

##REAL OR FAKE JOB POSTING PREDICTION This dataset contains 18K job descriptions out of which about 800 are fake. The data consists of both textual information and meta-information about the jobs.

The objective is to create a classification model that uses text data features and meta-features and predict which job description are fraudulent or real.

Link for the dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/shivamb/real-or-fake-fake-jobposting-prediction>

```
#importing necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Embedding
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import one_hot
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Bidirectional
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dropout
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, f1_score, recall_score,
precision_score, classification_report, accuracy_score
import nltk
import re
from nltk.corpus import stopwords

#load the dataset
df1=pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/fakejob.csv")

df1.head()

  job_id  title
location \
0      1  Marketing Intern  US, NY, New
York
1      2  Customer Service - Cloud Video Production  NZ, ,
Auckland
2      3  Commissioning Machinery Assistant (CMA)  US, IA,
Wever
3      4  Account Executive - Washington DC  US, DC,
Washington
4      5  Bill Review Manager  US, FL, Fort
Worth

  department salary_range
company_profile \
0  Marketing  NaN  We're Food52, and we've created a
```

```

groundbreaki...
1 Success NaN 90 Seconds, the worlds Cloud Video
Production ...
2 NaN NaN Valor Services provides Workforce Solutions
th...
3 Sales NaN Our passion for improving quality of life
thro...
4 NaN NaN SpotSource Solutions LLC is a Global Human
Cap...

```

```

description \
0 Food52, a fast-growing, James Beard Award-winn...
1 Organised - Focused - Vibrant - Awesome!Do you...
2 Our client, located in Houston, is actively se...
3 THE COMPANY: ESRI – Environmental Systems Rese...
4 JOB TITLE: Itemization Review ManagerLOCATION:...

```

```

requirements \
0 Experience with content management systems a m...
1 What we expect from you:Your key responsibilit...
2 Implement pre-commissioning and commissioning ...
3 EDUCATION: Bachelor's or Master's in GIS, busi...
4 QUALIFICATIONS:RN license in the State of Texa...

```

```

benefits telecommuting \
0 NaN 0
1 What you will get from usThrough being part of... 0
2 NaN 0
3 Our culture is anything but corporate—we have ... 0
4 Full Benefits Offered 0

```

```

has_company_logo has_questions employment_type required_experience
\
0 1 0 Other Internship
1 1 0 Full-time Not Applicable
2 1 0 NaN NaN
3 1 0 Full-time Mid-Senior level
4 1 1 Full-time Mid-Senior level

```

```

required_education industry function
\
0 NaN NaN Marketing
1 NaN Marketing and Advertising Customer Service

```

2	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	Bachelor's Degree	Computer Software	Sales
4	Bachelor's Degree	Hospital & Health Care	Health Care Provider

	fraudulent
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

```
df1.shape
```

```
(17880, 18)
```

```
df1.columns
```

```
Index(['job_id', 'title', 'location', 'department', 'salary_range',
      'company_profile', 'description', 'requirements', 'benefits',
      'telecommuting', 'has_company_logo', 'has_questions',
      'employment_type',
      'required_experience', 'required_education', 'industry',
      'function',
      'fraudulent'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
# Removing NAN values and useless columns
```

```
columns=['job_id', 'telecommuting', 'has_company_logo',
         'has_questions', 'salary_range', 'employment_type']
```

```
for col in columns:
    del df1[col]
```

```
df1.fillna(' ', inplace=True)
```

```
#checking which country posts most number of jobs
```

```
def split(location):
    l = location.split(',')
    return l[0]
```

```
df1['country'] = df1.location.apply(split)
```

```
country = dict(df1.country.value_counts()[:11])
```

```
del country[' ']
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
```

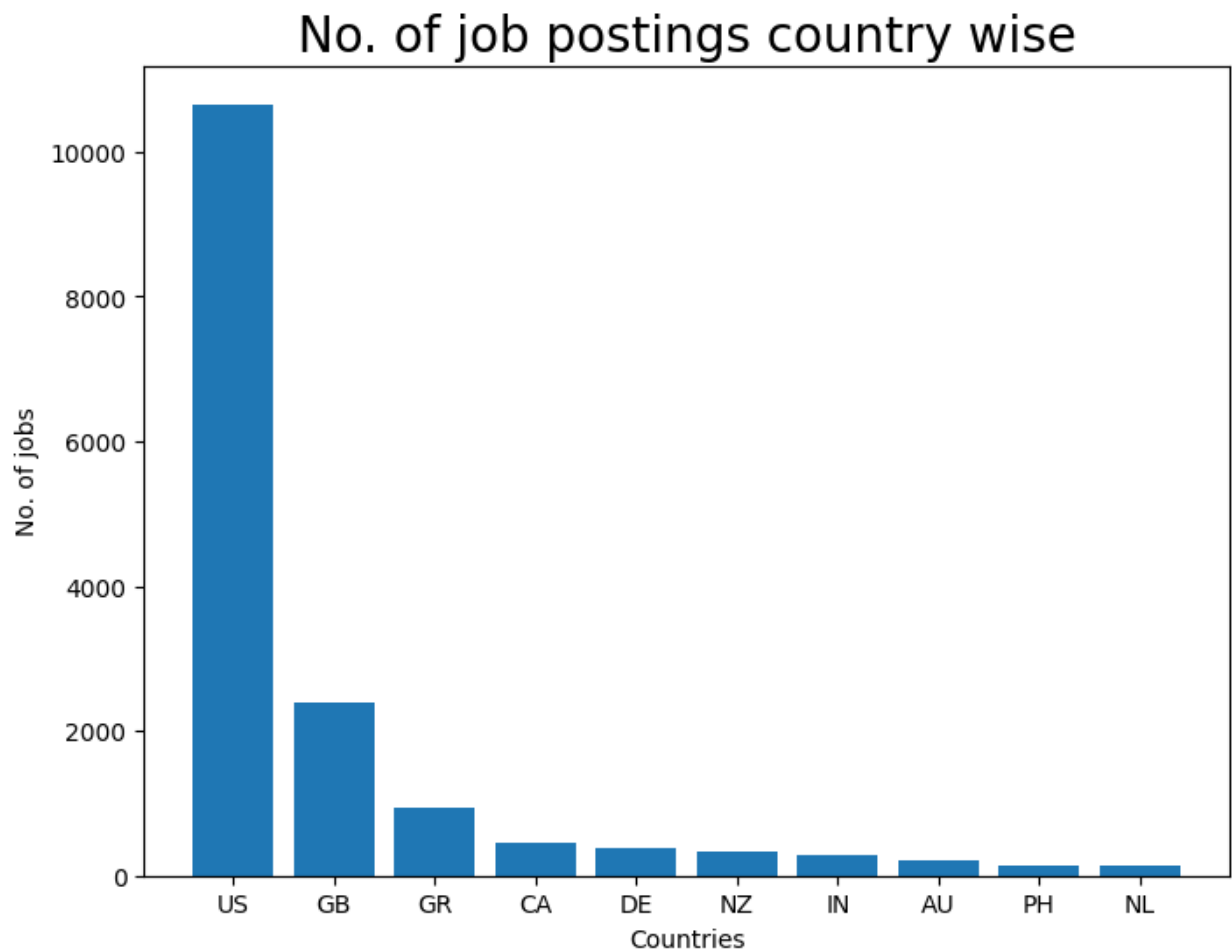
```
plt.title('No. of job postings country wise', size=20)
```

```
plt.bar(country.keys(), country.values())
```

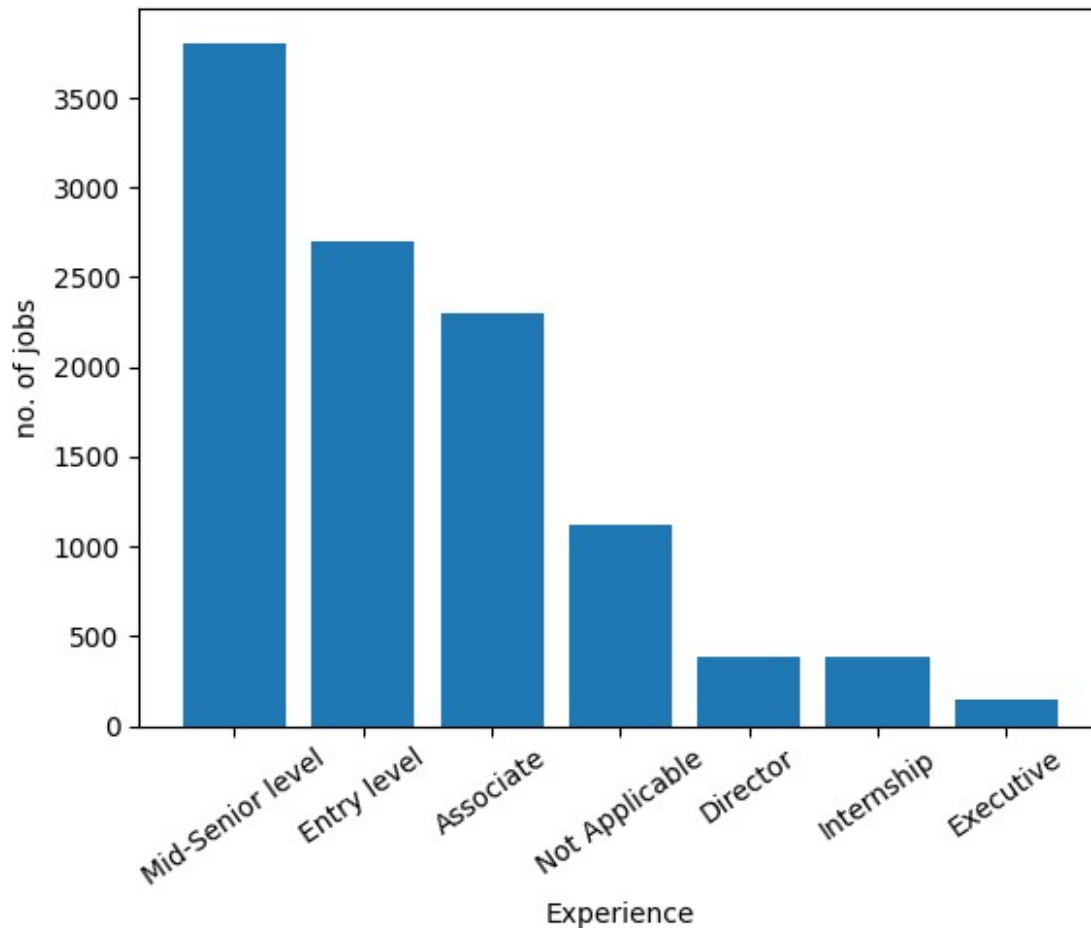
```
plt.ylabel('No. of jobs', size=10)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Countries', size=10)
```

```
Text(0.5, 0, 'Countries')
```



```
# checking about which type of experience is required in most number  
of jobs  
experience = dict(df1.required_experience.value_counts())  
del experience[' ']  
plt.bar(experience.keys(), experience.values())  
plt.xlabel('Experience', size=10)  
plt.ylabel('no. of jobs', size=10)  
plt.xticks(rotation=35)  
plt.show()
```



```
# Which industry have the maximum number of fake job postings?
# Group the data by the 'industry' column and count the occurrences of
# 'fake' values
df_vc = df1[df1['fraudulent'] == 1].groupby('industry')
['industry'].count()
# Sort the industry counts in descending order
sorted_industry_counts = df_vc.sort_values(ascending=False)
# Print the industries and their fake job posting counts in descending
# order
for industry, count in sorted_industry_counts.items():
    print(f"Industry: {industry}, Fake Job Postings Count: {count}")
```

Industry: , Fake Job Postings Count: 275
 Industry: Oil & Energy, Fake Job Postings Count: 109
 Industry: Accounting, Fake Job Postings Count: 57
 Industry: Hospital & Health Care, Fake Job Postings Count: 51
 Industry: Marketing and Advertising, Fake Job Postings Count: 45
 Industry: Financial Services, Fake Job Postings Count: 35
 Industry: Information Technology and Services, Fake Job Postings
 Count: 32
 Industry: Telecommunications, Fake Job Postings Count: 26

Industry: Consumer Services, Fake Job Postings Count: 24
Industry: Real Estate, Fake Job Postings Count: 24
Industry: Leisure, Travel & Tourism, Fake Job Postings Count: 21
Industry: Health, Wellness and Fitness, Fake Job Postings Count: 15
Industry: Hospitality, Fake Job Postings Count: 14
Industry: Computer Networking, Fake Job Postings Count: 12
Industry: Staffing and Recruiting, Fake Job Postings Count: 8
Industry: Management Consulting, Fake Job Postings Count: 6
Industry: Human Resources, Fake Job Postings Count: 6
Industry: Insurance, Fake Job Postings Count: 6
Industry: Computer Software, Fake Job Postings Count: 5
Industry: Retail, Fake Job Postings Count: 5
Industry: Automotive, Fake Job Postings Count: 5
Industry: Computer & Network Security, Fake Job Postings Count: 5
Industry: Entertainment, Fake Job Postings Count: 5
Industry: Electrical/Electronic Manufacturing, Fake Job Postings Count: 4
Industry: Mechanical or Industrial Engineering, Fake Job Postings Count: 4
Industry: Design, Fake Job Postings Count: 4
Industry: Biotechnology, Fake Job Postings Count: 4
Industry: Media Production, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Environmental Services, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Business Supplies and Equipment, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Computer Hardware, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Construction, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Banking, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Transportation/Trucking/Railroad, Fake Job Postings Count: 3
Industry: Animation, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Market Research, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Logistics and Supply Chain, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Apparel & Fashion, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Information Services, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Facilities Services, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Executive Office, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: E-Learning, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Defense & Space, Fake Job Postings Count: 2
Industry: Utilities, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Security and Investigations, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Outsourcing/Offshoring, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Airlines/Aviation, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Ranching, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Public Safety, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Warehousing, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Civil Engineering, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Online Media, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Military, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Medical Practice, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Medical Devices, Fake Job Postings Count: 1

```

Industry: Investment Management, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Broadcast Media, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Building Materials, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Food Production, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Cosmetics, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Civic & Social Organization, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Consumer Goods, Fake Job Postings Count: 1
Industry: Wholesale, Fake Job Postings Count: 1

```

```

#selecting only important columns as there are many columns in the dataset

```

```

df=df1[['description','requirements','fraudulent']]
df.head()

```

```

                                description \
0  Food52, a fast-growing, James Beard Award-winn...
1  Organised - Focused - Vibrant - Awesome!Do you...
2  Our client, located in Houston, is actively se...
3  THE COMPANY: ESRI – Environmental Systems Rese...
4  JOB TITLE: Itemization Review ManagerLOCATION:...

                                requirements  fraudulent
0  Experience with content management systems a m...      0
1  What we expect from you:Your key responsibilit...      0
2  Implement pre-commissioning and commissioning ...      0
3  EDUCATION: Bachelor's or Master's in GIS, busi...      0
4  QUALIFICATIONS:RN license in the State of Texa...      0

```

```

#checking for the total number of null values in the dataset

```

```

df.isna().sum()

```

```

description      0
requirements      0
fraudulent        0
dtype: int64

```

```

#dropping null values from the dataset

```

```

df=df.dropna()

```

```

df.shape

```

```

(17880, 3)

```

```

from wordcloud import WordCloud

```

```

fraud=" ".join(df[df["fraudulent"]==1]["description"])
fraud

```

```

{"type":"string"}

```

```

real=" ".join(df[df["fraudulent"]==0]["description"])
real

```

```
{"type": "string"}
```

```
wc=WordCloud(width=800,height=900,background_color="black",min_font_size=12)
wc.generate(fraud)
plt.imshow(wc)
plt.axis("off")

(-0.5, 799.5, 899.5, -0.5)
```



```
wc=WordCloud(width=800,height=900,background_color="black",min_font_size=12)
wc.generate(real)
plt.imshow(wc)
plt.axis("off")

(-0.5, 799.5, 899.5, -0.5)
```



```
2 Implement pre-commissioning and commissioning ...
3 EDUCATION: Bachelor's or Master's in GIS, busi...
4 QUALIFICATIONS:RN license in the State of Texa...
```

```
message['description'][1]
```

```
{"type": "string"}
```

```
message.reset_index(inplace=True)
```

```
#The reset_index() method helps to reset the index back to the default integer index,
```

```
#and the inplace=True argument ensures that the modification is done on the DataFrame itself, without creating a new DataFrame.
```

```
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

```
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
```

```
[nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
```

```
True
```

```
#Stemming is a process of reducing words to their root form, which can help to normalize the text and reduce word variations
```

```
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
```

```
ps = PorterStemmer() #Creating an instance of the PorterStemmer class, which will be used for stemming words.
```

```
corpus = [] # Creating an empty list named corpus where preprocessed text will be stored.
```

```
for i in range(0, len(message)):
```

```
#Removing all characters that are not letters (using a regular expression) and replacing them with spaces.
```

```
#This step effectively removes any special characters, digits, or punctuation from the text.
```

```
    review = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', message['description'][i])
```

```
    review = review.lower() # Converting the entire text to lowercase. This step helps in standardizing the text and avoiding case sensitivity
```

```
    review = review.split() #Splitting the text into a list of words  
#Applying stemming using the PorterStemmer on each word in the list while also removing any words that are in the NLTK English stopwords list
```

```
    review = [ps.stem(word) for word in review if not word in stopwords.words('english')]
```

```
    review = ' '.join(review) #Joining the stemmed words back together into a single string.
```

```
    corpus.append(review) #Adding the preprocessed and stemmed text to the corpus list.
```

```
corpus[1] #content of the corpus list after the preprocessing steps  
#processed text of the second entry in the corpus list
```

```
{"type": "string"}
```

```
onehot_repr=[one_hot(words,voc_size)for words in corpus]  
#A one-hot representation is a binary vector where each word in the  
vocabulary is represented by a unique index position,  
# and only the index corresponding to the current word is set to 1,  
while all others are set to 0  
onehot_repr[1]  
#output appears to be a list of integers, where each integer  
represents the index of a word in the vocabulary so it won't be in  
binary
```

```
[2955,  
3313,  
2137,  
1375,  
2521,  
4738,  
981,  
3636,  
4261,  
3057,  
2069,  
96,  
3456,  
4982,  
1237,  
2354,  
113,  
1263,  
4109,  
3715,  
2559,  
276,  
871,  
823,  
981,  
854,  
1598,  
551,  
968,  
4176,  
4063,  
959,  
2681,  
169,  
3970,  
823,  
2340,  
4738,
```

981,
665,
4677,
3865,
1026,
1231,
2438,
3456,
3456,
1668,
3783,
871,
2438,
3456,
1420,
2479,
1460,
823,
272,
1575,
3104,
4461,
3341,
3763,
3833,
4728,
2990,
472,
4112,
3708,
1923,
1401,
851,
4105,
3865,
292,
3873,
891,
4838,
4001,
2209,
2848,
2509,
4918,
1923,
3865,
2509,
1595,
2287,

169,
276,
871,
823,
981,
3783,
1514,
4975,
2433,
1274,
4272,
1794,
147,
1416,
2204,
2204,
1794,
2888,
4983,
2287,
169,
276,
871,
823,
981,
4572,
4461,
1771,
1301,
2335,
3908,
3757,
871,
3028,
2398,
2718,
2038,
169,
3448,
2849,
3456,
1263,
276,
3203,
2398,
2287,
3489,
3866,
4513,

4989,
4760,
299,
1575,
1963,
871,
823,
130,
3456,
39,
1580,
871,
2438,
368,
3757,
320,
292,
4620,
2489,
871,
1918,
2030,
1761,
823,
1668,
4728,
2030,
3152,
871,
2438,
1668,
2844,
4050,
1119,
1471,
230,
1794,
2287,
2718,
2056,
871,
2030,
3833,
4461,
4139,
169,
4795,
4139,
3437,

```
1633,  
4761,  
4667,  
2241,  
1940,  
2985,  
4335,  
4002,  
1863,  
2318,  
4566,  
2985,  
1940,  
1974,  
2509,  
180,  
3320,  
3124,  
640,  
4790,  
981]
```

#Embedding Representation ((onehot_repr) into padded sequences of fixed length (sent_length))

```
sent_length=40
```

```
embedded_docs=pad_sequences(onehot_repr,padding='pre',maxlen=sent_length)
```

#padding='pre' specifies that the padding should be added at the beginning of each sequence (so the zeros are added to the left).

```
print(embedded_docs)
```

```
[[4391 3028 3456 ... 619 3501 3398]  
 [1668 2844 4050 ... 640 4790 981]  
 [ 0 0 0 ... 1032 4020 1112]  
 ...  
 [2184 3340 3068 ... 2161 756 4331]  
 [1654 3783 1353 ... 4577 891 2438]  
 [ 37 3193 3637 ... 1344 2902 4756]]
```

```
embedded_docs[1]
```

```
array([1668, 2844, 4050, 1119, 1471, 230, 1794, 2287, 2718, 2056,  
      871, 2030, 3833, 4461, 4139, 169, 4795, 4139, 3437, 1633, 4761,  
      4667, 2241, 1940, 2985, 4335, 4002, 1863, 2318, 4566, 2985, 1940,  
      1974, 2509, 180, 3320, 3124, 640, 4790, 981], dtype=int32)
```

```

## Creating model
embedding_vector_features=50
model1=Sequential()
model1.add(Embedding(voc_size,embedding_vector_features,input_length=sent_length))
model1.add(Bidirectional(LSTM(100))) ##Just add bidirectional, except it would just behave as normal LSTM Model
model1.add(Dropout(0.3))
model1.add(Dense(1,activation='sigmoid'))
model1.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
#print(model1.summary())

len(embedded_docs),y.shape

(17880, (17880,))

#converting data into NumPy arrays
xfinal=np.array(embedded_docs)
yfinal=np.array(y)

xfinal[1]

array([[1668, 2844, 4050, 1119, 1471, 230, 1794, 2287, 2718, 2056,
      871,
      2030, 3833, 4461, 4139, 169, 4795, 4139, 3437, 1633, 4761,
      4667,
      2241, 1940, 2985, 4335, 4002, 1863, 2318, 4566, 2985, 1940,
      1974,
      2509, 180, 3320, 3124, 640, 4790, 981], dtype=int32)

#splitting data into training and testing sets
xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(xfinal, yfinal,
test_size=0.25, random_state=32)

#training data
model1.fit(xtrain,ytrain,validation_data=(xtest,ytest),epochs=12,batch_size=64)

Epoch 1/12
210/210 [=====] - 35s 144ms/step - loss: 0.1888 - accuracy: 0.9551 - val_loss: 0.1334 - val_accuracy: 0.9644
Epoch 2/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 139ms/step - loss: 0.0934 - accuracy: 0.9725 - val_loss: 0.1225 - val_accuracy: 0.9705
Epoch 3/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 136ms/step - loss: 0.0591 - accuracy: 0.9823 - val_loss: 0.1034 - val_accuracy: 0.9734
Epoch 4/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 138ms/step - loss: 0.0383 - accuracy: 0.9878 - val_loss: 0.1222 - val_accuracy: 0.9747

```



```

Epoch 5/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 138ms/step - loss:
0.0213 - accuracy: 0.9931 - val_loss: 0.1333 - val_accuracy: 0.9767
Epoch 6/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 139ms/step - loss:
0.0115 - accuracy: 0.9966 - val_loss: 0.1460 - val_accuracy: 0.9736
Epoch 7/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 139ms/step - loss:
0.0087 - accuracy: 0.9977 - val_loss: 0.2058 - val_accuracy: 0.9749
Epoch 8/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 139ms/step - loss:
0.0051 - accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.1829 - val_accuracy: 0.9707
Epoch 9/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 138ms/step - loss:
0.0056 - accuracy: 0.9984 - val_loss: 0.1652 - val_accuracy: 0.9640
Epoch 10/12
210/210 [=====] - 32s 151ms/step - loss:
0.0045 - accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.2310 - val_accuracy: 0.9671
Epoch 11/12
210/210 [=====] - 30s 143ms/step - loss:
0.0058 - accuracy: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.2255 - val_accuracy: 0.9738
Epoch 12/12
210/210 [=====] - 29s 136ms/step - loss:
0.0031 - accuracy: 0.9993 - val_loss: 0.2418 - val_accuracy: 0.9727

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f71d863b820>

#evaluate the model
model.evaluate(xtest, ytest)

140/140 [=====] - 2s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2418
- accuracy: 0.9727

[0.24182961881160736, 0.9727069139480591]

#make prediction on testing data using trained model
y_pred=model.predict(xtest)

140/140 [=====] - 3s 16ms/step

#the threshold of 0.5 is commonly used to decide between the two
classes.
#For each value, if threshold is greater than or equal to 0.5, it
assigns 1; otherwise, it assigns 0. This creates a list of binary
predictions.
preds_y = [1 if x >=0.5 else 0 for x in y_pred] #providing threshold
value
print("Accuracy {:.3} %".format(accuracy_score(ytest, preds_y)*100))
print("Recall Score {:.3} %".format(recall_score(ytest,
preds_y)*100))
print("Precision Score {:.3} %".format(precision_score(ytest,

```

```
preds_y)*100))
print("F1 Score {:.3} %".format(f1_score(ytest, preds_y)*100))
```

```
Accuracy 97.3 %
Recall Score 61.9 %
Precision Score 78.9 %
F1 Score 69.3 %
```

```
print(classification_report(ytest, preds_y))
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.98	0.99	0.99	4247
1	0.79	0.62	0.69	223
accuracy			0.97	4470
macro avg	0.88	0.81	0.84	4470
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	4470

Prediction on Unknown job description

```
unknown_text = "About the CompanyThis is anÂ amazing job opportunity
with one of the most robust companies in the EnergyÂ Industry!
Opportunities for advancement are extensive as theÂ company is
currently growing and looking for outstanding employees to grow with
it. Strong compensation and benefits packages areÂ available for
qualified candidates who want to join the largest player in the
BakkenÂ Shale and leader in the Oklahoma Shale plays. Contact us today
for an opportunity to join one of the IndustryÂ™s leaders in the
mission to achieve American energyÂ independence!Please note: This job
will require relocation to Oklahoma City, OK.SummaryAssist in
preparing completions, testing, and workover procedures. Maintain
project management control over equipment installation, well
completion, and workovers.Essential Job FunctionsMonitor completion
operations, costs, and profitability.Design and implementÂ completion
and well workover plans and procedures.Generate and review AFEs for
capital expenditures.Review expenditures for properties within a
specified area.AnalyzeÂ well problems and direct actions to be
taken.Work well in a fast paced environment.Solve minor problems with
little supervision.Consult with Completion Manager on higher risk and
more complex problems and projects.Track costs and operational
efficiency on a daily basis and report trends.Perform post completion
appraisal and provide recommendations for performance improvement.Work
with Completion Foremen to ensure safe and efficient
operations.Support asset teams as requested.Assure compliance with
governmental requirements and company policies.Provide training and
resources to accomplish production goals."
```

```
unknown_text2="collecting and entering data in databases and  
maintaining accurate records of valuable company information"
```

```
unknown_text3="Collaborating with finance and sales professionals to  
maintain accounts receivable. Compiling and process information such  
as prices, discounts, shipping rates etc. Ensuring customers are  
billed correctly for services offered."
```

```
unknown_text4="Jaco Oil and Refined Resources have partnered up in an  
effort to streamline the hiring process and provide a more efficient  
and effective recruiting model.Â Our focus is to help develop and  
achieve your career goals while makeing a solid geographical, cultural  
and professional fiit when leveraging your career into your new and  
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HR Department within Refined Resources  
(#URL_80d75e0d07ca8b108539318a0443bfe5d1ff472afa0c4540b77079c5d5f31eee  
#)Â #EMAIL_0b13a2cfd4718ce252c09b2353d692a73bd32552e922c5db6cad5fb7e9a  
2c6c3#Darren Lawson | VP of Recruiting |  
Â #EMAIL_395225df8eed70288fc67310349d63d49d5f2ca6bc14dbb5dcbf9296069ad  
88c#Â |  
#PHONE_70128aad0c118273b0c2198a08d528591b932924e165b6a8d1272a6f9e2763d  
1#"
```

```
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences
```

```
tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=10000, oov_token='<OOV>')  
tokenizer.fit_on_texts(unknown_text)  
max_sequence_length = 100
```

```
# Preprocess the unknown text
```

```
unknown_sequence = tokenizer.texts_to_sequences([unknown_text])  
unknown_padded = pad_sequences(unknown_sequence,  
maxlen=max_sequence_length, padding='post')
```

```
# Make prediction
```

```
prediction = model1.predict(unknown_padded)
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 33ms/step
```

```
# Interpret the prediction
```

```
if prediction >= 0.5:  
    prediction_label = "Fake"  
else:  
    prediction_label = "Real"
```

```
print(f"The job description is predicted as: {prediction_label}  
(Score: {prediction[0][0]:.4f})")
```

```
The job description is predicted as: Fake (Score: 0.9998)
```