Artificial Intelligence Project

Title:

News Classification using Natural Language Processing

Abstract:

Natural Language Processing techniques are used in this project to categorize news stories. The code examines the articles' content, collects pertinent information, and then applies a classification algorithm to assign a category. The outcome is a precise news classification system that can be applied to media monitoring and customized news recommendations.

Objective:

The objective is to make use of Natural Language Processing tools to classify news stories according to their content for use in practical applications and to train and assess the effectiveness of the classification model, using a sizable dataset.

Introduction:

Being up to date on the most recent news has become challenging for people in the modern digital age due to the abundance of fake news content available online. Systems for news recommendations have been developed to offer readers personalized news based on their interests, but before doing so, these systems must reliably categorize news articles into different groups. Natural language processing (NLP) enters the picture in this situation. It is feasible to examine the text of news stories using NLP techniques and extract pertinent attributes to correctly categorise them.

This project aims to develop a news classification system using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques to accurately categorize news articles based on their content. A large dataset of news articles will be collected and used to train and evaluate the performance of the classification model. The outcome will be an accurate and scalable news classification system that can be used for personalized news recommendation systems and media monitoring tools.

Methodology:

- **NLP Libraries:** For this project, NLTK (Natural Processing Tool Kit) is the library used which is an essential tool for NLP and ML. It supports tasks such as classification, stemming, tagging, semantic reasoning, and tokenization in Python.
- Data Collection: A large dataset of news articles from various sources and categories is collected in excel sheet format.
- **Text Pre-processing:** The collected news articles are pre-processed to remove unwanted elements such as stop words, punctuation, and special characters. This helps improve the accuracy of the classification model.
- **Tokenization:** The pre-processed news articles will be tokenized, i.e. large piece of continuous text is divided into distinct units or tokens so that they can easily be processed by the NLP algorithms.
- **Stemming:** This helps remove suffixes of tokens and reduce different forms of a word to a core root.
- **Stopword removal:** This helps remove the most commonly used words that the search engine has been programmed to ignore.

- **Vectorization:** Using this technique textual data or here, the tokenized data is converted into a numerical format. A matrix is created where each column represents a feature and each row represents an individual review.
- Classification Algorithms:
 - 1. Logistic Regression: This is an ML algorithm used for the classification of problems and is a predictive analysis algorithm based on the concept of probability. The logistic function normalizes everything between 0 and 1 and then interprets the received number as a probability.
 - 2. Passive Aggressive: It is one of the available incremental learning algorithms and very simple to implement. Passive: If the prediction is correct, keep the model and do not make any changes. Aggressive: If the prediction is incorrect, make changes to the model.
- **Model evaluation:** The performance of the classification model will be evaluated using various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. The evaluation will be carried out using a test set of news articles that were not used for training the model.

Code:

```
#Importing Libraries
pip install nltk
import nltk
nltk.download()
import pandas as pd
#Data Collection
fake = pd.read_csv("Fake.csv")
genuine = pd.read csv("True.csv")
display(fake.info())
display(genuine.info())
display(genuine.head(10))
display(fake.subject.value_counts())
display(genuine.subject.value_counts())
fake['target'] = 0
genuine['target'] = 1
display(genuine.head(10))
display(fake.head(10))
data = pd.concat([fake,genuine],axis=0)
```

date=data.reset_index(drop=True)

```
data=data.drop(['subject','date','title'],axis=1)
print(data.columns)
#Tokenization
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize
data['text']=data['text'].apply(word_tokenize)
print(data.head(10))
#Stemming
from nltk.stem.snowball import SnowballStemmer
porter = SnowballStemmer("english")
def stem_it(text):
  return [porter.stem(word) for word in text]
data['text']=data['text'].apply(stem_it)
print(data.head(10))
#Stopword removal
def stop_it(t):
  dt=[word for word in t if len(word)>2]
  return dt
data['text']=data['text'].apply(stop_it)
print(data.head(10))
data['text']=data['text'].apply(' '.join)
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(data['text'],data['target'], test_size=0.25)
display(X train.head())
print('\n')
display(y_train.head())
#Vectorization
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
my_tfidf = TfidfVectorizer(max_df=0.7)
tfidf_train = my_tfidf.fit_transform(X_train)
tfidf_test = my_tfidf.transform(X_test)
print(tfidf_train)
```

#Logistic Regression algorithm

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

model_1=LogisticRegression(max_iter=900)

model_1.fit(tfidf_train,y_train)

pred_1 = model_1.predict(tfidf_test)

cr1 = accuracy_score(y_test,pred_1)

print(cr1*100)

#Passive Aggressive algorithm

from sklearn.linear_model import PassiveAggressiveClassifier

model = PassiveAggressiveClassifier(max_iter=50)

#Model Evaluation

model.fit(tfidf_train, y_train)

y_pred = model.predict(tfidf_test)

accscore = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

print('The accuracy of prediction is ',accscore*100)

Conclusion:

In conclusion, this project successfully developed a news classification system using Natural Language Processing techniques to accurately categorize news articles based on their content.

In addition to emphasizing the value of gathering and processing huge datasets for creating precise machine-learning models, this study demonstrates the effectiveness of NLP techniques in addressing practical issues. By offering consumers accurate and pertinent news information based on their interests and preferences, the proposed news classification system has the potential to completely change the way people consume news.

Screenshots:







