

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research on Fake News Analysis using the Random Forest and Support Vector Machine, it can be concluded that:

1. There are steps - steps to obtain the results of TF-IDF is to do the data pre-processing which there are stages of folding, stemming, eliminating stopword, and tokenizing.

2. Then create a category based on the TF-IDF value. Both of these sample data, to be processed into calculations look for predictive results.

3. Based on the application of the Random Forest method and Support Vector Machine in giving weight to the TF-IDF the impact on accuracy. In the title section, both algorithms have increased accuracy while the content section has decreased accuracy. So from this study that TF-IDF is not necessarily able to increase the level of accuracy.

4. Furthermore the difference in the use of Random Forest and Support Vector Machine in terms of time in data processing. Support Vector Machine is faster than Random Forest 1-2 second difference for the analysis of the news title section, while the news content section up to 3-4 seconds.

Based on the conclusions described above, the following are suggestions given by future research:

1. It is hoped that further research can be developed into an application that is able to detect links, titles, and content.

2. It is hoped that further research can be developed by collecting datasets in real time with the crawling process of news sites.

3. It is hoped that further research can apply other methods such as Neural Network, C4.5 algorithm, and so on which can produce predictions and good accuracy based on the topic.

