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Fake News Detection on Natural Language Processing: A Survey

K.D. Patel

Computer Science & Engineering, Devang Patel Institute of Advance Technology And Research, Charotar University of Science & Technology, Changa, Gujarat,India

Corresponding Author: krishnapatel.ce@charusat.ac.in, Tel.: +91-8460129862

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***Abstract*—** This Paper thinks of the utilizations of NLP (Natural Language Processing) methods for identifying the 'phony news', that is, deceiving news stories that originates from the non-respectable sources. Counterfeit news recognition is a basic yet testing issue in Natural Language Processing (NLP). The fast ascent of person to person communication stages has not just yielded an immense increment in data availability however has additionally quickened the spread of phony news. Given the gigantic measure of Web content, programmed counterfeit news recognition is a pragmatic NLP issue required by all online substance suppliers. This paper displays an overview on phony news discovery. Our overview presents the difficulties of programmed counterfeit news identification. We methodically survey the datasets and NLP arrangements that have been created for this task. We additionally talk about the breaking points of these datasets and issue plans, our bits of knowledge, and suggested arrangements. The fundamental target is to distinguish the phony news, which is a great content characterization issue with a straight forward recommendation. It is expected to manufacture a model that can separate between "Genuine" news and "Phony" news.

***Keywords*—**Natural Language Processing, Fake news detection, Data Mining, Machine Learning, Dataset

I. INTRODUCTION

Programmed counterfeit news recognition is the assignment of evaluating the honesty of cases in news. This is another, however basic NLP issue in light of the fact that both conventional news media and web-based social networking have tremendous social-political effects on each person in the general public. For instance, introduction to counterfeit news can cause demeanors of inefficacy, estrangement, and skepticism toward certain political up-and-comers [1]. The most exceedingly awful piece of the spread of phony news is that occasionally it links to offline brutal occasions that compromise the open security. Recognizing counterfeit news is of urgent significance to the NLP people group, as it additionally makes more extensive effects on how innovations can encourage the verification of the veracity of cases while teaching the overall population. The customary answer for this errand is to ask experts, for example, columnists to check claims against proof dependent on recently spoken or composed certainties. Be that as it may, the time has come devouring and costs a ton of HR, for instance, PolitiFact1 takes three editors to pass judgment on whether a bit of news is genuine or not. As the Internet people group and the speed of the spread of data are developing quickly, mechanized reality keeping an eye on web substance has picked up a lot of interests in the Artificial Intelligence inquire about network. The objective of programmed counterfeit news recognition is to diminish the human time and exertion to recognize counterfeit news and help us to quit spreading them. The errand of phony news location has been examined from different points of view with the improvement in subareas of Computer Science, for example, Machine Learning (ML), Data Mining (DM), and NLP. In this paper, we review mechanized phony news recognition from the viewpoint of NLP. Comprehensively, we present the specialized difficulties in phony news recognition and how analysts define various assignments and plan AI answers for handle this issue. We talk about the upsides and downsides, just as the potential entanglements and disadvantages of each errand. All the more specifically, we give an outline of research endeavors for phony news discovery and a precise correlation of their assignment definitions, datasets, model development, and exhibitions. We likewise talk about a rule for future research toward this path. This paper additionally incorporates some different angles, for example, social commitment examination. Our commitments are three folds:

1. We give the first extensive audit on Natural Language Processing answers for programmed counterfeit news identification;
2. We deliberately investigate how phony news recognition is lined up with existing NLP undertakings,

and talk about the presumptions and eminent issues for various plan of the problems.

Table 1. A Summary of Various Fake New Detection Related Datasets. FB:FaceBook

Name	Main Input	Data Size	Annotation
LIAR	Short Claim	12,836	Editors, Journalist
FEVER	Short Claim	185,445	Trained Annotators
BUZZFEEDNEWS	FB Post	2282	Journalist
FAKENEWSNET	article	23,921	Editors

3. We order and abridge accessible datasets, NLP approaches, and results, giving first-hand encounters and open presentations for new specialists' keen on this issue.

Datasets:
A noteworthy test for robotized counterfeit news discovery is the accessibility and the nature of the datasets. There exists an assortment of datasets for phony news location. We sort them and examine their attributes.

Rest of the paper is organized as follows, Section I contains the introduction of fake news detection using NLP, Section II datasets, Section III contain tasks to detect fake news, Section IV contain the methods and essential steps, section V shows the experimental results, Section VI observations and discussion, Section VII contain the related problems and Section VIII concludes research work.

II. ONE-OR-FEW SENTENCES DATASETS

Short Claims: An ongoing benchmark dataset for phony news identification is LIAR. This dataset incorporates 12,836 true short articulations gathered from PolitiFact, where editors handpicked the cases from an assortment of events, for example, banter, crusade, Facebook, Twitter, interviews, promotions, and so on. Every announcement is named with six-grade honesty. The data about the subjects, gathering, setting, and speakers are additionally incorporated into this dataset. The first to ponder PolitiFact information, however LIAR is requests of greatness bigger and increasingly extensive [2]. In any case, note that the first LIAR paper does exclude the editorial manager's justification or proof because of copyright concerns, and clients should recover the justification/proof independently utilizing an API. Likewise, despite the fact that both the cases and the proof are from true events, they are exceptionally unorganized. Certainty checking remains moderately trying for this dataset.

Fever is a dataset giving related confirmations to counterfeit news identification. Fever contains 185,445 cases produced from Wikipedia information. Every announcement is marked as Supported, Refuted, or Not Enough Info. They additionally checked which sentences from Wikipedia they use as proof. Fever makes it conceivable to build up a framework which can foresee the honesty of a case together with the proof, despite the fact that the sort of actualities and proof from Wikipedia may in any case display some major elaborate contrasts from those in genuine political battles.
POLITIFACT, CHANNEL4.COM2, and SNOPES3 are three hotspots for physically named short asserts in news, which is gathered and named physically. Numerous datasets, for example, Wang and Rashkin, are made dependent on these sites.

Posts On Social Networking Services: Notwithstanding the sites referenced above, posts on Social Networking Services (SNS, for example, Twitter and Facebook, can likewise be a wellspring of short news articulations. There are some datasets for phony news location concentrating on SNS, yet they will in general have a restricted arrangement of subjects and can be less identified with news. BUZZFEEDNEWS4 gathers 2,282 posts from 9 news offices on Facebook. Each post is fact checked by 5 BuzzFeed columnists. The benefits of this dataset are that the articles are gathered from the two sides of left-inclining and right leaning associations, and they are enhanced in Potthast by including information, for example, the connected articles. BUZZFACE expands the BuzzFeed dataset with the remarks identified with news stories on Facebook. It contains 2,263 news stories and 1.6 million remarks. SOME-LIKE-IT-HOAX5 (comprises of 15,500 posts from 32 Facebook pages, that is, the open profile of associations (14 trick and 18 scientific associations). This dataset is marked dependent on the personality of the distributer rather than post-level explanations with the goal that it might have forced a solid presumption. A potential significant entanglement for such dataset is that such sort of marking system can bring about AI models learning attributes of every distributer, instead of that of the phony news.

PHEME and CREDBANK are two Twitter datasets. PHEME contains 330 twitter strings (a progression of associated Tweets from one individual) of nine newsworthy occasions, marked as evident or false as per string structures and pursue adherent connections. CREDBANK contains 60 million tweets covering 96 days, assembled into 1,049 occasions with a 30-dimensional vector of honesty names. Every occasion was appraised on a 5-point Likert size of honesty by 30 human annotators. They essentially connect 30 appraisals as a vector since they find it difficult to lessen it to a one-dimensional score.

As referenced over, these datasets were made for checking the honesty of tweets. In this manner they are constrained to a couple of quantities of points and can incorporate tweets with no relationship to news. Thus both datasets are less perfect for phony news identification with the goal that they are all the more as often as possible utilized for gossip location.

Entire-Article Datasets: There are a few datasets for phony news recognition concentrating on phony news discovery dependent on the whole article. For instance, FAKENEWSNET is a continuous information accumulation venture for phony news examine. It comprises of features and body writings of phony news stories from BuzzFeed and PolitiFact. It likewise gathers data about social commitment of these articles from Twitter.

BS DETECTOR6 is gathered from a program augmentation named BS Detector, which shows its marks are the yields of BS Detector, not human annotators. BS Detector look through all connections on a page at issue for references to untrustworthy sources by checking against a physically gathered rundown of questionable areas. Note that the serious issue with utilizing this dataset is that the AI models prepared on this dataset are learning the parameters of the BS Detector.

Sites, for example, BLUFF THE LISTENER and THE ONION make snide and comical counterfeit news deliberately [3]. Note that the kinds of phony news from these sources are restricted. Besides, it is moderately simple to arrange them against conventional new media articles. A dataset comprises of articles from different distributers can be better, however individual cases must be checked [4]. We ought to likewise take note of that one must abstain from utilizing total names just dependent on site source, as it includes all the more jumbling factors and it is to a greater extent a site classification task.

III. TASKS

The general objective of phony news identification is to distinguish counterfeit news. Be that as it may, this undertaking can be defined in different ways.
Input: In this paper, we centre around phony news location of content substance. The info can be content going from short explanations to whole articles. Extra data, for example, speakers' character can be annexed. Information sources are identified with which dataset is utilized (see Section 2).
Output: In many examinations, counterfeit news location is figured as a classification or relapse issue, however classification is all the more much of the time utilized.

Classification: The most well-known route is to detail the phony news identification as a parallel classification issue. Be that as it may, order all the news into two classes (phony or genuine) is difficult in light of the fact that there are situations where the news is mostly genuine and incompletely phony. To address this issue, include extra classes is a typical practice. There are for the most part two different ways of including extra classes. One is to set a classification for the news which is neither totally genuine nor totally phony. The other one is to set multiple degrees of honesty, similar to LIAR and CREDBANK. The last strategy reflects human decisions all the more gently. When utilizing these datasets, the normal yields are multi-class marks, and those names are found out as free names with i.i.d suppositions [4].

Regression: Counterfeit news discovery can likewise be planned as a relapse task, where the yield is a numeric score of honesty. Defining the assignment along these lines can make it less clear to do the assessment. For the most part, assessment is finished by figuring the distinction between the anticipated scores and the ground truth scores, or utilizing Pearson/Spearman Correlations. Be that as it may, since the accessible datasets have discrete ground truth scores, the test here is the manner by which to change over the discrete names to numeric scores.

Clustering: One of the conditions for phony news classifiers to accomplish great exhibitions is to have sufficient named information. In any case, to acquire solid names requires a great deal of time and work. In this way, semi-administered and solo techniques are proposed.

IV. METHODS

Pre-processing: Pre-processing more often than excludes tokenization, stemming, and speculation or weighting words.
Fitting pre-processing is important for a superior comprehension of phony news. Mihalcea and Strapparava (2009) use LIWC and find there is a distinction in word use between tricky language and non-misleading ones, so utilizing word classification may have significant importance on identification. When utilizing whole articles as information sources, an extra pre-processing step is to recognize the focal cases from crude writings.

Collecting Evidences: The RTE-based (Recognizing Textual Entailment) strategy is regularly used to assemble and use proof. RTE is the errand of perceiving connections between sentences, which can be connected to counterfeit news location. By social affair sentences which is possibly in support of contribution from information sources, for example, news stories utilizing RTE strategy, we can anticipate whether the information is right or not. RTE-based models need literary proof for truth check; subsequently this methodology can be utilized just when the dataset incorporates proof, for example, FEVER and Emergence. Also, RTE models can't adapt accurately when a case in a dataset does not have enough data as proof.

Rhetorical Approach: Rhetorical Structure Theory (RST), once in a while joined with Vector Space Model (VSM), is frequently utilized for phony news location [3]. RST is a scientific structure for the cognizance of a story. Through defining utilitarian relations (e.g., Circumstance, Evidence, and Purpose) of content units, this structure can deliberately distinguish the basic thought and investigate the qualities of the info content. Counterfeit news is then identified as indicated by its lucidness and structure. To clarify the outcomes by RST, VSM is utilized to change over news writings into vectors, which are contrasted with the focal point of genuine news and phony news in high-dimensional RST space. Each component of the vector space demonstrates the quantity of logical relations in the news content.

Machine Learning Models: As referenced in section 3, most of existing exploration utilize directed strategy while semi-supervised or unaided strategies are usually utilized. In this segment, we for the most part depict classification models with a few real models.

Non-Neural Network Models: The most as often as possible utilized classification models in phony news location are Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Naive Bayes Classifier (NBC). These two models vary a great deal in structure in this manner contrasting among them is significant. Strategic relapse (LR) and choice tree, for example, Random Forest Classifier (RFC) are likewise utilized.

Neural Network Models: Numerous sorts of neural system models, for example, multi-layer perceptron work for phony news identification, and numerous mixes of models are appeared. Repetitive Neural Network (RNN) is exceptionally mainstream in Natural Language Processing, particularly Long Short-Term Memory(LSTM), which takes care of the disappearing slope issue. LSTMs can catch longer-term conditions. For instance, set up two kinds of LSTM model, one put basic word embedding introduced with GloVe into LSTM, and the other concatenate LSTM yield with LIWC include vectors before experiencing the actuation layer [4]. In the two cases, they were more precise than NBC and Maximum Entropy(MaxEnt) models, despite the fact that marginally.

Extricate portrayals of the two clients and articles as low-dimensional vectors, and for portrayal of articles, they use LSTM for each article [5]. Printed data of every social commitment for an article is prepared by doc2vec and put in LSTM, and are incorporated with the score of the client in the last layer to group.

Convolutional neural systems (CNN) are likewise generally utilized since they prevail in numerous content classification undertakings. Utilizes a model dependent on Kim's CNN. They link the maximum pooled content portrayals with the metadata portrayal from the bi-directional LSTM. CNN likewise utilized for investigation utilizing an assortment of meta-information. For instance, Deligiannis et al. give chart like information of connections among news and distributers to CNN and evaluate news from them.
Proposed Multi-Source Multi-class Fake News Detection structure (MMFD), in which CNN dissects neighbourhood examples of every content in a case and LSTM break down fleeting conditions in the whole message [6]. This model exploits the qualities of the two models in light of the fact that LSTM works better for long sentences.

Consideration components are frequently fused into neural systems to accomplish better execution. Use consideration model that joins the speakers name and the announcements theme to take care of highlights first, at that point weighted vectors are bolstered into a LSTM. Doing this builds precision by around 3 % (appeared in Table 2, id 3,4). Utilize a fundamentally the same as consideration instrument [7].

Memory systems, which is a sort of attentionbased neural system, likewise shares the possibility of consideration instrument. Utilizes Single Layer Memory system to gain proficiency with an alternate portrayal of words by remembering the arrangement of words in the memory. When judging, input sentences weight the words in memory by consideration component. Consequently, the model can concentrate related words from its memory.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

We look at observational outcomes on classification datasets through different AI models in this area. Table 2 synopses the outcomes on four datasets: LIAR, FAKENEWSNET, FEVER, and PHEME. In Table 2, we gather and look at the current aftereffects of phony news classification inquire about. For examination, we use exactness, which is a regularly utilized measurement. Other assessment measurements for example, Precision, Recall, F-scores and ROC-AUC are additionally talked about.

VI. OBSERVATIONS, DISCUSSIONS, & RECOMMENDATIONS

Datasets and Inputs: Define nine prerequisites for phony news identification corpus, and we concur: 1. Accessibility of both honest and tricky occurrences; 2. Advanced printed group openness; 3. Verifiability of "ground truth"; 4. Homogeneity in lengths; 5. Homogeneity recorded as a hard copy matte; 6. Predefined time allotment; 7. The way of news conveyance; 8. Down to business concerns; 9. Language and culture. Research on phony news location has been advancing, and the circumstance has changed since these necessities were defined in 2015. As the exhibitions on phony news discovery are improved, the greater reality-based and nitty gritty recognition turns out to be increasingly practical with the goal that new datasets ought to be helpful to create models acknowledging such identification. Hence, we include three new suggestions for another dataset dependent on cases found in past research. Concerning growing more reality based datasets, prerequisite 10 and 12 ought to be fulfilled, and concerning increasingly point by point datasets, necessity 11 ought to be fulfilled. Define nine prerequisites for phony news identification corpus, and we concur: 1. Accessibility of both honest and tricky occurrences; 2. Advanced printed group openness; 3. Verifiability of "ground truth"; 4. Homogeneity in lengths; 5. Homogeneity recorded as a hard copy matte; 6. Predefined time allotment; 7. The way of news conveyance; 8. Down to business concerns; 9. Language and culture. Research on phony news location has been advancing, and the circumstance has changed since these necessities were defined in 2015. As the exhibitions on phony news discovery are improved, the greater reality-based and nitty gritty recognition turns out to be increasingly practical with the goal that new datasets ought to be helpful to create models acknowledging such identification. Hence, we include three new suggestions for another dataset dependent on cases found in past research. Concerning growing more reality based datasets, prerequisite 10 and 12 ought to be fulfilled, and concerning increasingly point by point datasets, necessity 11 ought to be fulfilled.

10: Easy to create from raw data: Realistic phony news recognition ought to be performed on rising news, so models gained from datasets ought not require much hand-made data. So as to mimic this and set a difficult assignment, datasets must exclude an excess of data labelled by human with the exception of genuine or-false marks. For instance, supplement LIAR by including the decision reports composed by mark generators. When they do as such, the consideration score for that reports will in general be high as appeared in Table 2 in this paper and raise exactness by 4%. This could be the issue since decision reports are profoundly identified with noting and not created in rising news.

11: Fine-grained truthfulness: News or cases may be a blend of genuine and false proclamations, so it isn't down to earth to sort them absolutely into genuine or false. When making human annotators occupied with marking news will in general accept what they read. Plus, the double classification has just accomplished high precision around 90% regardless of whether data sources are limited to printed sources accomplish over 96% exactness (Table 2, id16) utilizing just literary information of the cases themselves from LIAR, while 6-class classification is as yet a difficult assignment (id 1-14), Della accomplish practically 90% precision notwithstanding when there is minimal social commitment information. So as to define an all the more testing and down to earth task, the datasets ought to incorporate increasingly point by point honesty data. 12: Quote claims or articles from various speakers or publisher: When making another dataset, information ought not be removed from only one specific distributer, in light of the fact that a model will learn not phony news includes but rather that of distributers. In addition, when we pick which sites we use, we ought to be mindful so as to what kinds of phony news it demonstrates (Hoaxes, Propaganda or Satire. It is simpler to utilize information from certainty checking locales, for example, PolitiFact, however the marks will depend on editor's choice. Along these lines, we can abstain from having puzzling factors in the investigation that makes inclination and muddles the examination. For instance, we unequivocally demoralize anybody to utilize the BS Detector dataset, because of the absence of explanation and solid presumptions: This errand is increasingly similar to a classification of site types versus counterfeit news.

Models: To begin with, we think about how each model procedure literary substance dependent on NLP.Most models we partook in Table 2 utilized word embedding, particularly word2vec, for taking the implications of every content. The way to applying AI to counterfeit news location is picking efficient highlights from only message with repetitive data since highlights vary among phony news and genuine news, not among news subjects or distributers of the news, ought to be extricated.

Table 2. The Current Results for Fake News Detection. Papers are sorted by the accuracy of the most accurate model. "Att" is short for "Attention".

Dataset	Author	Input	Base Model	Accuracy
LIAR	Wang(2017)	Text	SVMs	0.255
	Karimi et al.(2018)	Text	MMFD	0.291
	Kirilin and Strube(2018)	Text+Meta	LSTM	0.415
FAKE NEWS NET	Shu et al. (2017b)	BuzzFeed	RST	0.610
FEVER	Thorne et al. (2018)	claim & evidences	Decomposable Att.	0.319

There are some basic highlights to extricate especially in phony news recognition. To start with, the psycholinguistic classifications of words utilized in the phony news have been demonstrated to be distinctive in certain inquires about since find qualities of the word utilized in beguiling dialects. accomplish 64% exactness on FAKENEWSNET by just breaking down word utilization in LIWC. In this manner it is clear investigation on word use contributes a lot to distinguishing counterfeit news. Second, the logical highlights may vary in phony news. Demonstrate that there ought to be a few contrasts in the structure of sentences in misleading dialects. In Table 2, RST (4.3) is the main structure to adapt such includes, and accomplish 61% precision on FAKENEWSNET.

Be that as it may, those hand-made highlights extraction might be supplanted by neural systems. Demonstrates that including LIWC did not improve the exhibition of the LSTM model but rather even hurt it while Naive Bayes and MaxEnt models are improved. It might be on the grounds that some neural system models like LSTM can learn lexical data in LIWC without anyone else's input. There is no such an examination on explanatory highlights so we can't finish up, yet neural system models may likewise lean them, considering the RST model (id 17,23) accomplish just low exactness contrasted with different strategies.

Subsequently it might be smarter to utilize mechanized learning strategies. For Natural Language Processing, LSTM and consideration based strategy, for example, consideration connections or memory system is regularly utilized. It is on the grounds that they can dissect long term and content-transitional data so they can utilize the copious word information of sentences and distinguish setting. As a matter of fact, many research in Table 2 use consideration strategies (id 7,9-14,19,20,25,26,29,30,33,34) or LSTM (id 59,13,14,33,34,42,46) to learn literary models. A well-known utilization of consideration system is to create consideration loads for shrouded layers' dependent on meta-information [8].

Second, considering extra data other than content in cases or articles, for example, speaker validity or social commitment information is the other efficient and viable strategy; hence latest investigations basically centre around this technique. Most investigations on LIAR improve exactness by changing the best approach to present not messages but rather speakers' in development since it is difficult to distinguish a lie from short sentences. Improve exactness by 21% through supplanting the validity history in LIAR's with a bigger believability source they propelled named speak2credit7 (id 13-14). They demonstrate that their consideration model depends on speaker's validity by 43%, a lot higher than 17% on an announcement of case, by contextual analysis. In any case, the propensity to depend their decisions on speakers or distributers may cause some issue. Vlachos said that the most perilous deception originates from the sources we trust, and updating or minimizing specific sources cause quieting minorities' voice (Graves, 2018). In this way he grew new datasets FEVER including proof with the goal that it tends to be utilized for case verification not just for classification. Such content based methodologies ought to be grown more later on. For case verification on FEVER, improves exactness rate to 45% from 10% (the benchmark score). The fact is that considering the review rate does not change that significantly (from 46% to half), this model has less possibility of checking phony case inaccurately [9,10]. Research on FEVER is less than that on others since this dataset was distributed in all respects as of late and the exactness, review and accuracy rate are moderately low in many investigations. There are most recent outcomes in Table 2 (id 35-40), yet their exhibitions don't have much effect. Social commitment information likewise shows to be compelling. For instance, the model utilizing just social commitment information (id 19,25) crushed the model utilizing just literary information (id 17,18,23,24). Equivalent to utilizing speakers' believability, we should consider the best possible utilization of extra information as (id 21,28) created model which uses the content based technique when there are insufficient social engagements-based data and generally utilize essentially social-based one[11].

VII. Related Problems

Fact Checking: Reality checking is the errand of surveying the honesty of cases made by open figures, for example, lawmakers, intellectuals, and so on. Numerous scientists don't recognize counterfeit news discovery and actuality checking since them two are to evaluate the honesty of cases. In any case, counterfeit news discovery typically just centres around news occasions while actuality checking is more extensive.

Rumour Detection: There is definitely not a predictable definition of gossip recognition. An ongoing overview defines talk identification as isolating individual proclamations into gossip or non-talk, where gossip is defined as an announcement comprising of unverified snippets of data at the hour of posting. At the end of the day, gossip must contain data that is worth verification instead of emotional sentiments or emotions.

Stance Detection: Position discovery is the undertaking of surveying whether the report underpins a specific guarantee or not. It is not quite the same as phony news recognition in that it isn't for veracity however for consistency. Position location can be a subtask of phony news discovery since it tends to be connected to looking archives for proof.

Sentiment Analysis: Assessment investigation is the errand of removing feelings, for example, clients' positive or negative impression of a café. Not the same as gossip recognition and phony news discovery, opinion investigation isn't to do a target verification of case however to break down close to home feelings.

VIII. Conclusion

We depicted and thought about past datasets and proposed new prerequisites for future datasets; Easy to make from crude information in virtual worlds, have enough classes of honesty, and Quote cases or articles from various speakers or distributers. Progressively literary substance put together strategy with respect to multi-class counterfeit news recognition dependent on Natural Language Processing ought to be created for acknowledging solid identification. There ought to be an impediment in language-based phony news recognition for the situation that there are insufficient phonetic contrasts to improve discovery precision to extremely high rate so we ought to broaden the method for verification with proof as the substance based strategy. Note that hand-made highlights extraction will be supplanted by neural system models improvement.

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Authors Profile

Ms. K.D.Patel pursed Bachelor of Engineering from Gujarat Technological University, Gujarat in 2011 and Master of Technology from Charotar University of Science And Technology(CHARUSAT) , Gujarat in year 2016. She is currently working as Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Science & Engineering,CHARUSAT University , since 2018. She is a member of ACM since 2018. Her main research work focuses on Natural Language Processing, Sentiment Analysis.She has 3 years of teaching experience.

