



# NLP ALGORITHMS FOR FAKE NEWS DETECTION

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## The Problem:

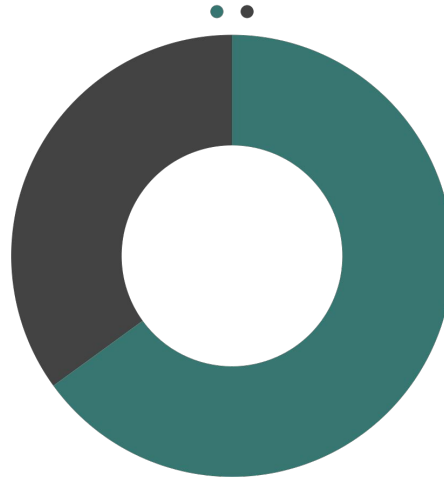
- Fake news has detrimentally influenced society and manipulated people's opinions as well as perceptions on a distinct topic, leading to bias

## Impact:

- Amplified the spread of misinformation, disinformation, and malformation
- Results in making truth difficult to find because of biased sources

## Effect in Numbers:

- 80% of adults in the United States have consumed fake news (Statista)
- 67% of adults in the United States have read false information on social media outlets (Statista)
- 64% of adults in the United States believe fake news causes considerable confusion about current issues (PEW Research)
- 38.2% of Americans have accidentally shared fake news (Techjury)



TRUST IN MEDIA OUTLETS (65%)

DISTRUST IN MEDIA OUTLETS (35%)

# DETECTING FAKE NEWS WITH ML + NLP



## ML

With ML, our fake news detection model has the opportunity to automate processes and deliver accurate responses.



## NLP

The application of NLP algorithms in text classification has proffered the opportunities to determine if the news is real or fake.

## Data

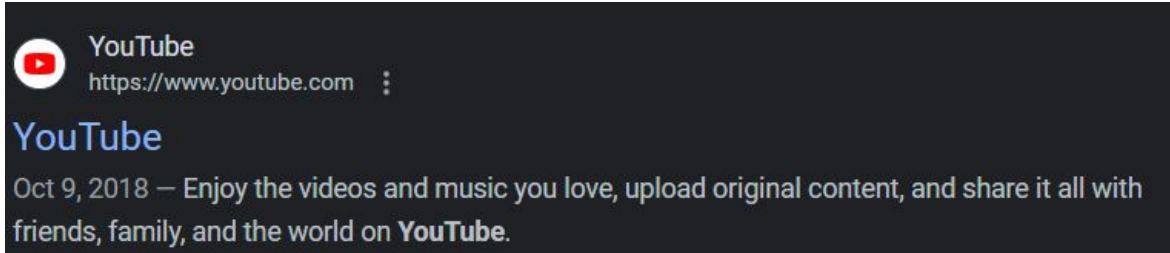
- Collection of news websites from all over the Internet
- Features
  - URL: the link to the website ex. '<https://google.com>'
  - HTML: content of the website
- Label: 0 or 1 for real or fake
- HTML is form of content

```
○ <!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title> My First Page </title>
</head>
<body>
  <p> Welcome to Simplilearn!! </p>
  <h1>This is heading 1</h1>
  <h2>This is heading 2</h2>
  <h3>This is heading 3</h3>
  <h4>This is heading 4</h4>
  <h5>This is heading 5</h5>
  <h6>This is heading 6</h6>

</body>
</html>
```

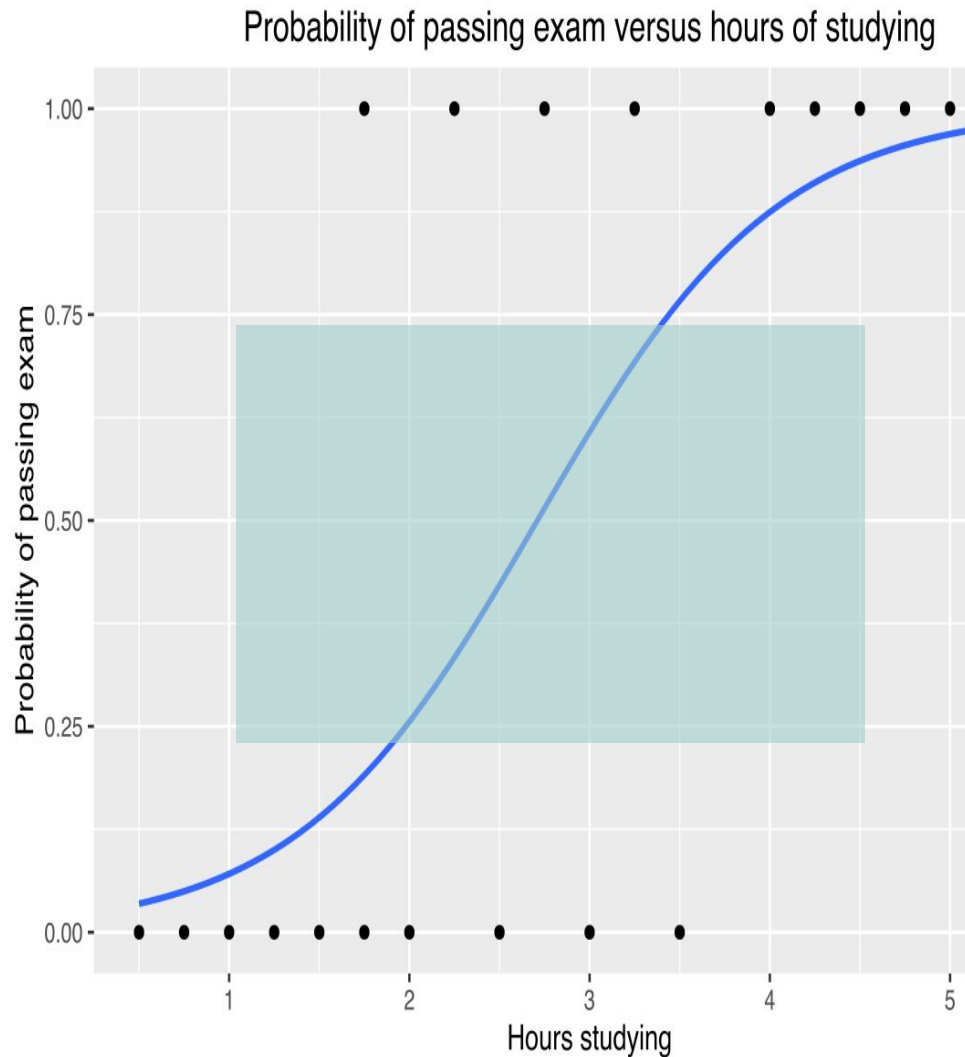
## HTML

- Preprocessing: convert words to lowercase
- BeautifulSoup to parse HTML content for 'meta'
  - Gets metadata
- Metadata is like this:



# Logistic Regression Model

- Logistic regression is a classification model:
- **Returns probability rather than numerical values**
- (for basic models) *Line of best fit* most commonly looks like an s-shaped curve
- 
- After training, new data can be inputted and model can predict based on X value and plotted curve.
- 
- We used the URL, metadata (using NLP), and different keywords, as parameters, like **hours studying** on the right
- 
- Each of these was assigned a weight during training, the value of which is used to compute the final probability.



# Training the Model

Val Accuracy: 66.3%

Train Accuracy: 87.5%

Val Accuracy: 77%

Train Accuracy: 86.5%

Val Accuracy: 73.5%

Train Accuracy: 79.2%

## BOW

extract counts from the description for particular keywords and use these as features automatically

## Glove

Through this model words are put into word vectors to identify similar words

## Keyword

A very similar process to BOW, but requires manual input of keywords. It is not an Automated process

# Results

```
graph LR; BOW[BOW] --> CD[Combined Data]; Keyword[Keyword] --> CD; Glove[Glove] --> CD; CD --> Val[Val=71.8%]; CD --> Train[Train=91.7%];
```

The diagram illustrates a workflow for data processing and evaluation. It starts with three input methods: BOW, Keyword, and Glove. These are combined into a single 'Combined Data' block. From this combined data, two performance metrics are derived: a training accuracy of 91.7% and a validation accuracy of 71.8%.

BOW

Keyword

Glove

Combined Data

Val=71.8%

Train=91.7%



# Examples of Results & Confusion Matrix

Predicted

|        |    |    |
|--------|----|----|
| Actual | TN | FP |
|        | FN | TP |

TN: True Negative

TP: True Positive

FP: False Positive

FN: False Negative



MOST DAMAGING

www.pinterest.com



Real

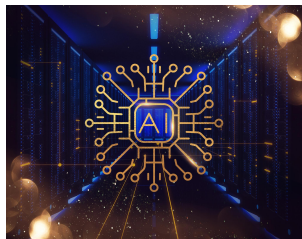
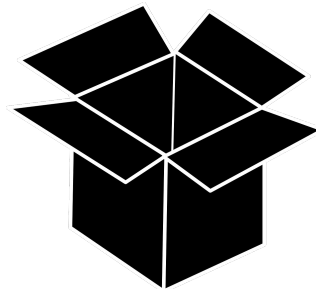
www.amazon.com



Real



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# Thank You!

Does anyone have any questions?

