

Fake News Detection using NLP, Machine Learning and Deep Learning.

Motivation

In the recent years, the rapid exchange of information has exposed significant technological deficiencies that have impacted people's lives. The era of social media has accelerated the spread of misinformation by malicious actors worldwide. Our group is committed to addressing this issue by applying Machine Learning concepts acquired in our classes to develop a solution. Our project's inception came after extensive discussions with friends and peers, which heightened our awareness of the problem. Historical and current events have shown how misinformation can lead to chaos and even loss of human lives. In summary, our group aims to contribute to peace and sanity by utilizing Machine Learning concepts to distinguish between fake and genuine news.

The Team :

All of us are ECE Undergraduates at Study world college of engineering,coimbatore

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Project Report

Discover the most comprehensive Report and Presentation available, containing intricate details about our project. These documents encompass our motivation, methodology, results, and future endeavors.

Dataset and Publications used

- The data is obtained from the following [dataset](#). This contains a decade-long of 12.8K manually labeled short statements were collected in various contexts from

POLITIFACT.COM, which provides detailed analysis report and links to source documents for each case.

- [“Liar, Liar Pants on Fire” : A New Benchmark Dataset for Fake News Detection](#) and [Fake News Detection Using Machine Learning approaches: A systematic Review](#) helped me understand the problem and get a understanding of the topic.

Goals of the project :

This problem is undeniably a binary classification task aimed at distinguishing between fake and legitimate news articles or statements. The following steps outline our approach:

1. Data Preprocessing: We begin by preparing the data and dividing it into training, testing, and validation sets in a 70:15:15 ratio.
2. Decision Tree Analysis: We employ Decision Trees with varying depths, ranging from 4 to 20, utilizing both GINI Gain and Entropy criteria. We assess which depth and criteria combination yields the highest accuracy on the testing set.
3. Ensemble Learning: To enhance our model's performance, we implement an ensemble approach. Weak decision tree classifiers with a depth of 3 are trained on 50% of the data. We create a random forest by combining the predictions of 100 such classifiers based on majority voting.
4. Adaboost Boosting: We leverage the Adaboost boosting technique to further refine the performance of the Decision Tree model established in Part 2. This involves experimenting with different values of n estimators, ranging from 4 to 20.
5. Logistic Regression and SVM: We apply Logistic Regression and Support Vector Machines (SVM) for fake news classification.
6. Artificial Neural Networks: Lastly, we harness the power of Artificial Neural Networks to tackle the challenge of fake news classification.

1.File Structure

- FakeNewsDetectionModel.ipynb -> Jupyter Notebook with ML Model
- Validation_date.tsv, test_data.tsv and train_data.tsv -> Dataset
- Project Report - Report specifying the project
- Project Presentation.pptx - Project Presentation for Project Explanation.

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

Though, technology has been the reason for the recent positive developments in the human history it also has had its fair share of disadvantages too. One can see that there was a time when we had to search books for gathering information or maybe read newspapers for reading news but now people have both information and news in their

pockets in the form of mobile phones. With regards to news which comes from various sectors in the form of social media, digital news etc. people tend to rely on certain things which are not true. This results in the propagation of information which is wrong. This is happening extensively nowadays due to bias with which journalists are reporting incidents due to their involvement of a particular political organization. Just recently we saw how there were riots in India due to circulation of news where a person belonging from a certain community was accused killing someone from the other communities. We have also observed how political parties instigate the public by using their IT cell networks to hide truth as well as polarize the voters. So all in all our problem statement is to analyze news that we get from social media and label them as fake or real. In this project we will get the data in form of paragraphs and would see which person has spoken the words from which political party. Depending on the sentiment analysis which would be handled by applying Natural Language Processing where we would be able to analyze the text and convert it into numeric data which would help us to apply our algorithms properly

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Before delving into the coding process for our dataset, it is essential to conduct thorough research in the specific field we intend to work on. We have extensively reviewed numerous research papers focused on fake news detection. These papers have explored various models, each with its set of challenges and valuable results, which significantly contributed to our project.

Researchers have employed a wide range of algorithms, spanning from linear regression to deep learning models. These papers universally address the pervasive issue of fake news, which has caused chaos and even loss of life over time. They emphasize the critical importance of classifying such news and the necessity to combat misinformation, preventing it from being mistaken as legitimate news.

The research papers themselves extensively analyze prior works to identify common pitfalls and innovative approaches for their projects. They detail the process of converting textual information into numeric values, employing various vectorization techniques, including TF-IDF and Bag of Words (BOW). The papers also shed light on the data cleaning process, illustrating how raw data is transformed into a structured dataset, often involving Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques. Additionally, these papers delve into the utilization of diverse algorithms, such as SVM and Random Forest, among others.

3. DATASET WITH PRE-PROCESSING TECHNIQUES

Here we have taken the data from the Liar dataset for fact-checking and fake news detection in our paper. This data has evidence sentences which are straight extracted from report written by journalists in Politifact.

1. DATA DESCRIPTION

The dataset had 16 columns namely index, the ID of the statement([ID].json), label, statement, subject, speaker, speaker's job title,, the state info, party affiliation, the total credit history account, including current statement(comprises of 5 columns together which are barely true counts, false counts, half true counts, mostly true counts, pants on fire counts), context(venue /location of speech statement) and extracted justification.

There are a total of 12788 rows. There are 10239 rows for testing,1266 rows for testing and 1283 rows for validation

2. DATA CLEANING

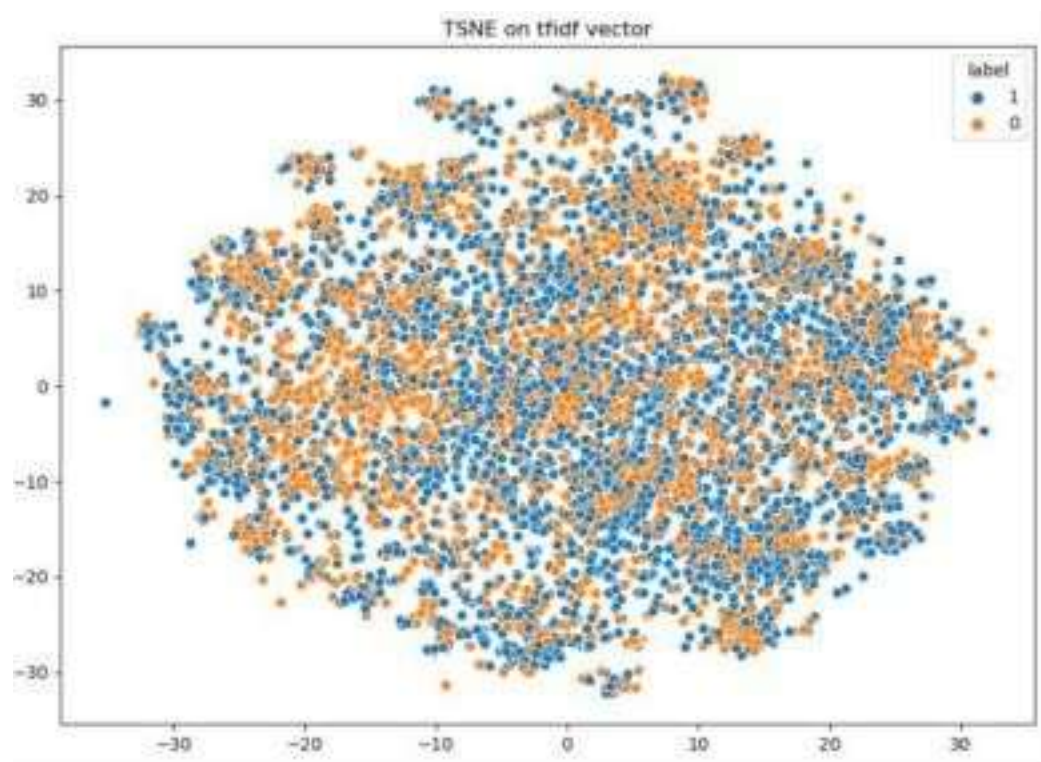
We have made several changes to the dataset so that our model is easy to train and also gives accurate results. We have merged the data such that it becomes one type. Next we have dropped some columns as well which are index, id of the statement, state info, context, justification, barely true counts, false counts, half true counts, mostly true counts, pants on fire counts. We then converted our data into binary classification where true, half-true, mostly-true were treated as real (1) while false, pants-false, barely true were treated as fake (0). Next we merged the statement and subject column into one for better analysis. Wherever missing values were there we dropped them, next we converted them into lowercase. So now our total rows are 12786 while total columns are

4. A heat map has also been made to show the correlation between the different feature about the data given to us. This allows us to remove a certain amount of data which has high correlation. A scatter was also made to help us categorise the 6 classification into a two class classification

3.3. DATA PREPROCESSING [USE OF NLP]

As our data is in the form of text, we need to convert it in the form of numerical data and vectorization. For doing so we will take the help of natural language processing. So first we need to refine the data for actually converting the text to numbers. We first remove all the punctuation marks, links and extra white spaces except the commas by normal methods. Next, we do our first NLP where we tokenize the data. For tokenization we use the library as it is where it's work is to split paragraphs and sentences into smaller units giving it an actual meaning. We have lemmatized the text afterwards which basically means to switch any kind of word to its root node, basically grouping words

having the same meaning. This is done by cutting down the suffices. We have removed the stop words as well example “and” ,” the” which do not really add any meaning to the sentence. After that we have joined the text column into string for vectorization while applying the NLP algorithms which would actually covert the text in to numerical value. We have visualized the data as well by word-cloud denoting the frequencies. Our next job is to use the NLP algorithms BOW(Bag of Words) and TF-IDF(term frequency inverse document frequency). These algorithms basically help in vectorization of the data thereby converting text to numeric data search would take care of the hyper parameters being optimized.



4.4 METHODOLOGY AND USE OF METHODS

1. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in determining whether the data is a real or not is a combination of data cleaning, data processing. NLP and the different algorithms that we are applying to get the best accuracy. In data cleaning as written above we saw that we dropped certain columns and rows, tinkered with the classification as well. We merged the statements as well. We did data pre-processing which include tokenizing, removing stop words and lemmatization. Next we applied TF-IDF and BOW to the data for converting it into numeric data. Next we apply PCA and t-SNE are unsupervised linear dimensionality reduction and data visualization technique for very high dimensional data. They helped in reducing dimensions which allowed us to gaining insights from it. The main methodology now applied is that we have divided the whole data into four parts where in 1 part we remove both the speaker and the party he belongs form and then once apply TF-IDF and then again apply BOW for the vectorization to numeric data. We wil

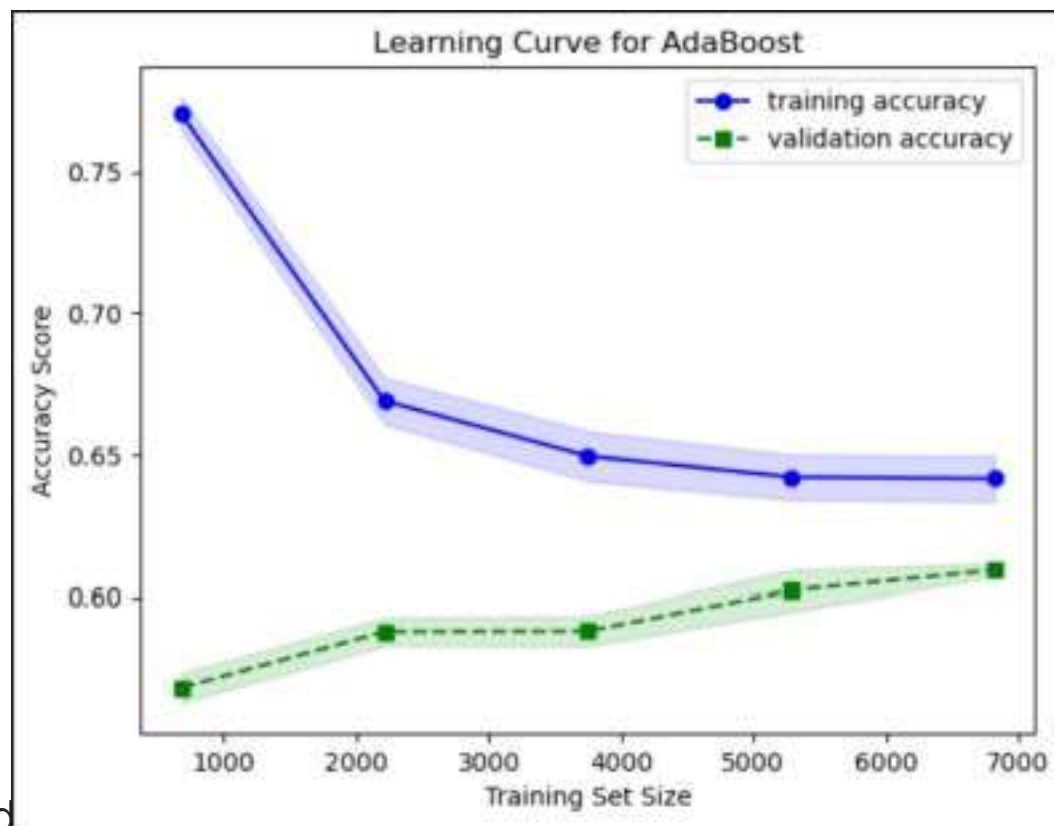
apply the same above mentioned algorithms to the case when both the speaker and his/her party is also there. So we have 4 cases where we would apply our algorithms and check for ourselves the accuracy as well. After applying the algorithms, we have a table with data being put in a tabular form such that a table is formed with columns containing the numeric data and the five features as label. Next we have used the label encoders to make sure that we can assign a number to the feature that we are using.

We have used Grid search as well which helps us to estimate the hyper-parameters to the optimal best. The grid search brings out the best parameters for the algorithms we are using. For example, for logistic regression it is the learning rate while for a decision tree it is the depth which would improve our accuracy as well. We have also applied deep learning algorithms using neural networks so that the accuracies improve. t-SNE and PCA have also been applied such that the dimensions are reduced. At last learning curves have been plotted to analyse the accuracies.

4.2 METHOD DETAILS

When the above methodology is done where we divided our data set consisting of testing, validation and training into the above four cases after data pre-processing we will now apply our machine learning algorithms. For all the four cases we would apply Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree and Random Forest. Our job is to observe the frequencies and analyze the accuracies accordingly. So for Logistic regression it basically is used to solve binary classification problems. It is nothing but a statistical model which models the probability of an event by applying logit function and the event is a combination of more than one independent variables. Basically it is used to estimate the parameters of a logistic model. Next we have used Naïve Bayes which is basically based on the concept of probability which makes strong independent assumptions between features. It is nothing but calculating the probability of our aim given there is some event that has happened. After this we have used decision tree to analyze the data which mainly deals with the fact that whether it is classifying properly or not. It is nothing but a flow chart where internal node denotes the test data, each branch denotes outcome while the leaf node denotes the class label. The data travels through the leaf nodes till the whole iteration is not complete. Next we have used Random Forrest which is the ensemble learning for classification and regression that works by constructing a multitude of trees at the same time. For classification the tree chosen the maximum number of times a class has been selected by most trees while for

regression the average of the output given by the trees is given. ADABOOST Classifier has



also been used

5.RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

LR-Logistic Resission, NB-Naïve Bayes, DT-Decision Tree, RF-Random Forrest

1. RESULTS

Accuracy Scores for every model				
Model	Tfidf without speaker and party	Bow without speaker and party	Tfidf with speaker and party	Bow with speaker and party
Naïve Bayes	58.09	54.65	60.04	54.41
Logistic Regression	59.57	58.405	60.98	59.34
Decision Tree	56.91	57.23	58.95	59.89
Random Forest	59.57	60.59	60.906	62.93
Adaboost Classifier	57.38	58.17	60.43	60.75
SVM	59.34	58.405	58.32	58.09
MLP Classifier	58.95	59.65	57.38	59.42
MLP with PCA	57.70	59.42	57.93	58.56
MLP with TSNE	55.27	56.91	54.73	59.34

5.2 ANALYSIS

One can observe that the accuracy is highest in Random Forrest where we have used bow as the method of NLP for vectorization of the textual data and then applied the algorithm of Random Algorithm. Also both the speaker as well as its political party has been considered. The Accuracy is coming out to be 62.93 percent.

Accuracy determines how correct our model is. In fact, the precision, recall and the F1-score is highest for Logistic Regression applying Bow taking into consideration the speaker as well as the party. So one can infer that after providing more data in the form of the speaker and the party he belongs to we get better results on our model while using bow also gives us an upper hand rather using TF-IFD. Also we have seen for each case it is not necessary that only one model dominates. So you never know which model dominates in which situation. But fake news is a very complex model and even when ML experts try to incorporate their own models they do not obtain very high accuracies which calls for the scope of improvement.

Another interesting result was when algorithms were used for t-

SNE and PCA were used in reducing the dimensionalities it reduced the accuracy score for the neural Networks part. By using the learning curves we obtained the main results which tells us that in Random Forest data is overfitting on the training set. But in the other models as the data is increased the overfitting issue is removed. The Gini criteria dominates the entropy criteria in the Random Forrest part which gave us the best accuracy.

6.CONCLUSION

1.LEARNIG FROM THEPRO PROJECT

Our main learning from the project was it is not possible to obtain a high accuracy in the field of fake news. Though one can clearly argue that the models are much better performing than the humans making random guesses but still it cannot fully tell whether the news is fake or not. We could also conclude how data defining becomes important in order to successfully train the data set and obtain a desirable result. We see how logistic regression dominated even though algorithms like random forrest were expected to perform better. Even deep learning algorithms like Neural Networks obtained a less accuracy than the simple logistic regression model. Random Forrest was the one which gave us the maximum accuracy of 62.93 percent where the speaker and vector and BOW vectorization was done. More the sentiment more the accuracy like we observed as soon as we provided the data for the person and the political party he belongs to, immediately the accuracy rose. But in some models this did not occur like the MLP Classifier and SVM

6.2 WORK DIVISION THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT

We maintained proper work distribution for achieving the best possible results in the project in the most efficient way. Anshak Goel took care of the NLP part of the project which helps us to convert the fake news English sentences to data which could actually be given to a ML model. He also ensured that the dataset is properly tested and suffices the scope of the project. His work was also involved in doing the data processing as well. Sahil Goyal took care of cleaning and optimizing the data for better performance in the ML models. He also oversaw the preprocessing part and took the decision regarding what attributes to choose and handled the visualization part. He was also actively involved in implementing models and data preprocessing. Vibhor Agarwal is responsible for choosing which model to use depending on the accuracy and effectiveness of the model. He also took care of the data analysis. Deeptorshi Mondal handled the documentation part of the project and also helped in the NLP part. He tracked the

progress of the project and ensured that it is properly documented in the final project report which he also wrote. He also helped in the data analysis part of the project. Lastly we learnt a lot about the models and Natural Processing Algorithm and then implement them.

3.TIME LINE OF THE PROJECT

We ensured that we proceed with the project in a well-planned manner and stuck with the timeline that we submitted in the initial proposal. In the first week starting from 19th September, we decided upon the dataset and did some data cleaning. We also decided which attributes to use. Next we discussed and implemented the NLP part of the project which is crucial for good results when applying ML models. In the subsequent weeks we implemented the ML models like Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, Decision Tree, and Random Forest. We spent the next weeks learning about new models like SVM so that we could implement the code which would enable us to improve our accuracies. Deep Learning algorithm which involved using neural networks(MLP) to improve the accuracies. The accuracy was observed by using TSNE and PCA. We saw the difference without using TSNE and PCA and with using them which enabled us to reduce the columns, so that we could improve the learning rate and gain insights about it. The documentation of the project was done in parallel with the work done so we don't miss out on any necessary details. The complete analysis was done about the models and also identified the future work and sorted out the limitations.

4.WORK TO BE DONE IN FUTURE

One potential direction for a university undergraduate machine learning project involving fake news detection could be to explore the use of natural language processing (NLP) techniques to automatically identify fake news articles. This could involve training a machine learning model on a dataset of known fake and real news articles, and then using the model to make predictions on new, unseen articles. The model could be evaluated using various metrics, such as accuracy and precision, to determine its effectiveness at detecting fake new