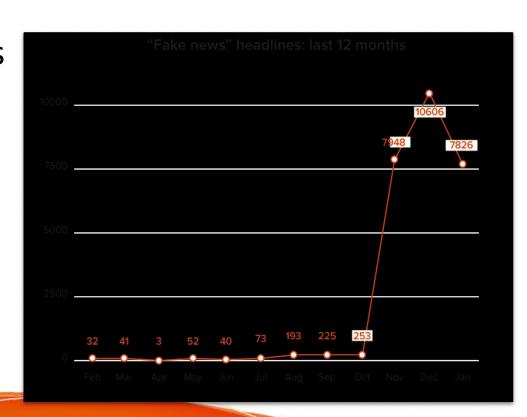
Fake News Detection Bot in social media

Debojyoti Chakraborty



#### Motivation

- ♦ Prevalence of fake news on social media
- ♦ Emerging research area in Natural Language Processing
- ♦ Basic countermeasures inflexible and inefficient
- ♦ Current progress in this



#### **Problem Statement**

♦ Develop a machine learning program to identify fake/unreliable news based on content acquired like image and text, if possible iin video.

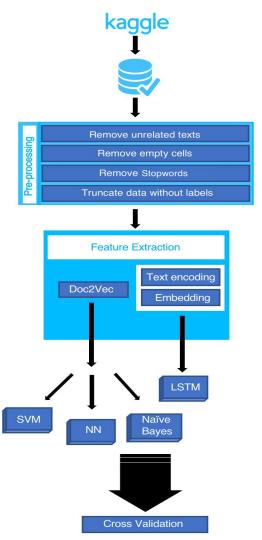


#### **Data**

- ♦ Dataset source -Kaggle♦ Scrapped various
- website to get Data
- ♦ ID, Title, Author, Text, Label
- ♦ Label 1 Unreliable
- ♦ Label 0 Reliable

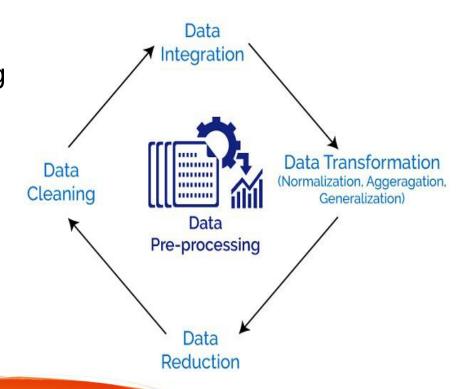
| id           | title              | author       | text   | label        |              |
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| 10           | Obama‹             | Aaron Klei   | Organizing   | 0            |              |
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| 13           | <b>US Official</b> | Jason Ditz   | Clinton  | 1            |              |
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### Workflow



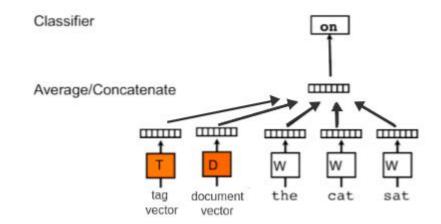
# Data Preprocessing

- Perform various text cleaning steps (remove all nonalphanumeric characters, delete stopwords, delete missing rows, etc.)
- For Doc2Vec, convert to LabeledSentences(), comma separated word format



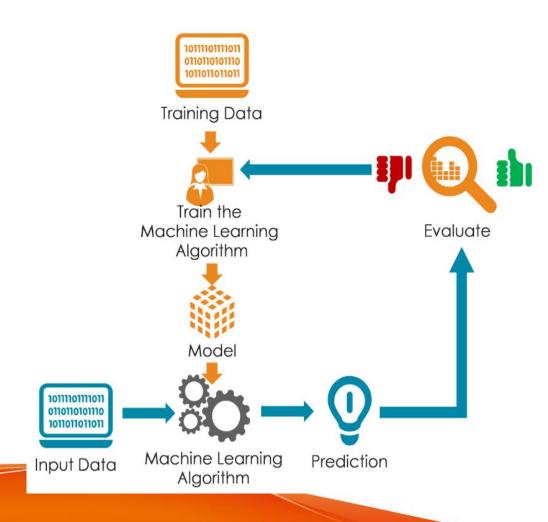
#### Doc2Vec Model

- ♦ Based on Word2Vec model
- ♦ Preserves word order information
- ♦ Extracts Word2Vec features and adds an additional "document vector" with information about the entire document



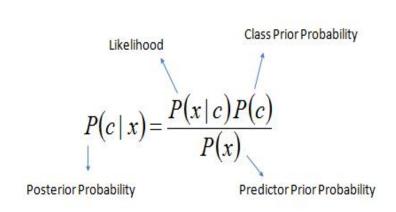
# Training a Model

- ♦ Models used-
  - Naive Bayes
  - Support Vector Machine (SVM)
  - Neural Network
  - Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM)
  - RNN



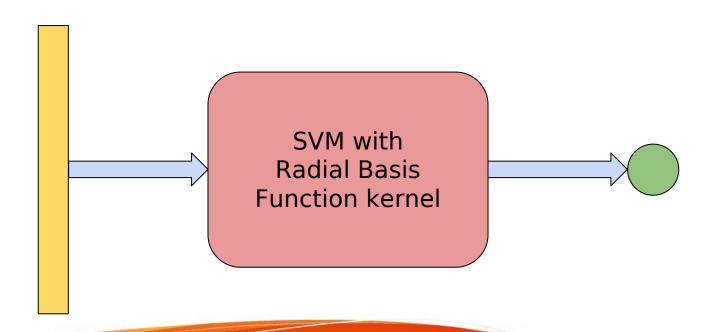
### Naive Bayes

- ♦ Classification technique based on Bayes' theorem with an assumption of independence among predictors
- 1. Convert data set into a frequency table
- 2. Create likelihood table by finding probabilities
- 3. Use Naive Bayesian equation to calculate posterior

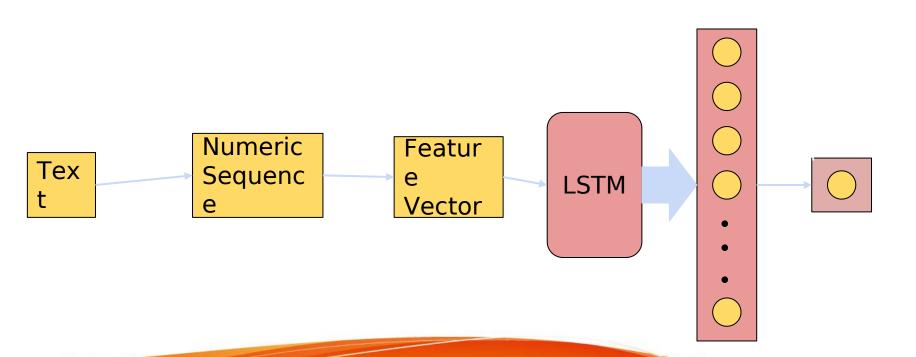


$$P(c \mid X) = P(x_1 \mid c) \times P(x_2 \mid c) \times \cdots \times P(x_n \mid c) \times P(c)$$

# Support Vector Machine (SVM)

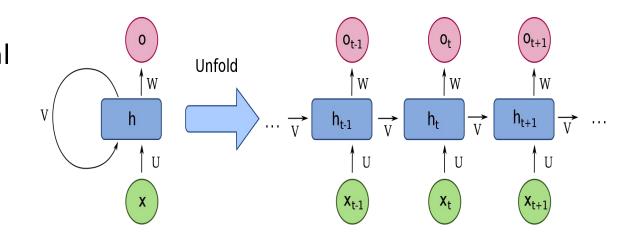


# **LSTM**



## Simple RNN(Recurrent Neural Network

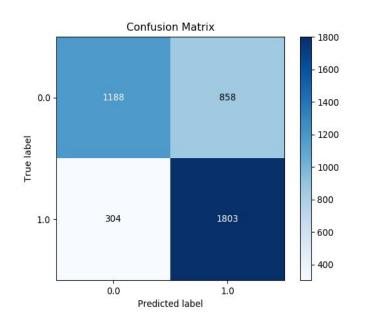
A recurrent neural network (RNN) is a class of artificial neural networks where connections between nodes form a directed graph along a temporal sequence.

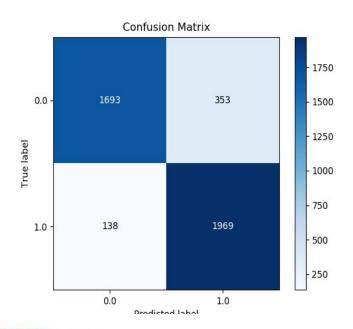


# Comparison of Models

| Model       | Accuracy |  |  |
|-------------|----------|--|--|
| Naive Bayes | 72.94%   |  |  |
| SVM         | 88.42%   |  |  |
| Simple RNN  | 94.12%   |  |  |
| LSTM        | 94.53%   |  |  |

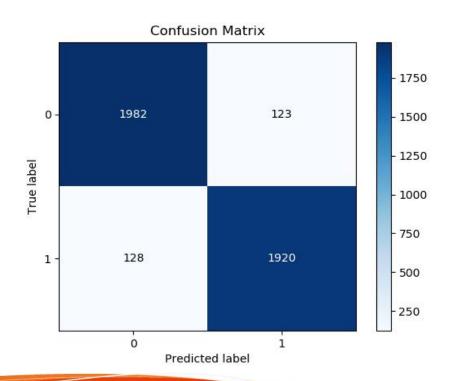
### **Confusion Matrices**





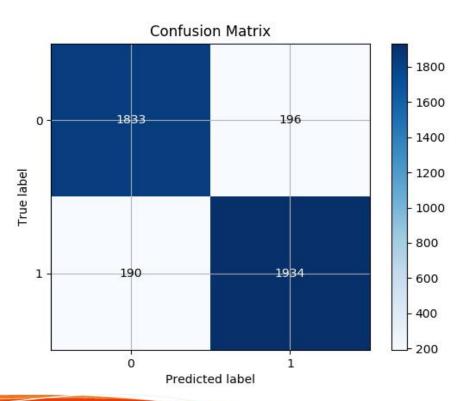
## **Confusion Matrices**

LSTM



#### **Confusion Metrices**

SimpleRNN



# Challenges Faced

- ♦ Lack of clean data to directly work with might have slowed down our progress
- ♦ The loss to value of information in a real scenario for news is very high
- ♦ Content based classification is just a part of the whole picture
- ♦ Distinguish between click-bait and actual fake news



#### **Future Work**

- ♦ Assemble the classifiers to achieve better performance
- Adam Boost
- ♦ Check the sources of the news
- ♦ Search the news on the web to check the content of the news



Data's all, folks! Thank You!

#### References

- ♦ Fake News Detection: A Data Mining Perspective
- ♦ Fake News Identification Stanford CS 229
- ♦ BS Detector
- ♦ <u>Datasets from Kaggle</u>
- ♦ <a href="https://github.com/holwech/NewsScraper">https://github.com/holwech/NewsScraper</a>