Stacking Classifier using Natural Language Processing to build a Fake News Predictor model

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PYTHON CODE:

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
import os
import pandas as pd
news dataset=pd.read csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/train (1).csv')
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import re
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC, LinearSVC
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.naive bayes import GaussianNB
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
from mlxtend.plotting import plot confusion matrix
from mlxtend.classifier import StackingClassifier
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
print(stopwords.words('english')) #to be removed from dataset later
```

DATA PREPROCESSING

```
news_dataset.shape
#print first 5 rows of the dataframe
news_dataset.head()
#counting the number of missing values in the dataset
news_dataset.isnull().sum()
#replacing the missing values with empty string
news_dataset=news_dataset.fillna('')

#merging the title column and author name column
news_dataset['content']=news_dataset['author']+'
'+news_dataset['title']
print(news_dataset['content'])
```

STEMMING: process of reducing a word to its root by trimming the prefix and suffix

```
port_stem=PorterStemmer()
def stemming(content):
    stemmed content=re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]',' ',content)# replace any
character other than alphabet with space
    stemmed content=stemmed content.lower() #convert all words the
small letters
    stemmed content=stemmed content.split() #words spliited at spaces
and stored as strings in a list
    stemmed content=[port stem.stem(word) for word in stemmed content
if not word in stopwords.words('english')] #choose only the words that
are not stopwords
    stemmed content=' '.join(stemmed_content)
    return stemmed content
news dataset['content'] = news dataset['content'].apply(stemming)
print(news dataset['content'])
#separating the data and label
x=news dataset['content'].values
y=news dataset['label'].values
print(x)
print(y)
y.shape
```

Converting the textual into numerical data using nltk vectorizer

```
#converting the textual data to numerical data
vectorizer=TfidfVectorizer()
vectorizer.fit(x)
x=vectorizer.transform(x)
print(x)
```

splitting the dataset to training and text data

```
xtrain,xtest,ytrain,ytest=train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2,
stratify=y, random state=2)
```

training the model: 5 classifier models

```
clf1 = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=2)
clf2 = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators = 2,random_state=0)
clf3 = SVC(kernel = 'linear', random_state = 0, probability=True)
```

```
clf4 = GaussianNB()
clf5 = LogisticRegression()

clf1.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
clf2.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
clf3.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
clf4.fit(xtrain.toarray(), ytrain)
clf5.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
```

evaluation and accuracy score of each classifier model

```
xtest_pred1=clf1.predict(xtest)
testing_data_acc1=accuracy_score(xtest_pred1, ytest)

xtest_pred2=clf2.predict(xtest)
testing_data_acc2=accuracy_score(xtest_pred2, ytest)

xtest_pred3=clf3.predict(xtest.toarray())
testing_data_acc3=accuracy_score(xtest_pred3, ytest)

xtest_pred4=clf4.predict(xtest.toarray())
testing_data_acc4=accuracy_score(xtest_pred4, ytest)

xtest_pred5=clf5.predict(xtest)
testing_data_acc5=accuracy_score(xtest_pred5, ytest)

print(testing_data_acc1, testing_data_acc2, testing_data_acc3, testing_data_acc4, testing_data_acc5)
```

Meta Stacking Classifier where the super classification model is logistic regression

```
lr = LogisticRegression() # defining meta-classifier
clf_stack = StackingClassifier(classifiers =[clf1, clf2, clf3, clf4,
clf5], meta_classifier = lr, use_probas = True,
use_features_in_secondary = True)
```

Training the stacking classifier

```
model_stack = clf_stack.fit(xtrain.toarray(), ytrain)  # training of
stacked model
pred_stack = model_stack.predict(xtest)
```

evaluation and accuracy score of stacking classifier

```
acc_stack = accuracy_score(ytest, pred_stack) # evaluating accuracy
```

```
print('accuracy score of Stacked model:', acc_stack * 100)
```

making a predictive system

```
xnew=xtest[0]
print(xnew)

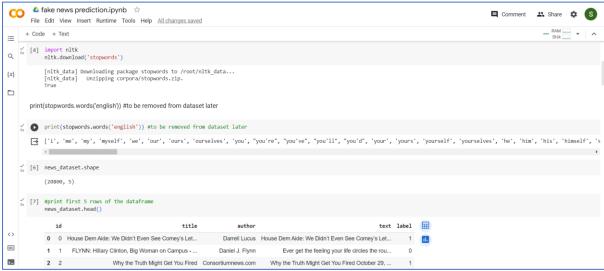
prediction=model_stack.predict(xnew)
print(prediction)
if (prediction[0]==0):
    print('the news is real')
else:
    print('the news is fake')
```

RESULTS:

- Testing data accuracy after training the k-nearest neighbours classifier model (classifier1) = 58.7019 %
- 2. Testing data accuracy after training the k-nearest Random Forest Classifier model (classifier 2)= 94.0385 %
- 3. Testing data accuracy after training the Support Vector Classifier model (classifier 3) = 99.1346 %
- 4. Testing data accuracy after training the Gaussian Naïve Baye's Probability model (classifier 4) = 80.3846 %
- 5. Testing data accuracy after training the Logistic Regression Classifier model (classifier 5) = 97.9086 %
- 6. Accuracy of the Stacked Classifier model = 98.3173 %

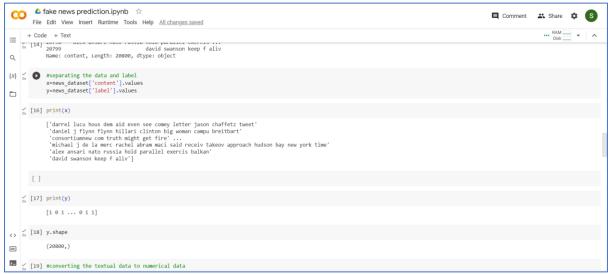
SCREENSHOT OF CODE AND OUTPUT:







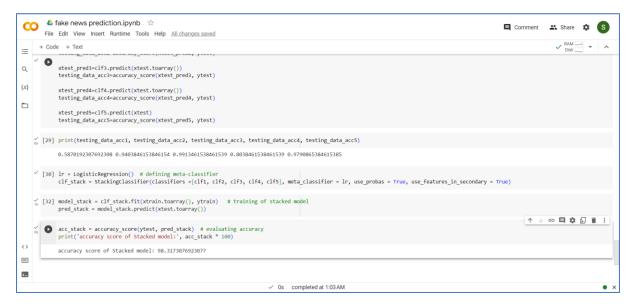












make a predictive system for test dataset xnew=xtest[0] print(xnew) prediction=model_stack.predict(xnew) print(prediction) if (prediction[0]==0): print('the news is real') print('the news is fake') (0, 12801) 0.2910746804557067 (0, 9818) (0, 7668) (0, 6816) 0.30786004182651133 0.22945314906455008 0.16094563145945953 (0, 6289) 0.288254092437116 0.288254092437116 0.21316265672448448 (0, 5941) (0, 5233) (0, 4346) 0.3250084367199054 (0, 3395) 0.3301936745912874 (0, 2959) (0, 1667) (0, 908) 0.24534646237198773 0.30373060380734146 0.213510750423647 (0, 239) 0.34297808354766485 [1] the news is fake