

Data Science on Fake News

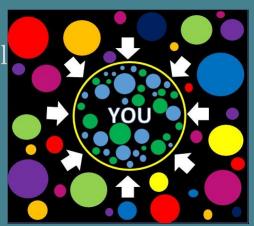
Keina Aoki

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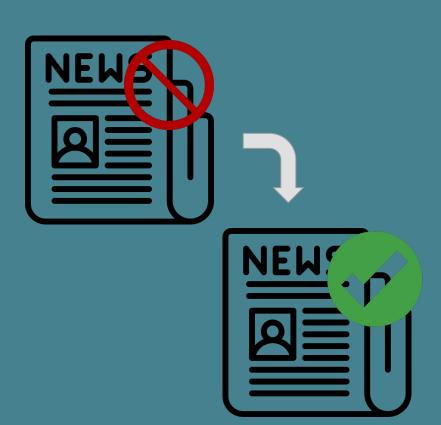
Overview

- There are vast amounts of information shared on a wide variety of digital platforms
 - Easily accessed, created and shared
- Misinformation and disinformation is poses a threat to democracy
 - Reinforces polarizing viewpoints
 - Generates mistrust in persons and institutions
 - Destabilizes society
- Develop tools to detect fake news to ensure we are well informed
- Use twitter data with labelled fake and real news



Data-Driven approach on Detecting Fake News

- 1. Data collection
- 2. Data preprocessing
- 3. Exploratory data analysis (EDA)
- 4. Feature selection
- 5. Model selection
- 6. Model training and testing
- 7. Classification



Impact of Data-Driven Approach

Speed → Faster the automation and detection, less harm fake news causes

Consistency → Decisions made based on patterns not on personal opinions

Cost-Effective → Compared to traditional fact-checking, expensive and time consuming

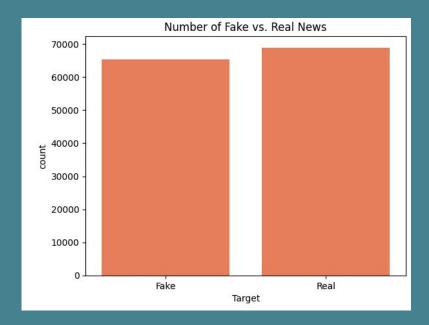
Overall, well-informed citizens

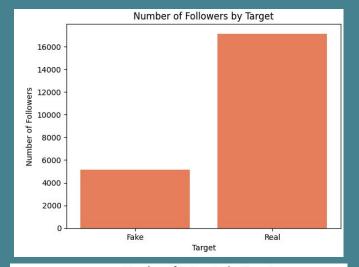
Dataset Overview

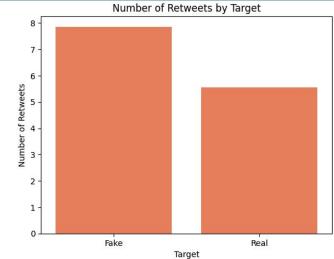
- Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity Truth Seeker Dataset 2023
 - https://www.unb.ca/cic/datasets/truthseeker-2023.html
- 134,198 records and 60 fields
- Features and target variable (fake = 0, real = 1)
- Data quality:
 - Data is clean (no missing values nor duplicated entries)

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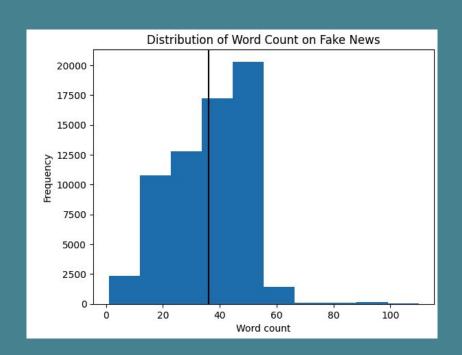
Preliminary EDA

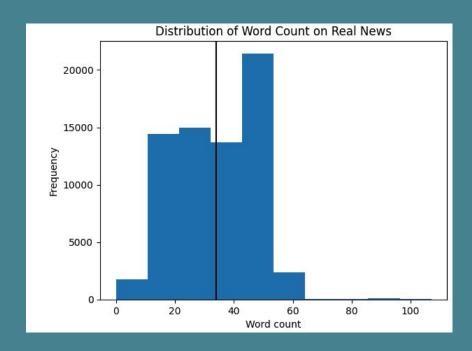






Preliminary EDA





Next Steps

- Approach 1: predict fake vs real news based on given features such as length of statement, influence score, credibility, number of followers
- Approach 2: use sentiment analysis
 - Determine the emotion attached to each statement to see if more negative or positive emotions are a good indicator for fake vs real news
- Compare accuracy scores