News Classification using Natural Language Processing

ABSTRACT:

Internet is one of the most important inventions and a large number of people are its users. And there are various platforms which posts the news without checking whether it is genuine or fake. A normal human being is unable to detect the fake news. So, News Classification is developed using Natural Language Processing. This is used to determine whether the upcoming news or the news displayed on the feed is genuine or fake. Using this NLP, we can differentiate based on the language used in different set of data of fake and genuine news.

OBJECTIVE:

The goal of this project is to find out whether the news in an online platform is genuine or fake using Natural Language Processing. It is done based on the analysis of a defined set of genuine and fake news. It is done in order to make the world a better place.

INTRODUCTION:

There are millions of online platforms in this world. They will be both boon and bane for the human race. Anyone can easily spread a fake news in order to destroy the reputation of the person or the organization. Natural Language Processing is a part of the artificial intelligence which learns from the previous data. A variety of algorithms are available that include the supervised, unsupervised, reinforcement . The algorithms first have to be trained with a data set called train data set. After the training, these algorithms can be used to perform different tasks' is used in different sectors to perform different tasks.

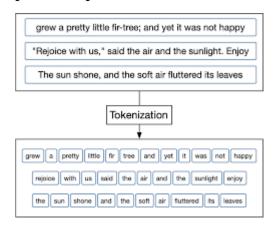
Online platforms are helpful for the users because they can easily access a news. Many of the cybercriminals use the fake news as a weapon in order to make a war or demand for ransom. Readers read the news and start believing it without its verification. So once NLP is trained with a set of data then it becomes more vulnerable to detect fake news.

METHODOLOGY:

Various concepts involved in this project. Those are:

TOKENIZATION:

This process divides a large piece of continuous text into distinct units or tokens basically this process is often known as tokenization. NLTK provides the word tokenize() for splitting strings into tokens(nominally words). It splits tokens based on while space and punctuation.



STEMMING:

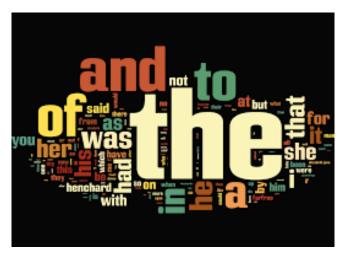
This is the idea of removing the suffix of a word and reducing different forms of a word to a core root. Some of the packages in stemmer are:

- 1)Snowball
- 2)Porter
- 3)Lancaster

Word	Porter	Lancaster	Lemmatiser
wrote	wrote	wrot	write
thinking	think	think	think
remembered	rememb	rememb	remember
relies	reli	rely	rely
ate	ate	at	eat
gone	gone	gon	go
won	won	won	win
ran	ran	ran	run
swimming	swim	swim	swim
mistreated	mistreat	mist	mistreat

STOPWORDS REMOVAL:

A stop word is a commonly used word that a search engine has been programmed to ignore. Typically, articles and pronouns are generally classified as stopwords. By removing these words, we remove the low-level information from our text in order to give more focus to the important information. The removal of stop words is highly dependent on the task we are performing and the goal we want to achieve.



VECTORIZATION:

The scikit-learn library offers easy-to-use tools to perform feature extraction of your text data is called as vectorization is a technique used to convert textual data to numerical format. Using vectorization, a matrix is created where each column represents a feature and each row represents an individual review.

Term Frequency is defined as how frequently the word appear in the document.

$$\operatorname{tf}(t,d) = rac{f_{t,d}}{\operatorname{number of words in d}} = rac{f_{t,d}}{\sum_{t' \in d} f_{t',d}}$$

TF-IDF stands for *term frequency-inverse document frequency* and it is a measure, used in the fields of information retrieval (IR) and machine learning, that can quantify the importance or relevance of string representations (words, phrases, lemmas, etc) in a document amongst a collection of documents (also known as a corpus).

W(x,y)=weight which signifies how important a word is for individual text message.

$$w_{x,y} = tf_{x,y} \times log(\frac{N}{df_x})$$

tf_{x,y} = frequency of x in y
df_x = number of documents containing x
N = total number of documents

PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE CLASSIFIER: PASSIVE:

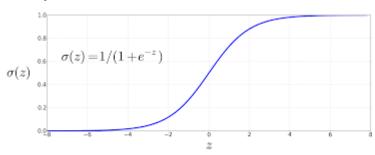
If the prediction is correct, keep the model and do not make any changes.i.e.,the data is not enough to cause any change in the model.

AGGRESSIVE:

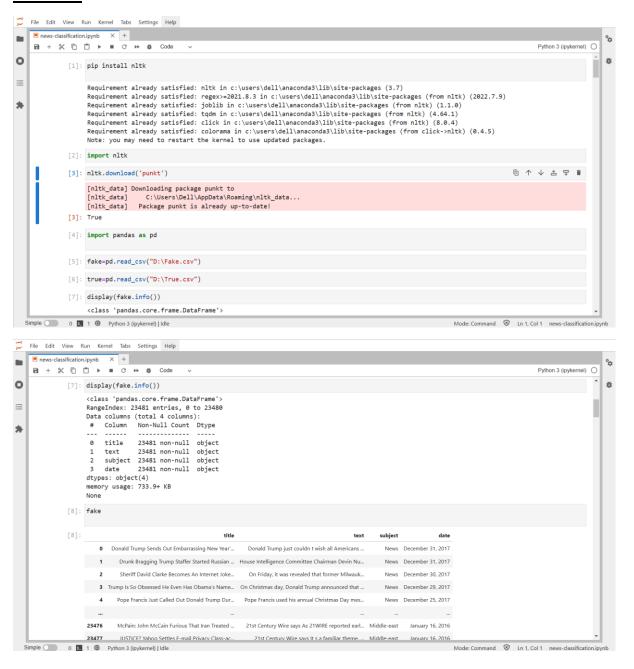
If the prediction is incorrect, make changes to the model.i.e., some changes to the model may correct it.

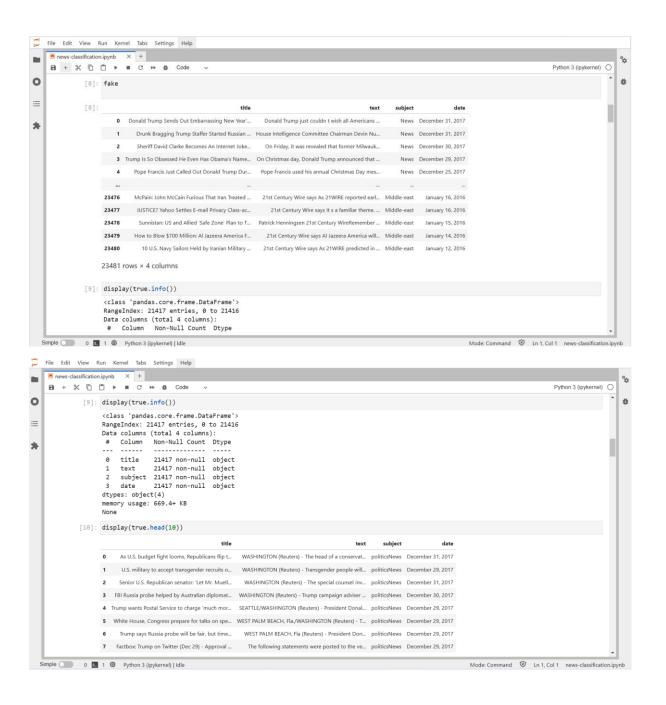
LOGISTIC REGRESSION:

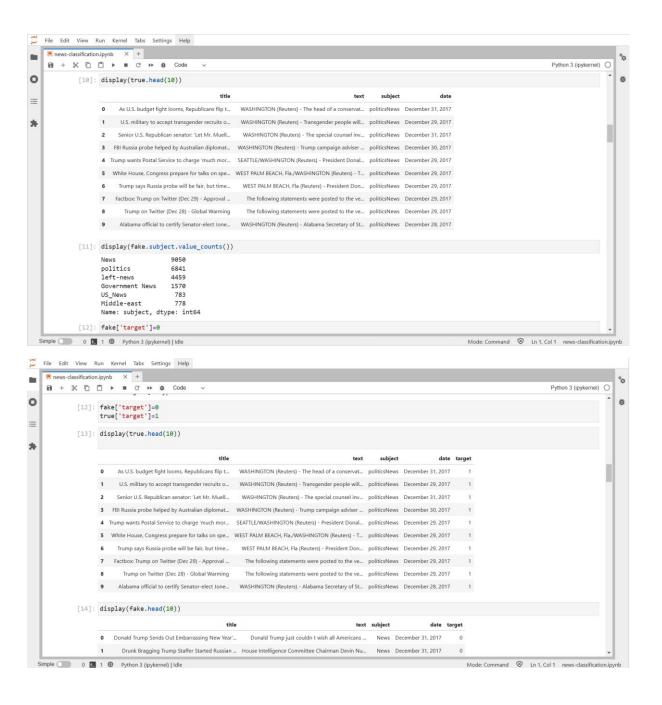
Logistic Regression is a machine learning algorithm which is used for the classification problems, it is a predictive analysis algorithm and based on the concept of probability.

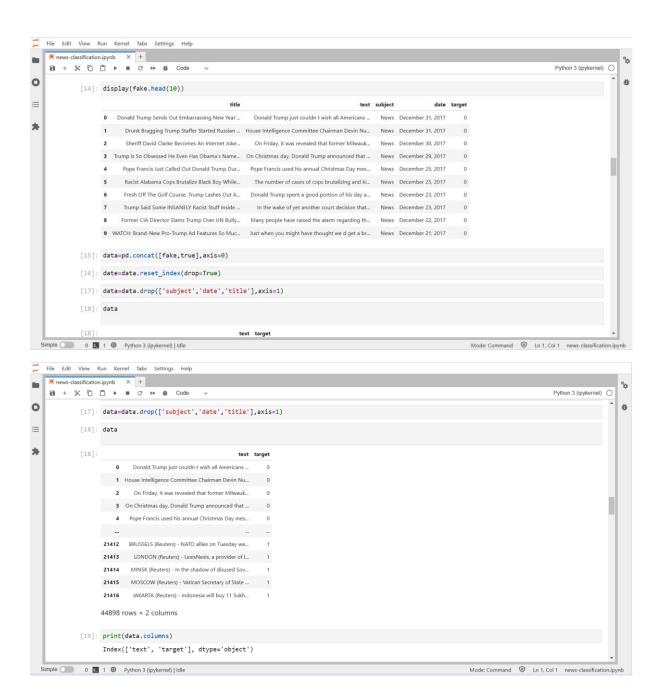


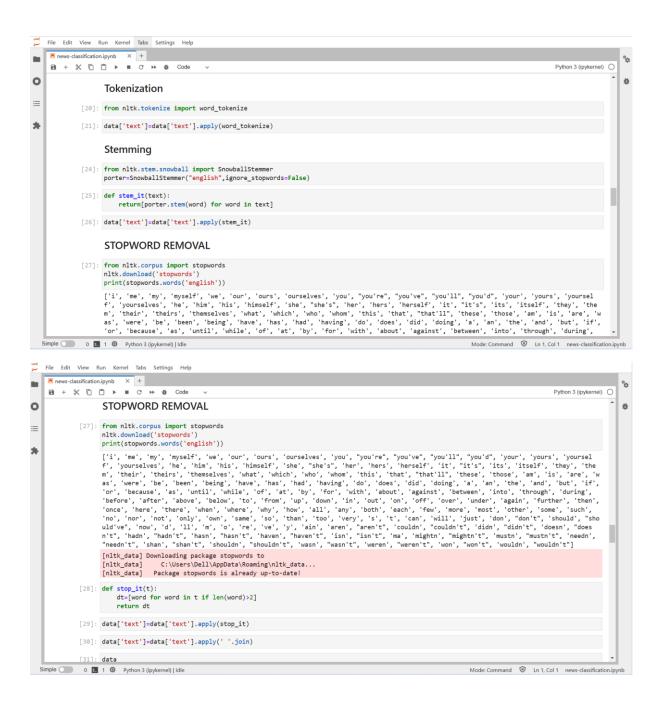
CODE:

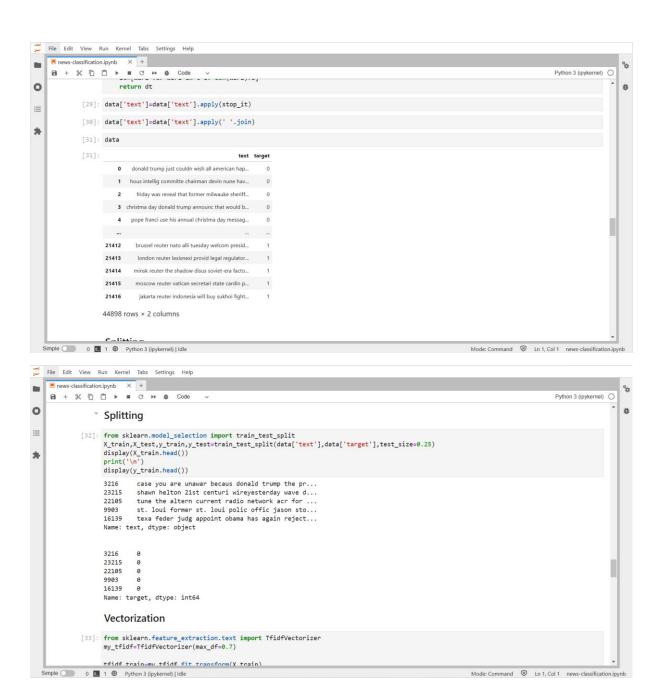


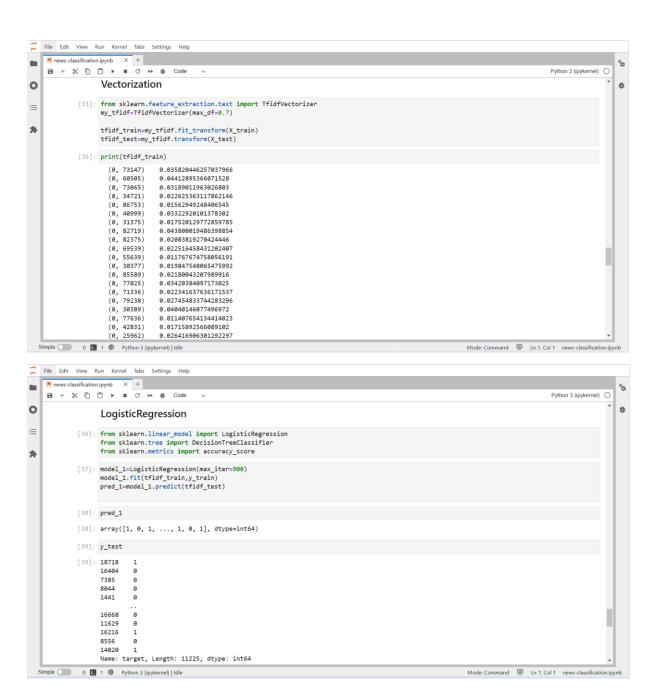












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                                                                                                                                            Python 3 (ipykernel)
0
                   16668
                   11629
                   8556
                   14020
                   Name: target, Length: 11225, dtype: int64
            [40]: cr1=accuracy_score(y_test,pred_1)
                   print(cr1*100)
                   98.89532293986638
                   PassiveAgressiveClassifier
            [41]: from sklearn.linear_model import PassiveAggressiveClassifier
                   model2=PassiveAggressiveClassifier(max iter=50)
                   model2.fit(tfidf_train,y_train)
            [41]: PassiveAggressiveClassifier(max_iter=50)
            [43]: y_pred=model2.predict(tfidf test)
                    ccscore=accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)
                   print('the accuracy of prediction is',accscore*100)
                   the accuracy of prediction is 99.70601336302896
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CONCLUSION:

Due to increasing use of internet, it is now easy to spread fake news. A huge number of persons are regularly connected with internet and social media platforms. There is no any restriction while posting any news on these platforms. So, some of the people takes the advantage of these platforms and start spreading fake news against the individuals or organizations. This can destroy the repute of an individual or can affect a business. Through fake news, the opinions of the people can also be changed for a political party. There is a need for a way to detect these fake news. Natural Language Processing is used for different purposes and these can also be used for detecting the fake news. The classifiers are first trained with a data set called training data set. After that, these classifiers can automatically detect fake news.

The supervised machine learning classifiers are discussed that requires the labelled data for training. Labelled data is not easily available that can be used for training the classifiers for detecting the fake news. In future research can be on the use of the unsupervised machine learning classifiers for the detection of fake news.