

FAKE NEWS DETECTION

PRESENTATION

MENTOR

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ABSTRACT

- In our Modern Era, Everyone relies on numerous online resources for news.
- With the increased usage of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and others.
- News is spread quickly across millions of people in a short period of time.
- Many Scientists believe that the fake news issue may be addressed by means of machine learning.

Detection of such unrealistic news articles is possible by using machine learning techniques

INTRODUCTION

- Fake news is a news designed to spread hoaxes, propaganda and disinformation.
- Fake news existed way before social media but it multifold when social media was introduced.
- Fake news stories usually spread through social media sites like Facebook, Twitter etc.
- Web-based media has become a well-known stage for individuals to generate inaccurate data since it is the most widely utilized network for spreading the news.

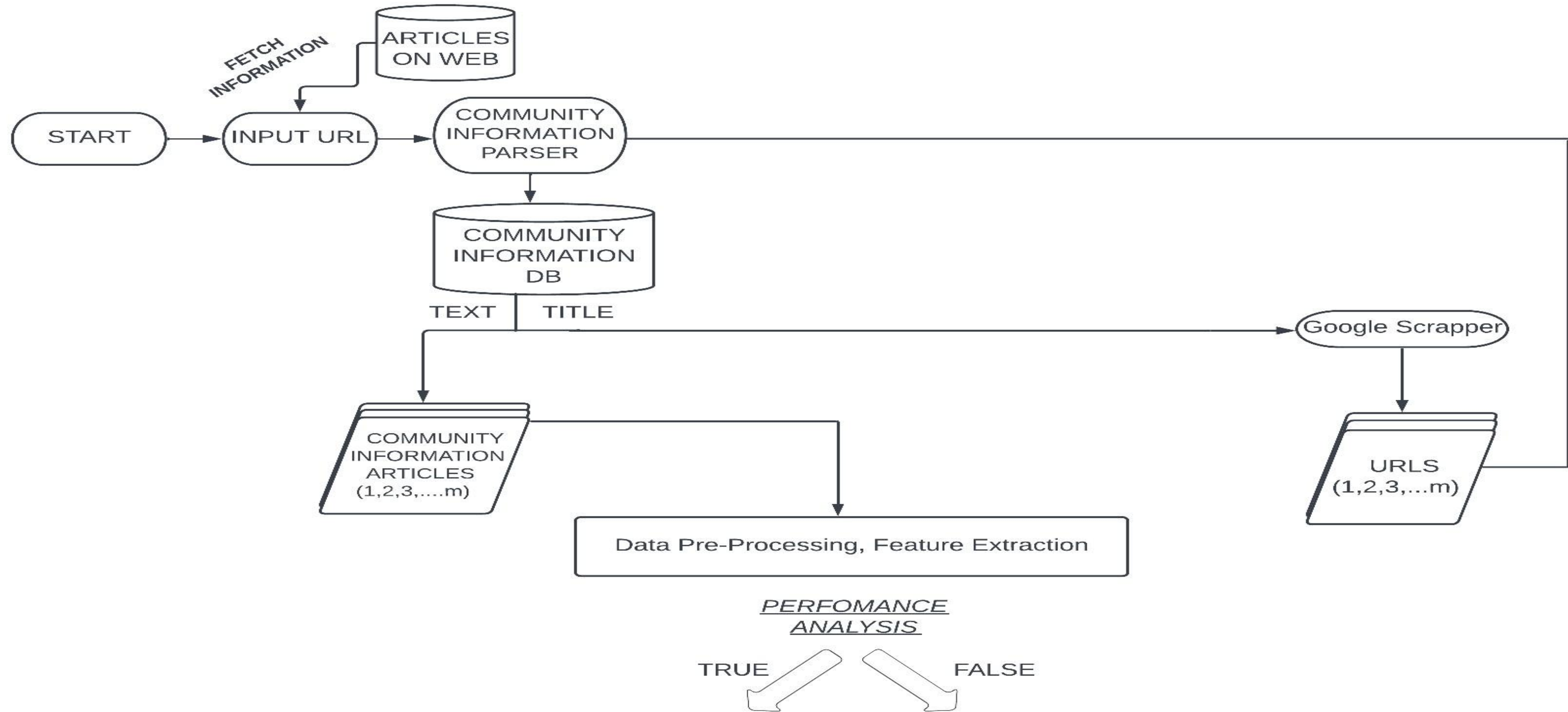
EXISTING SYSTEM

- Machine learning and deep learning algorithms are used in fake news detection systems that have been released. There are a few freely available datasets for fake news categorization on the internet, such as BuzzFeed news liar, BS detector, and few others.
- By clicking on a clickbait, users are led to a perception that happens to be a false statement.
- Most of the existing system, prevails on the news that has been posted in twitter tweets.
- However, their scope is so limited because they depend on human manual detection, in a globe with millions of articles either removed or being published every minute.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

- To have the highest possible outcomes of true negatives and true positives, and the least amount of false positives and false negatives.
- The worse scenario is ignoring the post that shares authentic news, mistaking it for fake news.
- After cleaning, analyzing, and performing NLP functions on the data, we have optimal classification models using pipeline and grid search to determine the best parameters for our model.

ARCHITECTURE



MODULE DESCRIPTION

- PRE-PROCESSING DATA
- EXTRACTION OF
FUNCTION
- CLASSIFYING
- PREDICTION

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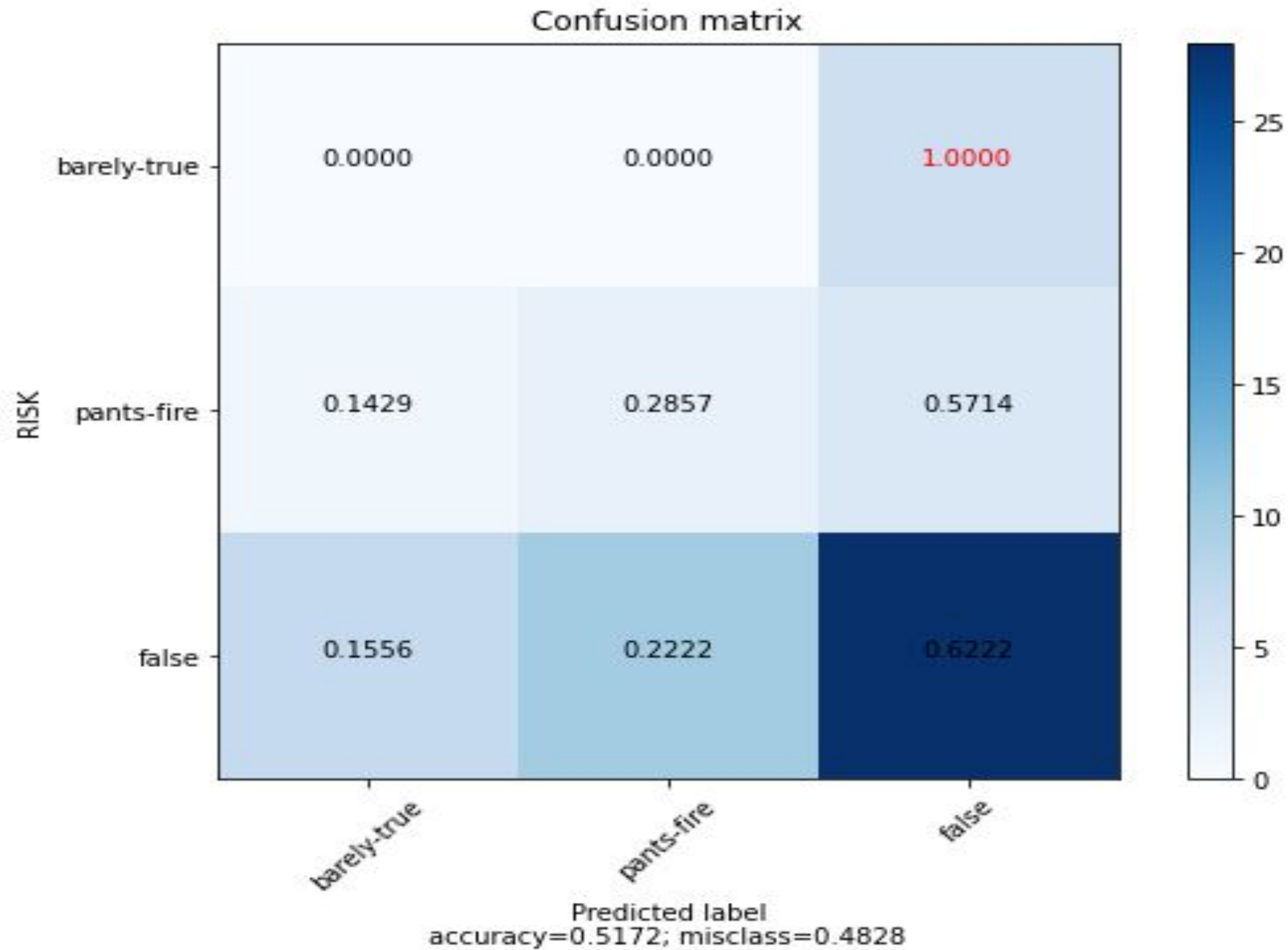
RESULT

T

```
[43]: labels.head()
Out[43]:
barely-true
pants-fire
barely-true
false
false
Name: Label, dtype: object

[44]: confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred, labels=['barely-true', 'pants-fire', 'false'])
Out[44]:
array([[10,  7, 23],
       [ 4, 25, 33],
       [14, 35, 68]], dtype=int64)
```


RESULT



CONCLUSION

- The problems with fake news and disinformation have led to a vital role in modern times. This is because the advanced stage of science and conversation strategies we bear enabled statistics distillation amongst human beings except for someone's verification.
- In that paper, we tried to confirm the credibility of the news articles by relying on their characteristics. To this end, we carried out an algorithm combining a number of classification methods with text models. It was executed well, yet the exact results were especially satisfying.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- In future work, we plan to better study the combination between the feature extraction methods and the classifiers as we will be able to choose the text representation model that performs best with the classifier. Moreover, to achieve higher accuracy, we will have to implement a more sophisticated algorithm that may use data mining technologies with big data, because creating a big dataset including more types of news articles with more class variables will help raise the accuracy score.¹₆

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CONFERENCE DETAILS

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THANK YOU