Plagiarism Scan Report

Report Generated on: Dec 20,2022

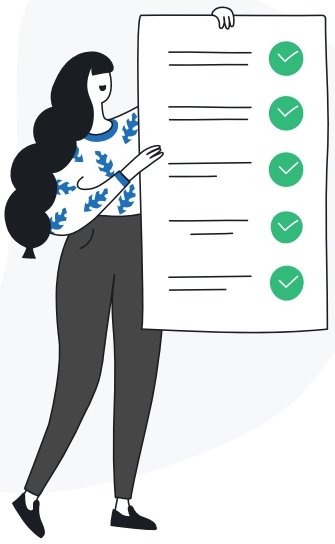
0%	Plagiarised
100%	Unique

Total Words:	**262**
Total Characters:	**1690**
Plagiarized Sentences:	**0**
Unique Sentences:	**12 (100%)**

Content Checked for Plagiarism

An unprecedented amount of the data flooded on the Internet are fake news, which are generated to attract the audience, to influence beliefs/decisions of people, to increase revenue generated by clicking, and to affect events such as political elections. Readers are misguided by deliberately announcing false information.
Obtaining as well as spreading information through social media platforms has become extremely problem-free, which makes it tough and nontrivial to detect based merely on content of news.
Take for example, major reports illustrate that Russia created fake accounts and social bots for spreading fake news. According to the research poll, 65% of US citizens reported that fake news had caused a 'great deal of confusion' about the orogianl content of reported events.
On top of those, large-scale false information cascade had increasingly harmful consequences in field of marketing, business and stock-share. For instance, in 2014, 130 billion dollars were wiped out in stock value after false news spread on twitter that Barack Obama injured in an explosion. In the US presidential campaign of 2017, fake news had been accused of being foremost contributing factor of increasing political polarization, partisan conflict as well as affecting the outcome.
This project develops a SVM approach and uses this model to detect whether the news is real or not. It uses fake_news_dataset, which contains News text and corresponding label (FAKE or REAL).

KNN is also used here which proposed a fake news stance detection model based on the headline and the body of the news irrespective of the previous studies which only considered the individual sentences or phrases.



No Plagiarism Found