Project proposal

The problem of fake online news is a persistent concern in contemporary society, impacting politics, the media, and society. While the Internet enables access to a wealth of information, it is also a medium by which disinformation can be easily spread. In particular, major websites with user-generated content have been met with harsh criticism and calls for legal action due to fake news being circulated on their platforms. Large websites with user-generated content can make use of machine learning to quickly identify sources as being potentially suspect or reliable

For regulatory agencies, disinformation concerning consumer products and health reporting presents a pressing problem, directly associated with goals in informing the public. In politics, Fake news may hold way in influencing elections. Additionally, companies targeted by disinformation have an express interest in identifying and fighting falsehoods disseminated about them and may be interested in the general climate of online disinformation. Altogether, an analysis online 'fake news' is relevant for many organizations.

The dataset contains two class labels : fake and reliable and I have decided to predict the news using supervised machine learning models such as naïve bayes, XG Boost, and Decision trees after applying text classification to the news from different news sources.