

A MINI PROJECT REPORT ON
‘Fake News Detection project’

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ABSTRACT

In our modern era where the internet is ubiquitous, everyone relies on various online resources for news. Along with the increase in the use of social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, etc. news spread rapidly among millions of users within a very short span of time. The spread of fake news has far-reaching consequences like the creation of biased opinions to swaying election outcomes for the benefit of certain candidates. Moreover, spammers use appealing news headlines to generate revenue using advertisements via click-baits. In this project, we aim to perform binary classification of various news articles available online with the help of concepts pertaining to Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning. We aim to provide the user with the ability to classify the news as fake or real.

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INTRODUCTION

As an increasing amount of our lives is spent interacting online through social media platforms, more and more people tend to hunt out and consume news from social media instead of traditional news organizations. The explanations for this alteration in consumption behaviors are inherent within the nature of those social media platforms: (i) it's often more timely and fewer expensive to consume news on social media compared with traditional journalism , like newspapers or television; and (ii) it's easier to further share, discuss , and discuss the news with friends or other readers on social media. For instance, 62 percent of U.S. adults get news on social media in 2016, while in 2012; only 49 percent reported seeing news on social media.

It had been also found that social media now outperforms television because the major news source. Despite the benefits provided by social media, the standard of stories on social media is less than traditional news organizations. However, because it's inexpensive to supply news online and far faster and easier to propagate through social media, large volumes of faux news, i.e., those news articles with intentionally false information, are produced online for a spread of purposes, like financial and political gain. it had been estimated that over 1 million tweets are associated with fake news "Pizza gate" by the top of the presidential election. Given the prevalence of this new phenomenon, "Fake news" was even named the word of the year by the Macquarie dictionary in 2016.

The main objective behind the development and up gradation of existing projects are the following smart approaches:

- Be Aware of such article while forwarding to others
- Reveal True stories
- Prevent from false crisis events
- Be Informative

LITERATURE SURVEY

Our project gives you the guidance of the day to day routine of fake news, spam message in daily news channel, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and other social media. We have shown some data analysis from our dataset which have retrieve from many online social media and display the main source till now fake news and true news are engaged. Our project is tangled with multiple model trained by our own.

The accuracy of the model is around 95% for all the self-made model and 97% for this retrained model. This model can detect all news and message which are related to covid-19, political news, geology, etc.

EXISTING SYSTEM

We can get online news from different sources like social media websites, search engine, homepage of news agency websites or the fact checking websites. On the Internet, there are a few publicly available datasets for Fake news classification like Buzz feed News, LIAR, BS Detector etc.

These datasets have been widely used in different research papers for determining the veracity of news. In the following sections, I have discussed in brief about the sources of the dataset used in this work. This Existing system can help us trained our model.

RESULT

```
In [50]: news = str(input())  
manual_testing(news)
```

21st Century Wire says This week, the historic international Iranian Nuclear Deal was punctuated by a two-way prisoner swap between Washington and Tehran, but it didn't end quite the way everyone expected. On the Iranian side, one of the U.S. citizens who was detained in Iran, Nosratollah Khosravi-Roodsari, has stayed in Iran, but on the U.S. side all 7 of the Iranians held in U.S. prisons DID NOT show up to their flight to Geneva for the prisoner exchange with at least 3 electing to stay in the U.S. TEHRAN SIDE: In Iran, 5 U.S. prisoners were released, with 4 of them making their way to Germany via Switzerland. Will Robinson Daily Mail None of the Iranians freed in the prisoner swap have returned home and could still be in the United States, it has been reported. The seven former inmates, who were released as part of a deal with the Islamic republic, did not show up to get a flight to Geneva, Switzerland, where the exchange was set to take place on Sunday. Three of the Iranians have decided to stay in the United States, ABC reported, with some moving in with their families. However it is not known where the other four are. Three of the Americans who had been detained in Iran Washington Post journalist Jason Rezaian, former U.S. Marine Amir Hekmati and Christian pastor Saeed Abedini left Tehran at around 7am the same day, but weren't met by their counterparts in Switzerland Continue this story at the Mail Online READ MORE IRAN NEWS AT: 21st Century Wire Iran Files

```
LR Prediction: Fake News  
DT Prediction: Fake News  
GBC Prediction: Fake News  
RFC Prediction: Fake News
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Fig: Output of the project

FUTURE SCOPE

This project can be further enhanced to provide greater flexibility and performance with certain modification whenever necessary.

Deep fake learning which can be help to detect fake image.

Deep learning machine learning to get more accurate result

CONCLUSION

- It gives the accuracy above 90% and it cover all latest political covid19 news. Also with some pretend model we have cover news related to history and sport.
- We intent to build our own dataset which will be kept up to data according to the latest news in future.

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