Data Mining Project "FAKE News Detection"

Group Details:

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Brief Description of Project:

In order to accurately classify a collection of news as real or fake we have to build a machine learning model.

To deal with the detection of fake or real news, we will develop the project in python with the help of 'sklearn', we will use 'TfidfVectorizer' in our news data which we will gather from online media.

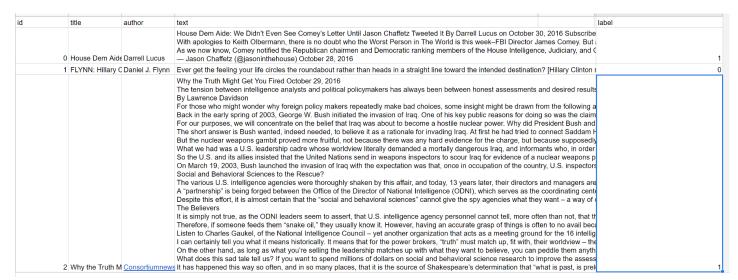
After the first step is done, we will initialize the classifier, transform and fit the model. In the end, we will calculate the performance of the model using the appropriate performance matrix/matrices. Once we calculate the performance matrices we will be able to see how well our model performs.

1. Dataset for FAKE-News :-

A full training dataset with the following attributes :-

- 1. Id: unique id for a news article
- 2. Title: the title of a news article
- **3. Author**: author of the news article
- 4. Text: the text of the article; could be incomplete
- 5. Label :- label that marks article as potentially unreliable (1: FAKE & 0: REAL)

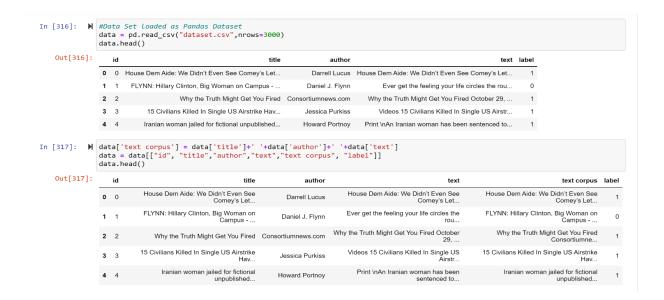
Source of DataSet :- Fake-News.csv



2. Dataset Analysis:-

Dataset selected for the training and testing model is analyzed so that we could decide which preprocessing techniques are sufficient to be used .

Shape of Dataset: - (3000, 6) out of which 1521 are FAKE and 1479 are REAL



3. DATA Preprocessing:-

For Data Preprocessing, these are the four steps which have been applied.

- 1. Cleaning missing values
- 2. Replacing Numbers and Punctuations with whitespaces
- 3. Remove all the words which have been detected as the stopwords
- 4. Reduce the word to its origin or root word
- Converting all the textual data into numerical vector
- 6. Selecting desired features

4. Train & Test Split :-

Preprocessed data is then splitted into two parts with 0.18 equality using the **train_test_split** function from sklearn library .

```
3. Splitting: TRAIN & TEST Data

Data from csv file is being spiltted into two parts with 0.18 as Training data and 0.82 as Test data. Also, this split is random. Each time, TEST and TRAIN data changes.

In [335]: M def train_test_split(data_train,data_test,folder_train,foler_test):

os.mkdir(folder_train)
    train_ind=list(data_train.index)

# Train folder
for i in tqdm(range(len(train_ind))):
    os.system('cp '+data_train[train_ind[i]]+' ./'+ folder_train + '/' +data_train[train_ind[i]].split('/')[2])

# Test folder
for j in tqdm(range(len(test_ind))):
    os.system('cp '+data_test[test_ind[j]]+' ./'+ folder_test + '/' +data_test[test_ind[j]].split('/')[2])

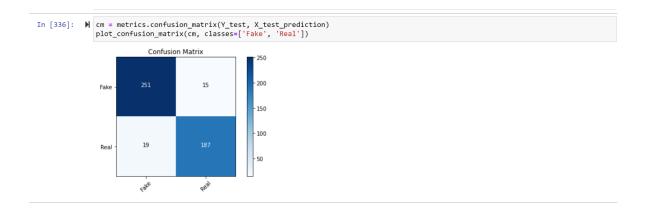
In [282]: M #Splitting DataSet in Train && Test
    X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size=0.18, stratify=Y, random_state=124)
```

4. LOGISTIC Regression :-

Logistic Regression Model is trained in order to classify the data vector as FAKE or REAL . The accuracy of the model comes out to be 94% on the training set and 90% on the test set. Logistic regression is the appropriate regression analysis to conduct when the dependent variable is dichotomous (binary). ... Logistic regression is used to describe data and to explain the relationship between one dependent binary variable and one or more nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio-level independent variables..

5. Evaluation of Accuracy:-

Confusion matrix is drawn in order to best understand the accuracy of trained machine learning models as the dataset is a bit **Unbalanced** so predicate accuracy calculated in the step above mighn't work well .



5. Prediction of Trained Model :-

In order to test our trained model, we used some strings, inputted them to our model and analyzed the output against actual and expected values. This acted as our Validation Set through which we could know how well our model performs on unknown inputs.

5. Prediction using Trained MODEL