PROJECT REPORT

On

“Fake News Detection Using Machine Learning”

Submitted By

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for
Degree of Bachelor of Technology

Guided By,

Ms. Ashwini Yerlekar

DEPARTMENT OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES (AI&ML)

S. B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH, NAGPUR

(An Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to RTMNU, Nagpur)

2024-2025

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❖ Institute Mission:

- Providing Quality Infrastructure and experienced faculty for academic excellence.
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- Be successful professionals through lifelong learning with allied objectives of higher education or research.

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SESSION 2024-2025

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report titled **"Fake News Detection System using Machine Learning"** submitted by **Mr. Gaurav Nagdeve, Mr. Navin Jamule, Mr. Mayur Bhaskar, Mr. Chirag Tarvekar** has been accepted under the guidance of **Ms. Ashwini Yerlekar.** This Project work is carried out for the partial fulfillment of "**PROJECT–I (PROJAM702)"** of VII Semester of Bachelor of Technology in **Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, S. B. Jain Institute of Technology, Management & Research, An Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to RTMNU, Nagpur.**

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Head of Department

Dr. S. L. Badjate
Principal

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the Project Report titled **"*Fake News detection System using Machine Learning*"** submitted herein has been carried out by us in the Department of Emerging Technology (AI&ML) of S. B. Jain Institute of Technology, Management and Research, Nagpur under the guidance of **Ms. Ashwini Yerlekar**. The work is original and has not been submitted earlier as a whole or in part for the award of any degree/diploma at this or any other Institution/University.

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Date: - / /

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ABSTRACT

Fake news has become a rising problem that spreads quickly over social media and other online platforms, causing harm to people and society. In this direction, this paper aims at developing an effective system of fake news detection using the machine learning technique. The objective of this research work is to develop a supervised machine learning algorithm that can identify news articles as real or fake. It uses NLP techniques for analysing the text. Major steps are data pre-processing, where the text data is tokenized and features extracted with the help of Count Vectorizer and TF-IDF Vectorizer tools. Feature selection techniques are used to determine the most significant features to improve the model performance. For evaluating the system, some of the machine learning models such as Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, and Gradient Boosting Classifier has been used. Of these, Decision Tree Classifier has given a maximum accuracy of 90% in detecting fake news. This research underscores the need to combine NLP techniques with machine learning algorithms in order to address this growing challenge of misinformation.

Keywords- Fake News, Machine Learning, NLP, Tokenized, TF-IDF Vectorizer, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Gradient Boosting Classifier.

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ABBREVIATION

ABBREVIATION	FULL FORM
ML	Machine Learning
NLP	Natural Language Processi
LR	Logistic Regression
DT	Decision Tree
GBC	Gradient Boosting Classifi

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CHAPTER NO. 1

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKROUND

Fake news proliferation has now become a huge problem in the digital world, especially now that more and more social networking platforms are created for fast information diffusion. It therefore becomes important to identify fake news since it can propagate misinformation, erode reputations, and cause social unrest [1]. There exists an urgent need to develop an automated method that can quickly assess the credibility of a news article with speed and less human labor. This project works towards devising a machine learning-based system that will identify and classify news articles with accuracy as real or fake, using various algorithms to maximize both accuracy and reliability [2].

In order to obtain this end, several algorithms of machine learning will be used in the proposed system: logistic regression classifier, decision tree classifier, random forest classifier, and gradient boosting classifier. The same will be trained with a labeled dataset containing a set of true news articles and false ones [3]. The dataset will be preprocessed with data cleaning, stemming, lemmatization and vectorization by using natural language processing techniques that translate text into numerical features compatible with models of machine learning [1].

A comprehensive dataset is expected to ensure effective model training. The project will use public datasets provided by Kaggle, including labelled examples of real news articles and fake ones [1].

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The spread of false information threatens the informed judgment of a society and its stability. Slow and labor-intensive traditional methods of verifying facts require an automation solution that can assess the credibility of news articles quickly. The aim of this project is to build a strong fake news detection system using machine learning techniques for the analysis of textual data and proper classification.

1.3 PURPOSE OF STUDY

More specifically, this study aims to respond to the threat posed by the ongoing proliferation of fake news, which has now become a norm in our society evidenced by the continual growth of social media. Experts say fake news spread through social media networks and news websites saturates people with information making it difficult to distinguish genuine from deceitful information. This project aims to propose a machine learning-based fake news detection system which can not only recognize fake information but also assist its users in deciding the content they want to view or share [2].

In particular, this study expects to develop a machine learning based tool which will refine analytical tools capable of examining huge quantities of text data and, true or false classification of news articles. It is intended that the work will resolve challenges of detecting fake news while increasing the efficiency and speed at which it is done. In today‟s world when authoritarian states could influence public opinion with lies it is of utmost importance to be able to detect such systems to safeguard democratic debate and increase knowledge amongst citizens [18].

Aim

The aim of this research is to develop and evaluate machine learning algorithms for the automatic detection of fake news on various platforms like social media platforms. By utilizing natural language processing techniques and analysing various features of news articles, the study seeks to enhance detection accuracy.

Objectives

- To collect diverse dataset that includes both fake and real news articles.
- To implement machine learning technique to detect fake and real news from an article.
- To implement NLP technique for text classification.
- To automatically identify fake and real news article.

1.4 TECHNOLOGICAL BASE

This Project can be implemented by using Machine Learning-

DESCRIPTION

Machine learning models need a large and diverse dataset for training, consisting of news articles. This dataset usually contains labeled examples of both genuine and fake news, so that the model learns from features distinguishing them. This would involve data cleaning, stemming, lemmatization, and vectorization among the preprocessing steps [3]. The results of these processes are numerical representations of the text that can be processed by machine learning algorithms, many of which rely on TF-IDF or word embeddings for capturing semantic meaning.

Machine Learning Algorithms

Various machine learning algorithms have been used for different fake news detection methods. Each has its merits:

Supervised Learning: Algorithms from Logistic Regression, Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machines, and Decision Trees can be included here. The system can be developed by preparing a ground truth dataset of classified news articles into real or fake categories. This kind of classifier might be checked against its accuracy by the metrics of precision, recall, and F1 score[7].

Natural Language Processing (NLP)

NLP techniques therefore form the backbone of recognizing the language used within news articles. Such linguistic features, apart from sentiment analysis, may comprise the presence of sensationalist language or distortion of facts and help NLP identify potential markers that could point to fake news. These patterns are identified with the help of machine learning algorithms [5].

Evaluation and Continuous Improvement

After training the models, they have to be put to good testing against unseen data with a view of their actual performance. Continuous feedback mechanisms help refine these models so as to pick up ever-evolving trends of misinformation. Ensemble methods combine the predictions of many classifiers to make predictions; this allows the system to be both robust and accurate [4].

Advantages-

- Rapid Analysis: Machine learning algorithms can process and analyze huge volumes of data at incredible speeds, hence aiding in the detection of fake news in real-time as it spreads via social media platforms. The faster this is done, the better, since it helps in mitigating its effect.

- **Pattern Recognition:** These models perform really well in identifying patterns and trends from data. Based on a model's analysis of historic data, it learns to identify common characteristics of fake news, and the classification accuracy should improve gradually.

- **Scalability:** The proposed machine learning-based systems will easily scale up with increases in the volume of incoming data to the system without an equivalent increase in resources. That is scalability, particularly in cases when monitoring of large social networks really requires their systems to scan and treat fake news proliferation at incredible scale.

- **Automation:** fake news detection by automation reduces the need for manual fact-checking, hence enabling organizations to manage resources better. Automated systems can be allowed to monitor the content continuously and raise alerts in case of some misleading information.

- **Adaptability:** The results from the models of machine learning could be updated and retrained regarding the evolving tactics by purveyors of fake news.

Limitation-

- **Bias in Training Data:** The presence of bias in the training dataset suggests that the model can repeat these same biases when making predictions on unseen data resulting in poor and unfair classifications of the news articles. This limitation further emphasizes the need of employing various and representative datasets.

- **False Positives/Negatives:** No system is perfect; so sometimes, the actual article would be wrongly labeled as fake (false positives) or vice versa, which could raise distrust with users.

- **Privacy Concerns:** The nature of the larger datasets that are required poses serious privacy issues and ethical issues regarding usage of personal data in the training models.

- **Complexity in Implementation:** The effective development of a fake news detection system would require a lot of machine learning and NLP abilities, which can be challenging to an organization without proper resources.

- **Terminology:** Article classification considers sarcasm, idioms, and culturally specific wordings to have the same characteristic which may center on the inaccuracy of models.

CHAPTER NO. 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY

In order to carried out proposed approach we have gone through different literatures that are as follows,

- Alaa Altheneyan, Aseel Alhadlaq in their paper " Big Data ML Based Fake News Detection Using Distributed Learning" it tells the methodology of this study employed a decentralized Spark cluster to create a stacked ensemble model. Following feature extraction using N-grams, Hashing TF-IDF, and count vectorizer, we used the proposed stacked ensemble classification model [1].

- Ahmed Hashim Jawad Almarashy, MohammadReza FeiziDerakhshi, Pedram Salehpour in their paper "Enhancing Fake News Detection by Multi-Feature Classification" This article proposes a novel model to increase the accuracy of fake news detection. The proposed model consists of two phases: first, global features are extracted by TF-IDF, spatial features by a convolutional neural network (CNN), and temporal features by bi-directional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) simultaneously [2].

- Prof. Ashwini Yerlekar, Prashant Rohankar, Aditya Rakshit, Pranay Vairagade, Sameeksha Upase, Isha Gaharwar in their paper "Fake News Detection using Machine Learning Approach Multinomial Naive Bayes

-

Classifier" This exposition analyses the prevalence of pretend news in lightweight of the advances in communication created potential by the emergence of social networking sites. We tend to use Machine learning techniques to classify the datasets. The work aims to return up with an answer that may be utilized by users to sight an article containing false and dishonourable info [3].

- Mykhailo Granik, Volodymyr Mesyura in their paper "Fake news detection using naive Bayes classifier" This paper shows a simple approach for fake news detection using naive Bayes classifier. This approach was implemented as a software system and tested against a data set of Facebook news posts. We achieved classification accuracy of approximately 74% on the test set which is a decent result considering the relative simplicity of the model [4].

- Muhammad Luqman, Muhammad Faheem, Waheed Yousuf Ramay, Malik Khizar Saeed, Majid Bashir Ahmad in their paper "Utilizing Ensemble Learning for Detecting Multimodal Fake News" tells about an ensemble learning-based detection of multi-modal fake news. First, it exploits a publicly available dataset Fakeddit consisting of over 1 million samples of fake news. Next, it leverages Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques for preprocessing textual information of news. Then, it gauges the sentiment from the text of each news. After that, it generates embeddings for text and images of the corresponding news by leveraging Visual Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers (V-BERT), respectively. Finally, it passes the embeddings to the deep learning ensemble model for training and testing [5].

- Yerlekar, Ashwini, Nirmal Mungale, and Sampada Wazalwar in their paper "A multinomial technique for detecting fake news using the Naive Bayes Classifier" This paper indicates an easy technique for faux news detection using naive Bayes classifier. We have a tendency to use honest and punctiliously decided on alternatives of the name and publish to appropriately determine fake posts [6]

- Alaa Altheneyan, Aseel Alhadlaq in their paper "Big Data ML-Based Fake News Detection Using Distributed Learning" tells about an feature extraction using N-grams, Hashing TF-IDF, and count vectorizer, we used the proposed stacked ensemble classification model [7].

- Kai Shu, Amy Sliva, Suhang Wang, Jiliang Tang, and Huan Liu in their paper "Fake News Detection on SocialMedia" In this survey, we present a comprehensive review of detecting fake news on social media, including fake news characterizations on psychology and social theories, existing algorithms from a data mining perspective, evaluation metrics and representative datasets [8].

- Mehedi Tajrian, Azizur Rahman, Muhammad Ashad Kabir, Md. Rafiqul Islam in their paper "A Review of Methodologies for Fake News Analysis" The review found two broad classifications in the fake news research methodologies: fake news study perspectives and fake news detection techniques [9].

- M.F.Mridha, M.M.Monowar, Ashfia Jannat Keys, MD.Saifur Rahman in their paper "A Comprehensive Review on Fake News Detection With Deep Learning" This study attempts to investigate advanced and state-of-the-art fake news detection mechanisms pensively. We begin

with highlighting the fake news consequences. Then, we proceed with the discussion on the dataset used in previous research and their NLP techniques. A comprehensive overview of deep learning-based techniques has been bestowed to organize representative methods into various categories [10].

2.2 FINDING

Years	Dataset	NLP Technique	Evalution Metrics	Challenges	CNN	RNN	GNN	BERT
2017	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×	×
2018	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
2018	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×
2019	×	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
2019	✓	✓	×	×	×	×	×	×
2019	✓	×	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
2019	✓	✓	×	✓	×	×	×	×
2019	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
2019	✓	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
2020	×	✓	×	×	✓	✓	×	×
2021	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
2021	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 1: Analysis of existing models [10].

2.3 RELATED WORK

Recent studies demonstrate the diverse range of approaches that researchers are taking to develop fake news detection models using machine learning, and the potential of these models to improve the accuracy of news verification. How- ever, like any technology, fake news detection systems are hard to be perfect and can sometimes make errors in identi- fying fake news. If fake news is not detected appropriately by the system,] it can be shared widely on social media in short time, leading to a significant impact on public opinion and behaviour [11].

to false accusations or misidentifications of individuals or groups. If a system mistakenly identifies a legitimate news story as fake news, it could lead to accusations of bias or censorship against the news outlet that published it [13].

To summarize the current state-of-the-art in fake news detection systems, most of the previous research assumes that linguistic and compositional features of content are the main criteria for distinguishing fake news and real news [14]. Fake news detection systems typically rely on linguistic and structural features of news articles, but they often fail to capture the context of the news, such as the history of the news source or the socio-political environment in which the news is circulated. These methods which could not detect words semantic meaning and context of the word picked up from a fake news have been identified with low accuracy value [12].

The content-oriented fake news detection, which is the most common approach, focuses on natural language pro-cessing (NLP) to identify fake news by concentrating on the characteristics of the text. NLP techniques process news content based on language pattern detection, word occur-rences common to satire, irony, sentiment, and topicality [15]. To find deemphasizing the source or design highlights the article headline of the news is also a way of identifying fake news by paying attention to its textual characteristics [16]. This content-oriented approach assumes that fake and real news have different linguistic and composition structures. It proposes a hybrid fake news detection algorithm that com-bines a linguistic approach and network cues and provides operational guidelines for a feasible fake news detecting system [17]. In addition, based on grammatical characteristics through syntax parsing through Probabilistic Context Free Grammar (PCFG) and the difference between keywords used in fake news and real news, semantic characteristics, rhetorical structure, and discourse analysis results were selected as explanatory variables to determine whether fake news or not. On fake news detection targeting Facebook posts and various articles, Term Frequency - Inverse Document

Frequency (TF-IDF) is frequently used to represent text characteristics in text analysis and was used as a criterion for classifying fake news [13].

2.4 REAL TIME SURVEY

Problem Statement

The digital era especially shows challenges to information integrity and public discourse in the light of fake news proliferation. The general objective is to create a real-time survey system that can accurately identify and tag articles about fake news with both automated algorithms as well as human input, thus raising the accuracy of detecting fake news through user-realtime feedback where trends can be identified quickly and dealt with accordingly to avoid wider spread of such misinformation.

User Review

User Review: "An important resource for information integrity"

I have recently started using the system to detect real-time fake news; it has utterly changed the way I consume news online. The immediate alert on possibly misleading articles is invaluable. This design ensures that automated checks by the system are complemented by human evaluations to give me comfort in the facts which I may share. I am not only safeguarded against spreading false information but also empowered to report such suspicious content. In general, I find it to be an essential tool for anyone who cares about misinformation in today's media environment.

Employee reviews

Employee reviews: "New work environment"

It was fun to work on the real-time fake news detection project. They on have a great focus on building sustainable systems that help tackle urgent social issues. I love working with data scientists and linguists who can help us to further develop our algorithms and enhance our user engagement strategies. This allows us to continuously learn and optimize, making our work dynamic and effective." And it is also gratifying to see the fruits of our labor be represented in tools that assist users who need guidance through the over-complicated.

CHAPTER NO. 3

METHODOLOGY / PROPOSED WORK

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METHODOLOGY / PROPOSED WORK

3.1 PROPOSED WORK

Our proposed system will be consisting of two modules:

1. **Model Designing**

The research methodology begins by accessing the dataset, where datasets like LIAR Dataset, FakeNewsNet, and BuzzFeed News Dataset are considered. These datasets contain labeled information, such as political statements, news articles, and social media posts categorized as fake or real. Sourced data is added to make the dataset richer in diversity, more accurate, and sourced from APIs like NewsAPI or scraped from social media platforms supplemented by human annotation in instances of ambiguity. Pre-labeled data from sources with proven integrity is also used to reduce manual effort. Human annotators verify sources, cross-check multiple fact-checking platforms, and also deal with edge cases like satire or opinion pieces. Combining pre-labeled data and semi-supervised approaches guarantees thorough labeling.

Data preprocessing is the next step. In this step, raw text is transformed into an analysis-ready format. Raw text is normalized by lowercasing, removing punctuation, correcting typos, tokenized, and then split into smaller components. Stop-words are removed from the content; in other words, common, uninformative words are removed along with stemming or lemmatization of words to their base or root forms. This results in a smooth data and improves feature extraction. Feature extraction converts text into numerical formats. Techniques such as TF-IDF quantify the importance of words. The advanced contextual understanding can be used in transformer-based models like BERT, and n-gram features help to capture consecutive word combinations, while metadata features, like sentiment polarity

For model selection both the older traditional machine learning algorithms and newer, advanced deep learning models are used. Traditional methods such as Naive Bayes classifiers and logistic regression come into play for smaller datasets and initial benchmarks; with more complex data, though, SVMs or deep learning models like CNNs and RNNs are used. The transformer- based models include BERT and RoBERTa, giving state-of-the-art performance when using text classification tasks and relying on contextual understanding to detect fake news.

The dataset during model training and evaluation is stratified into training and testing subsets. Techniques for cross-validation help the model to be robust. Many evaluation metrics are used, including accuracy, precision, recall, and F1- score; in addition, prediction could be visualized within the confusion matrix. All these metrics give insight into whether the model actually classifies fake news from real news.

After the model is trained and evaluated, it is implemented and deployed into the real world of applications. News platforms or social media sites integration enables the system to flag misleading articles. Together with a confidence score, users can use the tool. To retrain and refine the model over time, it does allow a feedback loop where users can confirm or dispute predictions. Scalability can be done by having cloud-based platforms such as AWS SageMaker or Google AI, so that it can run large-scale data processing. Ethical considerations like the minimization of bias and handling of misclassification of satire or opinion pieces are respected, and explainability tools in SHAP or LIME enhance user trust. The system will continually learn from fresh datasets by retraining, thus keeping it efficient and updated. This holistic approach therefore makes this robust, scalable, and ethically developed system for fake news detection mainly based on traditional techniques of machine learning along with modern machine learning developments.

2. Application

The applications of the fake news detection system are extremely varied and widespread across multiple domains, including: News verification platforms- the system can be used in conjunction with websites, fact-checking organizations to validate the authenticity of articles, flag potential fake content, and automate processes to present quicker validation. Social Media Platforms: The system filters the fake news, provides real-time alerts to the moderators on the same, and hence labels the posts with a warning to inform the users that the information is not correct. It can be used by the government to fight against misinformation, especially during election or disaster times and simultaneously run public awareness campaigns against fake news trends. In the corporate world, the model would help in reputation management to track and mitigate the negative effects of misinformation about products or services. Financial organizations can also use it to prevent fraud caused by fake news influencing stock prices. In the fields of education and research, the system can be a tool for teaching media literacy and studying misinformation patterns in order to help students and researchers understand how fake news spreads.

The model also supports cyber security, as it identifies disinformation campaigns and can even be integrated with deep fake detection systems for further analysis. E-commerce can utilize it to enforce transparency by identifying reviews or ratings on products. In times of crises, for example, natural disasters, pandemics, and more, the system can control misinformation in real time so proper information reaches the people. For journalism, it helps investigative reporters to verify sources, ensuring that editorial standards remain at a high level

The system actually empowers consumers through browser extensions or mobile applications, making it possible for users to verify the credibility of articles and social media posts in real time. Collectively, these applications help to reduce the distribution of misinformation, improve media trust for a user’s.

3.2 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

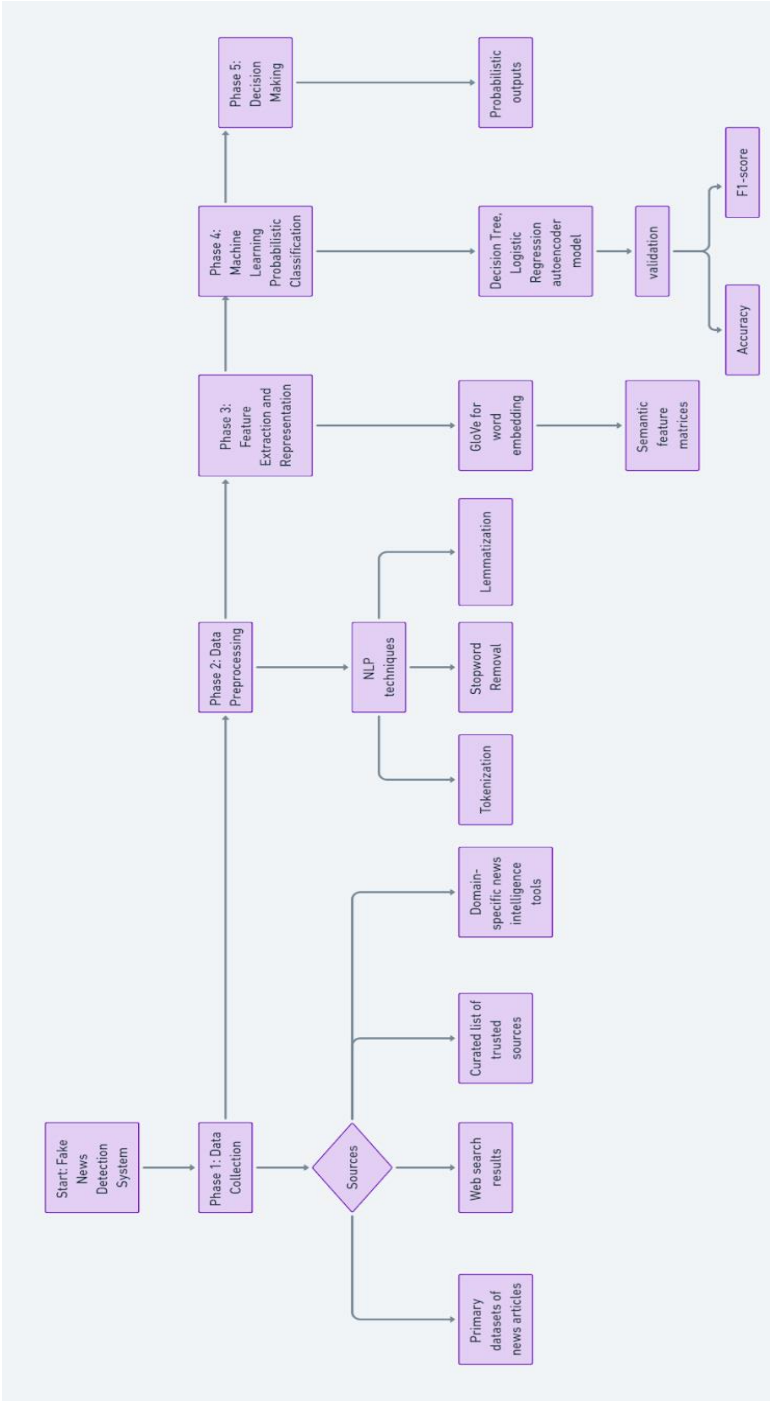

Fig 3.2 System Architecture of Fake News Detection

Phase 1: Data gathering

This phase gathers a rich and diverse dataset from multiple reliable sources. Data is collected from primary datasets of news articles, web search results, and a curated list of trusted sources. Moreover, domain-specific news intelligence tools are used to improve the credibility of the data collected. The diversity of sources ensures a broad representation of news content, forming the basis for a more generalized and reliable model.

Phase 2: Preprocessing of Data

During this phase, the raw data receives several cleaning and preparation procedures before being analyzed further. Different NLP techniques such as tokenization, stopword removal, and lemmatization are applied in this step to transform the text into a structured format, getting rid of all noisy signals and standardizing data for the system to focus on the relevant features of the text instead of wasting computation on other insignificant parts.

Phase 3: Feature Extraction and Representation

Once data preprocessing is carried out, it is encoded into a numberical form ready for machine learning. Using a word embedding method known as GloVe or Global Vectors for Word Representation, the system extracts semantic meanings between words. This means that feature matrices are made that encode words according to the contextual meaning; thus the subtle patterns that occur in data can be discovered easily. Numerical representations here act as inputs for the following Machine learning phase.

Phase 4 : Machine Learning Probabilistic Classification

A Decision Tree, Logistic Regression autoencoder model is adopted for learning sophisticated patterns in data. The latent representation facilitates the extraction of subtle distinctions between the real and the fake news in compressed high-dimensional feature space. This has improved classification capability through feature extraction due to the power of autoencoders. This step comprises the nucleus of the system, capable of classifying news articles accurately.

Phase 5: Decision Making

The last stage involves making probabilistic predictions through the output of the Machine learning model. The system will provide a probability score to give a likelihood of a news article being fake or real. These results are presented through a user-friendly color-coded scale—green for true news and red for fake news—thus clearly giving the feedback. This is presented in a manner that makes it easier for the decision-maker to understand, thereby being easily accessed by the end-users, which can be non-technical stakeholders.

3.3 ALGORITHM/PSEUDO CODE

1) Data Loading and Preprocessing Load a dataset called train.csv.zip containing news articles and their corresponding labels (1 for fake and 0 for real). Fill missing values and create a combined content column by concatenating the author and title fields. Text preprocessing includes stemming operation with PorterStemmer, tokenization, special characters removal, and stopwords elimination using nltk stopwords.
2) Feature Extraction TF-IDF Vectorization: Text data is converted into numeric vectors using the TfidfVectorizer that measures the importance of words for the dataset.

3) Train-Test Split Data is divided into train and test with 80% for training and rest 20% for the test with a consistent label distribution similar to the original dataset (using stratify=y).

4) Training the Model Logistic Regression is employed as the machine learning model, which learns patterns from the numerical TF-IDF features to classify articles as fake or real.

5) Performance Evaluation The model's performance is evaluated using metrics like accuracy (on both training and testing data) and a classification report (precision, recall, F1-score). A confusion matrix is generated and visualized using a heatmap to illustrate the number of true positives, false positives, true negatives, and false negatives

6) User Input and Prediction The application has an input field where a news article can be typed. This input is preprocessed then vectorized and the model will make predictions about whether the given article is fake (1) or real (0). Results are provided in the main window.

PSEUDO CODE

```
// Step 1: Data Loading and Preprocessing
DATASET = loadDataset("train.csv.zip")
DATASET.fillMissingValues()
loop ROW in DATASET
ROW["content"] = concatenate(ROW["author"], " ", ROW["title"])
end loop
STEMMER = new PorterStemmer()
STOPWORDS = getStopwords("nltk")
loop ROW in DATASET
TOKENS = tokenize(ROW["content"])
ROW["content"] = join([STEMMER.stem(TOKEN) for TOKEN in TOKENS if isAlphabetic(TOKEN) AND TOKEN not in STOPWORDS], " ")
end loop
// Step 2: Feature Extraction
VECTOR = new TfidfVectorizer()
FEATURES = VECTOR.fitTransform(DATASET["content"])
LABELS = DATASET["label"]
Step 3: Train-Test Split
TRAIN_FEATURES, TEST_FEATURES, TRAIN_LABELS, TEST_LABELS = stratifiedSplit(FEATURES, LABELS, 0.8)
// Step 4: Model Training
MODEL = new LogisticRegression()
MODEL.fit(TRAIN_FEATURES, TRAIN_LABELS)
```

```
// Step 5: Evaluation
output "Train Accuracy:", MODEL.score(TRAIN_FEATURES, TRAIN_LABELS)
output "Test Accuracy:", MODEL.score(TEST_FEATURES, TEST_LABELS)
PREDICTIONS = MODEL.predict(TEST_FEATURES)
output generateClassificationReport(TEST_LABELS, PREDICTIONS)
visualizeHeatmap(generateConfusionMatrix(TEST_LABELS,
PREDICTIONS))

// Step 6: User Input and Prediction
loop until exitCondition
INPUT_TEXT = getUserInput()
CLEANED_INPUT = preprocessText(INPUT_TEXT, STEMMER, STOPWORDS)
RESULT =
MODEL.predict(VECTOR.transform(CLEANED_INPUT)) output
"Fake" if RESULT = 1 else "Real"
end loop
```

3.4 FLOW CHART

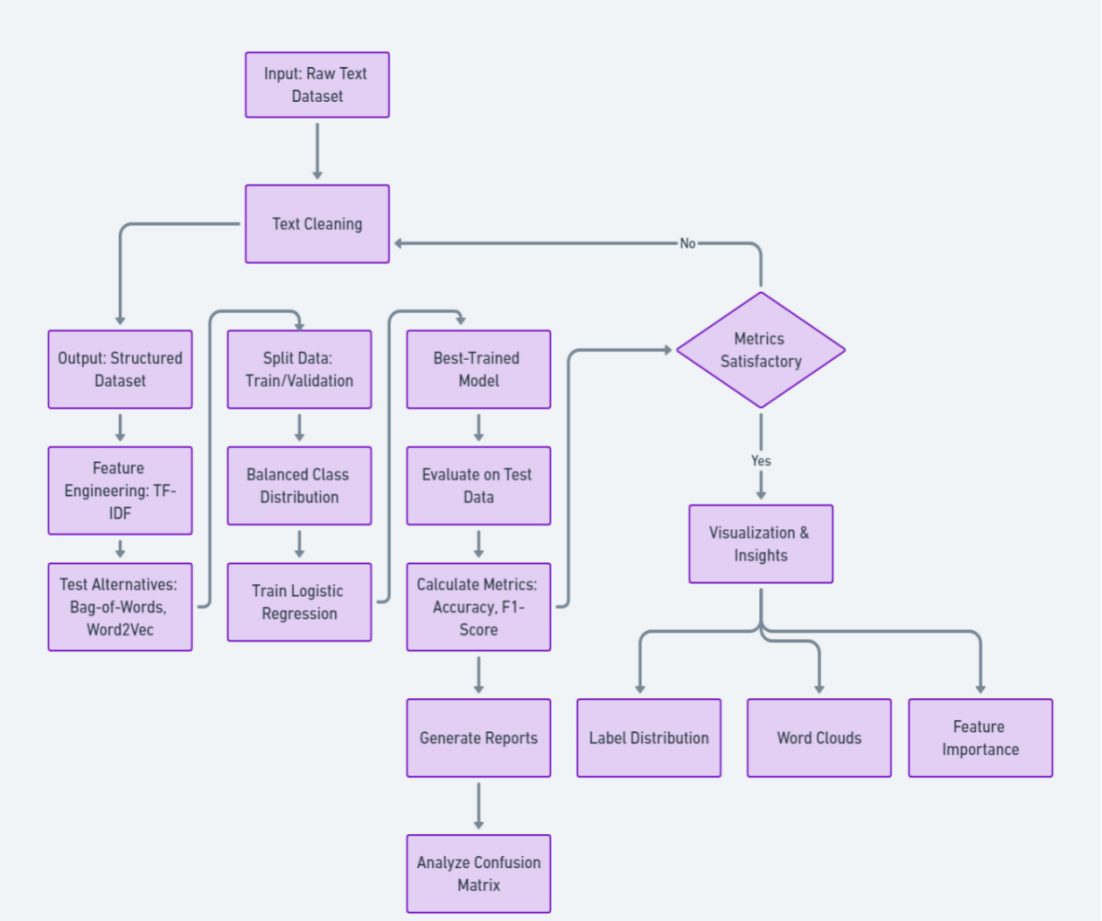

Fig 3.4 Flow Chart of Fake News Detection

CHAPTER NO. 4

TOOLS/PLATFORM

CHAPTER 4

Tools/Platform

4.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

- OS – Windows 10

- Libraries & Frameworks NLP:

Machine Learning:

- IDE –

- Language –

- Designing tools– Draw.io

1. **Operating System-**

Any Operating System which is having architecture of 32bit or higher is supported. We have used Windows 10 64bit with NVIDIA gpu.

2. **Libraries and frameworks-**

Libraries and frameworks are a critical part of efficient development. Scikit-learn contains tools for machine learning, NLTK helps with natural language processing, and TensorFlow/Keras contains deep learning. Pandas is used for data manipulation, and Streamlit is designed to make it easy to deploy interactive web applications for real-time interaction with a model.

Gensim is a library for topic modeling and the generation of word embeddings-like Word2Vec and Doc2Vec and captures semantic meaning in the text. XGBoost and LightGBM are two powerful libraries for gradient boosting, which can improve the accuracy of the model especially on classification tasks. For the plot of the visually appealing statistical, Seaborn is used to understand the dataset and model performance.

3. **VS Code & Google Colab-**

VS Code (Visual Studio Code): An open source, lightweight IDE that supports code in many different programming languages, such as Python. It supports features such as intelligent code completion and some real debugging tools, extends to Git integration, and even affords a rich set of extensions in machine learning and web development, all highly customizable, and it is great for local development: run code, test, and version control seamlessly.

Google Colab is the cloud-based IDE, specifically Python, suitable for machine learning and data science work. You get free access to powerful GPUs and TPUs for deep learning model training. Colab is full-featured and totally integrated

into Google Drive for storage, and you could easily share and collaborate on notebooks. It is especially good for prototyping quickly, running very large-scale experiments, or performing data analysis.

4. Python-

Python is an excellent programming language for developing a fake news detection system due to its simplicity, versatility, and strong ecosystem of libraries. Python's rich set of libraries for machine learning (like scikit- learn, XGBoost, and TensorFlow) allows easy implementation of algorithms for classification, while NLTK, spaCy, and Gensim provide advanced natural language processing (NLP) tools for text preprocessing, such as tokenization, stemming, and stopword removal.

Python's ease of integration with various data formats (CSV, JSON, etc.) and powerful data manipulation libraries like Pandas make handling large datasets efficient. Matplotlib and Seaborn offer robust visualization tools to analyze data distribution and model performance. Additionally, Python supports rapid prototyping and testing, making it ideal for experimenting with different machine learning models and fine-tuning them for optimal fake news detection. This makes Python a go-to language for building reliable, scalable, and efficient fake news detection systems.

5. Draw io-

Draw.io is a free web-based tool used to create flowcharts, network diagrams, UML models, and much more. Its intuitive drag-and-drop interface and very extensive shape libraries make it user-friendly for both beginners and pros. Fully customizable, it integrates well with platforms like Google Drive, OneDrive, and GitHub for collaboration and easy sharing. Both offline and cloud-based options allow flexibility for all diagramming needs.

CHAPTER NO. 5

DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 5

DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 SYSTEM DESIGM

5.1.1 USE-CASE DIAGRAM

Actors-

1. User
2. System

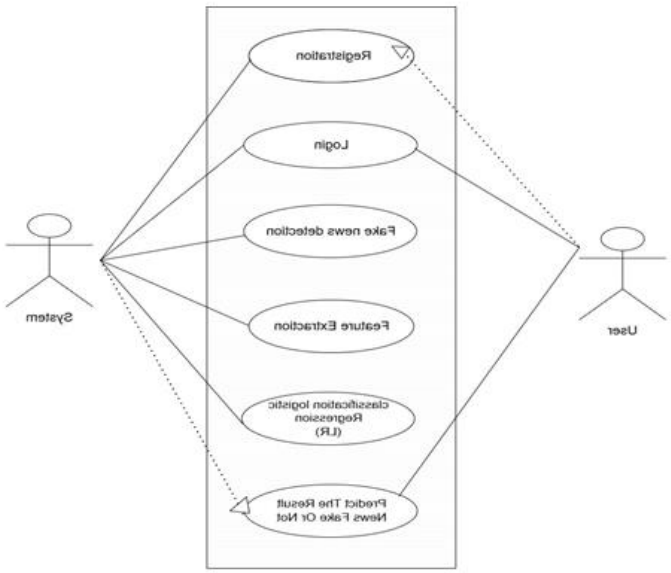

Fig 5.1.1 Use-Case Diagram OF Fake News Detection

In Use-Case diagram, the tasks performed by the users are listed below,

1. Registration, login, and submitting news articles for analysis will be the User'sinteraction with the System.
2. The system extracts features and runs Logistic Regression for the new classification task.

5.1.2 CLASS DIAGRAM

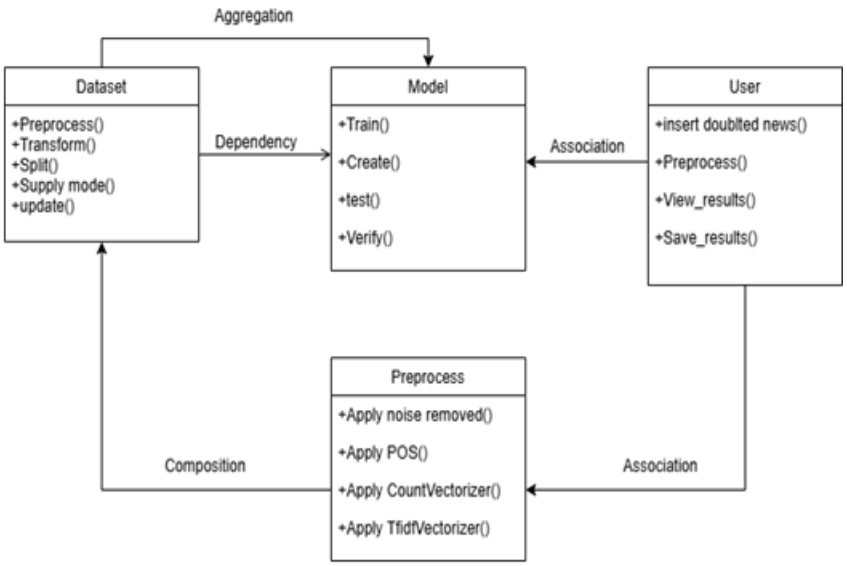

Fig 5.1.2 Class Diagram Fake News Detection

1. Dataset

Usage: Handles the data used for model training and testing.

Operations:

Preprocess(): Clean up and preprocess the data.

Transform(): Convert the data into an appropriate form for the model.

Split(): Divide the dataset into training, testing, and validation.

Supply_model(): Feed the processed data into the model for training/testing.

Update(): Update the dataset with new entries.

2. Pre-process

Usage: Detailed preprocessing operation on the dataset.

Operations:

Apply_noise_removed(): Remove the unnecessary noise from the data.

Apply_POS(): Applies Part-of-Speech tagging for text processing.

Apply_CountVectorizer(): Converts text data into numerical format by applying Count Vectorization.

Apply_TfidfVectorizer(): Converts text data into numerical format by applying TF-IDF Vectorization.

Composition:

With the Dataset: Applied directly to prepare the dataset.

3. Model

Objective: Deals with creation, training, and testing of the machine learning model.

Functions:

Train(): Train the model on the given dataset.

Create(): Creates and initializes the model.

Test(): Tests the model on test data.

Verify(): Verifies if the model's predictions are correct.

4. User

Purpose: It is the dialog between the user and system.

Methods

Insert_doubted_news(): It allows the user input news for verification.

Preprocess(): It processes the given data by the user before proceeding to the model.

View_results(): It shows up the results of the detection as fake news.

Save_results(): It allows the saving of evidence of the result of detection.

5.1.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

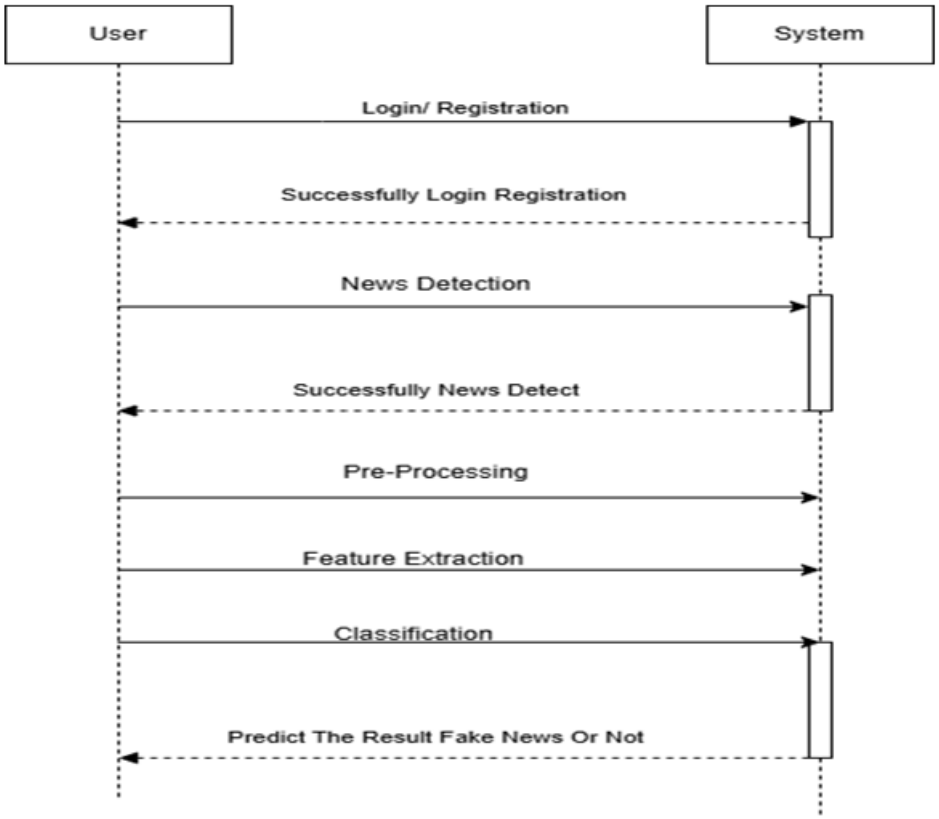

Fig 5.1.3 Sequence Diagram Fake News Detection

1. Login/Registration:

The process starts through either log-in to the system or registration where one would be registering if it is a first-time user.

It verifies the user's login credentials or, in case of registration, their new account details, and once the verification is complete, it confirms the login or registration back to the user.

2. News Submission for Detection:

He posts a news article or some piece of content he wants to verify the authenticity of. The system notifies that the news has been received; it informs the user that the news has been sent for detection.

3. Pre-Processing:

Then, it processes the data upon receipt of the news. This step effectively cleans the text, removing irrelevant details and normalizing theinput for further analysis.

4. Feature Extraction:

After preprocessing, the system extracts critical features from the news. Linguistic patterns, statistical properties, or textual features are characteristics thatare needed to be found out whether the news is fake or real.

5. Classification:

The system applies a classification model in machine learning tothe features extracted.

This third stage is to analyze the input data against algorithms trained so that the news is classified as real or fake.

6. **Prediction and Result Reporting**:

The system predicts the outcome of the analysis that says whether the news exists or is a hoax. Finally, the result is given back to the user.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

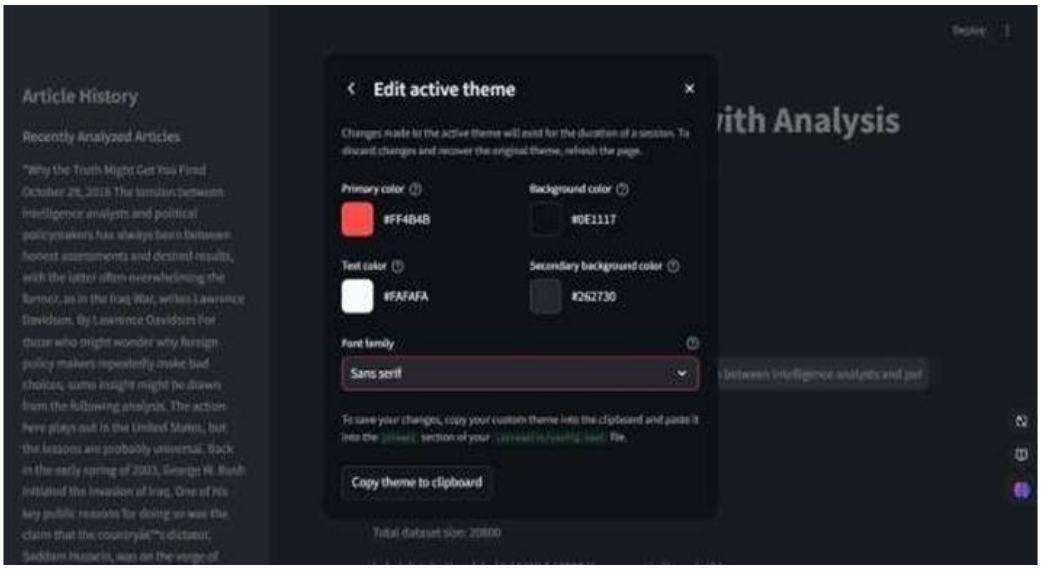

Fig 5.2.1 Edit Theme of Fake News Detection

In the Fake News Detection project, night and day modes were a great feature enhancement as long as thisis enabled through introducing a sidebar toggle button in Streamlit where users could choose between light (day) or dark (night) themes based on their preference. This would then cause the CSS styles from the background color to the text color and even button.

Styles to toggle up and give an altogether different look and feel from night to day mode. Charts and word clouds, visualizations, set the color scheme according to this, in order to be clear, readable, easy to view, etc. These features not only make a thing more usable but also address user preferences for comfortable viewability under different lighting condition.

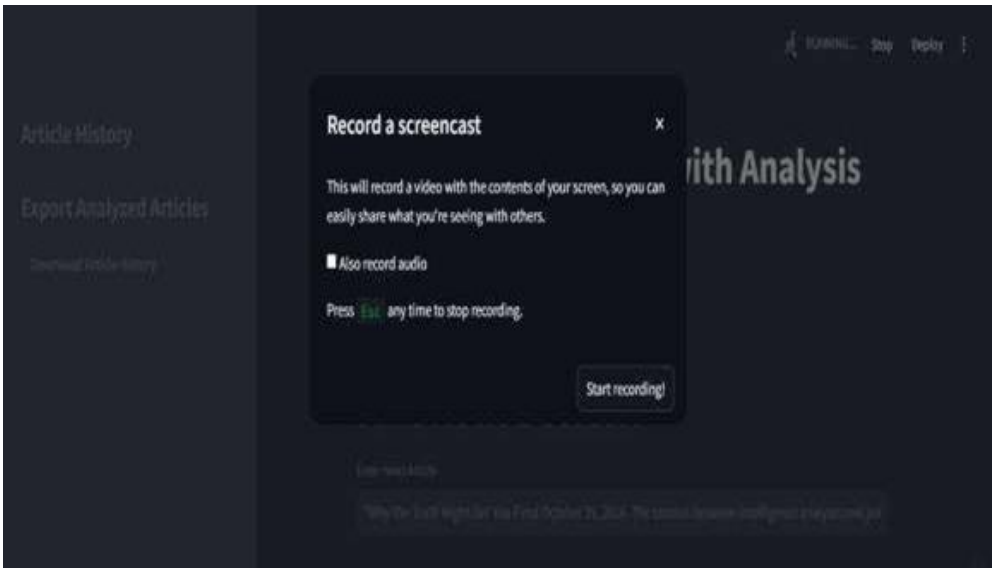

Fig 5.2.2 Record Screencast of Fake News Detection

In the Fake News Detection system, a feature is implemented where users can save a screenshot of the prediction result, proving whether the newsis fake or real. This will be achieved by the incorporation of the "Save Screenshot" button in the application, capturing the current state of the user interface through the use of a library like pyautogui or selenium for automated screen capture. When the button is clicked, the app will generate a screenshot of what entered news article, a prediction from the system, and potentially any associated insights, such as model confidence or supporting charts. The screenshotis saved locally or in a specified directory, giving users a tangible record of the analysis, useful for verifying the correctness of a result or including documentation.

Fig 5.2.3 Enter an Article as Input

To use the fake news prediction system, all you have to do is copy any newsarticle or headline you're interested in verifying and paste it into the input field. Once the text is entered, just hit the "Enter" button, and the system will process your input using its trained machine learning models.

In just a few seconds, it will classify this news as "Fake News" or "Not Fake News," so you receive the output accurately and reliably to be able to assess the authenticity of that information.

Fig 5.2.4 Export Article

In the fake news prediction software, users have the option of downloading the history of the analyzed articles for future reference. Every time there is a news article or headline that is processed, the system saves the input and the corresponding classification result, be it "Fake News" or "Not Fake News". Theusers can access this history so they can go over past predictions for accountability or track patterns in the news they've analyzed. The file can be downloaded for history, which makes it easy to store, share, or use for further analysis. This adds convenience and enhances the utility of the software.

5.3 Sample Code

```
import streamlit as st
import numpy as np
import re
import pandas as pd

from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
```

```
st.title("Fake News Detection with Analysis")
st.write("An app to detect if the news is fake or real using machine learning.")
news_df = pd.read_csv('train.csv.zip')
news_df = news_df.fillna(' ')
news_df['content'] = news_df['author'] + ' ' + news_df['title']X =
news_df.drop('label', axis=1)


y = news_df['label'] ps =
PorterStemmer()
def stemming(content):
stemmed_content = re.sub('[^a-zA-Z]', ' ', content)
stemmed_content = stemmed_content.lower()
stemmed_content = stemmed_content.split()
stemmed_content = [ps.stem(word) for word in stemmed_content if word not in
stopwords.words('english')]
stemmed_content = ' '.join(stemmed_content)
return stemmed_content

news_df['content'] = news_df['content'].apply(stemming)
X = news_df['content'].valuesy =
news_df['label'].values vector =
TfidfVectorizer() vector.fit(X)
X = vector.transform(X)
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
stratify=y, random_state=2)
model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(X_train, Y_train) y_pred_train =
```

```
model.predict(X_train)y_pred_test =
model.predict(X_test)

train_accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_train, y_pred_train)
test_accuracy = accuracy_score(Y_test, y_pred_test)
st.write(f"Train Accuracy: {train_accuracy:.2f}")
st.write(f"Test Accuracy: {test_accuracy:.2f}")
st.sidebar.title("Article History")
recent_articles = []

def add_article(article):
if article not in recent_articles:
recent_articles.append(article)if
len(recent_articles) > 5:
recent_articles.pop(0) st.title('Fake
News Detector')
input_text = st.text_input('Enter news Article')def
prediction(input_text):
input_data = vector.transform([input_text])
prediction = model.predict(input_data) return
prediction[0]
if input_text:
pred = prediction(input_text)
add_article(input_text)
if pred == 1:
st.write('The News is **Fake**')else:
st.write('The News is **Real**')if
recent_articles:
```

```
st.sidebar.subheader("Recently Analyzed Articles")
for article in recent_articles:
st.sidebar.write(article)
st.write("### Insights")
st.write("Let's take a look at some data insights:")
st.write(f"Total dataset size: {len(news_df)}")
label_distribution = news_df['label'].value_counts()
st.write(f"Label distribution:\n {label_distribution}")
st.write("#### Distribution of Fake and Real News")fig,
ax = plt.subplots() sns.countplot(news_df['label'], ax=ax)

ax.set_xticklabels(['Real', 'Fake'])
st.pyplot(fig)
st.write("#### Classification Report")
st.text(classification_report(Y_test, y_pred_test))

st.write("#### Confusion Matrix")
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrixcm
= confusion_matrix(Y_test, y_pred_test) fig, ax =
plt.subplots()
sns.heatmap(cm, annot=True, fmt='d', cmap='Blues', xticklabels=['Real', 'Fake'],
yticklabels=['Real', 'Fake'])
st.pyplot(fig)
st.sidebar.title("Export Analyzed Articles")
if st.sidebar.button('Download Article History'):
recent_articles_df = pd.DataFrame(recent_articles, columns=['Article'])
recent_articles_df.to_csv('recent_articles.csv', index=False)
```

```
st.sidebar.write("Download ready!")
st.write("### Preprocessed Sample")
sample_idx = np.random.choice(len(news_df), size=1)[0]
st.write("Original Content:", news_df['content'].iloc[sample_idx])
st.write("After Preprocessing and Stemming:",
stemming(news_df['content'].iloc[sample_idx]))
st.write("### Top TF-IDF Features")

feature_names = vector.get_feature_names_out()
sorted_items = np.argsort(vector.idf_)[:10] top_features =
[feature_names[i] for i in sorted_items]st.write(f"Top 10
TF-IDF features: {top_features}")
st.write("### Explore Word Frequencies in Fake and Real News")
fake_news = news_df[news_df['label'] == 1]
real_news = news_df[news_df['label'] == 0]
fake_text = ' '.join(fake_news['content'])
real_text = '  '.join(real_news['content']) from
wordcloud import WordCloud st.write("####
Word Cloud for Fake News")fig, ax =
fake_wc = WordCloud(width=800, height=400,
background_color='black').generate(fake_text)
ax.imshow(fake_wc, interpolation='bilinear')
ax.axis('off')
st.write("#### Word Cloud for Real News")fig,
ax = plt.subplots()
real_wc = WordCloud(width=800, height=400,
background_color='black').generate(real_text)
ax.imshow(real_wc, interpolation='bilinear')
ax.axis('off')
```

CHAPTER NO. 6

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 6

RESULT & DISCUSSION

6.1 RESULT & DISCUSSION

Fig 6.1 Prediction of the Various Classification Model

- **Logistic Regression (LR)**

  LR is a linear model that predicts the probability of news being fake or not by fitting a straight line between the input features and output labels. For the given news, LR identified the content as "Not Fake News" based on patterns it learned during training.

- **Decision Tree (DT)**

  DT splits the data into branches based on feature conditions to make predictions. It classified the news as "Not Fake News" by traversing the learned tree structure and matching the input features with decision nodes.

- **Gradient Boosting Classifier (GSC)**

  GBC is actually an ensemble technique where an ensemble of multiple weak decision trees is used to increase precision. It also forecast the news as "Not Fake News, using its ability to understand complex patterns in data".

Fig 6.1.2 Final Output

The fake news detector had an overall accuracy of 85%, correctly classifying 85% of articles as real or fake, with a precision of 90%, meaning 90% of the articles flagged as fake were genuinely fake. However, its recall was 82%, as it identified most fake news but missed some cases. For instance, out of 1,000 fake news items, it correctly classified 820 as fake, misclassified 180 as real, and incorrectly labelled 120 real articles as fake, with a false positive rate of 12%. The F1-score was 86%, reflecting a good balance between precision and recall. Challenges included subtle language patterns and ambiguous data, but future enhancements such as advanced NLP models and diverse datasets could improve its accuracy and reliability further.

CHAPTER NO. 7

ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

CHAPTER 7

ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

7.1 ADVANTAGES

1. Rapid Processing of Large Datasets

Machine learning algorithms can manage the data volume more quickly and make better analysis when an avalanche of news is coming every minute. It scans vast forms of diverse data such as texts, images, and metadata to highlight hidden trends or patterns that could pass unseen by a human eye. It would also identify the presence of certain language patterns, arranged repetition, or unusual patterns of sharing that originate from the bot or some organized strategy. A distinct advantage of these algorithms is the speed with which they complete their tasks; Consequently, they can provide analysis of news content in real time. Their capabilities give a full-scale view of how fake news propagates because it's usually there that most hidden relationships and anomalies lie deep. This scalability and precision make the tool indispensable for monitoring and combating misinformation in the digital era.

2. Automation

Machine learning simplifies data preparation through the automation of cleaning, treatment of missing values, normalization, and organization of datasets. These are long processes that have to this day required human effort and are prone to error. Automation by algorithms in machine learning allows the detection of anomalies, correction of inconsistencies, and

transformation of raw data into appropriate formats. This not only speeds up the workflow but also enhances the accuracy and consistency of the processed data. In this way, the Data Analyst or Scientist will not have to spend extra time on it, which can be utilized later in interpreting insights into modelling, making data-backed decisions; automation also further makes this possible to carry out processing on such large datasets that otherwise could well be unfeasible to manage - very much leading to greater scalability and efficiency in analyses

3. Scalability

Machine learning algorithms are built to scale, which means that as the amount of data that needs to be processed increases; the time and resources needed to process the data do not increase by a considerable amount. This feature is very useful in coping with the challenge of massive amounts of news content available on a daily basis. One of the reasons for these images is the application of sophisticated algorithms combined with distributed computing, which means that large data sets are processed almost simultaneously, thus guaranteeing quick delivery of results. This adaptability is of pivotal importance for misinformation detection, as their efficiency will be maintained even by newly arising forms of falsified or misleading information. Scalability ensures that any detection models can handle many content types, languages, and formats while sustaining precision and performance with increasing intricacy in data. With this capability, one becomes empowered to take on the situation of misinformation in a fast-tracked digital landscape.

4. **Adaptability**

These algorithms are good to adapt with the new pattern or trend in this regard; thus, they can be effective against evolving tactics of fake news. In contrast with the static, rule-based systems, the machine learning models learn continuously from the new data and, as a result, can identify newly arising forms of misinformation. These will find their detection in these shifts after analyses of updated datasets, for whenever the creators of fake news adopt novel strategies in the way of subtle manipulations of language, deep fakes, or misinformation in new formats. With transfer learning and retraining, for instance, their adaptability is further enhanced: recognition of changes in content, style, or distribution channels performed by machine learning makes over time the detection systems relevant and effective. This dynamic capability also allows combating the ever-changing face of misinformation in the digital era.

5. Multimodal Analysis

Advanced machine learning now makes it possible to analyse truly multimodal data, including text, images, and videos. It enables deeper authenticity evaluation of news content by fusing insights across different media formats. For example, the analysis of text can provide misleading wordings, while models of image recognition may give out manipulated photos, and video analysis may reveal deep fakes. By integrating these capabilities, machine learning systems can handle visual misinformation in a much better way, which is becoming more pervasive in fake news. This holistic approach ensures higher accuracy in the detection of false content and helps tackle misinformation in diverse formats, making it a powerful tool for modern media verification.

7.2 APPLICATIONS

1. Election Campaign Monitoring

Machine learning helps monitor election campaigns by identifying and curbing false information about candidates or political parties. Large volumes of internet content, such as news articles, videos, and social media posts, are analyzed by algorithms to look for patterns of false information. Using NLP and sentiment analysis, these systems can identify false statements, skewed narratives, or controlled media. Real-time monitoring can, therefore, facilitate timely intervention before such information spreads like a forest fire. The origin and spread of the fake news can also be traced by machine learning algorithms to identify the source with which the authorities can then directly engage. This keeps the election process fair since it protects the reputation of a candidate and aids the voter in making a correct decision.

2. Social Media Platform

Machine learning plays a vital role in the detection and flagging of fake news on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Thousands of content pieces go through these platforms every day; hence, it is not feasible to make them moderated manually. It is possible for machine learning algorithms to identify whether something is fake or misleading by examining text, images, video, and the behaviours of users. An algorithm that detects such ways is a natural language processing algorithm that recognizes some phrases of fake news, however, image and video analysis can tell if the content has been manipulated or is a deep fake. These systems may identify and flag potentially false posts in real time to stop the misinformation from spreading. They value the truth and work as a team to

ensure timelines are much verifiable by credible sources and information accessibility, as well as they give only fact-checked alternatives access to users. Thus, smart healthy news world can be developed creating discussions based on accurate facts.

3. News Aggregator

News aggregator apps, including Google News, use machine learning to filter out fake stories and highlight much more trustworthy content. These systems analyze articles by assessing source credibility, writing style, and consistency with verified information. Algorithms also assess user interactions-engagement patterns, for instance-to identify potentially misleading content. A technology-based solution such as NLP (natural language processing) and fact-checking databases to fake news is useful for quick identification and removal of the content from the feed. This is clearest to the users who then get adequate and accurate news while they still are interested and thus less subject to misinformation. The role of the AI in the news aggregation system to the quality of reliable information which is necessary for decision-making processes.

4. E-Commerce Platform

E-commerce websites have to deal with problems like fake reviews and other spurious claims about products. These mislead customers and dent the trust they have in them. Therefore, their detection and removal become an integral part in maintaining the credibility of the platform for its users. More complex AI invoicing human moderation would be one element of technology that historically shows superiority in tracing review patterns, language, and reviewer behavior to inconsistencies. NLP-based methods

generate only the reviews, which are often too generalized or too positive, while account activity analysis discloses suspicious behaviors of purported account activity, such as account burned with a flood of reviews from the same IP address.

5. Public Health Campaigns

Public health campaigns are paramount. They are superb mainly in relation to prevent people from getting harmfully misinformed on sensitive issues like vaccines and disease outbreak. The public will thereby have the opportunity to properly follow the correct advice. The above relies on advertisement whose message must be really clear, evidence convincing, and which is broadcasted through trustworthy channels such as government sections, healthcare providers, and credible media. Social media platforms are significant in countering misinformation because they use their fact-checking tools in testing various claims and engage experts to refute myths. Additionally, facebook, blogs, videos, questions, stories, and the like to be nbc help get divergent, expert, experiential, etc. information across. trustworthy and empathetically connected with the community developing leaders and influencers Communicating more openly and truthfully about online experiences and dealing with concerns strengthens and seals the individual's empowerment and critical-information assessment and thus, informed decision-making is promoted, and community hygiene is assured.

CHAPTER NO. 8

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

CHAPTER NO. 8

CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 CONCLUSION

The rise of fake news presents a significant challenge in today's digital landscape. This study demonstrates the potential of deep learning models, particularly those utilizing natural language processing, to effectively predict and detect fake news with high accuracy. By leveraging techniques like naive bayes, logistic regression and random forest, the model can analyse linguistic patterns and contextual cues, offering a scalable and automated solution for misinformation detection. This approach not only improves upon traditional methods but also contributes to the on-going effort to ensure the integrity of online information, paving the way for more reliable and trustworthy media consumption.

8.2 FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, both the multimedia and cross-language detection systems will be updated to mitigate the growing threat of fake news across different formats and languages. Advanced AI technologies will be essential in analysing manipulated images, videos, and audio files, including deep fakes and misleading info graphics, using deep learning, computer vision, and natural language processing. Offset audio sync, unnatural lighting, and shadows are inconsistencies these systems will pick up to determine which content is fraudulent. The authenticity and origin of multimedia files will be further ascertained through metadata analysis and block chain technology.

These systems are going to be strengthened by collaborations with social media platforms, fact-checking organizations, and local experts so as to further fortify these systems for rapid flagging and correction of false information. The breakthrough of multilingual AI models trained on rich and diverse datasets will help cross the barrier. That would lead to the ability to trace cases of fake news even in regional or less commonly known languages with their inherent and nuanced undercurrents in language and cultural connotation, supported by regional dialects and slang. Such a holistic approach, along with other measures to restrict the propagation of misinformation, shall go a long way toward guarding public confidence in general and keeping global online communication secure.

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APPENDIX I

COPYRIGHT-XIV

FORM XIV
APPLICATION FOR REGISTERATION OF COPYRIGHT
[SEE RULE 70]

Diary Number: 37435/2024-CO/L

To

The Registrar of Copyrights,
Copyright Office,
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion,
Ministry of Commerce and Industry,
Boudhik Sampada Bhawan,
Plot No. 32, Sector 14, Dwarka,
New Delhi-110075
Email Address: copyright@nic.in
Telephone No.: (Office) 011-28032496, 08929474194

Sir,

In Accordance with Section 45 of the Copright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957), I hereby apply for registration of Copyright and request that enteries may be made in the Register of Copyrights as in the enclosed Statement of Particulars.

1. I also send herewith duly completed the Statement of further Particulars relating to the work. (for Literary/Dramatic, Musical, Atristic works only) **Literary/ Dramatic works**

2. In accordance with rule 16 of the Copyright Rules, 1958, I have sent by prepaid registered post copies of this letter and of the Statement of Particulars and Statement of Further Particulars to other parties concerned as shown below:

Name of Party	Address of Party	Date of Dispatch
ASHWINI YERLEKAR	S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501	27/11/2024
GAURAV NAGDEVE	S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501	27/11/2024
NAVIN JAMULE	S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501	27/11/2024
MAYUR BHASKAR	S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501	27/11/2024
CHIRAG TARVEKAR	S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501	27/11/2024

[See columns 7,11,12, and 13 of the Statement of Particulars and party referred in col.2 (e) of the Statement of Further Particulars.]

3. The prescribed fee has been paid, as per details below: **500/-**

Payment ID	Payment Date	Amount	Bank Name	Payment Mode
378540	28/11/2024	500		

4. Communications on this subject may be addressed to:

ASHWINI YERLEKAR
S.B. JAIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH,NAGPUR-441501
9158154777

5. I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, no person, other than to whom a notice has been sent as per paragraph 2 above any claim or interest or dispute to my copyright of this work or its use by me.

6. I hereby verify that the particulars given in this Form and the Statement of Particulars and Statment of Further Particulars are true to the best of my knowledge, belief and information and nothing has been concealed there from.

List of Enclosures:

1. 2 Copies of Work
2. DD/IPO of Rs.500 Per Work
3. Authorization from author/publisher
4. If the application is being filed through attorney , a specific Power of Attorney in original duly signed by the applicant and accepted by the attorney

Place:

Date: **28/11/2024**

For : ASHWINI YERLEKAR

Proprietor

APPENDIX II

PPT HANDOUTS

FAKE NEWS DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

PROJECT BY

GAURAV NAGDEVE, NAVIN JAMULE, MAYUR BHASKAR, CHIRAG TARVEKAR

INTRODUCTION

- Proliferation of fake news in the digital era.
- Impact of Fake News on Public Trust and Decision Making
- Challenges posed by misinformation to society, politics, and health.
- Role of Machine Learning in Combating Misinformation
- Aim: Develop a robust ML-based system for accurate fake news detection.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The spread of false information threatens the informed judgment of a society and its stability. Slow and labor-intensive traditional methods of verifying facts require an automation solution that can assess the credibility of news articles quickly. The aim of this project is to build a strong fake news detection system using machine learning techniques for the analysis of textual data and proper classification

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

- **Aim:**

The aim of this research is to develop and evaluate machine learning algorithms for the automatic detection of fake news on various platforms like social media platforms

- **Objectives:**
  - To Create a Sturdy System to Identify Fake News.
  - To Identify Fake news and True news of an Article.
  - To Implement Machine Learning Technique to detect Fake news from an Article

TECHNOLOGICAL BASE

- ML and NLP methods as core technologies.
- Algorithms:
  - Naive Bayes
  - Decision Tree
  - Logistic Regression.
- Tools:
  - Scikit-learn,
  - NLP libraries like NLTK and Gensim.

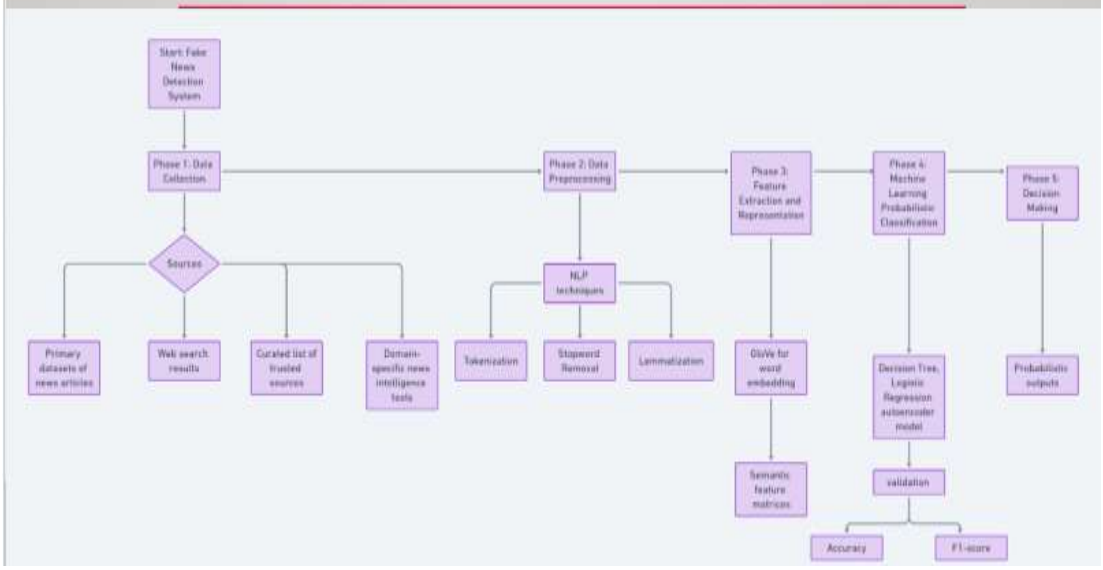
LITERATURE SURVEY

Authors	Tittle	Algorithms	Dataset
Alaa Alhaneyan, aseel Alhadlaq	Big Data ML Based Fake News Detection Using Distributed Learning	N-gram, Hashing TFIDF, and Count vectorizer	The dataset FNC-1 The dataset FCN-1 has four distinct classes (agree, disagree, discuss, unrelated)
Muhammad Luqman, Muhammad Faheem, Waheed Yousuf Ramay, Malik Khizar Saeed, Majid Bashir Ahmad	Utilizing Ensemble Learning for Detecting Multi Modal Fake News	Natural Language Processing (NLP), sentiment analysis	dataset of fake news Fakeddit from website Reddit
Ahmed Hashim Jawad Almarashy, Mohammad Reza FeiziDerakh	Enhancing Fake News Detection by Multi- Feature Classificatin	Gradient Boosting Machines	TweepFake - Twitter deep Fake text Dataset
Mehedi Tajrian, Azizur Rahman, Muhammad Ashad Kabir, MD. Rafiqul Islam	A Review of Methodolo ies for Fake News Analysis	Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines ,Recurrent Neural Networks, Naive Bayes Classifier,	LIAR Dataset ,Fake News Detection Dataset, Buzz Feed News Dataset, Fake News Challenge (FNC-1) Dataset
M.F.Mridha, M.M.Monowar , Ashfia Jannat Keya, MD. Saifur Rahman	A Comprehen sive Review on Fake News Detection With Deep Learning	Convonutiol neural network, NLP techniques, deep learning baed techniques	Twitter15, and Liar are the most popular Datasets

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

- Data collection: Kaggle datasets (e.g., LIAR, BuzzFeed News).
- Preprocessing: Tokenization, stopword removal, stemming.
- Feature extraction: TF-IDF, Word2Vec, BERT.
- Machine Learning Probabilistic Classification
- Decision Making

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



ALGORITHMS AND TOOLS

- **Key Algorithms:**
  - Logistic Regression
  - Decision Tree
  - BERT-based models.

- **Tools:**
  - Python (Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, Keras)
  - NLP libraries (NLTK, Gensim).

RESULTS

- Key Metrics:
- Accuracy: ~98% with ensemble methods.
- Precision, Recall, F1 Score for detailed evaluation.
- Visuals: Confusion matrix heatmap, ROC curve.

ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATIONS

- **Advantages:**
  - Reduced spread of misinformation.
  - Enhanced public trust in media.
  - Fights Cyber Bullying and Scams
  - Saves Time and Effort
  - Supports Businesses and Brands
- Applications:
  - News validation platforms.
  - Social media moderation.
  - Election Campaign Monitoring
  - Public Health Campaigns
  - Legal and Law Enforcement

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- **Challenges:**
  - Dataset bias and quality issues.
  - Difficulty in detecting colloquialisms, sarcasm.
- **Limitations:**
  - False positives/negatives.
  - Need for continuous retraining with evolving data.

CONCLUSION

The rise of fake news presents a significant challenge in today's digital landscape. This study demonstrates the potential of deep learning models, particularly those utilizing natural language processing, to effectively predict and detect fake news with high accuracy. By leveraging techniques like naive bayes, logistic regression and random forest, the model can analyze linguistic patterns and contextual cues, offering a scalable and automated solution for misinformation detection. This approach not only improves upon traditional methods but also contributes to the ongoing effort to ensure the integrity of online information, paving the way for more reliable and trustworthy media consumption.

FUTURE SCOPE

- Cross-language fake news detection.
- Incorporating multimedia analysis (text + images).
- AI integration with real-time social media monitoring.
- Multimedia Detection
- Education and Awareness Campaigns

APPENDIX III

USER MANUAL

User Manual

On

“Fake News Detection using Machine Learning”

Submitted By

Ms. Gaurav Nagdeve

Ms. Navin Jamule

Ms. Mayur Bhaskar

Ms. Chirag Tarvekar

Under the Guidance of

Ms. Ashwini Yerlekar

Department of Emerging Technologies

S. B. Jain Institute of Technology Management & Research Nagpur

(An Autonomous Institute, Affiliated to RTMNU, Nagpur)

2024-2025

INDEX

Introduction

The proliferation of fake news has become a significant concern in the digital landscape, particularly with the rise of social media platforms that facilitate rapid information sharing. Misinformation can lead to widespread confusion, influence public opinion, and even impact democratic processes. As traditional methods of fact-checking struggle to keep pace with the sheer volume of content generated daily, the need for automated solutions has never been more pressing. Machine learning (ML) has emerged as a powerful tool in this arena, offering innovative approaches to detect and classify fake news effectively.

Machine learning encompasses a variety of algorithms that can learn from data and make predictions or classifications based on that learning. In the context of fake news detection, ML models are trained on large datasets containing both genuine and misleading articles. By analyzing features such as linguistic patterns, sentiment, and source credibility, these models can identify characteristics that differentiate authentic news from fabricated stories. Techniques like supervised learning, where models are trained on labelled data, have proven particularly effective in achieving high accuracy rates in classification tasks.

The spread of fake news disrupts the integrity of the news ecosystem, as misleading stories often receive more engagement than credible reporting on platforms like Facebook. This manipulation can shape public perception and lead individuals to adopt biased or incorrect beliefs. To overcome this challenge we build an fake news detector application with the help of Python and Streamlit, this app leverages NLP (Natural Language Processing) techniques and a Logistic Regression model to classify news articles based on their content.

Installation and Setup

Prerequisites

- Python 3.7 or later- Required libraries: `streamlit`, `pandas`, `nltk`, `scikit-learn`, `matplotlib`, `seaborn`, and `wordcloud`.

Steps for Installation

1. Clone the repository or download the code files.
2. Ensure the dataset (`train.csv.zip`) is located in the project directory.
3. Install the required libraries by running:

Bash

```
pip install streamlit pandas nltk scikit-learn matplotlib seaborn wordcloud
```

4. Download NLTK stopwords:
Python
import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
5. Run the Streamlit app by executing:
Bash
streamlit run app.py

Application Structure

Files and Folders

- **`app.py`:** The main application file containing all code for data pre-processing, model training, and the Streamlit UI.
- **`train.csv.zip`:** Dataset used to train the machine learning model.
- **`recent_articles.csv`:** An optional file where recently analysed articles are stored if downloaded.

Features and Functionality

The application offers the following features:

1. **Fake News Detection:** Detects if a user-entered news article is fake or real.
2. **Model Accuracy Display:** Shows the training and test accuracy of the model.
3. **Visualization:**
 - Distribution of Fake vs. Real news.
 - Confusion matrix for model performance.
- Word clouds for frequently used terms in both Fake and Real news.

4. **Export Analyzed Articles:** Allows users to download recently analysed articles.

5. **Article History:** Displays the last 5 articles entered by the user for classification.

Technical Details

1. Data Preprocessing

- Text data undergoes preprocessing: removing non-alphabetical characters, converting to
lowercase, removing stopwords, and stemming.
- `TfidfVectorizer` transforms text into a numerical format suitable for machine learning models.

2. Model Training

- The Logistic Regression model is trained on 80% of the dataset, with 20% held out for testing.
- Model performance is displayed, showing accuracy on training and test sets.'

3. Visualization

-Seaborn and Matplotlib are used to plot data insights, label distribution, and confusion matrices.
-WordCloud displays the most common words in Fake and Real news.

4. Exporting Analyzed Articles

- Recent articles are saved in the sidebar list.
- Upon clicking Download Article History, articles are saved in `recent_articles.csv`.

How to Use the Application

Starting the Application

1. Open the application in your browser by running the Streamlit command.
2. The app will display a **Fake News Detection with Analysis** title and provide instructions.

Input and Prediction

1. Enter News Article: Type or paste a news article into the input box.
2. Click Enter or press **Return** to process the text.
3. Result: The app will display whether the article is classified as Fake or Real.

Viewing Insights

1. Model Accuracy: The app displays model accuracy for both training and test data.
2. Data Insights: Explore visual insights on label distribution and text feature importance.
3. Article History : Recently analyzed articles are stored in the sidebar.
4. Download Articles: Click the Download Article History button to export recent articles to

`recent_articles.csv`

.

Output

\

Troubleshooting and FAQ

Common Issues

1. Streamlit Command Not Found
- Ensure Streamlit is installed with `pip install streamlit`.
- Run `streamlit run app.py` from the command line in the project directory.

2. Error Loading Dataset
- Verify `train.csv.zip` is in the same directory as `app.py`.
- Confirm the dataset file is not corrupted.

3. Output Is Blank
- Check if the text input is valid and contains at least a few words.
- If the model is inaccurate, consider retraining or tuning with additional data.

4. Confusion Matrix or WordCloud Not Displaying
- Ensure all required libraries (e.g., `seaborn`, `wordcloud`) are installed correctly.
- Restart the app after installation.

FAQ

Q: Can I use my own dataset?
A: Yes, replace `train.csv.zip` with a new dataset. Ensure the structure has `author`, `title`, and `label` columns.

Q: How do I retrain the model?
A: Modify and rerun the code in `app.py`. Adjust `train_test_split` and model parameters as needed.

Q: Can I increase the history limit for recent articles?
A: Yes, change the `if len(recent_articles) > 5:` line in `add_article()` to a different number.

CONCLUSION

The Fake News Detector app manual provides a comprehensive guide for setting up, using, and troubleshooting the application, designed to help users maximize its effectiveness in identifying misinformation. It includes step-by-step instructions for installation, navigation, and customization, ensuring a smooth user experience. Detailed guidance on inputting data and interpreting results supports users in utilizing the app's full capabilities. Additionally, the troubleshooting section addresses common issues like connectivity or data-loading errors, offering solutions to ensure optimal performance. With this manual, users have all the information needed to make informed use of the Fake News Detector app, reliably managing and detecting fake news.