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**ABSTRACT**

The project entitled ‘Fake News Detection’ presents a survey of different feature extraction techniques, configurations and machine learning algorithms to predict whether a news article is fake or genuine. The problem is approached solely from a Natural Language Processing perspective and only based on the content of the articles. In an implementation, the algorithms and techniques are implemented and compared based on their classification accuracy. Through the explorative design, the project forms a foundation for further studies in fake news detection Advances in photo editing and manipulation tools have made it signiﬁcantly easier to create fake imagery. Learning to detect such manipulations, however, remains a challenging problem due to the lack of sufﬁcient amounts of manipulated training data. In ‘Fake News Detection’, we propose a learning algorithm for detecting visual image manipulations that is trained only using a large dataset of real photographs. Conventional Neural Networks, Long Short-Term Memory, Very Deep CNN are the algorithm used to automatically identify and recorded photo EXIF metadata as supervisory signal for training a model to determine whether an image is self-consistent. We apply this self-consistency model to the task of detecting and localizing image splices. The ‘Fake News Detection’ obtains state-of the-art performance on several image forensics benchmarks, despite never seeing any manipulated images attaining. That said, it is merely a step in the long quest for a truly general-purpose visual forensics technique.