the content from news reports. In fact, there has been survey studies questioning the public about news and their opinions. An eye-catching fact in the Reuters Institute annual report (2019) was how continuously over time the trust level dropping, worst case of 2019 was the United Kingdom with 70% of the people questioning the content from news media. The trust level worsens when it is about politics or when a country is going through eventful circumstances (Reuters Institute, 2019).

It is a fact that fake news is a pernicious problem, it just becomes difficult to determine what degree and how much of an impact it has and will have in the future. A recent event which saw some of the consequence of fake news was the elections of United States of America in 2016. Postelection there were findings of fake propaganda and the usage of fake news to fool Americans, here are some of the reported cases:

* Within five months prior to the elections, there was roughly 170 million tweets. Of which 30 million were about the election. It was found that 7.5 million of those 30 million, which equates to 25%, contained fake news and/or were extremely bias (Bovet, A., and Makse, H.A, 2019)
* Guess, A., Nyhan, B. and Reifler J. (2018) found out that 1 in 4 Americans visited a fake news website.
* Additionally, Guess, A.’s (2018) report also claim that more than 40% of individuals do not know and/or did not conduct fact-checking when reading news about the elections.

Another motivation for this project is that this year the United States either re-elects or elects a new president. Based off prior presidential run, many companies and individuals have attempted to prevent for this time the spread of fake news. This project is another attempt to aid and counter fake news for the public.

One last point, it terribly sad to see how much money twists people. Really makes some individuals do some outrageous actions. This is exactly what has happened with news companies. What once was their aim to produce honest news is practically non-existent today. Even if there are honest and good journalist, there is always the motive to hesitate whether what you are reading is true. Users should not be worried about what the news publishes as its meant to be re-writing an event. The fact that 1 in 2 people do not trust news is no acceptable and just proves how society crumbles (Reuters Institute, 2019). Therefore, a standard need to be set, and if news companies will not make the effort to produce such content then it us up to others to catch their lies and make them public. Which will consequently make improve their standards.

## Aim and Objectives

Aim

Objectives

## Chapter Breakdown

Chapter 2:

# Literature Review

This section

has a closer look into related work around text classification using Machine Learning,

## 2.1. How sentences structured

## 2.2. How is the meaning captured from phrases?

## 2.3.

Chapter 3:

# Requirements

## 3.1. MoSCoW Methodology

MoSCoW is a well-known requirement prioritisation technique in software development (

## 3.2. Functional Requirements

## 3.3. Non-Functional Requirements

Chapter 4:

# Methodology

This section goes over the techniques that were used to be able to develop the application

Chapter 5:

# Design

Chapter 7:

# Implementation and Testing

This section is the collective effort of all the prior chapters into developing the application.

As mention in Methodology chapter, the approach taken to develop the application was using the agile approach known as a SCRUM. Additionally, the sprints developed can be categorized into stages. Each stage comprises of several sprints and each of them consist on mainly developing an aspect of the project. The project was broken down into the following developing stages: Front-End, Back-End and Machine Learning. It is important to note that each stage has very particular

## Stage 1: Front-End

### Front-End Testing

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Test 1 | Detector – Only Accepts URL |
| Date Tested | 04 June 2020 |
| Objective | Form must only accept URLs |
| Requirements Covered |  |
| Description | It is of importance that what the detector receives as input only URLs. A positive result will allow the detector to continue with the rest of operations |
| Expected Result: | * If not entered a URL, an error message will be shown to the user that the data inserted is not valid * When entered with a URL then the text-field is whipped as the data has been AJAX POST to the back-end to process. However, for testing purposes in the success key-value pair within AJAX in JavaScript has an alert to be triggered if the AJAX procedure is successful |
| Test Result: | **PASS** |
| Evidence: | * When inserted a String      * When inserted a URL |

## Stage 2: Back-End

## Stage 3: Machine Learning

Chapter 8:

# Project Evaluation

# References

Vestola, M. (2010) A Comparison of Nine Basic Techniques For Requirements Prioritization. Helsinki University of Technology [online]., pp. 1-8. [Accessed 04 June 2020].

# Appendices