ERC - CONFAP Grant 2018

Fake News and Artificial Intelligence

Dante A. C. Barone







Overview

1. Introduction

2. Fake News

- a. Types and Motivations
- b. When it started
- c. How to stop Fake News

3. Artificial Intelligence and Fake News

- a. Challenges
- b. Research works
- c. Same solutions

4. ENC - CONFAP results

- a. L3S Research Center
- b. Alexandria
- c. TSE
- d. Students and Researchers at UFRGS

Introduction

Dante A. C. Barone

Computer Scientist, Full Professor of the Informatics Institute of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)

ERC - CONFAP 2017 call for participations

January of 2018

Hannover - Germany







L3S Research Center

Forschungszentrum L3S Research Center



Prof. Dr. tech. Wolfgang Neidl





Mentoring Guidelines L3S is a research center for basic and applied Web Science. L3S researchers develop innovative methods and technologies that enable intelligent and seamless access to information on the Web. link individuals and communities in all aspects of the knowledge society, and connect the Internet to the real world and its institutions. L3S is also focused on transferring its knowledge and L3S-Team and Boards technology to society and the economy.

> Through cooperation and joint projects in the area of information retrieval databases semantic web performance modeling, service computing and mobile networks, L3S has brought together numerous computer scientists with scientists from other disciplines, such as law, library science, linguistics, psychology, sociology and economics. L3S scientists cooperate in a variety of projects assigned to six research fields.

- Intelligent Access to Information
- Next Generation Internet
- · E-Science
- Web Governance
- Virtual Communities
- Cyber-Physical Systems

The total research budget amounts to more than 6 million

Euros per year. The long standing experience of L3S with support programs of the European Union has led to a number of collaborations with research institutes and companies across Europe, L3S is currently involved in 17 projects under the HORIZON 2020 program including the projects SoBigData, IBorderCtrl, AFEL, Carismand, Things2Do and Desir, Moreover, the L3S coordinates the projects Qualimaster and the infrastructure project e-IRSP5. The Starting Grant from the European Research Council (ERC) for UnIQue and the ERC Advanced Grants Alexandria complete the project diversity.



Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Nejdl has been full professor of computer science at the University of Hannover since 1995. Heads the L3S Research Center as well as the Distributed Systems Institute / Knowledge Based Systems.



About L3S > 1.3S Overview

PhD Program

Graduations

Memberships

13S in Facts

Projects

Jobs

Events

Publications

Downloads

Startup@L3S

Alexandria

The ALEXANDRIA project aims to develop models, tools and techniques necessary to explore and analyze Web archives in a meaningful way



What is Fake News?

"Fake news is create with the intent to **mislead** in order to **damage** an agency, entity, or person, and/or **gain** financially or politically, often using sensationalist, dishonest, or outright headlines to **increase** readership, online **sharing**, and Internet click." - Wikipedia

Consequences:

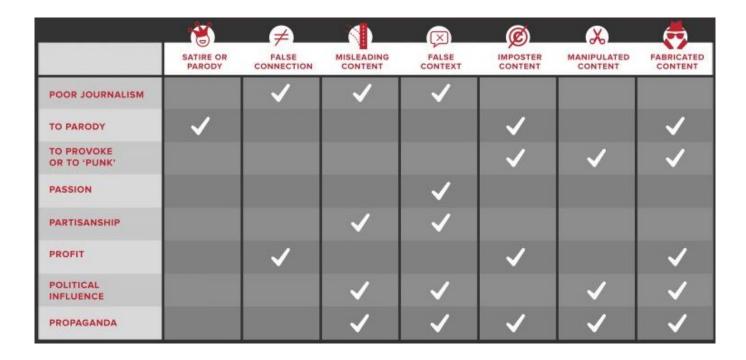
- Influencing political elections
- Generate hate
- Discrimination

Different types of Fake Content



Source: https://firstdraftnews.org/fake-news-complicated/

The motivations



Source: https://firstdraftnews.org/fake-news-complicated/

When it started

In the 13th century BC, Rameses the Great spread lies and propaganda portraying the Battle of Kadesh as a stunning victory for the Egyptians

In 1475, a fake news story in Trent claimed that the Jewish community had murdered a two-and-a-half-year-old Christian infant named Simonino. The story resulted in all the Jews in the city being **arrested** and **tortured**.

In 1835, The New York Sun published articles about a real-life astronomer had observed bizarre life on the moon. The fictionalized articles successfully attracted **new subscribers**.

When it started

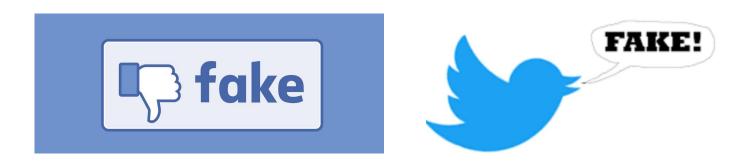
During the First World War, was alleged a "German Corpse Factory" in which the German battlefield dead were rendered down for fats used to make nitroglycerine, candles, lubricants, human soap, and boot dubbing.

In 1938, an episode of the American radio drama, called "The War of the Worlds" presented as a series of simulated news bulletins, caused mass hysteria on the listeners. A group of people attacking a water tower because they falsely identified it as an alien.

When it started

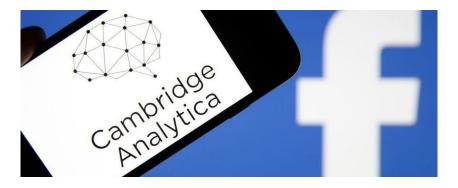
In the 21st century, the impact of Fake News became widespread. The capacity to mislead was enhanced by the widespread use of social media.

The term **"fake news"** gained importance with the electoral context in Western Europe and North America.



Cambridge Analytica

- Private company combining mining and data analysis with strategic communication for the electoral process
- The company was able to target specific Fake News to a particular social group according to its profiles traced through social networks
- It would have played a crucial role in the **Brexit** event



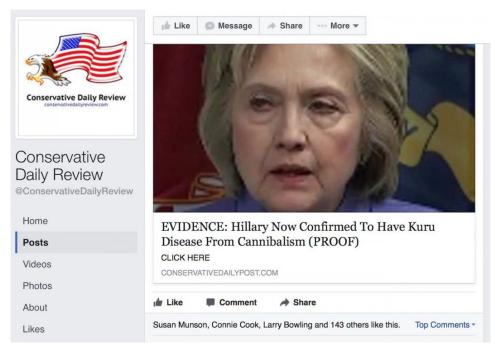
Cambridge Analytica

- Also, they had a role in the election of Donald Trump
- One of the objectives was to spread the idea of an Alternative Right
- Example: make Republicans go from the traditional "I do not like taxes" to
 "Obama will steal my guns with a secret army"



Fake News Example





How to combat Fake News sharing?



HOW TO SPOT FAKE NEWS



CONSIDER THE SOURCE

Click away from the story to investigate the site, its mission and its contact info.



CHECK THE AUTHOR

Do a quick search on the author. Are they credible? Are they real?



CHECK THE DATE

Reposting old news stories doesn't mean they're relevant to current events.



CHECK YOUR BIASES

Consider if your own beliefs could affect your judgement.



READ BEYOND

Headlines can be outrageous in an effort to get clicks. What's the whole story?



SUPPORTING SOURCES?

Click on those links. Determine if the info given actually supports the story.



IS IT A JOKE?

If it is too outlandish, it might be satire. Research the site and author to be sure.



ASK THE EXPERTS

Ask a librarian, or consult a fact-checking site.

How to combat Fake News using Artificial Intelligence?



Challanges

- Already there are challenges proposed to encourage research groups to propose solutions to identify and combat Fake News.
- Stance Detection: is a competition where participants must provide computational models capable of asserting whether two statements of text:
 - Agree on a subject
 - Disagree on a subject
 - Discuss but do not express the opinion on the subject
 - Not Related to the subject

Rank	Team name	Affliation	Accuracy
1	SOLAT in the SWEN	Talos Intelligence	82.02
2	Athene (UKP Lab)	TU Darmstadt	81.97
3	UCL Machine Reading	UCL	81.72

Research works

A study conducted during the campaign presidency of the United States observed the consumption of sites of 2,525 voters, concluding that:

- Fake News is more consumed among voters with extreme political stances
- Most texts were "overwhelmingly pro-Trump"
- Pro-Trump voters were three times more likely to consume Fake News
- The direct relationship between Facebook use and visits to Fake News sites
- The number suggests that consumption of fact-checking sites is more concentrated among voters who do not read Fake News

Solutions

The **FakeNewsAl** is a website capable identify whether a given website spread Fake News or not.

www.fakenewsai.com





Solutions

The Fake News Detector, called *Rubinho*, is an extension for Chrome and Firefox that allows you to detect and flag news directly from your Facebook into Legitimate, Fake News, Click Bait, Extremely Biased, Satire or Not news.

www.fakenewsdetector.org



ERC - CONFAP Results

Students in the Fake News context

Vinicius Woloszyn



Ph.D. candidate in the Pos-Graduation Program in Computer Science at UFRGS

Natural Language Processing, Natural Language Generation and Data Science



Scientific Researcher
L3S Research Center
2017 – o momento • 1 ano
Hannover e Região, Alemanha

Fake News Detection



Scientific Researcher

Technische Universität Berlin 2018 – o momento • menos de um ano Berlin e Região, Alemanha

Open Science

Students in the Fake News context

Eduardo G. Cortes



Master Degree student at UFRGS

Natural Language Processing and Question Answering Systems

Enrolled in: 2017/1

Felipe Rosa



Undergraduate student at UFRGS in Computer Science

Natural Language Processing and Named Entity Recognition

Students in the Fake News context

Cristiano Dias



Undergraduate student at UFRGS in Computer Science

Big Data and Fake News

Current Research at UFRGS

Fake News Extractor

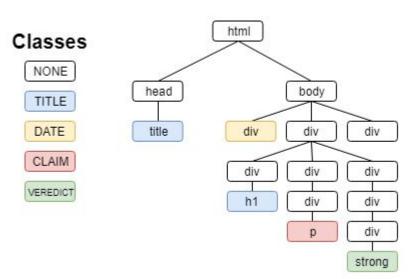
This project is a collective effort to automatically extract claims from Fact-Checking websites and then consolidate a large data set for machine learning purposes. Currently, these claims are available for English, Portuguese and German.

https://github.com/vwoloszyn/fake_news_extractor

Current Research at UFRGS

Claim2Features

This project aims to give access to a smart parser to extract data full automatically from fact-checking sites without support from humans.

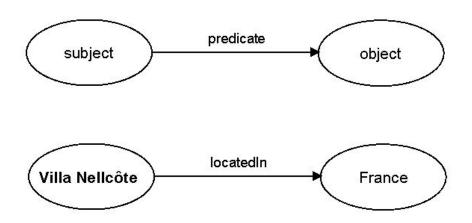


https://github.com/vwoloszyn/claim2features

Current Research at UFRGS

Fake News Knowledge Base

It's a new project that aims to create a **knowledge base** using data from **fact-checking websites**. With this resource, we intend to check if a sentence is true or false through a crossing of sentence information.



Seminário Internacional Brasil - União Europeia

FAKE NEWS: EXPERIÊNCIAS E DESAFIOS

21/06/2018

MINISTÉRIO DAS RELAÇÕES EXTERIORES

















Thank you!

Contacts: barone@inf.ufrgs.br





