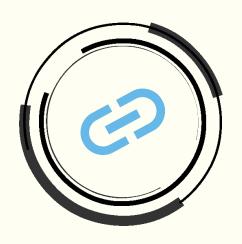


Tweet Analysis for COVID-19

FAKE NEWS DETECTION

PREPROCESSING



Remove URLS



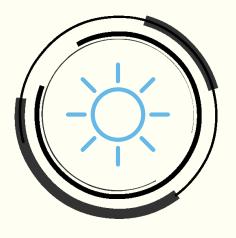
Remove Punctuations



Remove Stopwords



Remove Frequent Words



Remove Rare Words

BASELINE RESULTS



Passive
Aggressive
0.9439



SVM 0.9431



Logistic
Regression
0.9224



Naive Bayes 0.9192



Decision Tree 0.8503

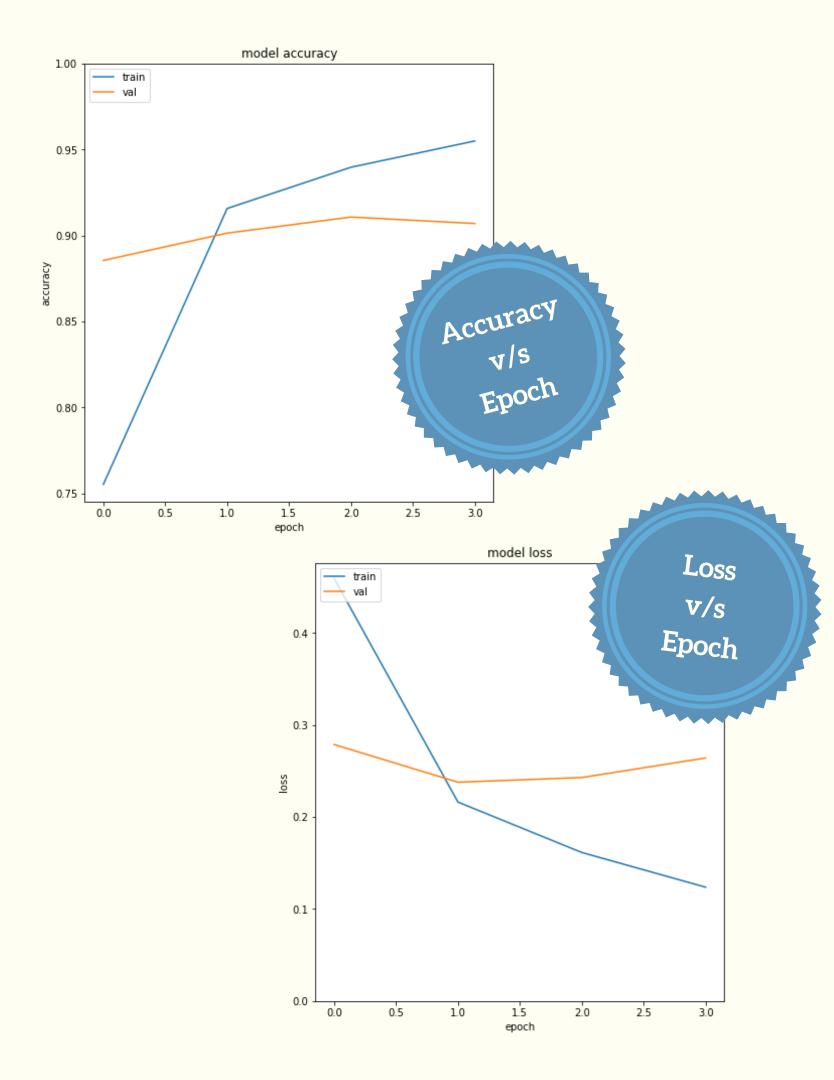


KNN 0.6926

50.9276

top-5 base-line VOTING

A voting was done on the top-5 best baseline solutions to generate a new solution. These included Passive Aggressive, SVM, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, and Decision Tree. The resultant performed better than the bottom three but failed to perform better than PA and SVM.



trainable embeddings

RNN

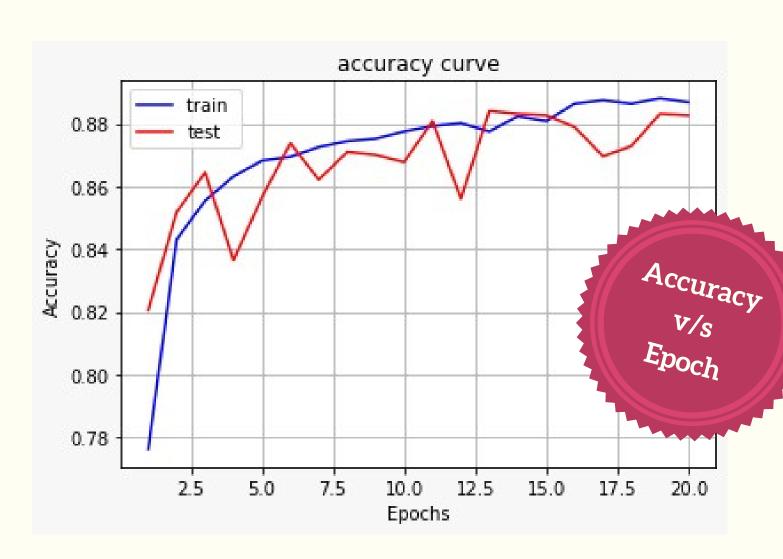
An RNN with the following architecture was constructed that took tokenized, preprocessed words as inputs and returned the label for the text as REAL or FAKE.

- 1. Vocab-Length X 64 Embedding
- 2. 64 o/p Bidirectional
- 3. 32 o/p Bidirectional
- 4. 64 o/p Dense (ReLU)
- 5. **1 o/p Dense**



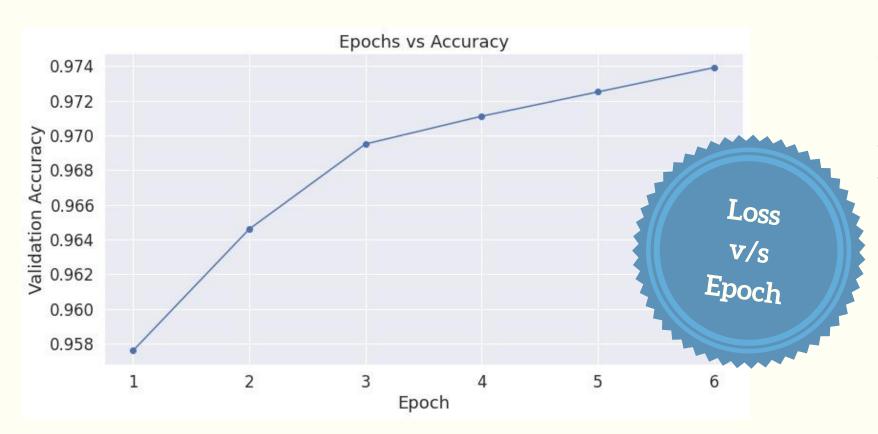
GloVe embeddings RNN

Another RNN architecture was trained using GloVe embeddings instead of trainable embeddings as the input to the LSTM layer. The architecture for the RNN was similar in terms of the layers only the dimensions of the embedding layer were modified to accomodate the GloVe embeddings with vector lengths 50



袋0.8827





fine-tuning BERT

A pre-trained model of BERT for English Text classification was used for Text-based classification post fine-tuning. A 2-layer classification architecture was added over the embeddings genearted by BERT in order to classify the text as REAL or FAKE news.

\$\tag{0.9739}



best PERFORMANCE

BERT was the best model with an accuracy of 97.39%.



individual COMPARISONS

- RNN with **trainable embeddings** performed better than RNN with **GloVe Embeddings**.
- RNNs were better than a few base-line models but not all. Passive Aggressive,
 SVM, Logistic Regression and Naive Baye's performed better than RNN.