iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.79904

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue IV Apr 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

AI Fake News Detection System

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Abstract: ***The rapid growth of digital media and online news platforms has significantly increased the spread of misinformation and fake news. This paper presents a machine learning-based approach for detecting fake news articles using natural language processing techniques. The proposed system utilizes a labeled dataset of news articles to train a classification model capable of distinguishing between real and fake news.***
The textual data is preprocessed using techniques such as text cleaning, tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming to improve data quality. Feature extraction is performed using the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) method, which converts textual content into numerical vectors. A Logistic Regression algorithm is then applied as the classification model to predict the authenticity of news articles.
A user-friendly web interface is developed using Streamlit, allowing users to input news content and receive real-time predictions. The system demonstrates effective performance in identifying misleading information and provides a simple yet practical solution for fake news detection. This approach highlights the potential of machine learning in addressing the challenges of misinformation in the digital era.
Keywords: Fake News Detection, Machine Learning, Natural Language Processing, TF-IDF, Logistic Regression, Text Classification, Streamlit

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital communication and the widespread use of social media platforms have transformed the way information is created and consumed. News is now easily accessible through online sources such as websites, blogs, and social networking platforms. While this has improved the speed and reach of information dissemination, it has also led to a significant increase in the spread of misinformation and fake news. Fake news refers to false or misleading information presented as legitimate news, often created to influence public opinion, generate attention, or spread propaganda.

The impact of fake news has become a major concern in modern society. Misleading information can affect political decisions, social stability, and public trust in media organizations. Due to the rapid sharing capabilities of social media platforms, fake news can spread to a large number of users within a short period of time. In many cases, users share information without verifying its authenticity, which further accelerates the spread of misinformation.

Traditional methods for detecting fake news involve manual verification by journalists and fact-checking organizations. However, with the enormous volume of data generated on the internet every day, manual verification becomes inefficient and time-consuming. Therefore, there is a need for automated systems that can analyze news content and determine its authenticity using computational techniques.

Machine Learning (ML) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) have emerged as powerful tools for analyzing textual data and detecting patterns in large datasets. These techniques can be used to classify news articles based on their content and identify whether they are real or fake. By training models on labeled datasets, machine learning algorithms can learn patterns associated with fake news and apply these patterns to classify new inputs.

In this paper, a machine learning-based Fake News Detection System is proposed to classify news articles as real or fake. The system uses Natural Language Processing techniques for preprocessing textual data, including text cleaning, stopword removal, and stemming. The processed text is then converted into numerical form using the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) feature extraction method. A Logistic Regression classifier is used to train the model and perform classification.

A user-friendly web interface is developed using Streamlit to allow users to interact with the system easily. The user can input a news article or headline, and the system processes the input and provides a prediction indicating whether the news is real or fake. This approach provides a simple and practical solution for identifying misleading information in digital platforms.

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The main contribution of this paper is the development of an efficient and easy-to-use fake news detection system that integrates machine learning techniques with a web-based interface. The proposed system demonstrates how computational methods can be used to address the challenges of misinformation and improve the reliability of online news sources.

The increasing dependence on digital media has further amplified the challenges associated with identifying credible information sources. With the rise of user-generated content, individuals without any journalistic background can publish information online, which may or may not be verified. This creates an environment where misinformation can easily blend with legitimate news, making it difficult for users to distinguish between real and fake content.

Moreover, fake news often spreads faster than real news due to its sensational nature and emotional appeal. Social media algorithms tend to promote content that generates higher engagement, which indirectly contributes to the rapid dissemination of misleading information. As a result, there is a growing need for intelligent systems that can automatically analyze and filter such content before it reaches a wider audience.

The proposed system focuses on addressing this issue by leveraging machine learning techniques to analyze textual patterns in news articles. By identifying linguistic and statistical features associated with fake news, the system provides an automated approach to assist users in verifying the authenticity of information. This approach not only reduces manual effort but also increases the speed and efficiency of fake news detection.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the problem of fake news detection has gained significant attention due to the rapid growth of online information platforms. Several researchers have proposed various machine learning and natural language processing techniques to address this issue.

Shu et al. (2017) presented a comprehensive study on fake news detection using data mining and social media analysis. Their work highlighted the importance of combining content-based and social context-based features to improve detection accuracy. Similarly, Rubin et al. (2016) explored different types of fake news and proposed linguistic-based methods to identify deceptive content. Their approach focused on analyzing writing style and semantic patterns in news articles.

Ruchansky et al. (2017) introduced a hybrid model that combines recurrent neural networks with user behavior analysis to detect fake news. Their model utilized both textual features and user engagement data to enhance prediction performance. In another study, Ahmed et al. (2018) applied machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Naïve Bayes for fake news classification. Their results demonstrated that traditional machine learning models can achieve good performance when combined with effective feature extraction techniques.

Recent approaches have also focused on deep learning methods for fake news detection. Wang (2017) developed a dataset called LIAR dataset, which has been widely used for training and evaluating fake news detection models. Deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks have shown promising results in capturing complex patterns in textual data. However, these models often require large computational resources and extensive training data.

In contrast, simpler machine learning models such as Logistic Regression combined with feature extraction techniques like Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) provide an efficient and lightweight solution for fake news detection. These methods are easier to implement and require less computational power while still achieving satisfactory accuracy.

Based on the existing literature, it is observed that both traditional and advanced machine learning techniques can be effectively used for fake news detection. However, there is a need for systems that are not only accurate but also easy to use and deploy. The proposed system in this paper focuses on building a practical and user-friendly fake news detection model using TF-IDF and Logistic Regression, along with a web-based interface for real-time prediction.

Several recent studies have also explored the use of hybrid approaches that combine both content-based and context-based features for fake news detection. These approaches consider not only the textual content of the news but also additional factors such as user interactions, propagation patterns, and source credibility. By integrating multiple sources of information, these models aim to improve the overall reliability and robustness of fake news detection systems.

In addition, the emergence of transformer-based models such as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) has significantly advanced the field of natural language processing. These models are capable of understanding contextual relationships between words more effectively compared to traditional machine learning techniques. As a result, they have been successfully applied in various text classification tasks, including fake news detection. However, such models require high computational resources and large datasets, which may not be feasible in all practical scenarios.

Furthermore, comparative studies indicate that while deep learning models offer higher accuracy, traditional machine learning models still remain relevant due to their simplicity, faster training time, and lower computational requirements. Techniques such as TF-IDF combined with Logistic Regression provide a good balance between performance and efficiency, making them suitable for real-time applications with limited resources.

Based on the analysis of existing research, it can be concluded that the choice of model depends on the application requirements, available data, and computational constraints. The proposed system adopts a lightweight and efficient approach that ensures reasonable accuracy while maintaining ease of implementation and deployment.

The proposed Fake News Detection System is based on a machine learning approach that processes textual data and classifies news articles as real or fake. The methodology consists of several stages including data collection, preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and prediction.

III. METHODOLOGY

Initially, the dataset is collected from publicly available sources containing labeled news articles. Each record in the dataset consists of attributes such as title, author, and label indicating whether the news is real or fake. The dataset is preprocessed to handle missing values and improve data quality.

In the preprocessing stage, the textual data is cleaned by removing special characters, converting text into lowercase, and eliminating stopwords that do not contribute to the meaning of the text. Stemming is applied to reduce words to their root forms, which helps in reducing the dimensionality of the data and improving model performance.

After preprocessing, the cleaned text is converted into numerical form using the Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) technique. TF-IDF assigns weights to words based on their importance in a document relative to the entire dataset. This transformation allows the machine learning model to process textual data effectively.

The dataset is then divided into training and testing sets using a train-test split approach. The training data is used to train the model, while the testing data is used to evaluate its performance. A Logistic Regression algorithm is used as the classification model due to its efficiency and effectiveness in binary classification problems.

During the training phase, the model learns patterns from the feature vectors generated by TF-IDF. Once trained, the model is capable of predicting whether a given news article is real or fake. The prediction is based on the probability scores generated by the Logistic Regression model.

Finally, a web-based interface is developed using Streamlit to allow users to interact with the system. Users can input news content into the interface, and the system processes the input through the same preprocessing and feature extraction pipeline before generating the final prediction.

The overall workflow of the system ensures a structured approach for detecting fake news using machine learning techniques while maintaining simplicity and efficiency.

Furthermore, to ensure consistency in predictions, the same preprocessing and vectorization pipeline used during training is applied to all incoming user inputs. This guarantees that the input data is transformed into the same feature space as the training data, thereby maintaining the integrity of the model's predictions.

The Logistic Regression model used in this system is based on a probabilistic approach, where it calculates the probability of a news article belonging to a particular class (real or fake). A threshold value is applied to determine the final classification output. This approach makes the model interpretable and suitable for binary classification tasks.

Additionally, the performance of the model is evaluated using standard evaluation metrics such as accuracy. The accuracy score provides insight into how well the model is able to generalize on unseen data. Although accuracy is used as the primary metric in this system, other evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, and F1-score can further enhance performance analysis.

The system is designed in a modular manner, where each component such as data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and prediction operates independently. This modular design makes the system scalable and allows future improvements, such as integrating deep learning models or real-time data sources, without affecting the existing architecture.

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Fig. 1: Workflow of Fake News Detection System

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The performance of the proposed Fake News Detection System was evaluated using standard machine learning evaluation techniques. The dataset was divided into training and testing sets using a train-test split approach, where the majority of the data was used for training and the remaining portion was used for testing the model's performance.

The Logistic Regression model was trained on the TF-IDF feature vectors generated from the preprocessed textual data. After training, the model was tested on unseen data to evaluate its ability to classify news articles as real or fake. The evaluation was primarily based on accuracy, which measures the proportion of correctly classified instances among the total number of predictions.

The experimental results indicate that the model achieves a satisfactory level of accuracy in distinguishing between real and fake news articles. The use of TF-IDF feature extraction plays a significant role in improving the performance of the model by assigning appropriate importance to relevant words in the text. Words that frequently appear in a document but are rare across the dataset contribute more to the classification process, thereby enhancing the model's effectiveness.

In addition to accuracy, the model's behavior was observed using different input samples. It was found that the model performs well when the input text contains sufficient contextual information. Longer and more descriptive news articles tend to produce more reliable predictions compared to short or incomplete inputs. This is because the model relies on textual patterns and word distributions to make predictions.

However, certain limitations were also observed during testing. The model sometimes produces incorrect predictions for news articles that contain ambiguous or neutral language. In cases where the text does not clearly reflect strong patterns associated with either real or fake news, the model may misclassify the input. This highlights the dependency of the model on the quality and diversity of the training dataset.

Another important observation is that the model does not perform real-time fact verification. It does not access external databases or live news sources to validate the authenticity of the information. Instead, it makes predictions based solely on patterns learned from the training data. As a result, the model may not always accurately classify newly emerging news articles that differ significantly from the training dataset.

The system was also tested through the Streamlit-based web interface developed as part of the project. The interface allows users to input news content and receive instant predictions. The integration of the machine learning model with a web interface enhances the usability of the system and makes it suitable for demonstration purposes.

Furthermore, the model's performance can be improved by incorporating advanced techniques such as deep learning models, larger datasets, and real-time data integration. Techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks and transformer-based models can capture more complex linguistic patterns and improve classification accuracy.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the proposed system provides a simple and effective approach for detecting fake news using machine learning techniques. While the system has certain limitations, it serves as a strong foundation for further research and development in the field of fake news detection.

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V. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed Fake News Detection System demonstrates the effective application of machine learning and natural language processing techniques for identifying misleading news content. By utilizing text preprocessing, TF-IDF vectorization, and Logistic Regression, the system is able to classify news articles as real or fake based on learned textual patterns.

The experimental results indicate that the model performs satisfactorily on the given dataset and is capable of providing reliable predictions for well-structured input data. The integration of a Streamlit-based web interface further enhances the usability of the system by allowing users to interact with the model in a simple and efficient manner.

However, the system has certain limitations. It relies entirely on historical training data and does not perform real-time fact verification using external sources. As a result, the model may produce incorrect predictions for newly emerging or contextually complex news articles. The performance of the system is also dependent on the quality and diversity of the dataset used for training.

Future improvements can include the use of larger and more diverse datasets, integration of real-time news APIs, and implementation of advanced deep learning models such as LSTM and transformer-based architectures. These enhancements can significantly improve the accuracy and robustness of the system.

In conclusion, the proposed system provides a practical and efficient approach for fake news detection and serves as a strong foundation for further research and development in this domain.

In addition, the proposed system highlights the importance of integrating machine learning techniques into real-world applications for tackling the growing problem of misinformation. As the volume of online content continues to increase, automated systems such as the one presented in this paper can play a crucial role in assisting users to make informed decisions.

The current implementation focuses primarily on textual analysis; however, fake news detection can be further enhanced by incorporating additional features such as image verification, source credibility analysis, and user behavior patterns. Combining these features with machine learning models can significantly improve the overall effectiveness of the system.

Moreover, the scalability of the system can be improved by deploying it on cloud platforms and integrating it with real-time data streams. This would enable continuous learning and adaptation to new types of fake news, making the system more robust and reliable over time.

Overall, the proposed approach demonstrates that even simple and efficient machine learning techniques can provide meaningful results in fake news detection when combined with proper preprocessing and feature extraction methods. This work can serve as a foundation for future advancements in automated misinformation detection systems.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to the faculty members of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Takshashila Institute of Engineering &Technology,Darapur for their continuous support and guidance throughout the development of this project.

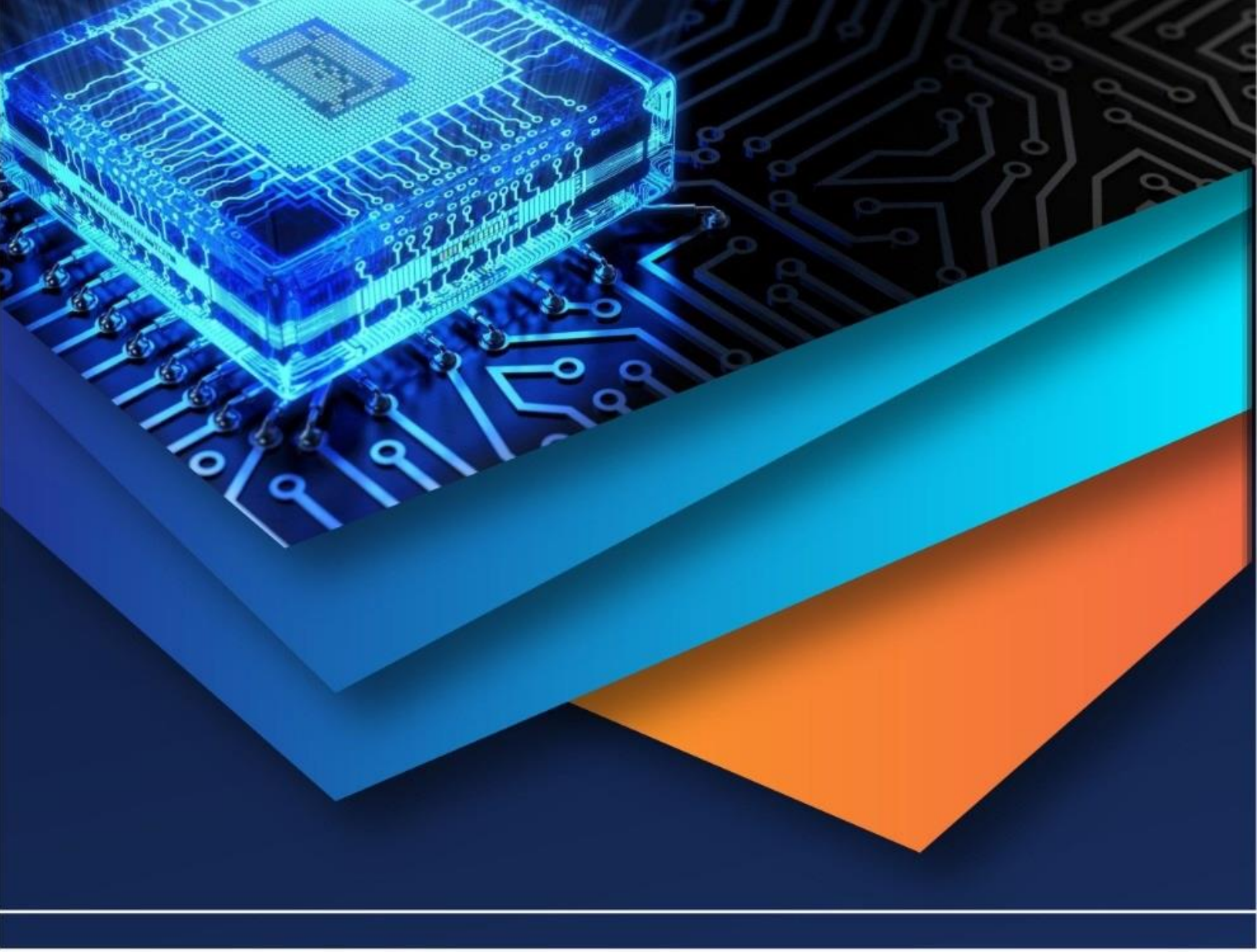
We would like to especially thank our project guideProf.VS.Ukey Sir for providing valuable insights, technical guidance, and encouragement during all phases of this work. Their support played a crucial role in the successful completion of this research.

We are also thankful to our institution for providing the necessary resources and environment required to carry out this project. Finally, we would like to express our appreciation to all those who directly or indirectly contributed to the completion of this work.

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