

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WITH WEARABLE COMPUTING - APPLIED FOR RESEARCH FIELD

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Abstract

This project demonstrates a way for detecting fraudulent information in photos using the pioneer method. Several ideas were turned into this software system is testing against a collection of statements. In a binary type of classification task (True or False possible statement), the optimum score is 86 percent. The outcome can be improved in number of ways, which are detailed in the article. The advancement of modern digital technologies has brought us to a time when information is as easily accessible as it has ever been. In a couple of seconds, we can analyze to get the answers for the interested questions. The availability of mobile devices has increased the amount of information available. Every major news organization has its own web portal, such as a Facebook page or a Twitter portal, so that people can get news rapidly.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Deep Learning, Decision Trees.

I INTRODUCTION

The process of modern information techniques has brought us to a time when information is as accessible as it has ever been. In a matter of seconds,[1][2] we can find the solution to the question we are looking for it's even more convenient for users because mobile devices are available.

This element had a significant impact on how people obtain news information. Every major news organization has its own website and weblogs, Facebook page, Twitter

account, and other social media accounts, allowing users to instantly access news content.[3]

Unfortunately, the news that posted cannot be accepted as accurate. The internet makes fact-checking information more difficult because there are so many sources,[4][5] many of which contradict with each other. All of this has resulted in a fake news emergency.

The public is greatly influenced by mass media and social media. There are others who want to use fake news to achieve their political objectives.[6] They present a lot of incorrect information in various methods to influence people.

There are some opinions that the problem of fake news may be solved robotically, without the need of the human intervention. Artificial intelligence is used.[7] This is prompted by the rise of deep learning algorithm and other machine learning in artificial intelligence techniques that demonstrated by capable of completing complex problems[8].

This article explains how artificial intelligence can be used to classify short political statements.[9][10] Several methodologies used for contrivance and tested on a data set of real-life politicians' statements.

II DATA RETRIIVAL

It is necessary to retrieve the data before applying artificial intelligence algorithms on it. First and foremost, it was decided that just the statements themselves would be used for cataloging. This signifies that none of the sensor data provided is included in the categorization method. However,

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taking into account this metadata may enhance the algorithm in the future.

The following are the steps that were taken to retrieve the information:

Creating separate tokens from the statements.

All numbers have been removed.

All punctuation marks have been removed.

All non-alpha characters have been removed.

III IMPLEMENTATION USING DIANGO

FRAMEWORK

For statement classification, several artificial intelligence techniques were applied. Scikit-learn is used to implement all of them. Two distinct metrics were used to evaluate all the algorithms.

The accuracy of the classification is based on the six categories that metric measures accuracy as though there were only two potential statements: true or untrue.

1. Classification with logistic regression :

Logistic regression is a statistical approach for analyzing a data set in which one or more independent variables predict an outcome. The outcome is measured using a dichotomous variable. The "One versus All" approach is used when there are more than two labels. In this technique, each category is binary classified against its inverse. The category with the highest score is picked as a result of classification.

2. Classification with native Bayes classifier :

Native Bayes classifiers are a sort of basic probabilistic classifiers in artificial intelligence that are based on the Bayes theorem and strong independence constraints between features. Native Bayes is a simple approach for creating classifiers, which are models that assign class labels to issue situations represented as vectors of feature values, using a small set of class labels. It refers to a group of strategies for training such classifiers that are all based on the same

premise: all native Bayes classifiers assume that the value of one feature is independent of the value of any other feature, given the class variable.

3. Classification of Random as Forrest Algorithm :

Random decision trees are an ensemble learning method for classification, regression, and other applications. A group of random decision trees is known as a random decision forest. Each of these randomly generated decision trees solves the problem on its own and then "votes" on the results.

As a result, the entire system could generate a single result. Random choice forests compensate for decision trees' proclivity finding the training set.

4. Classification with support vector machines :

In machine learning, support vector machines, or SVMs, are supervised learning models with associated learning algorithms that analyses data for classification and regression analysis. A support vector machine model represents cases as points in space, mapped so that examples from various categories are separated by a big gap. Following that, new examples are mapped into the same space and categorized according to which side of the gap they land on.

5. Classification with deep neural networks :

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) are computing systems based on biological neural networks found in the brains of animals. Artificial neural networks are made up of interconnected components. Each of these connections has a weight, which is changed throughout the learning process.

Although a deep neural network has no formal definition, it is commonly assumed that it has more than one hidden layer.

IV COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RESULT OF ALL THE METHODS

The categories' findings were summarized deep neural networks surpass other categorization algorithms in terms of accuracy.

It exceeds the next rival in classification accuracy by about 93 percent and binary classification accuracy by about 92 percent. This isn't surprising, given that recent breakthroughs in the field of deep neural networks have shown that they're particularly well suited to similar classification tasks.

V RESULT

A high-quality output meets the needs of the end user while also clearly presenting the data. The outcomes of any system's processing are communicated to users and other systems via outputs. In output design, it is chosen how the information will be displaced for immediate usage as well as the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source of information for the user. Through efficient and intelligent output design, the system's relationship with the user is improved.

Computer output should be developed in a methodical, well-thought-out manner, with each output component built in such a way that users would find the system easy to use and effective. When analyzing and creating computer output, they should identify the specific output that is required to match the criteria.

- Choose a method for delivering the data.
- Create a paper, report, or other document that contain the information from the system.
- The output form of an information system should achieve one or more of the following objectives.
- Disseminate information on earlier initiatives, current status, or projections for the future.

- Warn others of important events, opportunities, problems, or warnings.
- Start a reaction.
- Double-check a decision.

VI CONCLUSION

In this article, several approaches for identifying remarks made by famous people were used, and deep neural networks produced the best results in both six-category and binary classification accuracy. This opens up the possibility of further deep neural network-based research in the future. The results that have been obtained could be substantially improved. Both the data used for training and the machine learning models themselves can be improved. In the future, this could be a research topic. This method, combined with text summarization (a problem that artificial intelligence can help with), might be used to identify news reports as fake or true. In the future, this could be a research topic.

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