

the Text To Voice of the successfully fetched news from Firebase.

IV. CONCLUSION

Once the daily effect was acknowledged, publications were examined to identify the research gap, and several acceptable machine learning classifiers were investigated. In this study, we conducted an investigation into machine learning classifiers that exhibit enhanced accuracy while simultaneously reducing time and space complexity. The focus of our research was on their applicability to web-based big data applications. We specifically examined five classifiers: SVM, Logistic Regression (LR), Decision Tree Classifier (DTC), Gradient Boosting Classifier (GBC), and Random Forest (RF). SVM had the highest accuracy at 83.55%, while DTC had the lowest at 75.33%. It is vital to highlight that in recent years, false news in conjunction with categorization has been a popular study issue. However, to determine fake news content is very difficult, so the proposed approach works is how to classify news content using text classification methods. The results of the top classifiers demonstrated good accuracy. Deep learning and word embedding might be used in future research to extract information from news articles to enhance algorithmic decision-making.

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