



Data scientist fired after presenting pie chart with 37 slices. CEO reportedly said, "I didn't know we hired a baker." Investigation ongoing.





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LIVE



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Meet The Team

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The Problem: Rise of Misinformation

- ✓ Al-generated articles make it harder to detect fabricated content
- Existing detection tools rely on basic keyword matching—insufficient for today's complex threats

Our Solution: Intelligent Stance-Based Detection

- ✓ Leverage FNC-1 dataset to classify the stance between headlines and article bodies (agree, disagree, discuss, unrelated)
- ✓ Use TF-IDF, word embeddings, and semantic similarity to capture deeper linguistic patterns
- ✔ Build a robust ML pipeline with interpretability and high accuracy

Impact

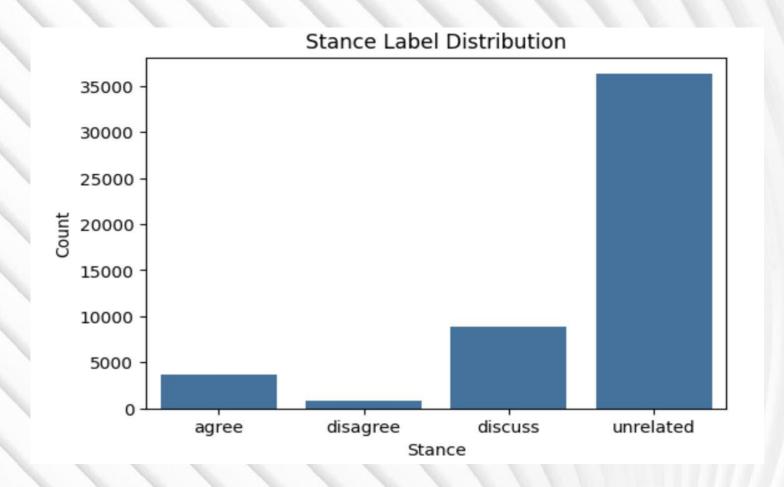
- Automate fact-checking systems to quickly flag suspicious articles.
- Shape regulatory policies by understanding the patterns and prevalence of fake news.

Business Objective

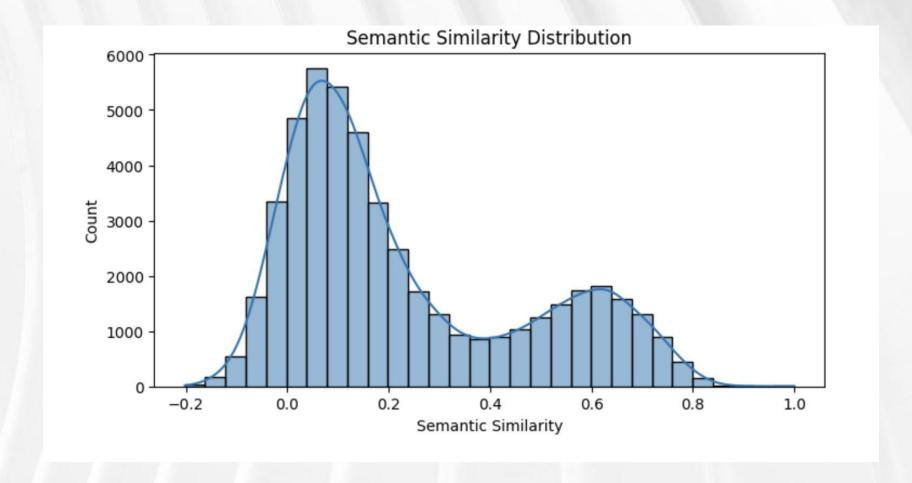


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Semantic Similarity Distribution







- Suggests semantic similarity is an effective feature to differentiate between related and unrelated pairs-critical for stance distribution.
- **♦** Bimodal distribution-peaks show headline-body pairs are either weakly or strongly related, with fewer in-between.

Smart Feature Engineering & Key Takeaways

TF-IDF, N-gram Overlap, Word Overlap surface-level lexical similarity

GloVe Embeddings + Sentence Transformers context-rich and vector-based similarity



Cosine Similarity

semantic closeness between headline and article

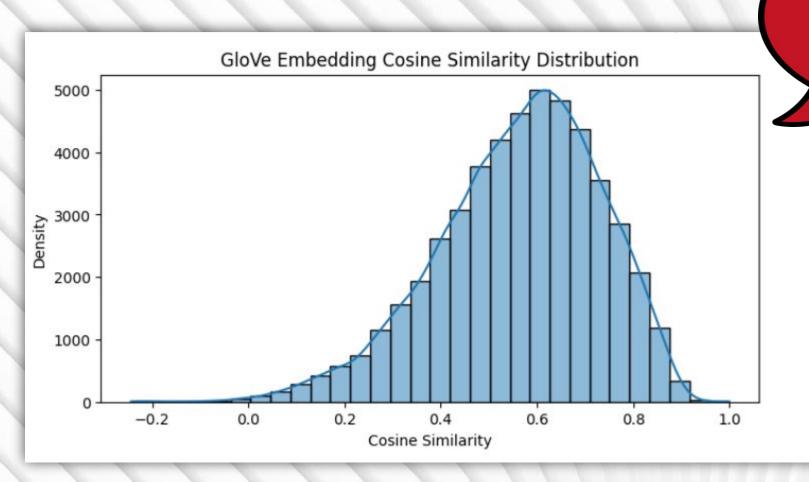
Manual Features

Refuting word presence (e.g., "hoax", "fake", "false")

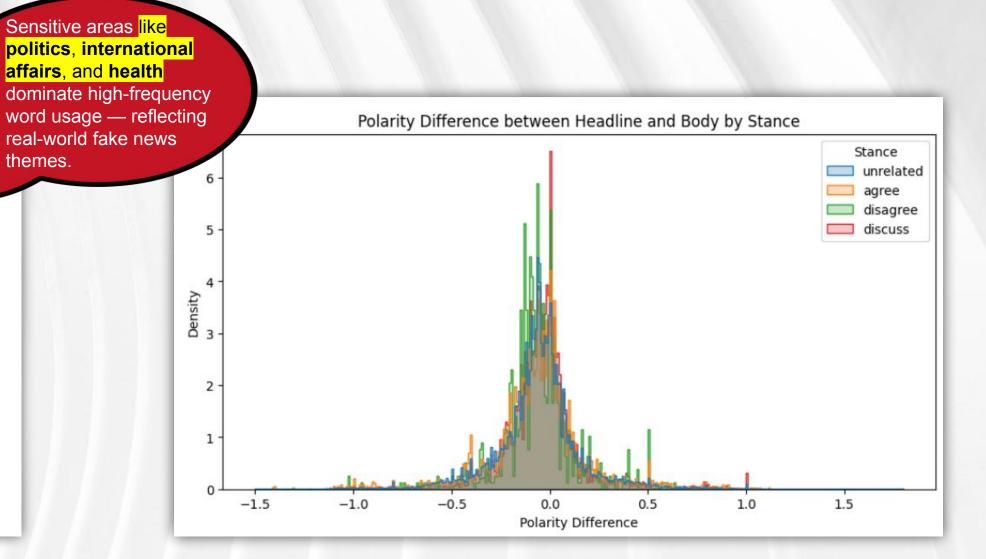
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Exploratory Insights: Semantics & Sentiment Patterns in Fake News

themes.



- Cosine similarity from GloVe embeddings reveals stance alignment.
- Headline-body pairs with high cosine similarity are more likely to be labeled "agree" or "discuss".
- Pairs with **low similarity** tend to reflect "disagree" or "unrelated" stances.
- This confirms that **semantic closeness** is a strong predictor of stance alignment.



- Polarity gaps highlight emotional framing in disagreement stances
- Disagree stances show a wider polarity gap, indicating emotional tension or contrast between headline and body.
- ✓ Agree and discuss stances tend to have closer or more neutral polarity.

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- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest
- XG Boost
- KNN Classifier
- Light GBM



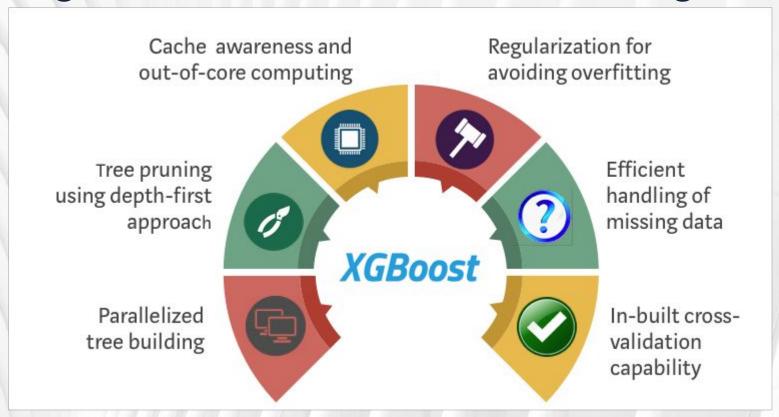
Model Fitting



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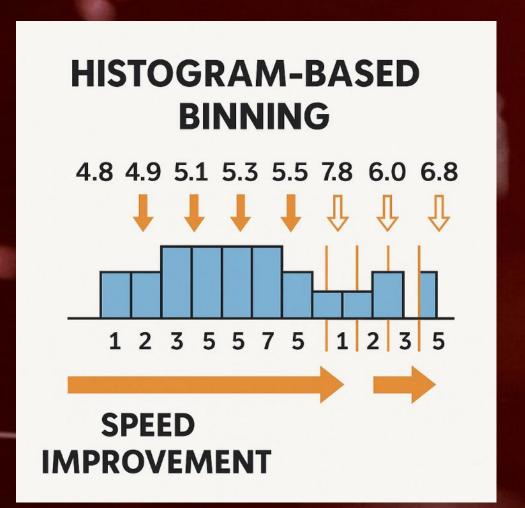
What is XG Boost?

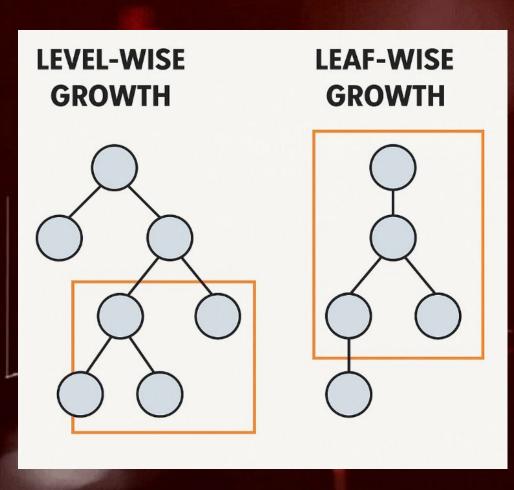
- •XGBoost is an optimized gradient boosting algorithm.
- •It builds decision trees sequentially to improve model accuracy.
- •It's fast, handles missing data, and reduces overfitting with regularization.



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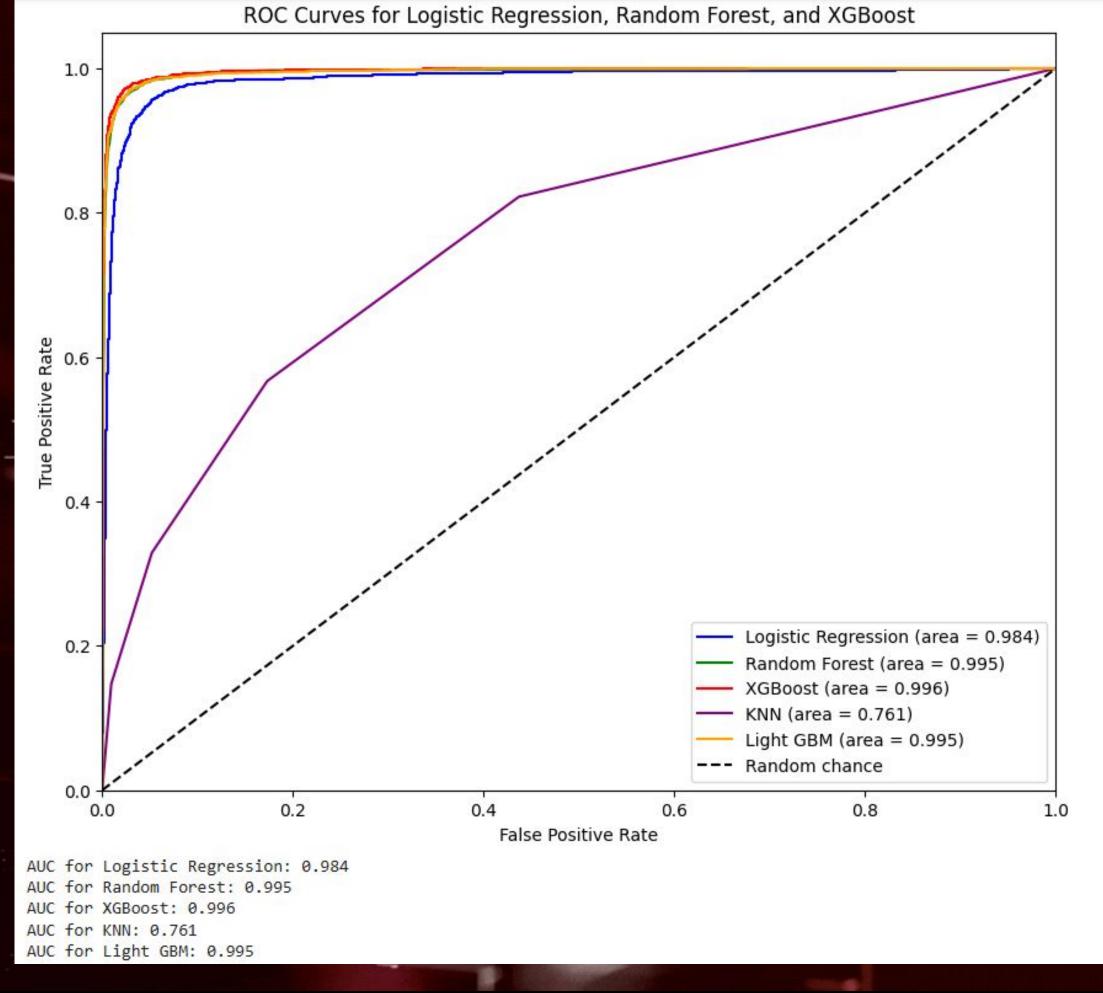






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M.I.S 1.0 0.8 True Positive Rate Performance Curve 0.2 0.0 STOCKS 100%



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Performance Metrics





Model	Validation Accuracy	FNC Test Accuracy	ROC-AUC Score
Logistic Regression	0.82	0.801	0.984
Random Forest	0.91	0.863	0.995
XGBoost	0.92	0.859	0.996
KNN	0.73	0.578	0.761
LightGBM	0.92	0.86	0.995



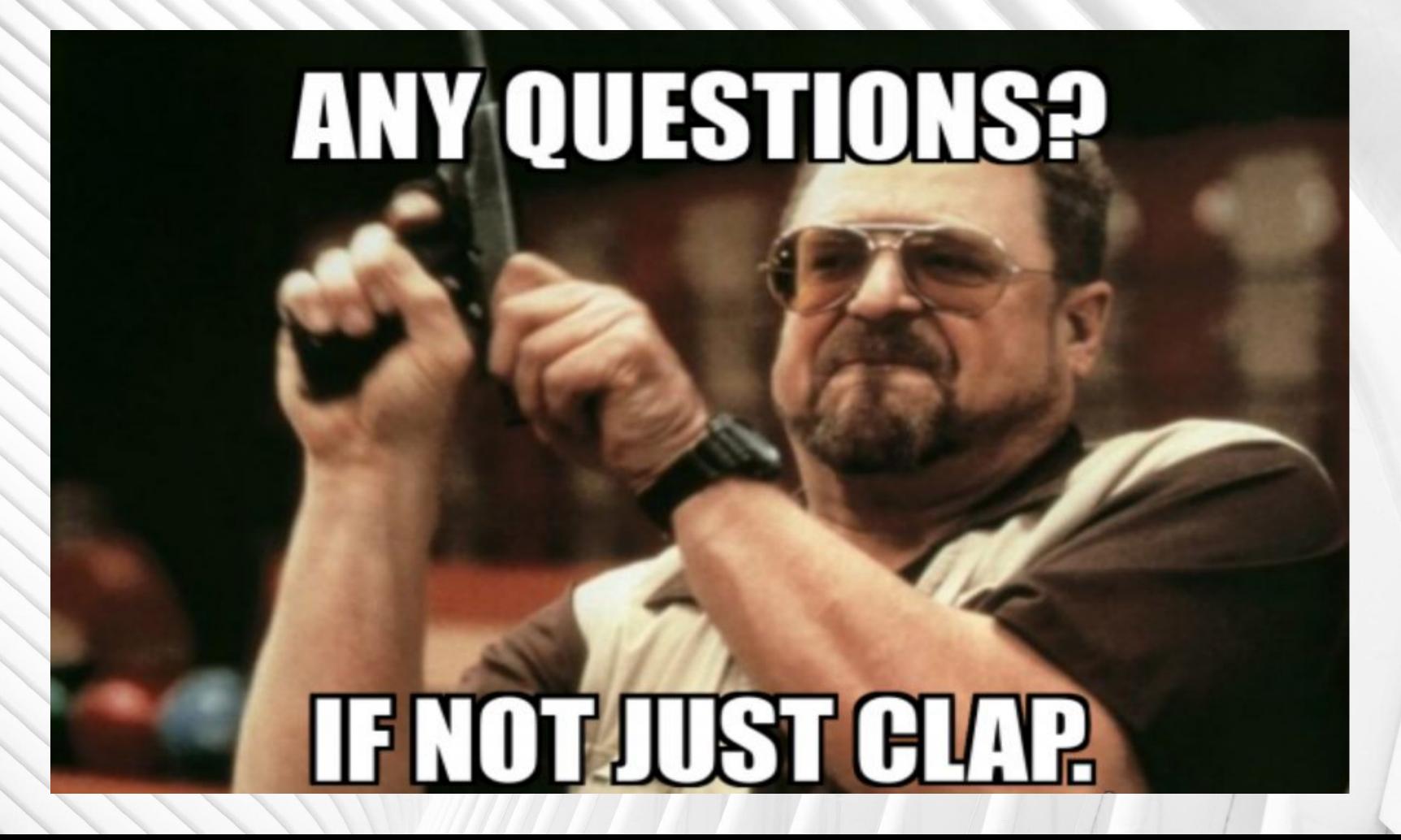


Future Scope

- ☐ End-to-End Fact-Checking Integration
- Imbalanced Data Strategies
- ☐ Ensemble & Hybrid Architectures
- ☐ Richer & Multimodal Signals
- Online Learning & Drift Detection

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