





#### Phase-1

# Exposing the truth with advanced fake news detection powered by natural language processing

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#### 1. Problem Statement

the digital age, misinformation and fake news have become increasingly prevalent, affecting public opinion, political discourse, and societal trust. Traditional methods of detecting misinformation are no longer sufficient due to the sheer volume and sophistication of fake content. There is a pressing need for an automated, intelligent system capable of accurately identifying and flagging fake news articles using modern Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques.

## 2. Objectives of the Project

Develop a robust NLP-based system to detect fake news from textual content with high accuracy.

Classify news articles as real or fake using machine learning and deep learning models.

Provide insights and confidence scores to enhance user trust and interpretability.

Create a user-friendly interface to demonstrate realtime fake news detection. Evaluate model performance using industry-standard metrics and optimize for realworld deployment.

## 3. Scope of the Project

#### In Scope:

Text-based news content (articles, social media posts, etc.). Supervised learning models including traditional ML and deep learning-based NLP models.

English language content.

Dashboard for fake news classification and analysis.

<u>Out of Scope:</u>

Multimedia content (e.g., image or video-based fake news). Non-English language processing.

Legal or forensic applications of misinformation analysis.

#### 4. Data Sources

#### Datasets:

LIAR Dataset: Contains labeled short statements from Politifact.

Fake and Real News Dataset from Kaggle: Contains fake and real news articles with labeled sources.

BuzzFeed and Politifact articles: Used for further validation.

## **Preprocessing Tasks:**

Text cleaning (stopwords removal, lemmatization).

Tokenization and vectorization (TF-IDF, Word2Vec, BERT embeddings).

## 5. High-Level Methodology

- 1. Data Collection & Preprocessing: Import, clean, and normalize data.
- 2. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA): Visualize word usage, length distributions, and source credibility.
- 3. Feature Engineering: Use NLP techniques for feature extraction.

**Model Development:** 

Baseline ML models: Logistic Regression, Random Forest, SVM.

Advanced models: LSTM, BERT, RoBERTa. Evaluation: Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, ROC-AUC.

## 6. Tools and Technologies

**Programming Languages & Libraries** 

Python – Primary programming language for model development and data processing.

Pandas & NumPy – Data manipulation and numerical operations.

Scikit-learn – Traditional machine learning models and utilities.

NLTK / SpaCy – NLP preprocessing (tokenization,, lemmatization, etc.).

TensorFlow / PyTorch – Deep learning model development (e.g., LSTM, BERT).

Transformers (Hugging Face) – For implementing pretrained models like BERT, RoBERTa.

Matplotlib / Seaborn / Plotly – Data visualization for EDA and results.

#### **Modeling Techniques**

TF-IDF, Word2Vec, BERT Embeddings – Text vectorization and semantic analysis.

Logistic Regression, Random Forest, SVM – Baseline ML classifiers.

LSTM, GRU – Sequential deep learning models. BERT, RoBERTa – Transformer-based models for stateof- the-art text classification.

#### **Development Tools**

Jupyter Notebooks / VS Code – For coding and experimentation.

Git / GitHub - Version control and collaboration.

Docker – Containerization for reproducibility and deployment.

Streamlit / Flask – For building interactive web-based user interfaces.

Postman – API testing.

#### **Deployment Platforms**

Heroku / Render / AWS / GCP – For deploying the application to the cloud.

#### 7. Team Members and Roles

#### S. Sembaruthi - Project Lead & Data Scientist

Oversees the overall project development and timeline. Designs and implements machine learning models. Performs data preprocessing, feature engineering, and model evaluation. Ensures model explainability, accuracy, and compliance withhealthcare standards.

Develops the front-end and back-end for the prediction system (web or mobileinterface). Integrates the trained AI model into the application. Manages deployment using cloud platforms (e.g., AWS, Heroku). Ensures UI/UX is userfriendly for healthcare professionals.

## J. Shabana Mirza and R. Naga Ishwariya-Data Engineer & Analyst

Collects, cleans, and prepares patient datasets from various sources. Handlesdatabase management and data pipelines. Conducts exploratory data analysis (EDA) and generates visual insights. Works with the data scientist to ensure high-quality training data.