

Term Project Proposal Presentation

CS533
Information Retrieval
Systems
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Detecting Fake Tweets and Misinformation

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1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM/OPPORTUNITIES

- Ease of dissemination of an idea(w.r.t. previous times)
- Online Social Networks(OSN):
Medium for propagation of almost any type of information

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEM / MAIN PROBLEMS&FOCUS

PROBLEMS

- Information validity
- Identification of right/false, real/fake, information/misinformation tweets

FOCUS

- Detection of «fake/not-fake» tweets

2. MOTIVATIONS

- Little help for preventing time loss
- Little help for preventing wrong perception management
- There could be more beneficial motivations not written here
- Twitter is widely used medium to achieve those goals
- Relatively high importance for public&personal benefit

3. METHODOLOGY/TWO MAIN STEPS

STEPS

- 1. Collection of set of tweets(related to selected set of events)
&
Labelling a part of the whole tweet set
(event basis)
- 2. Classification of the tweets as "fake or not",
"misinformation or not", "rumor or not"

NOTE: Specified problem in the scope of "fake tweet detection" would be determined w.r.t. decided data set and complexity of the problem.

3. METHODOLOGY/SECOND STEP(BINARY CLASSIFICATION)

- Second step is simply an example of "Binary Classification" problem.
(Information Retrieval & Especially Machine Learning Job)
- POSSIBLE MACHINE LEARNING MODELS TO BE USED
 - . Artificial Neural Network
 - . Support Vector Machine
 - . Decision Trees (Especially, J48 Decision Tree is said to give (very) high accuracy in one "Tweet Credibility Evaluation" Task)
- POSSIBLE TOOL
 - . Weka (Java Based Open Source Machine Learning Tool)

4. EXPECTED RESULTS

- Statistically significant accuracy of tweet classification (as "fake or not", "misinformation or not", "rumor or not")
- Succeeding in at least average literature results (Average success in prior work validation)

5. REFERENCES

- [1] Benevenuto, Fabricio, et al. "Detecting spammers on twitter." Collaboration, electronic messaging, anti-abuse and spam conference (CEAS). Vol. 6. 2010.
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