Fake News Detection Using NLP

Phase - 5



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Problem Statement

Design and develop an AI-based fake news detection system to automatically identify false or categorize misleading information in textual content from online sources. The system should be capable of analyzing news articles, social media posts, and other forms of digital text, and provide confidence classification score or indicating the likelihood of the content being fake or genuine. The goal is to assist users in making informed decisions about the credibility of the information they encounter on the internet, thereby combating the spread of misinformation and disinformation.

Design Thinking

DATA COLLECTION

Collect and curate a diverse and extensive dataset of text-based content, including both fake and genuine news articles, from various sources and domains.

FEATURE ENGINEERING

Develop techniques to extract relevant features from the text data, such as linguistic patterns, sentiment analysis, source credibility, and contextual information.

MACHINE LEARNING MODELS

Implement and train machine learning models (e.g., natural language processing, deep learning, or ensemble models) on the labeled dataset to classify text as fake or genuine. Fine-tune the models for optimal performance.

REAL-TIME ANALYSIS

Create a system that can process and analyze text content in real-time, allowing users to submit URLs, articles, or text snippets for verification.

CONFIDENCE SCORING

Provide a confidence score or probability estimation for each classification to indicate the level of certainty in the model's prediction.

EXPLAINABILITY

Incorporate interpretability techniques to explain why the AI system made a particular classification, enhancing user trust and transparency.

USER INTERFACE

Design a user-friendly interface (e.g., web application or browser extension) that allows users to interact with the system easily and receive real-time feedback on the credibility of the content they encounter.

SCALABILITY

Ensure the system can handle a high volume of requests and continuously update its dataset and models to adapt to evolving fake news tactics.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Address ethical concerns related to privacy, bias, and fairness in the data and model development process.

EVALUATION

Evaluate the system's performance through rigorous testing, including metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, using both historical and real-time data.

DEPLOYMENT

Deploy the AI fake news detection system in a production environment, making it accessible to a wide range of users.

MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE

Establish a monitoring system to detect and address model drift, data quality issues, and emerging fake news trends, ensuring the system's ongoing effectiveness.

The Phase Of The Development

Phase -1

Module 1: Introduction to Artificial intelligence

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the intelligence of machines or software, as opposed to the intelligence of humans or animals. It is also the field of study in computer science that develops and studies intelligent machines.

Module 2 : Python For Data Science

Python is a programming language widely used by **Data Scientists**. Python has **in-built mathematical libraries** and functions, making it easier to calculate **mathematical problems** and to perform data analysis. We will provide practical examples using Python.

Module 3: Data Wrangling techniques

Data wrangling—also called data cleaning, data remediation, or data munging—refers to a variety of processes designed to transform raw data into more readily used formats. The exact methods differ from project to project depending on the data you're leveraging and the goal you're trying to achieve.

Module 4: Introduction to Neural Networks

A neural network is a method in artificial intelligence that teaches computers to process data in a way that is inspired by the human brain. It is a type of machine learning process, called deep learning, that uses interconnected nodes or neurons in a layered structure that resembles the human brain.

Phase -3

Module 5: Tensorflow & keras ANN

Tensorflow is a powerful machine learning library to create models and neural networksTensorFlow is an open-sourced end-to-end platform, a library for multiple machine learning tasks, while Keras is a high-level neural network library that runs on top of TensorFlow. Both provide high-level APIs used for easily building and training models, but Keras is more user-friendly because it's built-in Python.

Module 6: Convolutional Neural Network

A CNN is a kind of network architecture for deep learning algorithms and is specifically used for image recognition and tasks that involve the processing of pixel data. There are other types of neural networks in deep learning, but for identifying and recognizing objects, CNNs are the network architecture of choice.

Phase - 4

Module 7: Object Detection using Yolo

YOLO is a real-time object detection algorithm that is faster and more accurate than many other CNN-based object detection algorithms. YOLO is also able to detect multiple objects in a single image, while many other CNN-based algorithms can only detect one object at a time.

Module 8: Recurrent Neural Network

A recurrent neural network is a type of artificial neural network commonly used in speech recognition and natural language processing. Recurrent neural networks recognize data's sequential characteristics and use patterns to predict the next likely scenario.

Module 10: Natural Language Processing

Natural language processing (NLP) is a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) that allows machines to understand human language. NLP has been around for over 50 years and has roots in linguistics. NLP's main purpose is to build systems that can make sense of text and automatically perform tasks like: Spell-check, Text translation, Topic classification

Phase - 5

Module 11: IBM Cloud Watson AI Services

This section will explore the step-by-step process of various approaches to deploying machine learning models using popular frameworks like Python, Flask, Django, and Streamlit. Whether you want to build RESTful APIs with Flask, create scalable web applications using Django, or develop interactive interfaces using Streamlit, this section will help you understand how to successfully deploy your machine learning models and make them accessible to users. Let's dive in and learn how to bring your models to life in production environments.

Module 12: Build & Deploy ML Application

machine deployment in Model learning integrating a trained machine-learning model into a realworld system or application to automatically generate predictions or perform specific tasks. For example, imagine a healthcare company developing a model to predict the chances of readmission for patients with chronic diseases. Model deployment would involve taking the trained model and implementing it within the company's existing electronic health record system. Once deployed, the model can analyze patient data in realtime, offering insights to healthcare professionals to help them identify high-risk patients and take proactive measures to avoid patient readmissions.

ML Model Deployment in Python

- 1. Data Preprocessing
- 2. Model Optimization and Training
- 3. Model Serialization
- 4. Prepare the Deployment Environment
- 5. Build The Deployment API
- 6. Test And Validate The Deployment
- 7. Deploy The ML Model
- 8. Monitor And Maintain The Deployment

Machine Learning Model Deployment Using Flask

- 1. Data Preprocessing And Preparation
- 2. Model Training And Optimization
- 3. Model Serialization
- 4. Set Up a Flask Application
- 5. Define an API Endpoint
- 6. Model Loading
- 7. Incoming Data Preprocessing
- 8. Generate Predictions
- 9. Run the Flask Application
- 10. Deploy the Flask Application
- 11. Test and Monitor the Deployment

Dataset:

Dataset Name: FAKE AND REAL DATASET

Dataset Link:

https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/clmentbisaillon/fake-and-real-news-dataset

This Dataset File have Two Files:

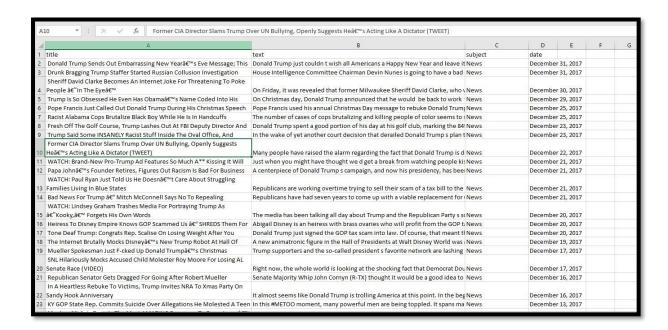
- Fake.csv
- True.csv

About Dataset:

- 1. Ahmed H, Traore I, Saad S. "Detecting opinion spams and fake news using text classification", Journal of Security and Privacy, Volume 1, Issue 1, Wiley, January/February 2018.
- 2. Ahmed H, Traore I, Saad S. (2017) "Detection of Online Fake News Using N-Gram Analysis and Machine Learning Techniques. In: Traore I., Woungang I., Awad A. (eds) Intelligent, Secure, and Dependable Systems in Distributed and Cloud Environments. ISDDC 2017. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 10618. Springer, Cham (pp. 127-138).

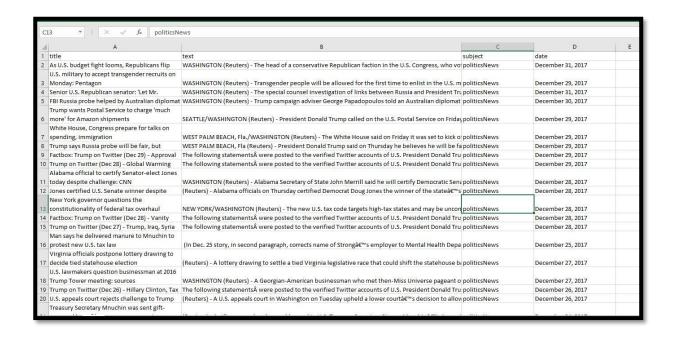
Fake.csv:

This dataset contains a list of articles considered as "fake" news.

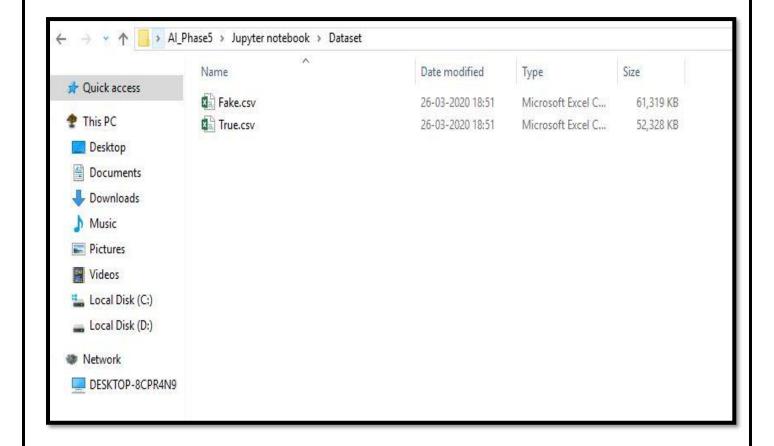


True.csv:

This dataset contains a list of articles considered as "real" news.



Project Path : $...AI_Phase5 \setminus Jupyter\ notebook \setminus Dataset$



Data Preprocessing:

Data Collection

Data Cleaning

Text normalization

Feature Extraction

Handling Imbalanced Data

Text Preprocessing

Data splitting Handling missing data Handling multimodal data **Data Encoding**

Classification Algorithm and Model Training Process.

Data Collection:

Gather a dataset of news articles labeled as either "real" or "fake." This dataset is used for training and evaluating the model.

Data Preprocessing:

- ➤ Text Cleaning: Remove HTML tags, special characters, and other noise from the text.
- ➤ Tokenization: Split the text into words or subword tokens.
- ➤ Stopword Removal: Eliminate common words that don't carry much information.
- ➤ Lemmatization or Stemming: Reduce words to their base form.
- ➤ Feature Extraction: Convert text into numerical features (e.g., TF-IDF, Word Embeddings like Word2Vec or GloVe).

Data Splitting:

Divide the dataset into training, validation, and test sets. Typically, an 80-20 or 70-30 split is used.

Model Selection:

- Choose a machine learning or deep learning model for classification. Common models include:
 - Logistic Regression
 - Naive Bayes
 - Random Forest
 - Support Vector Machine (SVM)
 - Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN)
 - Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)
 - Transformers like BERT or GPT

Model Training:

- ❖ Train the selected model on the training data.
- Model parameters are adjusted to minimize the loss function, which measures the difference between predicted and actual labels.
- Hyperparameter tuning may be performed to optimize model performance.

Model Evaluation:

- ❖ Assess the model's performance using the validation dataset. Common evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion matrix.
- ❖ Fine-tune the model based on validation results.

Model Testing:

❖ Test the final model on the held-out test dataset to evaluate its generalization to unseen data.

Post-processing:

❖ Apply post-processing techniques to refine model predictions, such as threshold adjustment or rule-based filtering.

Deployment:

❖ Integrate the model into a real-time system or application for fake news detection.

Monitoring and Maintenance:

Continuously monitor the model's performance and retrain it periodically to adapt to evolving fake news patterns.

Project Structure:

- Jupyter notebook
 - Dataset
 - Fake.csv
 - True.csv
 - Static
 - style.css
 - > templates
 - index.html
 - scripts.js
- Main.py
- model.pkl
- news.csv
- requirements.txt

Execution Steps:

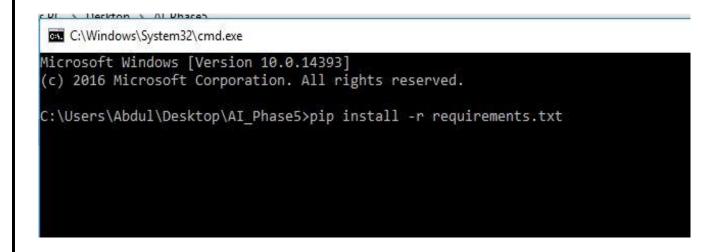
➤ Open **CMD** in working directory.

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.14393]
(c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Abdul\Desktop\AI_Phase5>
```

➤ Run 'pip install -r requirements.txt'

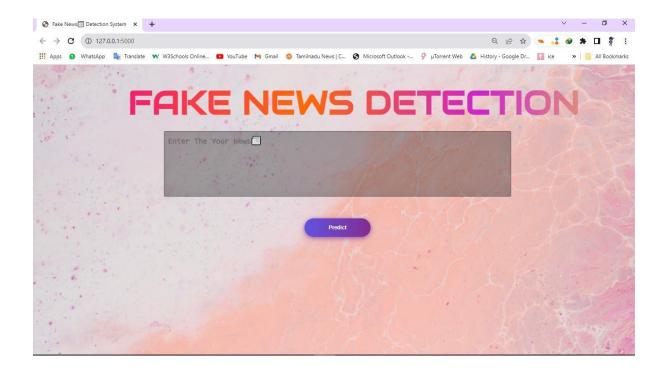


➤ Open project in any IDE(Pycharm or

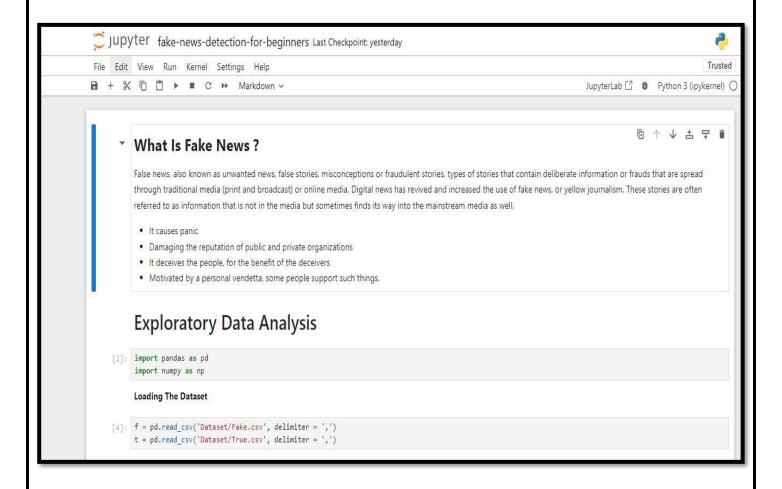
VSCode)

```
Main.py
                                             from flask import Flask, render_template, request from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer from sklearn.linear_model import PassiveAggressiveClassifier
                                            from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
  > templates
                                          app = Flask(__name__)
tfvect = TfidfVectorizer(stop_words='english', max_df=0.7)
loaded_model = pickle.load(open('model.pkl', 'rb'))
dataframe = pd.read_csv('news.csv')
x = dataframe[['text']]
y = dataframe['label']
  ≣ model.pkl
                                            x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
                                                   tfid_x_train = tfvect.fit_transform(x_train)
tfid_x_test = tfvect.transform(x_test)
                                                  input_data = [news]
                                                  vectorized_input_data = tfvect.transform(input_data)
                                                prediction = loaded_model.predict(vectorized_input_data)
return prediction
                                            @app.route('/')
                                                   return render_template('index.html')
                                             @app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
                                             def predict():
    if request.method == 'POST':
                                                     message = request.form['message']
pred = fake_news_det(message)
                                                         print(pred)
> OUTLINE
                                                         return render_template('index.html', prediction=pred)
> TIMELINE
```

➤Run `**Main.py**`, go to the `*http://127.0.0.1:5000/*`



➤ If you want to build your model with the some changes, you can check the `Jupyter notebook/Fake_News_Detection.ipynb`.



Deploy:

➤ Open The Chrome Output:



Enter The news in Text area Box :

Input: U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry said Monday that he will stop in Paris later this week, amid criticism that no top American officials attended Sunday's unity march against terrorism.



Then Click Predict button.



Input: 18 mins ago 3 Views 0 Comments 0 Likes It's fair to say, Europe's been shocked by Trump's Europe's Trump's RT LIVE http://rt.com/on-air



Conclusion:

In this part of your project, you've loaded and preprocessed the fake news dataset. Preprocessing is a critical step in building a reliable fake news detection model. After preprocessing, you can proceed to feature engineering, model selection, training, and evaluation. Your choice of machine learning or deep learning algorithms will depend on the dataset size and complexity. Make sure to continuously monitor and fine-tune your model to improve its performance. Lastly, be prepared to handle real-world scenarios where fake news can evolve and adapt, so regular updates and retraining might be necessary for a robust solution.