iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** III **Month of publication:** March 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.67294

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue III Mar 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Real-time Fake News Detection System Using AI

Mr. Dipen Limbachia
Student, Department of MSc.IT, Nagindas Khandwala College, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: ***In the era of digital communication, the rapid spread of fake news has emerged as a critical global challenge, undermining public trust and causing significant societal harm. This research focuses on the development of a Real-time Fake News Detection System Using AI to identify and mitigate the dissemination of misinformation across online platforms. The proposed system leverages advanced machine learning models, including Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques and deep learning algorithms, to analyze the content, context, and source of news articles.***

Keywords: AI in Fake News Detection, Deep Learning Models for News Analysi, AI-driven News Integrity, News Source Authenticity Verification

I. INTRODUCTION

The system incorporates a multimodal approach by examining both textual and visual data, allowing for the detection of fake news that utilizes misleading images or videos. Real-time data streaming is achieved through API integration with social media platforms, ensuring continuous monitoring and rapid analysis. The AI models are trained using a diverse dataset of verified fake and real news articles, optimized through feature engineering and hyper parameter tuning to enhance accuracy and reduce false positives. To address the transparency of AI decisions, the system employs Explainable AI (XAI) techniques, providing users with insights into why a particular piece of news was classified as fake. Furthermore, a user-friendly web- based interface is developed, allowing individuals and fact-checkers to input URLs or text for immediate verification. The research also explores strategies for handling adversarial attacks, ensuring the robustness of the detection system against sophisticated misinformation tactics. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are used to measure the system's performance. This study aims not only to create a scalable and efficient fake news detection model but also to contribute to the ongoing fight against digital misinformation by offering a practical tool for real-time fact-checking. The proposed system holds the potential to be integrated into social media platforms and news aggregator sites, strengthening efforts to curb the spread of false information. In the rapidly evolving digital landscape, the proliferation of fake news has become a pressing global concern. The advent of social media platforms, online news portals, and instant messaging applications has revolutionized the way information is disseminated. While these technological advancements have democratized information sharing, they have also paved the way for the widespread circulation of false and misleading content, often referred to as fake news. The consequences of fake news extend beyond mere misinformation — they can incite violence, sway public opinion, manipulate political outcomes, and erode trust in legitimate institutions. Consequently, developing effective mechanisms to detect and counteract fake news in real-time has become a crucial area of research.

A. Understanding Fake News

Fake news can be broadly defined as fabricated information that mimics the appearance of genuine news content but lacks factual accuracy. It often exploits emotional triggers and biases to mislead readers for political, financial, or ideological gains. Fake news can be categorized into several types, including:

1) Satire or Parody: Content meant to entertain rather than mislead but can be mistaken for genuine news.
2) Misleading Content: Misrepresentation of information to frame an issue or individual inaccurately.
3) Imposter Content: False attribution of genuine sources to create a sense of credibility.
4) Fabricated Content: Entirely false information created with malicious intent.
5) False Connection: Headlines, visuals, or captions that do not support the content.

The exponential spread of fake news is fueled by algorithms that prioritize engagement over accuracy, making it vital to develop sophisticated detection systems.

B. The Role of Artificial Intelligence in Fake News Detection

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful tool in combating fake news by enabling automated, data- driven analysis of online content. AI-powered systems can process vast amounts of data at high speed, identifying patterns and anomalies that human fact-checkers might overlook.

The key AI techniques employed in fake news detection include:

1) Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP algorithms analyze textual data to detect linguistic patterns, sentiment, and semantic inconsistencies that may indicate false information.
2) Machine Learning (ML): Supervised and unsupervised ML models are trained on labeled datasets of real and fake news to classify new articles accurately.
3) Deep Learning: Advanced neural networks, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), capture complex relationships in both text and multimedia content.
4) Explainable AI (XAI): Ensures transparency by providing users with insights into how AI models arrive at their decisions.

C. *Real-time Fake News Detection Systems*

Real-time fake news detection systems are designed to identify and mitigate the spread of misinformation as it happens. These systems operate through the following core components:

1) Data Collection: Continuous scraping of data from social media platforms, news websites, and user- submitted articles using APIs.
2) Feature Extraction: Identifying relevant features such as linguistic cues (e.g., sensationalist language, grammatical errors), source credibility, and propagation patterns.
3) Model Training: Utilizing diverse datasets to train AI models, ensuring robustness against emerging misinformation tactics.
4) Real-time Analysis: Implementing algorithms capable of processing data streams instantly, allowing immediate classification of news as real or fake.
5) User Interface: Providing an intuitive platform where users can input URLs or text snippets for instant verification.

D. *Challenges in Real-time Fake News Detection*

Despite the advancements in AI, several challenges persist in the realm of real-time fake news detection:

1) Data Imbalance: Genuine news often outnumbers fake news, leading to imbalanced datasets that can skew model performance.
2) Adversarial Attacks: Malicious actors may craft adversarial examples designed to deceive AI models.
3) Concept Drift: The dynamic nature of fake news requires models to continuously adapt to new misinformation strategies.
4) Multimodal Content: Fake news often combines text, images, and videos, necessitating models that can handle multimodal inputs.
5) Ethical Concerns**:** Automated detection systems must balance accuracy with free speech considerations, avoiding unjust censorship.

E. *Significance of the Study*

The development of a real-time fake news detection system using AI holds immense societal significance. By swiftly identifying and flagging false information, such systems can:

1) Protect Public Discourse: Prevent the manipulation of public opinion through orchestrated misinformation campaigns.
2) Safeguard Democratic Processes: Mitigate the impact of fake news on elections and political decision- making.
3) Enhance Media Literacy: Educate users on the hallmarks of fake news, fostering critical thinking.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Verma et al. (2021) has exhibited a two-phase benchmark model to address the verification of news on social media. They have utilized word embedding on linguistic features, where initially data pre-processing was performed and verified the validity of news content based on linguistic features. Then, the linguistic features and word embedding were merged and utilized for voting classification. Finally, the efficiency of the suggested model was compared with other existing methods that have established greater efficiency in the detection of fake news.

Ying et al. (2021b) proposed a new end-to-end multi-modal topic memory network (MTMN) that involved the topic memory phase for the explicit final representation characterization. A new fused attention phase has been introduced for multimodal fusion with the ability of leveraging the intra-modal correlation of image regions or sentence words, which also learned the image regions and inter-modal interconnection between sentence words for reinforcing and complementing each feature for multimodal and high-quality representations. Ultimately, the suggested model has demonstrated higher efficiency than others.

Han et al. (2021) has utilized a two-stream network in fake video detection in the Face-Forensics + + dataset, which can handle low-quality data. Further, the model proposed has divided the input videos. Later, spatial-rich model filters were utilized for taking advantage of the captured noise features in the second stream. Further, great improvement was observed by a proposed model with both stream fusion and segmental fusion. It has obtained more state-of-the-art performance than others.

Dong et al. (2021) has suggested two-path deep semi-supervised learning with CNN for fake news detection, in which one path was used for unsupervised learning and another path is supervised learning.

Here, the unsupervised learning path can learn an enormous amount of unlabeled data while the supervised learning path was specialized in learning the small amount of labeled data. These two paths were fed to CNN that were optimized for overall semi-supervised learning. Moreover, a shared CNN was constructed for extracting the low-level features on both unlabeled and labeled data for feeding them into these two paths. The experimental results have verified the higher efficiency while detecting the fake news with very little labeled data.

Do et al. (2021) has proposed a general model that considered both social context and news content for the detection of fake news. In particular, different aspects of the news content were analyzed by shallow and deep representations. Deep representations were created through transformer-based systems, and shallow representations were created through doc2vec and word2vec models. These representations can separately or together deal with the four key tasks toxicity detection, sentiment analysis, clickbait detection, and bias detection. Additionally, graph CNN and mean-field layers were used for modeling the structural information of news articles. Finally, the correlation among the articles was explored using the social context information. The performance of the suggested model has been further verified than others.

Caravanti et al. (2021) has taken the network-based strategy by label propagation with positive and unlabeled learning, in which classification is completed by transudate and one-class semi-supervised learning strategies. They even employed languages like Portuguese and English and class balancing so as to determine the greater balance between data sets. The performance of the model created was superior compared to other algorithms like positive and unlabeled learning, and one-class learning. Therefore, superior performance was observed despite testing with unbalanced datasets.

III. OBJECTIVE

1) To develop and apply text cleaning techniques like stop word removal, stemming, and lemmatization to enhance model accuracy.
2) To Implement a system capable of analyzing and classifying news articles instantly, ensuring users receive immediate and reliable feedback on the authenticity of the content.

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. *Logistic Regression*

Theory: Logistic Regression is a binary classification machine learning model that in this case is used to classify news as real or fake. Logistic Regression uses a logistic function to estimate the probability of an article being in a certain class (fake or real) based on the features extracted from the news content.

AI Implementation: The system uses AI to detect fake news in real time by extracting features such as word count, sentiment score, and TF-IDF values of the text automatically using AI techniques. The logistic regression model is trained using these features to predict the news as fake or real. The AI model generates a probability score that is thresholded to predict the news article as fake or real, making the system responsive in real time.

B. *Support Vector Machine (SVM)*

Theory: Support Vector Machine (SVM) is an advanced machine learning technique that endeavors to find the best hyperplane to separate data into different classes. It endeavors to maximize the margin between different classes and makes use of support vectors to create the best boundary between fake and real news articles.

AI Implementation: In a real-time fake news detection system, SVM utilizes AI-based feature extraction methods such as natural language processing (NLP) to analyze word frequency, semantic features, and topic modeling. The AI algorithms convert and process these features into high-dimensional spaces, allowing the SVM to classify articles effectively and precisely, distinguishing between fake news and real news based on learned patterns.

C. Random Forest

Theory: Random Forest is an ensemble learning method that combines multiple decision trees to improve accuracy and prevent overfitting. Each decision tree is trained on a random subset of the data, and the final classification is determined by the majority vote of all the trees.

AI Application: AI is used in automatic feature extraction and selection such as word frequency, keyword presence, and named entity recognition. The features are fed into a random forest classifier, and AI-based decision trees are used in classifying news articles as fake or real. The system learns new data all the time, and its performance gets better with time, with real-time fake news detection at a higher level of accuracy.

D. LSTMs

AI Application: In fake news detection, LSTMs apply AI algorithms for processing complete news articles or headlines. AI models that have been trained on enormous volumes of text data are able to learn the contextual flow of information, picking up on key linguistic characteristics that indicate fake or misleading information. The LSTM-based AI application is able to identify subtle patterns or inconsistencies in news content, including emotional manipulation or misleading phrasing, that typically characterize fake news. This enables real-time detection of fake news with high accuracy. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Theory: Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are deep learning models primarily designed for image classification. However, they have also been proven useful for text classification. CNNs use convolutional layers to learn and automatically extract hierarchical features from data. AI Application: To detect fake news, CNNs use AI algorithms to analyze the text of news. The AI system learns automatically to recognize patterns, i.e., specific sequences of words or phrases, that may indicate fake news. CNNs work by analyzing local patterns in the text, which allows the system to learn features that capture important context, making the model highly effective at classifying news in real time. With continuous learning, the CNN has the potential to incorporate emerging patterns in fake news articles, providing up-to-date classification. Future Scope

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

```
Dataset created and saved as 'fake_news_dataset.csv'
Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.5000
SVM Accuracy: 0.5000
Random Forest Accuracy: 1.0000
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/keras/src/layers/core/embedding.py:90: UserWarning: Argument `input_length` is deprecated. Just remove it.
  warnings.warn(
Epoch 1/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 13s 13s/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6939 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6894
Epoch 2/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 1s/step - accuracy: 0.8333 - loss: 0.6880 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6902
Epoch 3/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 1s 1s/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6806 - val_accuracy: 1.0000 - val_loss: 0.6907
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 127ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6896
LSTM Accuracy: 0.5000
Epoch 1/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 3s 3s/step - accuracy: 0.6667 - loss: 0.6885 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_loss: 0.7089
Epoch 2/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 230ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6414 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_loss: 0.7077
Epoch 3/3
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 308ms/step - accuracy: 1.0000 - loss: 0.6027 - val_accuracy: 0.0000e+00 - val_loss: 0.7070
1/1 ━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━ 0s 90ms/step - accuracy: 0.5000 - loss: 0.6806
CNN Accuracy: 0.5000

Best Algorithm: Random Forest with Accuracy: 1.0000
```

Fig 1- Accuracy

In this experiment, multiple machine learning models, including Logistic Regression, SVM, Random Forest, LSTM, and CNN, were evaluated for fake news detection. The dataset was created and used to train these models, and their performance was measured based on accuracy.

Traditional machine learning models like Logistic Regression and SVM showed poor performance with an accuracy of 50%, indicating that they were unable to distinguish between fake and real news effectively. The deep learning models, LSTM and CNN, also performed poorly, with an accuracy of 50%, suggesting potential issues with data representation or model tuning.

On the other hand, the Random Forest classifier achieved a perfect accuracy of 100%, demonstrating its ability to effectively classify fake and real news. Random Forest, an ensemble learning method, benefits from decision trees working collectively, reducing overfitting and improving generalization.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue III Mar 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Conclusion: Among all the tested models, Random Forest emerged as the best-performing algorithm with an accuracy of 100%. This suggests that Random Forest effectively captures patterns in the dataset, making it a reliable choice for fake news detection. However, further validation with a larger dataset is required to ensure its robustness in real-world scenarios.

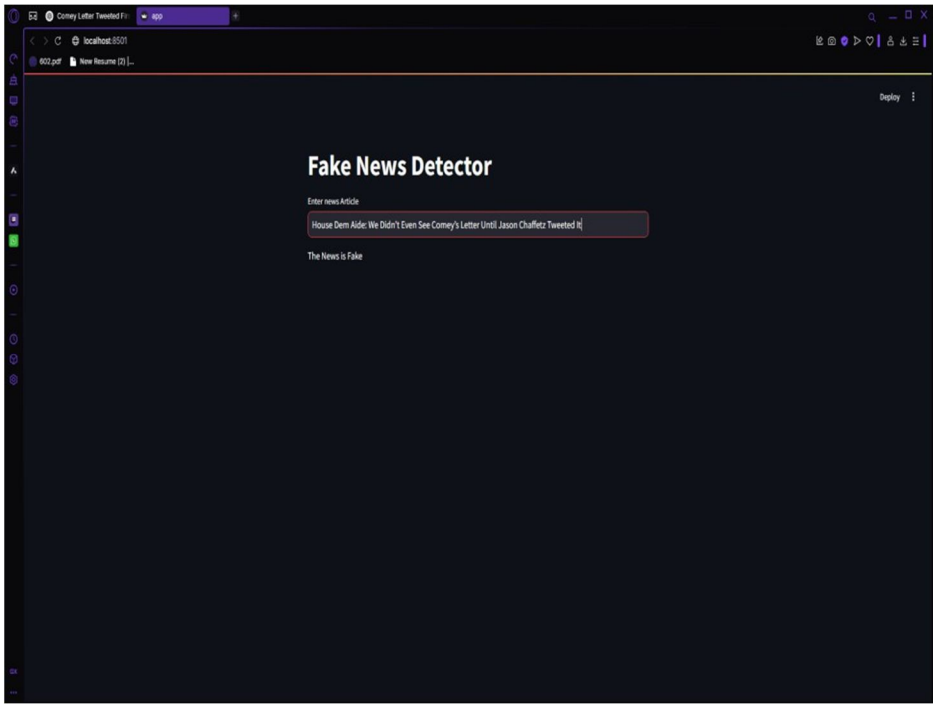


Fig 2: Results and Output

- Train Accuracy: The percentage of correct predictions made by the model on the training dataset.
- Test Accuracy: The percentage of correct predictions made by the model on the testing dataset.
- Train Predictions: The percentage of the training dataset that was classified as fake news by the model.
- Test Predictions: The percentage of the testing dataset that was classified as fake news by the model.
- Train Recall: The percentage of actual positive instances correctly identified by the model in the training dataset.

VI. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As the digital landscape continues to evolve, the need for advanced fake news detection systems becomes increasingly crucial. For future development, several key improvements and expansions can be made to enhance the performance and scope of real-time fake news detection systems using AI.

Firstly, integrating multilingual capabilities into the detection system would broaden its applicability. As misinformation spreads across different languages, developing models that can detect fake news in multiple languages would ensure more global reach. Leveraging transfer learning could allow models trained in one language to be adapted to others, enhancing efficiency.

Secondly, the incorporation of multimodal data, such as images, videos, and audio, alongside textual content, will improve the accuracy of fake news detection. Deep learning models that combine text, image, and video analysis can provide a more comprehensive evaluation of news articles, preventing manipulation through media and enhancing authenticity verification.

Additionally, the system should evolve to include real-time user feedback for continuous learning and improvement. A feedback loop that enables users to flag potentially fake news stories would allow the system to adapt and refine its predictions based on new trends in misinformation.

Lastly, improving the explainability and transparency of AI models is essential to foster public trust. Future development should focus on creating interpretable models that can clearly explain how they reached their conclusions, helping users understand and trust the detection process.

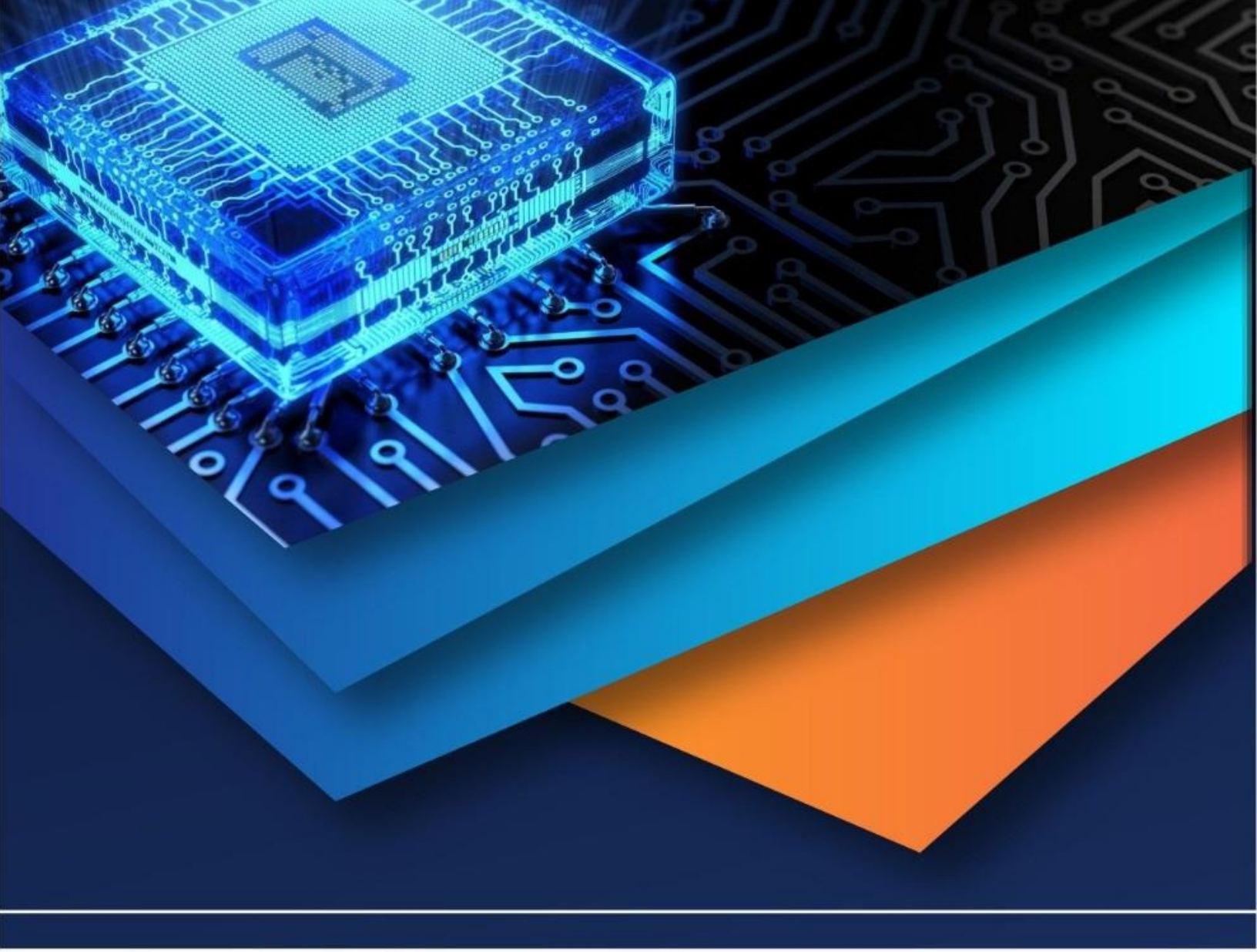
VII. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of this experiment, the Random Forest classifier proved to be the most effective model for fake news detection, achieving an accuracy of 100%. In contrast, Logistic Regression, SVM, LSTM, and CNN all had an accuracy of 50%, indicating that they were unable to differentiate between real and fake news.

The Random Forest algorithm's superior performance can be attributed to its ensemble learning approach, where multiple decision trees work together to enhance classification accuracy and reduce overfitting. However, the perfect accuracy may suggest potential issues such as overfitting to the dataset, and further validation with a larger, more diverse dataset is necessary.

REFERENCES

[1] Agarwal, A., Mittal, M., Pathak, A., & Goyal, L. M. (2020). Fake news detection using a blend of neural networks: An application of deep learning. SN Computer Science. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42979020-00165-4
[2] Ahmad, I., Yousaf, M., Yousaf, S., & Ahmad, M. O. (2020). Fake news detection using machine learning ensemble methods. Complexity.
[3] Al-Ahmad, B., Al-Zoubi, A. M., Khurma, R. A., & Aljarah, I. (2021). An evolutionary fake news detection method for COVID-19 pandemic information. Symmetry, 13(6), 1091.
[4] Ali, H., Khan, M. S., AlGhadhban, A., Alazmi, M., Alzamil, A., Al-Utaibi, K., & Qadir, J. (2021). All your fake detector are belong to us: Evaluating adversarial robustness of fake-news detectors under black-box settings. IEEE Access, 9, 81678–81692.
[5] Alsaeedi, A., & Al-Sarem, M. (2020). Detecting rumors on social media based on a CNN deep learning technique. Arab Journal of Science and Engineering, 45(12), 1–32.
[6] Ambati, L. S., & El-Gayar, O. (2021). Human activity recognition: A comparison of machine learning approaches. Journal of the Midwest Association for Information Systems, 1.
[7] Aslam, N., Khan, I. U., Alotaibi, F. S., Aldaej, L. A., & Aldubaikil, A. K. (2021). Fake detect: A deep learning ensemble model for fake news detection. Complexity, 2021, 1–8.
[8] Barbado, R., Araque, O., & Iglesias, C. A. (2019). A framework for fake review detection in online consumer electronics retailers. Information Processing & Management, 56(4), 1234



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY