Detecting Fake News with Python and Machine Learning

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import itertools
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.linear_model import PassiveAggressiveClassifier
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
```

In [2]:
```
#Read the data
df=pd.read_csv('news.csv')
#Get shape and head
df.shape
df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Unnamed: 0	title	text	label
0	8476	You Can Smell Hillary's Fear	Daniel Greenfield, a Shillman Journalism Fello...	FAKE
1	10294	Watch The Exact Moment Paul Ryan Committed Pol...	Google Pinterest Digg Linkedin Reddit Stumbleu...	FAKE
2	3608	Kerry to go to Paris in gesture of sympathy	U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry said Mon...	REAL
3	10142	Bernie supporters on Twitter erupt in anger ag...	— Kaydee King (@KaydeeKing) November 9, 2016 T...	FAKE
4	875	The Battle of New York: Why This Primary Matters	It's primary day in New York and front-runners...	REAL

In [3]:
```
#DataFlair - Get the labels
labels=df.label
labels.head()
```

Out[3]:
```
0    FAKE
1    FAKE
2    REAL
3    FAKE
4    REAL
Name: label, dtype: object
```

In [4]:
```
#DataFlair - Split the dataset
x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(df['text'], labels, test_si
```

In [5]:
```
#DataFlair - Initialize a TfidfVectorizer
tfidf_vectorizer=TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', max_df=0.7)
#DataFlair - Fit and transform train set, transform test set
tfidf_train=tfidf_vectorizer.fit_transform(x_train)
tfidf_test=tfidf_vectorizer.transform(x_test)
```

In [6]:
```
#DataFlair - Initialize a PassiveAggressiveClassifier
pac=PassiveAggressiveClassifier(max_iter=50)
pac.fit(tfidf_train,y_train)
#DataFlair - Predict on the test set and calculate accuracy
y_pred=pac.predict(tfidf_test)
score=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {round(score*100,2)}%')
```

```
Accuracy: 92.74%
```

In [7]:
```
#DataFlair - Build confusion matrix
confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred, labels=['FAKE','REAL'])
```

Out[7]:
```
array([[586,  52],
       [ 40, 589]], dtype=int64)
```

So with this model, we have 589 true positives, 587 true negatives, 42 false positives, and 49 false negatives.

In [ ]:
```

```