

# Master thesis

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# Contents

|          |                                      |           |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>                  | <b>4</b>  |
| 1.1      | What are fake news? . . . . .        | 4         |
| 1.1.1    | Definition . . . . .                 | 4         |
| 1.1.2    | Fake News Characterization . . . . . | 4         |
| 1.2      | Feature Extraction . . . . .         | 5         |
| 1.2.1    | News Content Features . . . . .      | 5         |
| 1.2.2    | Social Context Features . . . . .    | 5         |
| 1.3      | News Content Models . . . . .        | 7         |
| 1.3.1    | Knowledge-based models . . . . .     | 7         |
| 1.3.2    | Social Context Models . . . . .      | 8         |
| 1.4      | Datasets . . . . .                   | 8         |
| 1.4.1    | Fake News Corpus . . . . .           | 8         |
| 1.4.2    | Fake News Net . . . . .              | 8         |
| 1.4.3    | Liar, Liar Pants on Fire . . . . .   | 8         |
| 1.5      | State of the Art . . . . .           | 9         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Data Exploration</b>              | <b>10</b> |
| 2.1      | Introduction . . . . .               | 10        |
| 2.2      | Dataset statistics . . . . .         | 10        |
| 2.2.1    | Fake News Corpus . . . . .           | 10        |

# **Master thesis**

Fake news detection using machine learning

**Simon Lorent**

## **Acknowledgement**

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# **Master thesis**

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## **Abstract**

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

### 1.1 What are fake news?

#### 1.1.1 Definition

Fake news have quickly become a society problem, being used to propagate false or rumorous informations in order to change behaviors of peoples. Before stating to work on detecting fake news, it is needed to first understand what they are. It have been show that propagation of fake news have had a non negligible influence of 2016 US presidential elections[1]. A few facts on fake news in the United States:

- 62% of US citizen get there news for social medias[2]
- Fake news had more share on facebook than mainstream news[3].

Fake news have also been used in order to influence the referendum in the United Kingdom for the "Brexit".

There are two aspects of fake news detection that need to be taken into account according to Shu et al[4]. The first is characterization or what are fake news and the second is detection. In order to build detection models, it is need to start by charaterization, indeed, it is need to understand what are fake news before trying to detect them.

Fake news definition is made of two part: authenticity and intent. Authenticity means that fake news content fale information that can be verified as such, which means that conspiracy theory is not included in fake news as there are difficult to be proven true or false in most cases. The second part, intent, means that the false information have been written with the goal of misleading the reader.

#### 1.1.2 Fake News Characterization

**Definition 1** *Fake news is a news article that is intentionally and verifiably false*

The part of the definition introducing the intent of misleading the reader automatically discard satire news medias, that is why this works will focus on the first part, the fact that the piece of information is verifiably false or true. Indded, even if satire news medias does not have the intent to misslead the readers, not all of them have the ability of making

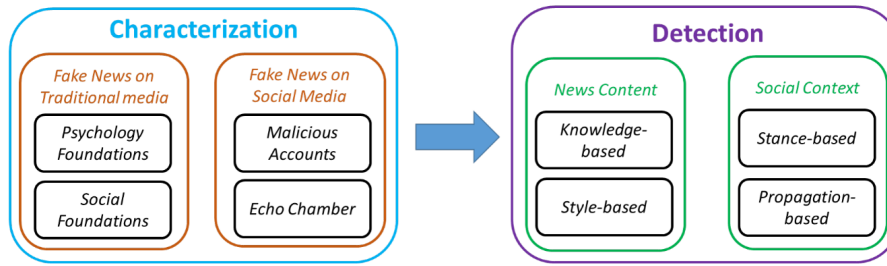


Figure 1.1: Fake news on social media: from characterization to detection.[4]

criticism and not taking it to the first degree. On the other hand, in the case of political media, even if it clearly try to influence the consumer, verifying the authenticity of there claims is usually harder as, in most of the cases, openly lies.

## 1.2 Feature Extraction

### 1.2.1 News Content Features

Now that fake news have been defined and the target have been set, it is needed to analyze what features can be used in order to classify fake news. Starting by looking at news content, it can be seen that it is made of four principal raw components:

- **Source:** Where does the news come from, who wrote it, is this source reliable or not.
- **Headline:** Short summary of the news content that try to attract the reader.
- **Body Text:** The actual text content of the news.
- **Image/Video:** Usually, textual information is agremented with visual information such as images, videos or audio.

Features will be extracted from these four basic components, with the mains features being linguistic-based and visual-based. As explained before, fake news are used to influence the consumer, and in order to do that, they often use a specific language in order to attract the readers. On the other hand, non fake news will mostly stick to a different language register, being more formal. This are linguistic-based features, to which can be added lexical features such as total number of words, frequency of large words or unique words.

The second features that need to be taken into account are visual features. Indeed, modified images are often used to add more weight to the textual information. For example, the **Figure 1.2** is supposed to show the progress of deforestation, but the two images are acutaly from the same original one, and in addition the WWF logo make it looks like to be from a trusted source.

### 1.2.2 Social Context Features

In the context of news sharing on social medias, multiples aspect can be taken into account, such as user aspect, post aspect and group aspect. For instance, it is possible to



Figure 1.2: The two images provided to show deforestation between two date are from the same image taken at the same time.

analyze the behavior of specific users and use their metadata in order to find if a user is at risk of trusting or sharing false information. For instance, those metadata can be its center of interest, its number of followers, or anything that relates to it.

Post-based aspect is in a sense similar to user based: it can use post metadata in order to provide useful informations, but in addition to metadata, the actual content can be used. It is also possible to extract features from the content using latent Dirichlet allocation (LDA)[5].

## 1.3 News Content Models

### 1.3.1 Knowledge-based models

: Now that the different kinds of features available for the news have been defined, it is possible to start to explain what kind of models can be built using these features. The first models that relates to the news content is based on knowledge: the goal of this model is to check the truthfulness of the news content and can be achieved in three different ways (or a mixture of them):

- **Expert-oriented:** relies on expert, such as journalist or scientist, to assess the news content.
- **Crowdsourcing-oriented:** relies on the wisdom of crowd that says that if a sufficiently large amount of persons says that something is false or true then it should be.
- **Computational-oriented:** relies on automatic fact checking, that could be based on external resources such as DBpedia.

These methods all have pros and cons, hiring expert might be costly, and expert are limited in number and might not be able to treat all the news that are produced. In the case of crowdsourcing it can easily be fooled if enough bad annotators break the system and automatic fact checking might not have the necessary accuracy.

**Style-based model** : As explained earlier, fake news usually tries to influence consumer behavior, and thus generally use a specific style in order to play on the emotion. These methods are called deception-oriented stylistic methods.

The second method is called objectivity-oriented approaches and tries to capture the objectivity of the texts or headlines. This kind of style is mostly used by partisan article or yellow-journalism, that is, website that relies on eye-catching headline without reporting any useful information. An example of this kind of headline could be:

You will never believe what he did !!!!!

This kind of headline plays on the curiosity of the reader that would click to read the news.



### 1.3.2 Social Context Models

## 1.4 Datasets

### 1.4.1 Fake News Corpus

This work uses multiple corpus in order to train and test different models. The main corpus used for training is called Fake News Corpus[6]. This corpus has been automatically crawled using `opensources.co` labels. In other words, domains have been labeled with one or more labels in

- Fake News
- Satire
- Extreme Bias
- Conspiracy Theory
- Junk Science
- Hate News
- Clickbait
- Proceed With Caution
- Political
- Credible

These annotations have been provided by crowdsourcing, which means that they might not be exactly accurate, but are expected to be close to the reality. Because this work focuses on fake news detection against reliable news, only the news labels as fake and credible have been used.

**TODO: Expliquer comment le dataset a été nettoyé et mis dans une base de données afin d'augmenter les performances.**

### 1.4.2 Fake News Net

The second dataset used is fake news net[7, 8, 4]. This corpus is made of news from two different sources, PolitiFact and GossipCop. An older version also provides news from BuzzFeed. News are categorized in two classes: fake and non fake. Being quite smaller than fake news corpus, this dataset will be used as a test dataset.

### 1.4.3 Liar, Liar Pants on Fire

The third and last dataset is **Liar, Liar Pants on Fire** dataset[9], which is a collection of twelve thousand small sentences collected from various sources and hand labeled. They are divided in six classes:

- pants-fire

- false
- barely-true
- half-true
- mostly-true
- true

This set will be used as a second test set. Because in this case there are six classes against two in the other cases, a threshold should be used in order to fix which one will be considered as true or false.

It should be noted that this one differs from the two other datasets as it is composed only of short sentences, and thus it should not be expected to have very good results on this dataset for models trained on Fake News Corpus which is made of full texts.

## 1.5 State of the Art

# Chapter 2

## Data Exploration

### 2.1 Introduction

A good starting point for the analysis is to make some data exploration of the data set. The first thing to be done is statistical analysis such as counting the number of text per class or counting the number of words per sentence. The second step consist of doing Latent Dirichlet Allocation[5] in order to make unsupervised clustering of the text and see if there is some kind of correlation between the clusters to which a text belongs and its labels.

### 2.2 Dataset statistics

#### 2.2.1 Fake News Corpus

Because **Fake News Corpus** is the main dataset, the data exploration will start with this dataset. And the first thing is to count the number of items per class.

Because the dataset have been cleaned, numbers provided by the dataset creators and number computed after cleaning will be provided. We found the values given at **Table 2.1**. It shows that the number of fake news is smaller by a small factors with respect to the number of reliable news, but given the total number of items it should not cause any problems. But it will still be taken into account later on.

| Type                 | Provided  | Computed |
|----------------------|-----------|----------|
| Fake News            | 928,083   |          |
| Satire               | 146,080   |          |
| Extreme Bias         | 1,300,444 |          |
| Conspiracy Theory    | 905,981   |          |
| Junk Science         | 144,939   |          |
| Hate News            | 117,374   |          |
| Clickbait            | 292,201   |          |
| Proceed With Caution | 319,830   |          |
| Political            | 2,435,471 |          |
| Credible             | 1,920,139 |          |

Table 2.1: Number of texts per categories

To have a better view of the distribution of categories, an histogram is provided at **Figure 2.1**.

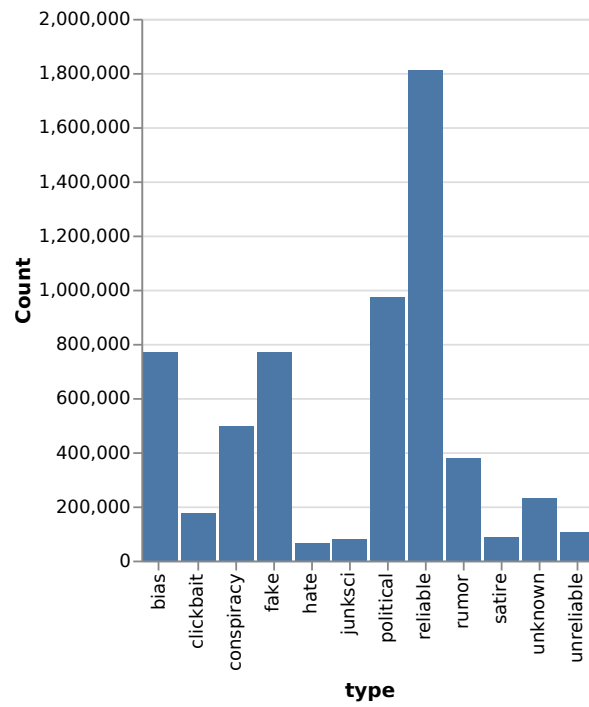


Figure 2.1: Histogram of text distribution along their categories on the computed numbers.

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