Truth Finding in Response to Misinformation.

The 2019 Cigi-Ipsos survey reported that 86% of the participants had fallen for fake news at least once (https://bit.ly/2y3rjEs). Vosoughi et al. [1] further show that penetration rate about impact to the truth individuals validity. A misinformed public not only suffers harm from receiving and acting upon misinformation, but also loses trust in domain authority and in democratic institutions. Research has shown that immediate response to misinformation is required to minimize its impact—otherwise, repeated exposure to misinformation will lead to the public's acceptance of the incorrect information as fact
[2].

Existing literature on computational approaches for handling misinformation have primarily been focused on the detection, tracking and propagation of misinformation on online social platforms

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ocus on techniques to enable

[2] Crozier W, Strange D. (2019). "Correcting the misinformation effect." *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 33(4). 585-95.

[3] Shu K, Wang S, Lee D, Liu H. (2020). "Mining Disinformation and Fake News: Concepts, Methods, and Recent Advancements." arXiv preprint arXiv:2001.00623.

[4] Zhang X, Ghorbani AA. (2020). "An overview of online fake news: Characterization, detection, and discussion. *Information Processing & Management* 1;57(2). 102-125.

[5] Shu K, Bernard HR, Liu H. (2019). "Studying fake news via network analysis: detection and mitigation." In *Computational Social Network Analysis and Mining* (Springer). 43-65.