Fake News?

Fact-Checking Individual Statements With Web Scraping and Sentiment Analysis

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1 Introduction

The spread of misinformation may be one of the biggest problems facing humanity, exacerbated with the popularity of social media. Today, anyone can log into their computer and write something that the entire world can see. While the malicious spread of misinformation is often seen in regards to politics, it's not exclusive to it. Though anyone with a computer can also access a search engine and, usually with relative ease, tell if a statement is false based on the results, it's rare that a person will take the time out of their day to do so, and as such may continue to spread the false statement.

With a machine learning algorithm that takes a statement (ex. a blue whale can weigh up to 5,000 pounds) classifies the statement as either true or false, the user doesn't have to take any time to Google it on their own. With this easy-to-use feature implemented in websites such as Twitter, Facebook, or Reddit, misinformation will be easily clocked and therefore is unlikely to "go viral" and spread to more users.

Though machine learning has been used for fact-checking and determining the credibility of a claim, most of its application has been in analyzing full-length articles using context clues and sources as to whether the information is credible or on individual statements that were trained on sentiment analysis to use common sense.

2 Literature Review

fake news - pdf on desktop - fake news can be described as any "news article that is intentionally and verifiably false." (introduction pg 18 ?) -

[1]

3 Data

References

[1] Yoon Kim. Convolutional neural networks for sentence classification. In *Proceedings of the 2014 Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing (EMNLP)*, pages 1746–1751, Doha, Qatar, oct 2014. Association for Computational Linguistics.