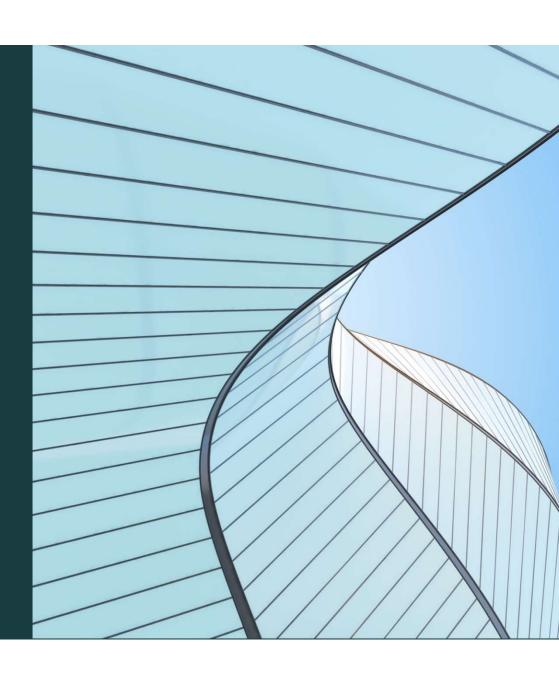
NLP

Group 1:

Нарру

Nicholai

Goal: to build a classifier that is able to distinguish between 'real' and 'fake' news..



Approach & Methodology

- Two main approaches
 - Classic ML
 - Deep Learning
- Minimal to no preprocessing for BERT
- Use of a **pre-trained BERT model**: jy46604790/Fake-News-Bert-Detect
 - o Loaded via Hugging Face's pipeline
 - Batched inference for efficiency



Approach and Methodology (Other models)

Cleaning Methods:

Convert to lowercase

Remove punctuation

Remove numbers

Strip whitespace

Combined Columns:

title + text = cleaned

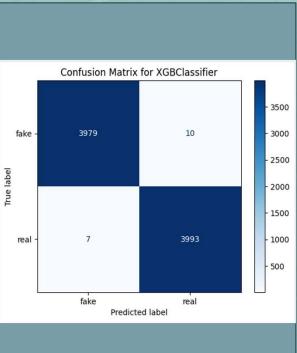
Tool Used:

TfidfVectorizer with English stop words removed

Model	Туре	Strengths	Notes
Logistic Regression	Linear	Simple, interpretable	Good baseline
Naive Bayes	Probabilistic	Fast, works well on text	Assumes feature independence
Random Forest	Ensemble	Reduces overfitting, robust	Slower, more complex
XGBoost	Boosting	High performance, regularized	Requires tuning

Scores (Other models)





BERT

- Stands for Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers
- Pretrained on massive datasets
- Little to no pre-processing
- Reads entire text in both directions—understands context, not just keywords
- Outperforms classic ML
- Limitations
 - Generalization to new types of fake news
 - Computational cost



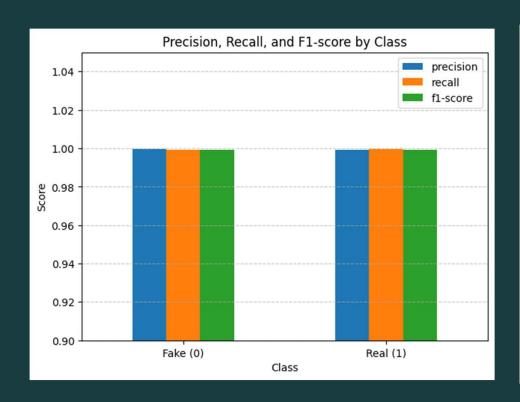
- Leading open-source platform for Natural Language Processing (NLP)
- ❖ A library that provides access to *thousands* of pretrained models

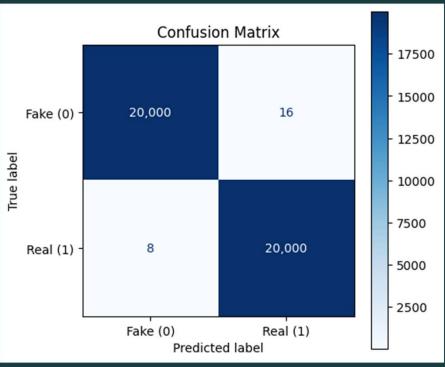
jy46604790/Fake-News-Bert-Detect (pre-trained model)

This particular model is trained by over 40,000 news sources from different media based on the 'roberta-base'.

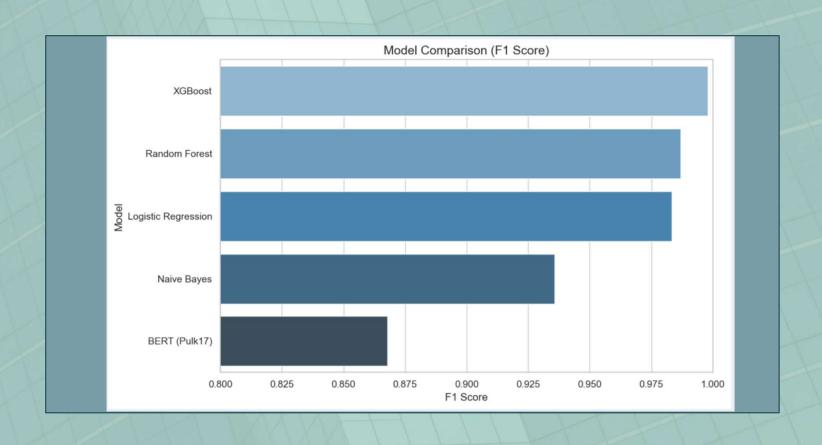
Results (BERT)

Accuracy: 0.9993991287366681





Scores (Other models + BERT Pulk17)



Discussion

- The opportunity to explore deep learning and the Hugging Face ecosystem has been the most valuable outcome of this project for our team.
- The worst has yet to present itself.