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Fake News Using Machine Learning

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning analysis deals with identifying and classifying opinions or sentiments expressed in source text. Social media is generating a vast amount of sentiment rich data in the form of tweets, status updates, blog posts etc. Sentiment analysis of this user generated data is very useful in knowing the opinion of the crowd. Twitter sentiment analysis is difficult compared to general sentiment analysis due to the presence of slang words and misspellings. Knowledge base approach and Machine learning approach are the two strategies used for analyzing sentiments from the text. Public and private opinion about a wide variety of subjects are expressed and spread continually via numerous social media. Twitter is one of the social media that is gaining popularity. Twitter offers organizations a fast and effective way to analyze customers' perspectives toward the critical to success in the market place. Developing a program for analysis to identify and detect fake news, is an approach to be used to computationally measure customers' perceptions. This system uses knowledge base including various patterns for news along with multiple strategies to detect the sentiment expressed in a news article and if a news is genuine or not. Various machine learning and knowledge base approaches are used to compare patterns and apply strategies.

Keywords: Machine Learning, Fake News Detection, Decision Tree, Random Forest, LSTM, Text Mining.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Fake news is where individuals or organizations intentionally publish hoaxes, propaganda and other misinformation and present it as factual. This can include blog and social media posts and fake online media releases. After detecting multiple classes tweets/news will be checked for genuinely.

Twitter has emerged as a major micro-blogging website, having over 100 million users generating over 500 million tweets every day. With such large audience, Twitter has consistently attracted users to convey their opinions and perspective about any issue, brand, company or any other topic of interest. Due to this reason, Twitter is used as an informative source by many organizations, institutions and companies. On Twitter, users are allowed to share their opinions in the form of tweets, using only 140 characters. This leads to people compacting their statements by using slang, abbreviations, emoticons, short forms etc. Along with this, people convey their opinions by using sarcasm and polysemy. Hence it is justified to term the Twitter language as unstructured. In order to extract sentiment from tweets, sentiment analysis is used. The results from this can be used in many areas like analyzing and monitoring changes of sentiment with an event, sentiments regarding a particular brand or release of a particular product, analyzing public view of government policies etc.

A lot of research has been done on Twitter data in order to classify the tweets and analyze the results. In this project we aim to predict the sentiments from tweets by checking the polarity of tweets as positive, negative or irrelevant. Sentiment analysis is a process of deriving sentiment of a particular statement or sentence. It's a classification technique which derives opinion from the tweets and formulates a sentiment and on the basis of which, sentiment classification is performed. Sentiments are subjective to the topic of interest. We are required to formulate that what kind of features will decide for the sentiment it embodies. In the programming model, sentiment we refer to, is class of entities that the person performing sentiment analysis wants to find in the tweets. The dimension of the sentiment class is crucial factor in deciding the efficiency of the model. For example, we can have two-class tweet sentiment

classification (positive and negative) or three class tweet sentiment classification (positive, negative and irrelevant). Sentiment analysis approaches can be broadly categorized in two classes – lexicon based and machine learning based. Lexicon based approach is unsupervised as it proposes to perform analysis using lexicons and a scoring method to evaluate opinions. Whereas machine learning approach involves use of feature extraction and training the model using feature set and some dataset.

Problem Statement:
News is fastest and easiest way to connect to the world and also to express one. But many people express false sentiments on tweets/news to get attention and to spread it viral. To check sentiment class as well as polarity and further the genuinely of news is essential.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Parikh and Movassate [1] implemented two Naive Bayes unigram models, a Naive Bayes bigram model and a Maximum Entropy model to classify tweets. They found that the Naive Bayes classifiers worked much better than the Maximum Entropy model could.

Go et al. [2] proposed a solution by using distant supervision, in which their training data consisted of tweets with emoticons. This approach was initially introduced by Read [3]. The emoticons served as noisy labels. They build models using Naive Bayes, MaxEnt and Support Vector Machines (SVM). Their feature space consisted of unigrams, bigrams and POS. The reported that SVM outperformed other models and that unigram were more effective as features.

Pak and Paroubek [4] have done similar work but classify the tweets as objective, positive and negative. In order to collect a corpus of objective posts, they retrieved text messages from Twitter accounts of popular newspapers and magazine, such as “New York Times”, “Washington Posts” etc. Their classifier is based on the multinomial Naïve Bayes classifier that uses N-gram and POS-tags as features.

Barbosa et al. [5] too classified tweets as objective or subjective and then the subjective tweets were classified as positive or negative. Th feature space used included features of tweets like retweet, hashtags, link, punctuation and exclamation marks in conjunction with features like prior polarity of words and POS of words.
Bifet and Frank [6] used Twitter streaming data provided by Firehouse, which gave all messages from every user in real-time. They experimented with three fast incremental methods that were well-suited to deal with data streams: multinomial naive Bayes, stochastic gradient descent, and the Hoeffding tree. They concluded that SGD-based model, used with an appropriate learning rate was the best.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

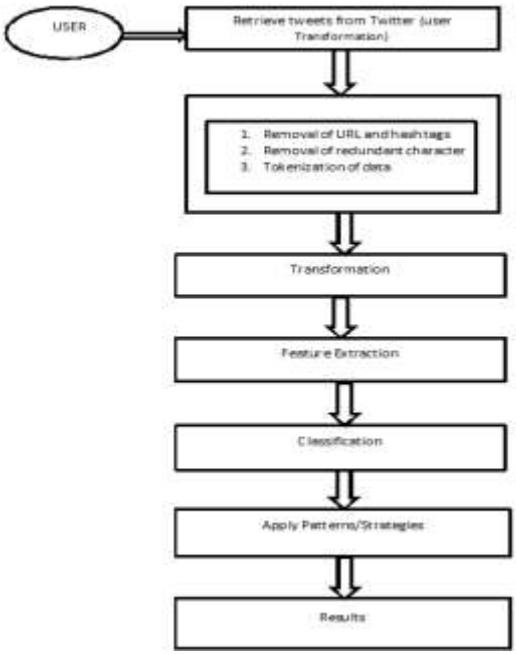

Fig 1. Proposed system flow

The central outline of the proposed algorithm is as follows.

- First of all news are fetched from news using API
- Then the news are preprocessed
- Then the features of news will be extracted
- Polarity of news will be found
- News will be classified in following classes,
    - Fun
    - Happiness
    - Love
    - Neutral
    - Anger and etc.
- Patterns and strategies will be applied
- Check if news was genuine or not

IV. CONCLUSION

The Developed web application Using ensemble learning, various ML classifier, applying multi-stage classification strategy, and finally with a deep LSTM model, we got a optimal solution for this stance detection competition. Detect fake Image by using ELA and deep learning.

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