fake news prediction model using logistic regression model

Understanding Machine Learning for Fake News Detection

- Machine learning plays a pivotal role in fake news detection, providing a framework for automating the classification process. Various algorithms can be employed, ranging from traditional methods like logistic regression to advanced techniques such as deep learning. Each algorithm has its strengths and weaknesses, and the choice of model may depend on factors such as the size of the dataset, the complexity of the text, and the computational resources available.
- Machine learning's adaptability allows it to handle a wide range of data inputs, making it suitable for fake news detection in diverse contexts. Techniques such as natural language processing (NLP) are often integrated into the model, enabling it to understand and interpret human language more effectively. This integration helps improve the model's ability to discern nuanced differences in content that may indicate deception.

Understanding Fake News Detection

- Fake news detection is an increasingly critical area in the landscape of information dissemination, particularly in the digital age, where misinformation can spread rapidly through social media and online platforms. The objective of a fake news detection model is to classify news articles or posts as either "real" or "fake" based on various features extracted from the text. By leveraging machine learning algorithms, we can automate the identification of deceptive content, thus empowering users to discern credible information from misleading narratives.
- The underlying process for fake news detection typically involves several key steps: data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and evaluation. Initially, a dataset of labeled news articles—both real and fake—is collected. During preprocessing, the text is cleaned and normalized, which may include removing punctuation, lowercasing, and eliminating stop words. Next, feature extraction techniques such as Bag-of-Words, Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF), or word embeddings (like Word2Vec or BERT) are employed to convert the textual data into numerical representations suitable for machine learning algorithms.
- Once the features are prepared, various algorithms, such as logistic regression, decision trees, or more advanced models like support vector machines and neural networks, can be trained on the dataset. The performance of these models is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, ensuring

that the model not only predicts correctly but also minimizes false positives and negatives. Through this iterative process, the model is fine-tuned to achieve optimal performance.

How the Model Works

The fake news detection model operates by analyzing textual features extracted from news articles and using them to classify the content. During the training phase, the model learns from a labeled dataset, identifying patterns and characteristics that distinguish real news from fake news. Features such as word choice, sentence structure, and the presence of certain phrases are evaluated to build a robust understanding of what constitutes credible versus misleading information.

- When a new article is presented for evaluation, the model processes the text in a manner similar to the training phase, extracting relevant features. These features are then input into the trained model, which generates a prediction on whether the news is real or fake. The model's ability to generalize from the training data is crucial; it should perform well not just on the training set but also on unseen articles, ensuring its effectiveness in real-world applications.
- Additionally, continuous learning can enhance the model's accuracy over time. As
 new data becomes available, retraining the model with updated datasets helps it
 adapt to evolving trends in misinformation tactics. Incorporating user feedback can
 further refine the model's predictions, allowing it to become a valuable tool for
 users seeking to navigate the complexities of online information.

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```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import re
```

```
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.feature extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy score
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
[nltk data] Downloading package stopwords to
 [nltk data]
                                     C:\Users\USER\AppData\Roaming\nltk data...
[nltk data] Unzipping corpora\stopwords.zip.
True
# printing the stopwords in English
print(stopwords.words('english'))
['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you',
['i', 'me', 'my', 'myself', 'we', 'our', 'ours', 'ourselves', 'you',
"you're", "you've", "you'll", "you'd", 'your', 'yours', 'yourself',
'yourselves', 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself', 'she', "she's", 'her',
'hers', 'herself', 'it', "it's", 'its', 'itself', 'they', 'them',
'their', 'theirs', 'themselves', 'what', 'which', 'who', 'whom',
'this', 'that', "that'll", 'these', 'those', 'am', 'is', 'are', 'was',
'were', 'be', 'been', 'being', 'have', 'has', 'had', 'having', 'do',
'does', 'did', 'doing', 'a', 'an', 'the', 'and', 'but', 'if', 'or',
'because', 'as', 'until', 'while', 'of', 'at', 'by', 'for', 'with',
'about', 'against', 'between', 'into', 'through', 'during', 'before',
'after', 'above', 'below', 'to', 'from', 'up', 'down', 'in', 'out',
'on', 'off', 'over', 'under', 'again', 'further', 'then', 'once',
'on', 'off', 'over', 'under', 'again', 'further', 'then', 'once', 'here', 'there', 'when', 'why', 'how', 'all', 'any', 'both', 'each', 'few', 'more', 'most', 'other', 'some', 'such', 'no', 'nor', 'not', 'only', 'own', 'same', 'so', 'than', 'too', 'very', 's', 't', 'can', 'will', 'just', 'don', "don't", 'should', "should've", 'now', 'd', 'll', 'm', 'o', 're', 've', 'y', 'ain', 'aren', "aren't", 'couldn', "couldn't", 'didn', "didn't", 'doesn', "doesn't", 'hadn', "badn't", 'basn', "basn't", 'hasn', "isn't", 'ma'
'couldn', "couldn't", 'didn', "didn't", 'doesn', "doesn't", 'hadn', "hadn't", 'hasn', "hasn't", 'haven', "haven't", 'isn', "isn't", 'ma', 'mightn', "mightn't", 'mustn', "mustn't", 'needn', "needn't", 'shan', "shan't", 'shouldn', "shouldn't", 'wasn', "wasn't", 'weren',
"weren't", 'won', "won't", 'wouldn', "wouldn't"]
# loading the dataset to a pandas DataFrame
news dataset = pd.read csv('train.csv')
news dataset.shape
(20800, 5)
# print the first 5 rows of the dataframe
news dataset.head()
```

```
title
   id
author \
      House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even See Comey's Let...
                                                               Darrell
Lucus
     FLYNN: Hillary Clinton, Big Woman on Campus - ...
                                                             Daniel J.
   1
Flynn
                       Why the Truth Might Get You Fired
   2
Consortiumnews.com
    3 15 Civilians Killed In Single US Airstrike Hav...
                                                             Jessica
Purkiss
   4 Iranian woman jailed for fictional unpublished...
                                                              Howard
Portnoy
                                                      label
                                                text
  House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even See Comey's Let...
1 Ever get the feeling your life circles the rou...
                                                          0
2 Why the Truth Might Get You Fired October 29, ...
                                                          1
3 Videos 15 Civilians Killed In Single US Airstr...
                                                          1
4 Print \nAn Iranian woman has been sentenced to...
                                                          1
# counting the number of missing values in the dataset
news dataset.isnull().sum()
id
             0
title
           558
author
          1957
text
            39
label
dtype: int64
# replacing the null values with empty string
news dataset = news dataset.fillna('')
# merging the author name and news title
news dataset['content'] = news dataset['author']+'
'+news dataset['title']
print(news dataset['content'])
         Darrell Lucus House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even S...
1
         Daniel J. Flynn FLYNN: Hillary Clinton, Big Wo...
2
         Consortiumnews.com Why the Truth Might Get You...
3
         Jessica Purkiss 15 Civilians Killed In Single ...
         Howard Portney Iranian woman jailed for fictio...
20795
         Jerome Hudson Rapper T.I.: Trump a 'Poster Chi...
20796
         Benjamin Hoffman N.F.L. Playoffs: Schedule, Ma...
20797
         Michael J. de la Merced and Rachel Abrams Macy...
20798
         Alex Ansary NATO, Russia To Hold Parallel Exer...
20799
                   David Swanson What Keeps the F-35 Alive
Name: content, Length: 20800, dtype: object
```

```
# separating the data & label
X = news_dataset.drop(columns='label', axis=1)
Y = news dataset['label']
print(X)
print(Y)
          id
                                                           title \
0
           0
              House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even See Comey's Let...
1
              FLYNN: Hillary Clinton, Big Woman on Campus - ...
2
                              Why the Truth Might Get You Fired
3
           3
              15 Civilians Killed In Single US Airstrike Hav...
4
           4
              Iranian woman jailed for fictional unpublished...
       20795
              Rapper T.I.: Trump a 'Poster Child For White S...
20795
20796
       20796
              N.F.L. Playoffs: Schedule, Matchups and Odds -...
              Macy's Is Said to Receive Takeover Approach by...
20797
       20797
20798
       20798
              NATO, Russia To Hold Parallel Exercises In Bal...
20799
      20799
                                       What Keeps the F-35 Alive
                                           author \
0
                                    Darrell Lucus
1
                                  Daniel J. Flynn
2
                               Consortiumnews.com
3
                                  Jessica Purkiss
4
                                   Howard Portnov
20795
                                    Jerome Hudson
20796
                                 Benjamin Hoffman
20797
       Michael J. de la Merced and Rachel Abrams
20798
                                      Alex Ansary
20799
                                    David Swanson
                                                     text \
0
       House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even See Comey's Let...
1
       Ever get the feeling your life circles the rou...
2
       Why the Truth Might Get You Fired October 29, ...
       Videos 15 Civilians Killed In Single US Airstr...
3
4
       Print \nAn Iranian woman has been sentenced to...
20795
       Rapper T. I. unloaded on black celebrities who...
20796
       When the Green Bay Packers lost to the Washing...
       The Macy's of today grew from the union of sev...
20797
20798
       NATO, Russia To Hold Parallel Exercises In Bal...
         David Swanson is an author, activist, journa...
20799
                                                  content
       Darrell Lucus House Dem Aide: We Didn't Even S...
0
1
       Daniel J. Flynn FLYNN: Hillary Clinton, Big Wo...
2
       Consortiumnews.com Why the Truth Might Get You...
```

```
3
       Jessica Purkiss 15 Civilians Killed In Single ...
4
       Howard Portnoy Iranian woman jailed for fictio...
20795
       Jerome Hudson Rapper T.I.: Trump a 'Poster Chi...
20796
       Benjamin Hoffman N.F.L. Playoffs: Schedule, Ma...
       Michael J. de la Merced and Rachel Abrams Macy...
20797
      Alex Ansary NATO, Russia To Hold Parallel Exer...
20798
20799
                 David Swanson What Keeps the F-35 Alive
[20800 rows x 5 columns]
         1
1
         0
2
         1
3
         1
4
         1
20795
         0
20796
         0
20797
         0
20798
         1
20799
         1
Name: label, Length: 20800, dtype: int64
port stem = PorterStemmer()
def stemming(content):
    stemmed_content = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]',' ',content)
    stemmed_content = stemmed_content.lower()
    stemmed content = stemmed content.split()
    stemmed_content = [port_stem.stem(word) for word in
stemmed_content if not word in stopwords.words('english')]
    stemmed content = ' '.join(stemmed content)
    return stemmed content
news dataset['content'] = news dataset['content'].apply(stemming)
print(news dataset['content'])
0
         darrel lucu hous dem aid even see comey letter...
1
         daniel j flynn flynn hillari clinton big woman...
2
                    consortiumnew com truth might get fire
3
         jessica purkiss civilian kill singl us airstri...
         howard portney iranian woman jail fiction unpu...
20795
         jerom hudson rapper trump poster child white s...
         benjamin hoffman n f l playoff schedul matchup...
20796
20797
         michael j de la merc rachel abram maci said re...
20798
         alex ansari nato russia hold parallel exercis ...
20799
                                 david swanson keep f aliv
Name: content, Length: 20800, dtype: object
```

```
#separating the data and label
X = news dataset['content'].values
Y = news dataset['label'].values
print(X)
['darrel lucu hous dem aid even see comey letter jason chaffetz tweet'
 'daniel j flynn flynn hillari clinton big woman campu breitbart'
 'consortiumnew com truth might get fire' ...
 'michael j de la merc rachel abram maci said receiv takeov approach
hudson bay new york time'
 'alex ansari nato russia hold parallel exercis balkan'
 'david swanson keep f aliv']
print(Y)
[1 \ 0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0 \ 1 \ 1]
Y.shape
(20800,)
# converting the textual data to numerical data
vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
vectorizer.fit(X)
X = vectorizer.transform(X)
print(X)
  (0, 15686)
                 0.28485063562728646
  (0, 13473)
                 0.2565896679337957
  (0, 8909)
                 0.3635963806326075
  (0, 8630)
                 0.29212514087043684
  (0, 7692)
                 0.24785219520671603
  (0, 7005)
                 0.21874169089359144
  (0, 4973)
                 0.233316966909351
  (0, 3792)
                 0.2705332480845492
  (0, 3600)
                 0.3598939188262559
  (0, 2959)
                 0.2468450128533713
  (0, 2483)
                 0.3676519686797209
  (0, 267) 0.27010124977708766
  (1, 16799)
                 0.30071745655510157
  (1, 6816)
                 0.1904660198296849
  (1, 5503)
                 0.7143299355715573
  (1, 3568)
                 0.26373768806048464
  (1, 2813)
                 0.19094574062359204
  (1, 2223)
                 0.3827320386859759
  (1, 1894)
                 0.15521974226349364
  (1, 1497)
                 0.2939891562094648
  (2, 15611)
                 0.41544962664721613
```

```
(2, 9620)
                0.49351492943649944
  (2, 5968)
                0.3474613386728292
  (2, 5389)
                0.3866530551182615
  (2, 3103)
                0.46097489583229645
  (20797, 13122) 0.2482526352197606
  (20797, 12344) 0.27263457663336677
  (20797, 12138) 0.24778257724396507
  (20797, 10306) 0.08038079000566466
  (20797, 9588) 0.174553480255222
  (20797, 9518) 0.2954204003420313
  (20797, 8988) 0.36160868928090795
  (20797, 8364) 0.22322585870464118
  (20797, 7042) 0.21799048897828688
  (20797, 3643) 0.21155500613623743
  (20797, 1287) 0.33538056804139865
  (20797, 699)
                0.30685846079762347
  (20797, 43)
                0.29710241860700626
  (20798, 13046) 0.22363267488270608
  (20798, 11052) 0.4460515589182236
  (20798, 10177) 0.3192496370187028
  (20798, 6889) 0.32496285694299426
  (20798, 5032) 0.4083701450239529
  (20798, 1125) 0.4460515589182236
  (20798, 588)
                0.3112141524638974
  (20798, 350)
                0.28446937819072576
  (20799, 14852) 0.5677577267055112
  (20799, 8036) 0.45983893273780013
  (20799, 3623) 0.37927626273066584
  (20799, 377) 0.5677577267055112
X train, X test, Y train, Y test = train test split(X, Y, test size =
0.2, stratify=Y, random state=2)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X train, Y train)
LogisticRegression()
# accuracy score on the training data
X train prediction = model.predict(X train)
training_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_train_prediction, Y train)
print('Accuracy score of the training data : ',
training data accuracy)
Accuracy score of the training data: 0.9865985576923076
```

```
# accuracy score on the test data
X test prediction = model.predict(X test)
test_data_accuracy = accuracy_score(X_test_prediction, Y_test)
print('Accuracy score of the training data : ',
training_data_accuracy)
Accuracy score of the training data: 0.9865985576923076
# accuracy score on the test data
X test prediction = model.predict(X test)
test data accuracy = accuracy score(X test prediction, Y test)
print('Accuracy score of the test data : ', test data accuracy)
Accuracy score of the test data: 0.9790865384615385
X \text{ new} = X \text{ test}[3]
prediction = model.predict(X new)
print(prediction)
if (prediction[0]==0):
  print('The news is Real')
  print('The news is Fake')
[0]
The news is Real
print(Y_test[3])
0
```

Conclusion of the Project

- In conclusion, this project on fake news detection using machine learning underscores the importance of employing data-driven strategies to combat misinformation in today's media landscape. By leveraging a systematic approach to data collection, preprocessing, and model training, we have created a robust framework for distinguishing between real and fake news. The insights derived from this project provide a critical resource for users and platforms alike, fostering informed decision-making in an era where information overload is commonplace.
- The effectiveness of the model not only highlights the potential of machine learning in addressing real-world challenges but also points to the necessity for ongoing development in this field. As misinformation tactics evolve, continuous updates to the model will enhance its accuracy and reliability. Furthermore, incorporating user

	feedback and expanding the dataset to include diverse sources of news will contribute to building a more comprehensive detection system.
•	Ultimately, this project emphasizes the significant role that technology can play in promoting media literacy and ensuring the integrity of information dissemination. As we move forward, further exploration of advanced algorithms and integration with broader data sources will enhance the model's capabilities, making it an invaluable tool in the fight against fake news.