



FAKE NEWS DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

PROJECT REPORT

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INTRODUCTION:

In today's digital age, the rapid spread of misinformation through social media and online platforms has made **fake news detection** a critical challenge. Fake news, characterized by false or misleading information presented as authentic, can cause social unrest, manipulate public opinion, and undermine trust in reliable sources. Traditional manual fact-checking methods are inefficient in handling the vast volume of online content. This project leverages **Machine Learning (ML)** and **Natural Language Processing (NLP)** techniques to automatically classify news articles as **real** or **fake**. Using methods such as **TF-IDF Vectorization** for feature extraction and **supervised learning algorithms** like **Logistic Regression**, the system aims to analyze patterns in text data, accurately predict news authenticity, and reduce the spread of misinformation efficiently.

LIBRARIES USED:

1. Pandas

- Purpose: Data manipulation and analysis.
- Usage: Loading the dataset, handling missing values, and combining text columns for better analysis.

2. NumPy

- Purpose: Numerical computations and array operations.

- Usage: Efficient handling of numerical data and mathematical operations on arrays.

3.re (Regular Expressions)

- Purpose: Text preprocessing and pattern matching.
- Usage: Cleaning text data by removing special characters, digits, and unwanted patterns.

4.NLTK (Natural Language Toolkit)

- Purpose: Text processing and natural language understanding.
- Usage: Removing stopwords and performing text normalization.

5.Scikit-learn

- Purpose: Machine learning model training, evaluation, and text vectorization.
- Key Modules Used:
 - TfidfVectorizer: Convert text data into numerical vectors.
 - train_test_split: Split data into training and testing sets.
 - LogisticRegression: Build a classification model.
 - accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report: Evaluate model performance.

6.Matplotlib & Seaborn

- Purpose: Data visualization and graphical analysis.
- Usage: Plotting confusion matrices and understanding model performance visually.

7.Pickle

- Purpose: Model and object serialization.
- Usage: Save and load trained models and vectorizers for future predictions.

8.Input/Output Modules (Colab-Specific)

- files (from google.colab): Upload datasets directly in Colab.
- Usage: Upload files in the Colab environment for dataset integration.

PROGRAM

Step 1: Import Required Libraries

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import re
```

```
import nltk
```

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
```

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,  
classification_report
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

Step 2: Load and Explore Dataset

1.Upload Dataset to Colab

```
from google.colab import files
```

```
uploaded = files.upload()
```

2.Load Dataset into Pandas

```
df = pd.read_csv('news.csv')
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```
print(df.info())
```

```
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

3. Handle Missing Values

```
df = df[['title', 'text']].dropna()
```

```
df['content'] = df['title'] + ' ' + df['text']
```

```
print(df.head())
```

4. Define Labels (if absent)

```
df['label'] = df['title'].apply(lambda x: 1 if 'fake' in x.lower() else 0)
```

```
print(df['label'].value_counts())
```

Step 3: Data Preprocessing

```
def clean_text(text):
```

```
    text = re.sub(r'\W', ' ', text) # Remove special characters
```

```
    text = text.lower() # Lowercase text
```

```
    text = re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', text) # Remove single letters
```

```
    text = re.sub(r'\^[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', text) # Remove single letters at the start
```

```
    text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text) # Remove extra spaces
```

```
return text
```

```
df['content'] = df['content'].apply(clean_text)
```

Step 4: Feature Extraction

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
```

```
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words=stopwords.words('english'),  
max_features=5000)
```

```
X = vectorizer.fit_transform(df['content']).toarray()
```

```
y = df['label']
```

Step 5: Train-Test Split

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,  
random_state=42)
```

Step 6: Train the Model

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

Step 7: Evaluate the Model

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix,  
classification_report
```

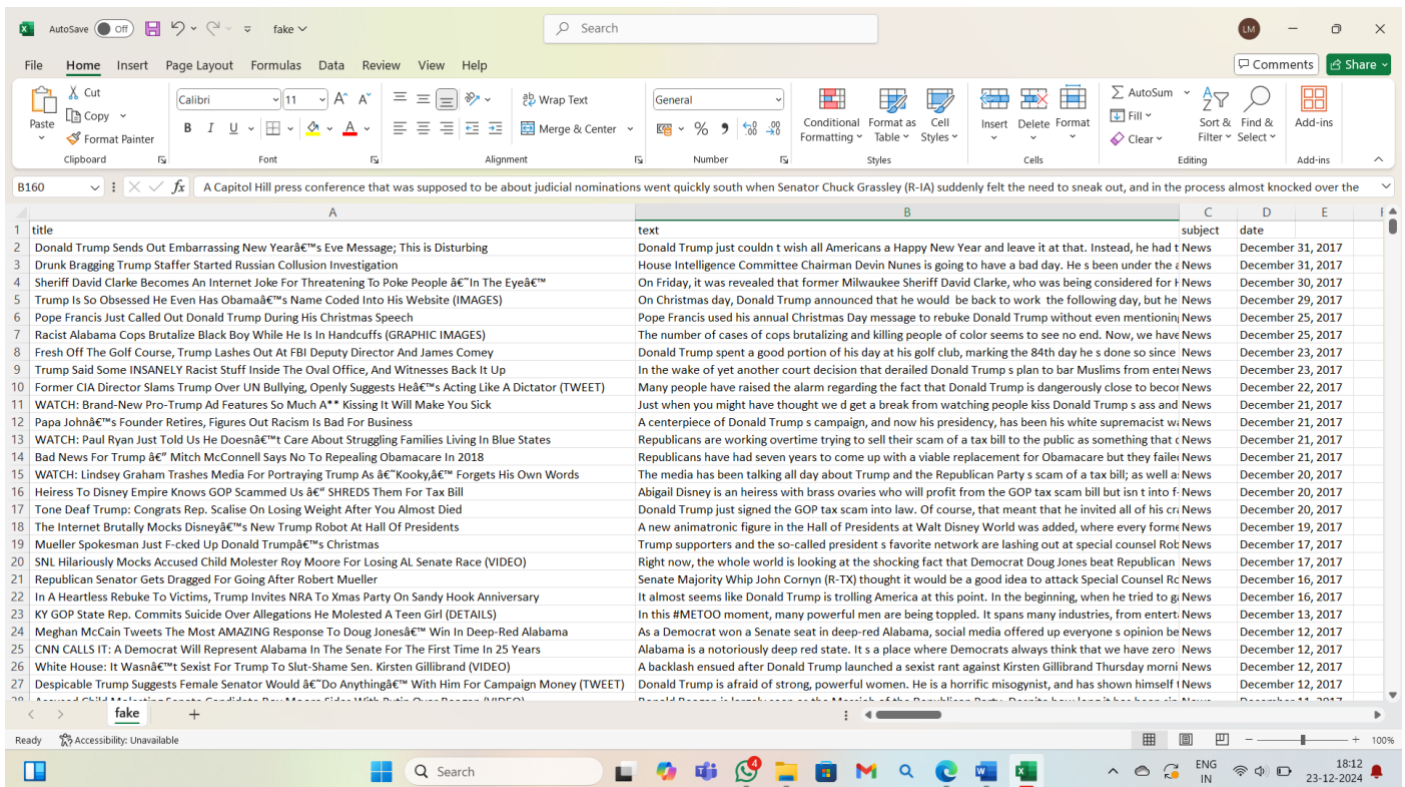
```
print("Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
```

```
print("Classification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
conf_matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(conf_matrix, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.show()
```

Step 8: Test with New Data

```
user_news = input("Enter the news article or headline: ")
print("\nNews Content:")
print(user_news)
def clean_input_text(text):
    text = re.sub(r'\W', ' ', text) # Remove special characters
    text = text.lower() # Convert to lowercase
    text = re.sub(r'\s+[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', text) # Remove single letters
    text = re.sub(r'\^[a-zA-Z]\s+', ' ', text) # Remove single letters at start
    text = re.sub(r'\s+', ' ', text) # Remove extra spaces
    return text
cleaned_news = clean_input_text(user_news)
transformed_news = vectorizer.transform([cleaned_news]).toarray()
prediction = model.predict(transformed_news)
print("\nPrediction:")
if prediction[0] == 1:
    print("This news is predicted to be FAKE.")
else:
    print("This news is predicted to be REAL.")
```

Screenshot : news.csv



Output screenshot:



Conclusion:

The Fake News Detection project showcases how Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing can help address the problem of misinformation online. By using models like Logistic Regression and Naive Bayes, and employing TF-IDF Vectorization, the system can efficiently classify news articles as real or fake. This automated approach reduces the reliance on manual fact-checking. While the model performs well, further improvements can be made by exploring more advanced algorithms. Ultimately, this project contributes to the fight against fake news by providing a reliable tool for verifying information. It demonstrates the potential of technology in ensuring accurate, trustworthy news consumption.