Introduction

Leverage the feedback provided by users who read the news

- A news article published on a WeChat official account, a user who reads the article can report whether this news is fake or not with a brief explanation.

- Such reports from users can be regarded as "weak" annotation for the task of fake news detection

  - The large collection of user reports can help alleviate the label shortage problem in fake news detection

  - These weak annotated samples are unavoidably compared with expert-labeled samples

    - Users may report real news as fake or the reasons they provide may not be meaningful

    - Transform weak annotation to labeled samples in the training set and select high-quality samples is the major issue need to solve

Introduction
Reinforced Weakly-supervised FakE News Detection framework (WeFEND)

- Leverage the crowd users' feedback as weak supervision for fake news detection

- Consists of three main components:

  - Annotator ▪

  - Reinforced selector ▪

  - Fake news detector ▪