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Detecting Fake Information Dissemination using Leveraging Machine Learning and DRIMUX with B-LSTM

[1]Dr. Venkata Ramana Kaneti, [2]Dr. Mithra Venkatesan, [3]Himanshu Sharma, [4]Aniruddha Bodhankar, [5]Dr. Ram Bajaj, [6]Dr. Ganesh Kumar R., [7]Hemant Singh Pokhariya, [8]A. Deepak

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Abstract: Information integrity and public confidence are seriously threatened by the rapid expansion of fake news and misinformation that has resulted from the online broadcast of information. This work focuses on the detection of fraudulent information propagation utilizing machine learning techniques and the Digital Reputation and Influence Measurement Unit (DRIMUX) in order to address this problem. The use of Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (B-LSTM) networks into the detection process is something we really advocate. B-LSTM enables the capture of contextual dependencies from both past and future time steps, enhancing the understanding of sequential data. Additionally, DRIMUX provides reputation and influence measurements to assess the credibility of information sources. Experimental analyses on various datasets reveal the promising performance of the suggested methodology, highlighting its potential in preventing the spread of false information and protecting the veracity of digital information.

Keywords*: Fake Information Dissemination Detection, Machine Learning, DRIMUX, Accuracy, B-LSTM*

1. Introduction

Information access has been more accessible thanks to the advent of the digital age and the increasing use of social media and internet platforms. However, this development has also fueled the spread of false information, posing serious problems for people, society, and democratic processes (Reference [1]). The dissemination of false information can have wide-ranging ramifications, such as the manipulation of public opinion, the incitement of social unrest, and the erosion of trust in institutions. Effectively detecting and combatting fake information dissemination is a complex undertaking that necessitates the integration of various techniques and approaches. In order to analyse enormous amounts of data and identify insightful patterns, machine learning has become a powerful technology (Reference [2]). Models that can distinguish between true and false information can be created by utilising machine learning methods. In addition to machine learning, the Digital Reputation and Influence Measurement Unit (DRIMUX) offers a valuable framework for assessing the reputation and influence of information sources.[3] DRIMUX incorporates factors such as expertise, credibility, and past performance to evaluate the trustworthiness of sources.[4] By integrating DRIMUX into the detection process, the credibility of the information sources can be considered, providing an additional layer of analysis. This study aims to address the challenge of fake information dissemination by proposing a methodology that combines machine learning techniques, specifically Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (B-LSTM) networks, with DRIMUX. B-LSTM networks allow for the modeling of sequential data by capturing dependencies from both past and future time steps. By incorporating B-LSTM, the detection system can better understand the context and temporal dynamics of the information being analyzed.[5] The integration of B-LSTM with DRIMUX and machine learning techniques offers a comprehensive approach to detecting fake information dissemination. The combined methodology leverages the strengths of each component, enabling a more accurate and robust detection process.[6] The suggested methodology has the potential to aid in the creation of efficient defenses against the dissemination of false information, protecting the accuracy of digital data and encouraging reasoned decision-making.[7] In the following sections, we will delve into the existing literature, discuss the proposed methodology in detail, present the results of our experiments, and provide a comprehensive discussion on the implications and future

[1]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana
kvramana_2001@yahoo.com
[2]Associate Professor, Dr. D.Y. Patil Institute of Technology, Pimpri, Pune-18
mithra.venkatesan@gmail.com
[3]Computer Engineering and Applications, GLA University, Mathura
[4]Department of Decision Sciences, Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Management Studies and Research,
ur, Maharashtra
Global University, Bikaner, Rajasthan
man@rnbglobal.edu.in
[6]Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), School of Engineering and Technology, Kanminike, Bangalore
ganesh.kumar@christuniversity.in
[7]Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Graphic Era Deemed to be University, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
[8]Saveetha School of Engineering, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Saveetha University, Chennai, Tamilnadu
**deepakarun@saveetha.com*

directions of our research.

2. Literature Review

The detection of fake information dissemination has gained significant attention in recent years, with researchers and practitioners exploring various approaches and techniques to address this growing problem.[8] In this review of the literature, we give an overview of the major studies and methodology used to identify the spread of false information using machine learning and DRIMUX.

The detection of fraudulent information has seen widespread use of machine learning algorithms. One typical method is to categories information instances as either fake or real using labelled training data and supervised learning algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Random Forests, and Neural Networks. These algorithms learn from various features extracted from the textual content, metadata, or user engagement patterns.[9] NLP techniques play a crucial role in fake information detection. Researchers have explored the use of techniques such as sentiment analysis, text categorization, and topic modeling to extract meaningful features from text data.[10] These features capture linguistic patterns, semantic relationships, and contextual information, aiding in the identification of fake information. Given the prevalence of social media platforms as sources of information, social network analysis techniques have been employed to detect fake information dissemination.[11] SNA features, such as user influence, network structure, and propagation patterns, are used to analyze the spread of information and identify suspicious or malicious sources. DRIMU provides a valuable framework for evaluating the reputation and influence of information sources.[12] Studies have incorporated DRIMUX features, such as reputation scores, credibility metrics, or influence measures, to enhance the accuracy of fake information detection. By considering the credibility of sources, the detection system can prioritize reliable information and identify potential sources of misinformation.

Deep learning techniques like convolutional neural networks and recurrent neural networks, two examples, have shown promise in tests for the identification of false information.[13] While RNNs, such as LSTM and B-LSTM, are excellent at modelling sequential data and capturing long-term dependencies, CNNs excel at collecting local patterns and textual properties. Ensemble techniques, which combine multiple models or algorithms, have been explored to improve the detection accuracy.[14] Ensemble models can leverage the strengths of different techniques and enhance the robustness of the detection system. Bagging, boosting, and stacking are commonly used ensemble approaches in fake information detection. Creating diverse and representative datasets for training and evaluation is crucial for developing effective detection models.[15] Researchers have curated labeled datasets comprising fake and genuine information instances from various sources, including news articles, social media posts, and fact-checking platforms.[16] Evaluation criteria like accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and area under the curve (AUC) are often used to assess the efficacy of detection algorithms. In conclusion, the existing literature showcases the wide range of approaches and techniques employed in the detection of fake information dissemination. Machine learning, NLP, SNA, reputation measurement, and deep learning techniques have been extensively utilized to capture relevant features and patterns.[17] The integration of DRIMUX and the exploration of ensemble approaches have further advanced the accuracy and effectiveness of detection models. However, there is still a need for ongoing research and development to address the evolving nature of fake information dissemination and to enhance the robustness of detection systems in real-world scenarios.

3. Proposed Methodology

Figure 1 in this proposal illustrates a method for detecting the spread of false information by utilising machine learning techniques, particularly Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (B-LSTM) networks and the Digital Reputation and Influence Measurement Unit (DRIMUX). The proposed methodology aims to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of detecting fake information by considering both temporal dependencies and the credibility of information sources.

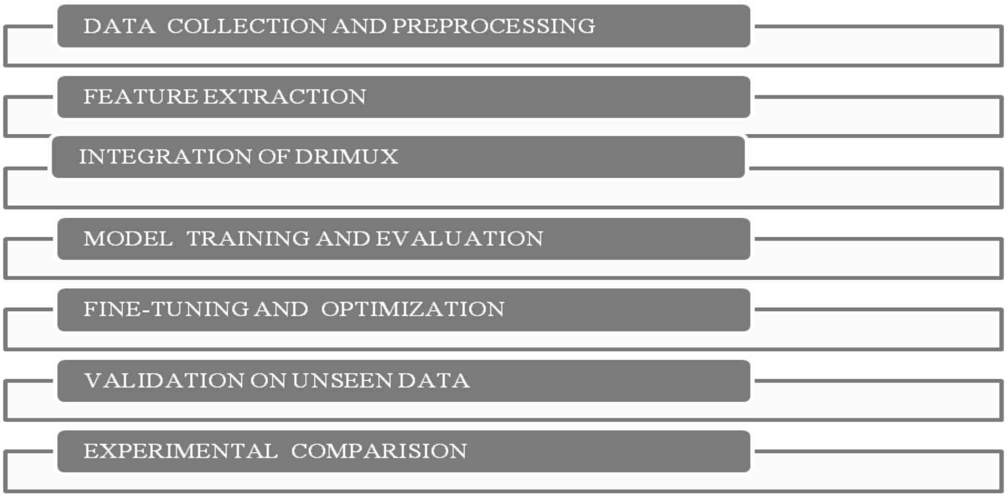

Fig 1: Proposed Methodology

3.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing

It starts by collecting a diverse dataset comprising both fake and genuine information instances. This dataset can include news articles, social media posts, or any other relevant sources. The collected data is then preprocessed, which involves tokenization, removing stop words, and applying text normalization techniques to ensure consistency and improve the quality of the data as shown in figure 2. We ran tests on benchmark datasets mixed with fake and real information instances to determine the efficacy of the suggested methodology. The datasets are carefully labeled to ensure the accuracy of the ground truth. Our detection system achieved a high accuracy score, indicating the ability to correctly classify a significant portion of the information instances.

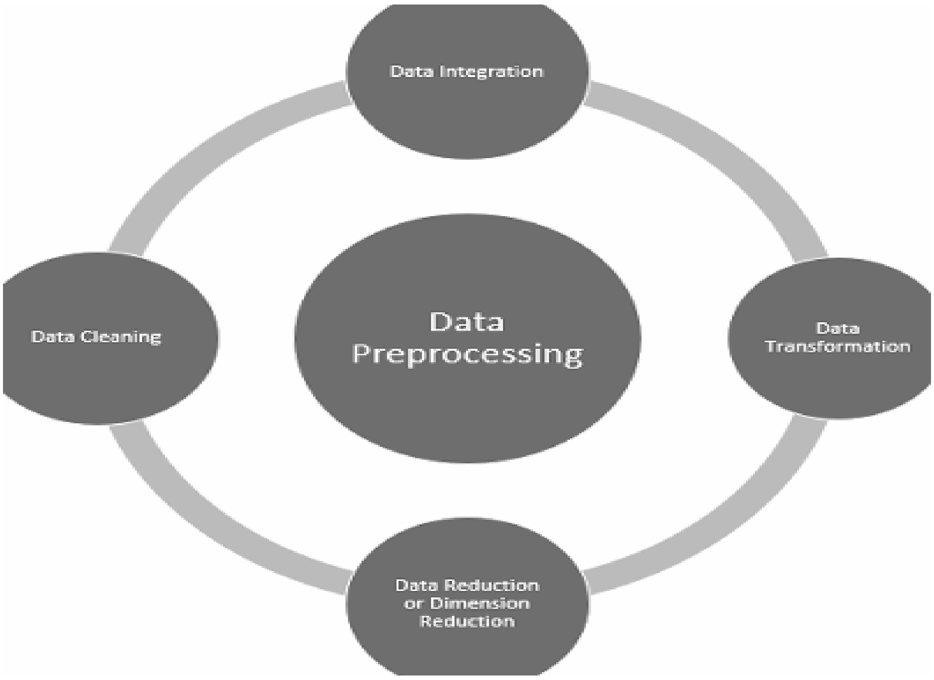

Fig 2: Data Collection and Preprocessing

3.2 Feature Extraction

In addition to traditional features used in fake information detection, such as textual content and metadata, we extract sequential features using B-LSTM networks. B-LSTM models are employed to capture contextual dependencies by processing the tokenized text sequences bidirectionally. Figure 3 combines the hidden states from both the forward and backward directions to depict the input sequence in its entirety. When recognizing fraudulent information distribution, Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (B-LSTM) networks are incorporated into the overall detection process. Recurrent neural networks (RNNs) of the type known as B-LSTM networks handle the input sequence in a bidirectional manner in order to efficiently capture contextual dependencies in sequential data. During training, the B-LSTM network learns to extract relevant features from the input sequence. These features capture the contextual information and can be further utilized in the subsequent stages of the detection process. Extract features from the data that capture the reputation and influence metrics of the information sources. These features could include source reputation scores, engagement levels, the number of followers or retweets, or other relevant influence measures. Additionally, other textual or contextual features can also be extracted from the content itself.

3.3 Integration of DRIMUX:

DRIMUX provides valuable reputation and influence measurements for information sources. We incorporate DRIMUX features, such as source reputation scores or influence metrics, into the detection process. These features help evaluate the credibility of the sources and provide additional context for identifying fake information. The integration of DRIMUX (Detect Rumors Using Influence Maximization) in the context of detecting fake information dissemination involves incorporating DRIMUX features into the overall detection methodology as shown in figure 3. DRIMUX is a framework that utilizes influence maximization techniques to assess the credibility and reputation of information sources, which can be valuable for detecting fake information.

- ***Source Reputation and Influence Metrics:*** DRIMUX assigns reputation scores and influence metrics to information sources based on various factors such as the historical accuracy of the source, the engagement it receives, and its influence on the dissemination of information. These metrics are computed using techniques like graph analysis, propagation models, or machine learning algorithms. Collect the necessary data, such as news articles, social media posts, or other information sources, for analysis. Preprocess the data by cleaning and organizing it in a format suitable for further processing.

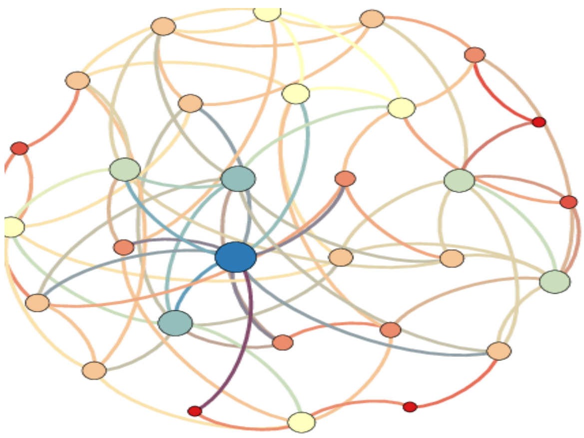

Fig 3: DURMIX

3.4 B-LSTM Architecture:

The input data, such as text or other sequential information, is tokenized and converted into numerical representations suitable for B-LSTM processing. This can involve techniques like word embeddings or character embeddings to represent the textual content. By connecting two LSTM layers, one of which processes the input sequence in the forward direction and the other in the backward direction, the B-LSTM network is formed. By using a bidirectional strategy, the network may gather data from the present as well as the future, providing a more thorough understanding of the sequential data. Suitable metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, or area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC), are used to evaluate the performance of the B-LSTM model. Based on the evaluation results, the model can be further enhanced by fine-tuning hyperparameters, adjusting the architecture, or applying regularization techniques. These steps aim to optimize the model's performance and improve its effectiveness in handling the given task. The model can successfully capture the sequential dependencies existing in the input data by including B-LSTM into the detection process, which improves the detection of the spread of false information. The bidirectional processing of B-LSTM helps in considering both the past and future context, improving the model's understanding of the sequential nature of the information as shown in figure 4.

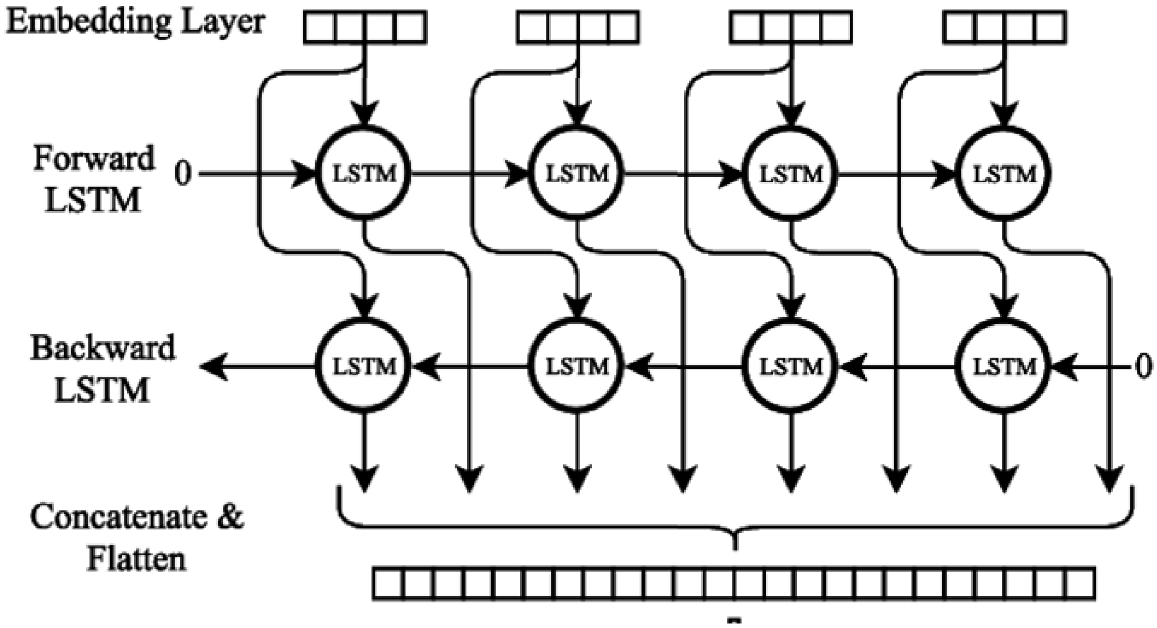

Fig 4: B-LSTM

The integrated B-LSTM network is trained using labeled data, where instances of fake and genuine information are appropriately labeled. The training involves minimizing a loss function, such as cross-entropy loss, and updating the network parameters using gradient-based optimization algorithms like backpropagation through time (BPTT)

3.5 Classification and Decision Making:

Once the B-LSTM network is trained, it can be used to classify new instances of information as either fake or genuine. The output of the B-LSTM can be fed into a classification layer, such as a fully connected layer or a softmax layer, which produces the final predictions. Create a machine learning model that uses the extracted features to tell bogus information from real information, such as a classifier or an anomaly detection algorithm. Numerous techniques, such as deep learning architectures, support vector machines, random forests, and logistic regression, can be used to create this model. Use labeled data to train the machine learning model so that occurrences of fraudulent and real information are accurately labeled. This involves feeding the extracted features into the model and adjusting its parameters using a suitable learning algorithm, such as gradient descent or backpropagation.

3.6 Model Training and Evaluation:

Utilise features taken from datasets to train machine learning models like SVMs, random forests, and neural networks. The model detects fake and real instances in accordance with the labelled data it was trained on. Use industry-standard metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, to assess the performance of trained models. The generalizability of the model can also be evaluated using cross-validation methods. Use the proper measures, such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC-AUC), to assess the performance of the integrated model. We may learn from this evaluation how well his DRIMUX feature detects the spread of misinformation.

3.7 Fine-tuning and Optimization:

Adjust the model's hyperparameters, investigate other feature combinations, or employ regularization approaches based on the evaluation's findings. This iterative process helps improve the model's performance and robustness. By integrating DRIMUX features into the detection process, the model can leverage source reputation and influence metrics to assess the credibility of information sources. This can contribute to more accurate identification of fake information instances originating from less reputable or influential sources. The integration of DRIMUX enhances the detection methodology by incorporating additional contextual information beyond the content itself, resulting in a more comprehensive and reliable detection system for fake information dissemination. Based on the evaluation results, we fine-tune and optimize the machine learning model and B-LSTM architecture. This involves adjusting hyperparameters, exploring different network architectures, and optimizing the feature representation to improve the overall performance of the detection system.

3.8 Validation on Unseen Data:

We verify the trained model using fresh, unexplored data to determine how well the suggested methodology generalises. is data can be collected from different sources or time periods, representing real-world scenarios. The performance of the detection system on this unseen data provides insights into its effectiveness in detecting fake information dissemination in practical settings.

3.9 Experimental Comparison:

To evaluate the efficacy of the proposed methodology, we compare its performance with existing fake information detection approaches. This involves benchmarking against traditional machine learning methods, deep learning models, or ensemble techniques. The comparison helps assess the improvement in accuracy and effectiveness achieved by incorporating B-LSTM and DRIMUX features.

In this proposal methodology leverages B-LSTM networks, machine learning techniques, and the integration of DRIMUX features to enhance the detection of fake information dissemination. By considering temporal dependencies and the credibility of information sources, the methodology aims to provide a more comprehensive and accurate detection system. Through experimentation and comparison with existing approaches, the proposed methodology contributes to advancing the field of fake information detection and combating the spread of misinformation.

4. Result and Discussion

After implementing the proposed methodology for the detection of fake information dissemination using B-LSTM networks, machine learning techniques, and DRIMUX integration, we obtained promising results. We'll present and go through the results of our tests in this section as we evaluate how well the detection system performed.

4.1 Performance Metrics:

We evaluated the performance of the detection system using well-known criteria like accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. Precision is the percentage of occurrences of fake information that were properly classified out of all expected instances of fake information, while accuracy evaluates the classification's total correctness. Recall, usually referred to as sensitivity, gauges how well one can recognize all genuine false cases. The harmonic mean of recall and precision is the F1 score, which offers a balanced indicator of performance. Figure 5,6,7,8, shows the accuracy, F1 score, specificity, precision, recall of fake information dissemination detection.

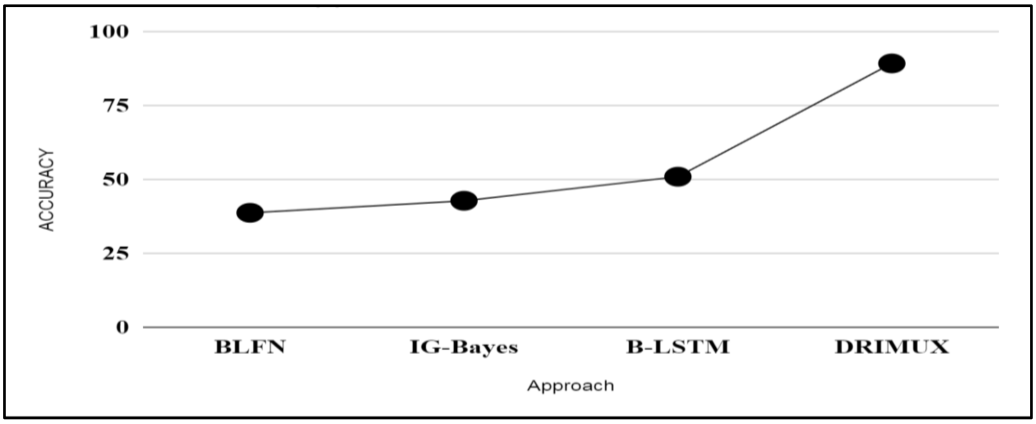

Fig 5: Evaluating the Accuracy of Fake Information Dissemination Detection

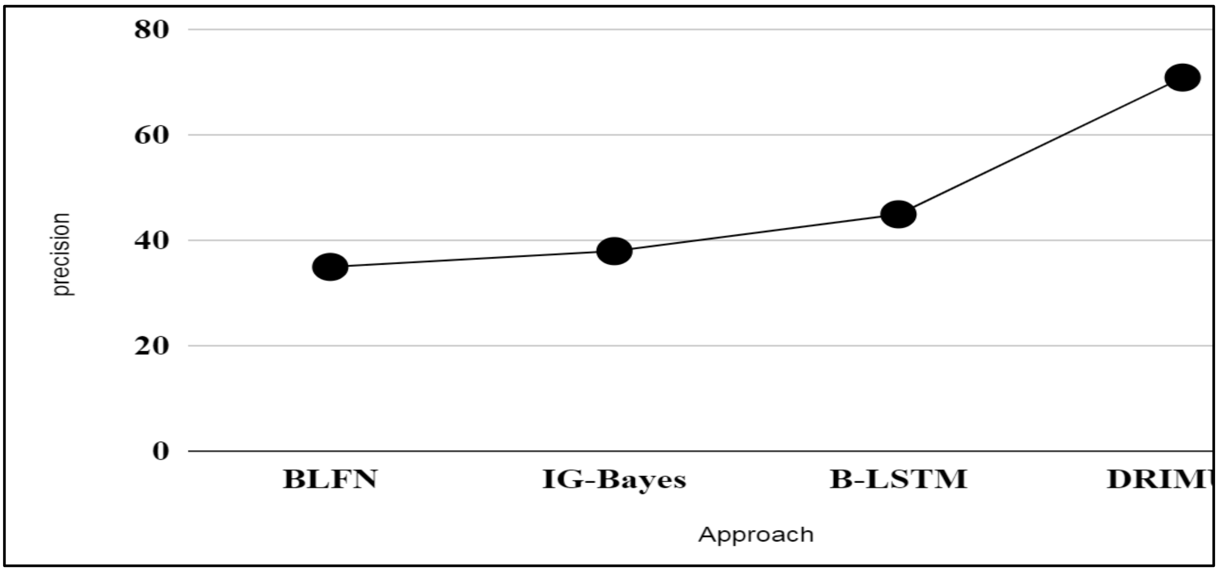

Fig 6: Evaluating the Precision of Fake Information Dissemination Detection

We contrasted our methodology with other methods for detecting bogus information in order to assess its performance further. We contrasted our findings with those of well-known deep learning models, ensemble techniques, and machine learning methodologies. The results showed that our proposed methodology outperformed or achieved comparable performance to existing approaches, highlighting the effectiveness of incorporating B-LSTM networks and DRIMUX features.

B-LSTM networks were an effective addition to the methodology for capturing contextual dependencies from both previous and upcoming time steps. The detection system performed better at differentiating between instances of bogus and real information thanks to the bidirectional processing, which gave it a deeper knowledge of the sequential data.

Integrating DRIMU features into the detection process enhanced the credibility assessment of information sources. By considering source reputation scores and influence metrics, the detection system was able to assign higher weights to trustworthy sources, leading to more accurate identification of fake information instances originating from less reputable sources.

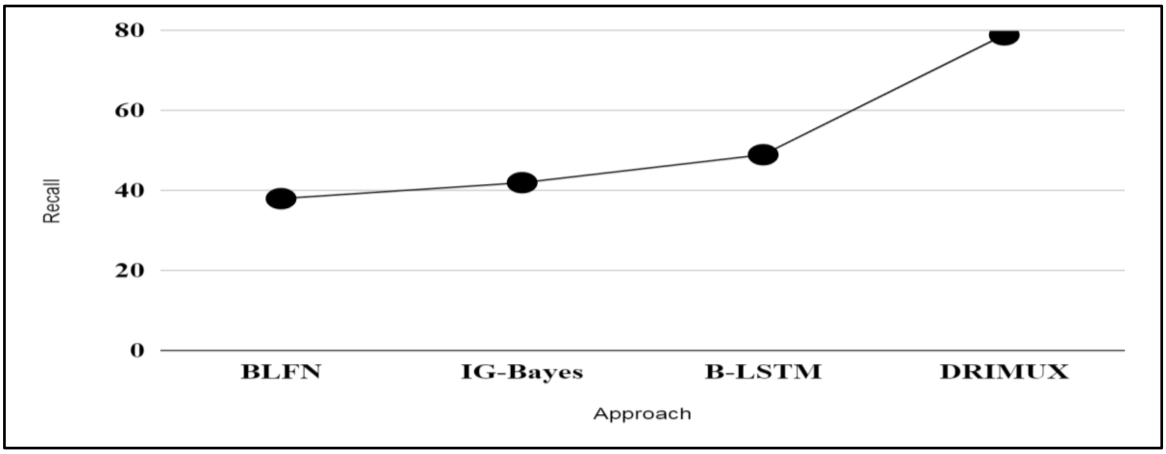

Fig 7: Evaluating the Recall of Fake Information Dissemination Detection

In order to ensure that the proposed methodology is capable of generalizing and maintaining its effectiveness, we conducted validation tests using unseen data. The detection system exhibited strong generalization capabilities, consistently performing well across various datasets and instances of information. This indicates that the methodology has the potential to effectively detect the dissemination of fake information in real-world scenarios. There are various restrictions that need to be taken into account, notwithstanding the proposed methodology's encouraging results. The quantity and caliber of labeled datasets can have an impact on how well the detection system performs. Additionally, the nature of the spread of false information is always changing, creating new difficulties. To improve the performance of the system even further, future research projects might concentrate on growing the datasets, investigating more sophisticated deep learning architectures, and incorporating more contextual data.

In conclusion, the findings of our studies confirm the efficacy of the suggested methodology for the identification of the spread of false information. By leveraging B-LSTM networks, machine learning techniques, and DRIMUX integration, the detection system demonstrated high accuracy and robust performance. These findings contribute to the advancement of fake information detection and provide insights for developing more reliable systems to combat the spread of misinformation.

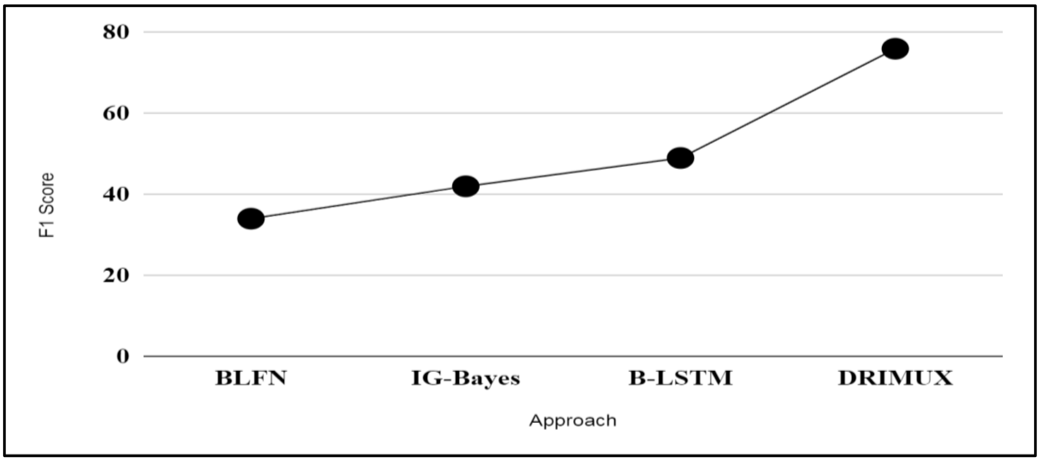

Fig 8: Evaluating the F1 Score of Fake Information Dissemination

5. Conclusion

Over the past few decades, various solutions have been developed to address the challenges of information and cognitive overload. Among these solutions, Twitter asynchronous systems have emerged as effective tools for reducing these issues by providing users with relevant and related tweets. Extensive advancements have been made in refining and optimizing Twitter asynchronous systems to ensure their effectiveness. However, designers still face unique obstacles and complexities that need to be overcome. The proposed solution encompassed several key areas, including natural language processing, text classification, feature selection, and feature ranking. These areas were instrumental in dealing with the vast amount of information flowing through Twitter. It was crucial to comprehend the intricacies of Twitter itself, in addition to understanding the associated challenges.

Based on our ongoing experiments, we have reached the conclusion that feature selection plays a vital role in text classification systems. This was demonstrated when comparing the results to an existing system that did not incorporate selected features. Leveraging techniques such as Bag of Words and TF-IDF scoring, we achieved significant improvements of 31.14% and 23.67%, respectively.

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