



Fake News Detection of Political Dataset Using Ensemble Machine Learning

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Abstract—

Fake News Detection is one of the pressing issues to be tackled in recent years. As the use of online networks grows, fake data for several situations and the fake data of the politics is increased in online and is spread around the country. With giving the impression of true, social media users are greatly affected by these news easily, which already causes the great difference in the normal society. The main goal is to improve the trustworthiness of the news that is available on the online is to identify the fake news timely. Lot of study has been done in this area. Impact of the fake news has increased these days. Researchers, government are working to solve this issue. Fake news is difficult to detect since it is written with the purpose to deceive. This paper uses a method for fake news detection using the Voting Algorithm. The Voting algorithm was tested with a false news dataset and received a 97 percent accuracy score. Where the other algorithms are giving less accuracy. Naive Bayes, Decision Tree, Random Forest and Support Vector Machine were among the classifiers employed. For feature extraction, all of these methods use Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency. Kaggle data has been used to obtain experimental data. The results are verified and validated using the Python language. The visualization is done with Matplotlib. In this, the label of the news want to be predicted is known as True News or False and the probability of the news predicted is also known.

Keywords- Machine Learning, Ensemble Method, Random Forest, Fake News, Logistic Regression, Naïve Bayes, SVM, Voting Classifier

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I. INTRODUCTION

Fake News is an information which is presented as news that is false or deceptive.

Often, it's used to harm a person's or an entity's reputation or to profit from advertising. Fake news is becoming more



common for a variety of reasons, including inflaming public opinion through broadcasting inaccurate political information. The internet and social media have made it simpler and more comfortable to get news information. Users of the Internet may keep track on events of interest on a regular basis, which is made easier by the growing use of mobile devices. Fake or fake information is a propaganda that includes the spread of fraudulent content via social media or news outlets. It is written with the intent of deceiving the public in order to harm or elevate someone's reputation for personal gain. Fake news frequently uses catchy headlines to entice viewers, grow their readership, and generate money. A false, sensationalized report designed to gain attention, mislead, deceive, or ruin a person's reputation is known as fake news. Unlike misinformation, which is erroneous because a reporter jumbled up facts, fake news is created with the intent of manipulating someone or something. Fake news is frequently utilized to tell a political story that is thought to be harmful to a company, organization, or individual. It isn't limited to politics, however, and appears to be popular in general news. " Phony news is a term that refers to news sources that claim to be legitimate but are really fake. Fake news consists of bogus tales about all kinds of subjects that are constructed in order to seem legitimate and generate attention and social shares on Facebook and Twitter. Fake news also weakens legitimate media coverage and makes it more difficult for journalists to cover big news stories. Bagging, stacking, and boosting are the three primary types of ensemble learning methods. Ensemble learning is a generic approach to machine learning that tries to improve predictive performance by aggregating predictions from several models. Using a Voting Classifier, a machine learning model predicts an output based on which model has the highest probability of predicting the output.

A Voting Classifier utilizes an ensemble of machine learning models to predict an outcome (class) and predicts that outcome based on the highest probability.

The Voting Classifier supports two types of voting:

Hard Voting: In hard democratic, the projected result class is the one that gets the most votes, for example the one with the most obvious opportunity with regards to being anticipated by every classifier. For instance, on the off chance that four classifiers anticipated that the result class as (A,B,A,A). As the greater part classes has anticipated that result as A thus, the last expectation is A.

Soft Voting: In soft voting, predictions are based on the average likelihood of the output class. For example, if some input are given to the models and if the prediction probabilities for Class 0 is (0.55,0.15,0.23) and Class 1 is (0.60,0.21,0.54). The average for Class 0 is 0.31 and Class 1 is 0.45. So, by soft voting method class 1 prediction is taken

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The goal of the literature review is to have a clear understanding of the current problem in the topic under discussion. Clearly understanding all the previous development and their works will provide the best way to obtain the perfect problem statement existing in the present condition.

ShikunLyu et al, (2020) [23] recommended merging tools like Fake News Tracker, doc2vec, SVM and decision trees to examine the performance of numerous machine learning techniques. Using Doc2ved, the dataset is directly vectorized, and the feature vectors are fed into a Decision Tree to train and identify the real data. To convert them from text to data, doc2vec is used. The features of the news include "URL," "text," "writers," and "title." Then, choose 80 percent of the data for Machine Learning training and the remaining 20 percent for testing. The benefit of this study is that it successfully established a model that can be used to determine if news is fake or true with a 95 percent accuracy.

For faux information detection, Ankit Kesarwani et al. (2020) [18] hired the K-Nearest Neighbor Classifier. One of the maximum vital Machine Learning algorithms is K-NN. It is built on the concept of Supervised Learning. The K-Nearest Neighbour Algorithm examines current and historical data and assigns new data to the category that is



almost identical to the previous data. The K-Nearest Neighbor model represents the entire train dataset. The prediction is made through sifting thru the whole schooling dataset looking for the K maximum comparable samples. In order to determine the K samples in the dataset is close to the new data, the Euclidean Distance formula is used. The classification accuracy of this model is 79 percent.

Using the multinomial voting algorithm, Palagati Bhanu Prakash Reddy et al. (2019) [6] devised a hybrid method for detecting false information. The goal is to design a more intricate algorithm that analyses and determines the use of many methods at the same time. The algorithms used in this research may be found in the list below. Support Vector Machine, K Nearest Neighbours, Naive Bayes, Random Forest, Decision Tree. On the basis of these, a unique hybrid algorithm has been devised. Text, label, and title are segregated from distinct dataset entries in each dataset index. The accuracy of the Naive Bayes method is 0.8966. Random Forest has an accuracy of 0.8612. [521, 92, 136, 518] is KNN's confusion matrix. The accuracy of the decision tree technique was 0.8279. The hybrid algorithm has an accuracy score of 0.9258. The hybrid algorithm's confusion matrix is [570, 43, 57, 597].

Okuhle Ngada et al. (2020) [25], They looked at six algorithms in this paper: Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, XG Boost, KNN, AdaBoost, and Decision Tree. Combine the Confusion Matrix model with other performance indicators based on the outcomes of the confusion matrix, such as accuracy, F1-Score, recall, precision, and ROC score. For machine learning the Python SciKit-Learn Library was used. For preprocessing NLTK package is used. The Kaggle dataset, according to the author, comprises of two datasets: a fake news set with 23481 false news items and a genuine news set with 214417 articles. The vectors are generated using the Doc2Vec model. With a score of 99.4 percent, the RF classifier came out on top when it came to accuracy. SVM came out on top in terms of accuracy, with a score of 99.4 percent. With a score of 99.4 percent, SVM came out on top in terms of recall. With a

score of 99.4 percent, SVM earned the best F-Measure result.

Muhammad Umer et al. (2020) [15] suggested a neural network design that combines LSTM, CNN capabilities, also two different dimensionality reduction techniques, which are Chi-Square and PCA. The information for this study came from the website Fake News Challenges and it consists of four types of stances such as agree and disagree, debate, and unrelated. Along with algorithms from Keras' library, NLP techniques such as converting text characters from uppercase to lowercase letters, removing stop words were used. It uses word embedding to map words or text to a collection of vectors once the preprocessing is complete. This model is 95 percent accurate, according to the Chi-Square model.

Ozbay et al. (2021) [22] uses more than fifteen models to run ISOT dataset. The dataset has title, news body, topic, date and label. Text data is cleaned and tokenized before giving to BiLSTM models. Word embedding is used to turn tokenized text into vectors.

Bhavika Bhutani et al. (2019) [7] uses the sentiment as a column to detect the fake news with more accuracy. Data set is generated by merging several multiple datasets like Kaggle and PolitiFact. Various preprocessing techniques, like trigrams, CountVectorizer, tf-idf vectorizer, tfidf vectorizer with cosine similar are used on the data to know the preprocessing technique which is the best. Naïve Bayes and Random Forest are used in training the model using the dataset. Its performance is taken and compared with accuracy.

Apply the models and compare the models which yield better accuracy, Rohit Kumar Kaliyaret al. (2018) [2]. Deep Learning, NLP and ML approaches were used. Nvidia DGX-1 supercomputer is also used to analyse and decide findings. which model would accurately categorise the provided information into true and fraudulent news. Nvidia DGX is developing a deep learning platform. Various machine learning models i.e, Naïve Bayes, K nearest neighbors, Random Forest, Decision tree and Deep Learning models i.e, Gated Recurrent Unit Network,

Shallow CNN, Long Short-Term Memory Network, CNN-LSTM, Very Deep Convolutional Neural Networks and Convolutional Neural Network with (CNN-LSTM) are referred by author.

Jiawei Zhang et al. [9]. This take a look at makes use of a singular gated graph neural community known as as Fake Detector. The number one additives of the FAKEDETECTOR are which include deep diffusive community version are illustration characteristic gaining knowledge of and credibility label inference. The FAKEDETECTOR deep diffusive community version can be constructed through combining those

additives. In heterogeneous social community, the textual contents and the several connections of information items, producers, and subjects may also offer tremendous statistics for inferring the credibility labels of fake information.

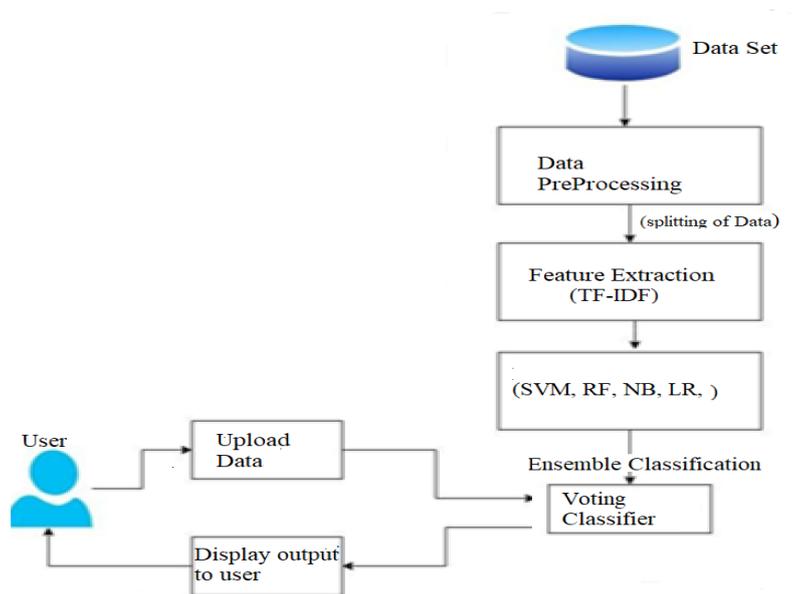


Figure 1: Proposed System Architecture

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOG

In this, we need to detect the bogus news and classifying the information as genuine or fake with the help of sample news using an algorithm. This proposed work is implemented by using the libraries such as Numpy, Pandas, matplotlib, and some other important libraries. Dataset contains both the training data and testing data. The system architecture for predicting bogus news is depicted in the diagram above. We can determine whether the news in the articles is phoney or real utilising our algorithm. Using hybrid

classification algorithms and ensemble approaches, this can be accomplished.

The user's input is taken into account by the system, as shown in the diagram above. The articles and postings are contained in a file that is provided as input. Because the data was acquired from a variety of sources, there may be inconsistencies. So, in the next stage, we'll clean the data using certain pre-processing techniques. The dataset will be saved as a CSV file so that it may be used in the code. In Data pre-processing next step is to find the missing data. Our machine learning



model may have significant difficulty if any of the information in the dataset is missing. Finally, we will address the dataset missing values. Data pre-processing processes will be conducted using these approaches. The purpose of feature scaling is to balance all imbalanced rows and columns. Exploratory data analysis should be performed on the imported data set before performing data preparation. It aids in the comprehension of material.

In the next step, data pre-processing is done. The data will be splitting into training set and testing set. Before the dataset is prepared for machine learning, it is divided it into two sets: a training set and a test set. Assume we've just used one dataset to train and test our machine learning model. Our model will then battle to grasp the connections between the models. In the event that we train our model appropriately and its preparation precision is high, however at that point give it a new dataset, the model's presentation will endure. To guarantee a fruitful AI model, we generally center around making one that works for both preparation and testing. These datasets can be characterized as follows:

The training dataset is the subset of the dataset which would be used to train the machine learning model, and its results have already been determined. A subset of the dataset is used to test the machine learning model, and the model predicts the outcome using the test set.

SVM, Random Forest, Decision Tree, and Nave Bayes classifiers were employed in this model. These four algorithms have all been assigned to a category. The ensemble learning model has outperformed all of the individual learning models, as can be seen in these comparisons. Each individual model's confusion matrices and cross-validation score, as well as the ensemble model's, can be used to confirm this.

A.Steps in the proposed system

The proposed system has six main modules namely Dataset collection, preprocessing, Feature extraction, Training the classifiers, Ensemble Classifier and Detecting fake news. The modules are given below:

- Dataset collection
- Preprocessing
- Feature Extraction
- Training the classifiers
- Ensemble classifier
- Detecting Fake News

1) Dataset Collection:

The informational index is gathered from Kaggle. The record, title, subject of the text, date, and class of the various news bits of different diaries are all in four sections. Text is utilized as a free factor and name is utilized as a reliant variable.

2) Preprocessing

Obtaining the dataset is step one in system mastering statistics preparation. Right dataset must be collected at first before designing and constructing a ML model. This dataset will be made up of information collected from a number of sources and is logically integrated to create a dataset. Dataset formats differ based on the use case. A company dataset could be notably exceptional from a scientific dataset, for example. A scientific dataset will encompass healthcare-associated statistics, while a commercial enterprise dataset will include pertinent business and commercial enterprise statistics. The dataset is available for download from a variety of internet sources. Once the dataset is obtained, save it as a CSV file. Now some specific Python libraries are imported for data preprocessing. Specific data pretreatment activities can be performed using the specified Python libraries. The second stage in machine learning data preprocessing is to import all the other necessary libraries. Numpy, Pandas, and Matplotlib are the most important libraries in Python language which are used for data preprocessing. Datasets are needed to be imported. Importing the datasets is one of the important tasks in data preprocessing. lay out the ongoing catalog as the functioning registry before we can import the datasets.

3) Feature Extraction

Feature extraction is a strategy for decreasing the number of resources needed to explain a huge amount of data. A large number of variables involved in doing complicated data analysis is one of the major

challenges. Numerous variables needs a lot of data along with handling assets, and it can also lead a classification system to fail to generalize to new samples due to overfitting to training data. The term "feature extraction" refers to a number of methods for putting together combinations.

4) Training the Classifiers

The classifier is a collection of APIs for defining node categories and classes. You can train a classifier on what constitutes a given class by running samples of classes through it. Then you can use that trained classifier to determine which classes unknown documents or nodes belong to. Four classifiers were used in this study. Some of the methods employed include SVM, Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes and Random Forest.

Defining Metrics

Accuracy:

To know how near a calculated value is to a known value is called accuracy. It is most commonly used in tasks like classification.

$$\text{Accuracy} = \frac{\text{TN} + \text{TP}}{\text{TN} + \text{TP} + \text{FP} + \text{FN}}$$

Precision:

When the accuracy of the model's predictions is an issue, precision would be used. The precision measure tells us how often labels are actually labelled as positive compared to how many times the classifier labelled something as positive.

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

Recall

A model's ability to find all significant cases inside an informational index. The quantity of genuine up-sides separated by the quantity of genuine up-sides in addition to the quantity of bogus negatives is characterized as review in science.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

F1-Score:

The F1-score takes the harmonic mean of a classifier's precision and recall to create a single statistic. It's mostly used to compare the results of two different classifiers.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A word cloud is a picture of words that when combined make a hazy shape. The

5) Ensemble Classification

Ensembled learning is a way to deal with ML process that consolidates the forecasts of various models to work on prescient execution. Packing, stacking, and helping are the significant sorts of gathering techniques. A Voting Classifier is an ML model that gains from a bunch of models and makes predicts a result in view of the best likelihood of the outcome being the chosen class. It includes the aftereffects of every classifier provided into Voting Classifier and predicts the result class in light of the greatest votes. As opposed to building numerous specific models and deciding their exhibition, we fabricate one model that gains from these models and predicts the result in view of the aggregate larger part casts a ballot.

magnitude of a word shows its importance, such as the frequency with which it appears in a text. Word clouds are frequently used to quickly summarize huge texts (reports, speeches), create art (gifts, exhibitions), or depict data (tables, surveys) (tables, surveys).

The below are the word cloud created by using the Kaggle dataset.



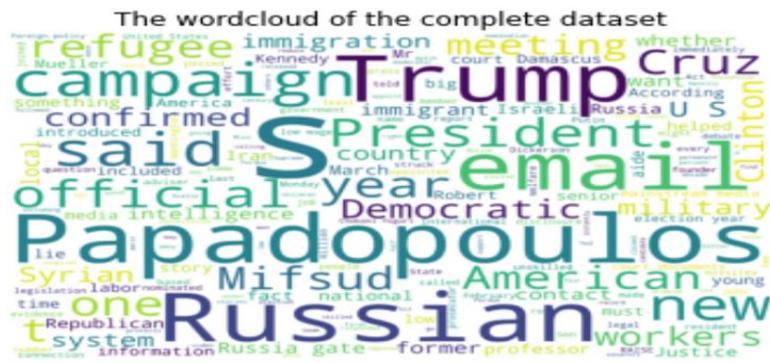


Figure 2: Word Cloud of the Complete Dataset



Figure 3: Word cloud of True label dataset



Figure 4: Word cloud of False label dataset

Report for ---> Logistic Regression TFIDF Vectorizer
Accuracy is: 0.964
F1 score is: 0.9637826961770624
Precision score is: 0.9889883000688231
Recall score is: 0.9398299542184434

Figure 5: Results of Logistic Regression

```
Report for ---> Naive Bayes TFIDF Vectorizer
Accuracy is: 0.925
F1 score is: 0.922279792746114
Precision score is: 0.9773060029282576
Recall score is: 0.8731196860693263
```

Figure 6: Results of Naïve Bayes

```
Report for ---> SVM Classifier TFIDF Vectorizer
Accuracy is: 0.9793333333333333
F1 score is: 0.9795109054857898
Precision score is: 0.9899799599198397
Recall score is: 0.9692609548724657
```

Figure 7: Results of SVM

```
Report for ---> Random Forest Classifier TFIDF Vectorizer
Accuracy is: 0.9743333333333334
F1 score is: 0.9746125947906363
Precision score is: 0.9827127659574468
Recall score is: 0.9666448659254414
```

Figure 8: Results of Random Classifier

```
Report for ---> Voting Classifier(soft) TFIDF Vectorizer
Accuracy is: 0.9746666666666667
F1 score is: 0.9748177601060304
Precision score is: 0.9879113498992612
Recall score is: 0.9620667102681492
```

Figure 9: Results of Voting Classifier

```
Enter the news to verify: Trump s team is working very hard to accommodate the Narcissist in Chief on everything
The news entered: Trump s team is working very hard to accommodate the Narcissist in Chief on everything
Predicted label: [1]
Truth probability: 0.6828878284576252
```

Figure 10: Final Result

TABLE I: COMPARISON OF RESULTS

Model	Accuracy	Precision	F1 Score	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.93
Naïve Bayes	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.87
SVM	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96
Random Forest	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96
Voting Classifier	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96

A. Results Comparison

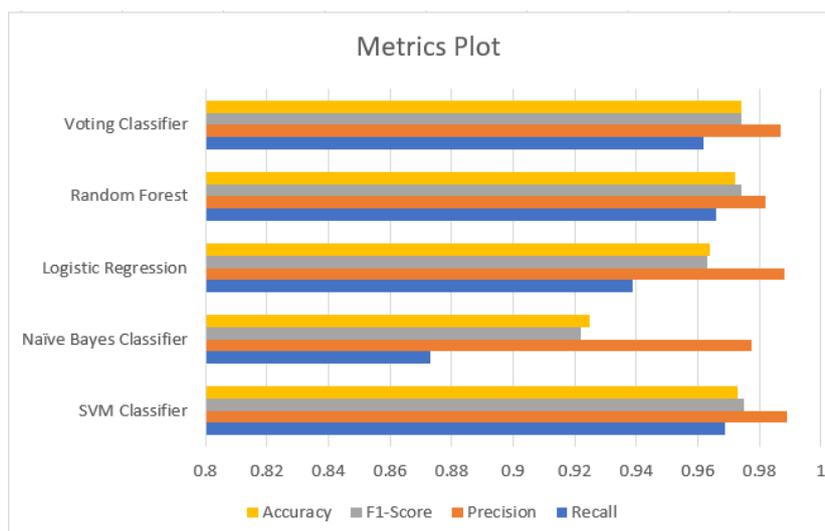


Figure 11: Result Comparisons

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

When compared to one algorithm, this study found that ensemble algorithms perform better. The application of four ML models contingent on TF-IDF vectors as features for the purpose of detecting fake news was presented in this paper. We can deduce that the ensemble is the best performing model on the Kaggle dataset after building the classifiers and running the experiments. This has been proven through the use of a variety of performance metrics. This model is saved and applied to forecasting. Experimenting with other, bigger datasets and varying the type, combination, and number of base models for the ensemble are among the future plans.

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