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Reliable Public Scoop Finder for Social Awareness

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Abstract: Web Application is the work involved in developing a web site for the internet. Fake news has grown tremendously in recent times and its growth has a great impact to people. Fake news proliferation and distrust in news media has become an endemic problem in the society. Initially, fetch the news from all famous media such as Times Now, Indian Express, The Times of India, NDTV and so on; then we show those news to the public and they will decide whether the news is fake or not. If fake, they have to submit their opinion as well as proof in the comment section. End-user and server are connected through Application Programming Interface (API). Detecting the search and count the proof, heap sort algorithm is used for achieving the better result with reliable speed.

Keywords: Web designing, Fake News, Heap sort.

I. INTRODUCTION

Today social media plays a virtual role in the information sharing. The information is shared and forwarded so the integrity is missed and the anomaly leads to tragedic situation. So we develop a website to check the trustworthy of the news in the current trend. By using this website the user can report along with the proof and helps the other users to prevent the fake news. The main scope of the project is to make the awareness of the fake news in the society. The people should know the fact of our society; The people should stay safe from the fake media. Human beings are obviously not very good at differentiating between real and fake news. So we our system, that the user can interact and express their emotion about the news.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

A. Literature Survey

The techniques that are used in the already existing system May hierarchical agglomerative clustering algorithm, Content based analysis, naive bayes classification, reinforce technology and so on. Image feature is the main feature in the existing one. It must be easy for the consumer to understand and easy for the industry to implement. It must be open and transparent for anyone. The systems may be effective and efficient one to get a better output. In the existing system, the verification accuracy of the news is 80% achieved. It is very useful in law implementation. Many method used for fake news detection. Intention detection is very challenging as the intention is often explicitly unavailable.

B. Demerits

Trending Platform for the rumours of celebrities. Focuses only on discussion count. Difficult to identify fake news. There is no specific proofs. They should not find the source of the rumour. Focus only on the trended people. People should have rights to share their opinion and they should not interact. No Commenting option mentioned for the user.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system deals with Real-Time application with user friendly features which act as a fake news detection

A. Methodology

Initially fetch the news from the popular news media like Indian Express, NDTV and The Times of India using application programming interface, to show the news to the end-user view. The end-user comment and submit their opinion for each declaration as a proof. This Proposed System uses human and machine based approaches. Here heap sort algorithm was used. The server can monitor the every action performed by the user and analyze the news whether true or fake.

IV. ALGORITHM USED

A. Heap Sort

Heap sort algorithm is the comparison based sorting algorithm that works by first organizing the data to be sorted into a special type of binary tree called a heap. It does this with following steps:

1) Call buildMaxHeap() function that present on the list and also referred to as heapify(), this builds a heap from a list in O(n) operations.

2) Swap the first element of the list with the final element of the list. Then decrease the considered range of the list by one.
3) Call the shift Down() function on the list to shift the next new first element to its appropriate index in the heap.
4) Go to step (2) unless considered range of the list is one element.

Then buildMaxHeap() operation is run once, and is O(*n*) in performance. The shift Down() function is O(log *n*), and is called *n* times. Therefore, performance of this algorithm is O(*n* + *n* log *n*) = O(*n* log *n*).

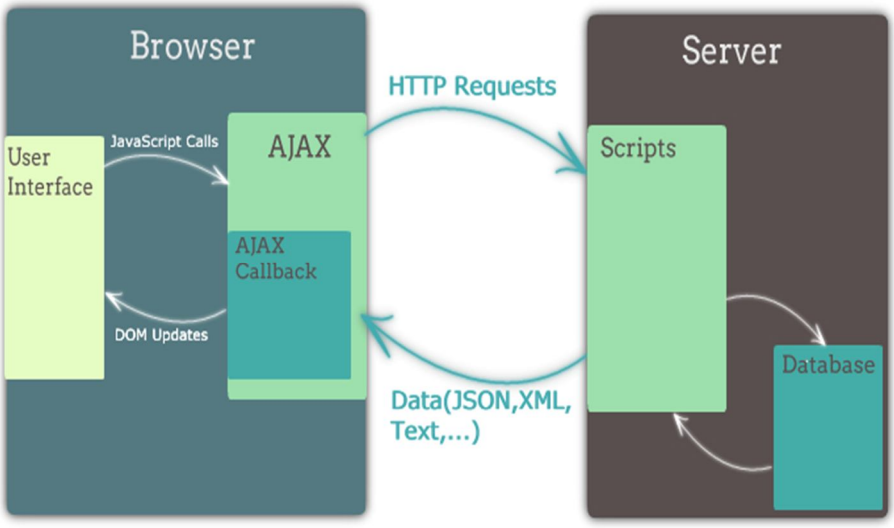
a) *Procedure:* Heap sort(a, count)is
b) *Input:* an unordered array a of length count

(Build heap in array a so that largest value is at the root)
Heapify(a, count)
(The following loop maintains invariants that a[0:end] is heap and every element
Beyond end is greater than everything before it (so a[end: count] is in the sorted order))
end ←count-1
while end > 0 do
(a[0] is the root and largest value. The swap moves it in front of the sorted element.)
swap (a[end], a[0])
(the heap size is reduced by one)
end← end - 1
(swap ruined the heap property, so restore it)
shift Down(a, 0, end)

V. TECHNIQUE USED

A. *Ajax Technique*

AJAX stands for **A**synchronous **Ja**vaScript and **X**ML. AJAX is a new technique for creating better and more interactive web applications with the help of XML, HTML, CSS, and JS.



1) Ajax uses XHTML for content, CSS for presentation, along with Document Object Model (DOM) and JavaScript (JS) for dynamic content display.
2) Conventional web applications transmit information to and from the sever using synchronous requests. That means you fill out a form, hit submit, and get directed to a new page with new information from the server.
3) With AJAX (Asynchronous JavaScript and XML), when you hit submit, JavaScript will make a request to the server, interpret the results, and update the current screen. The user should never know that anything was even transmitted to the server.
4) XML is commonly used as the format for receiving data, although any format, including plain text, can be used.
5) A user can continue to use the application while the client requests information from the server in the background.
6) Data-driven as opposed to page-driven.

VI. MODULES

Split project into three modules

A. User Section

1) The news are displayed as a end user view
2) While clicking the get latest news button, the latest which are published by the media will send to the user view
3) The user who likes to comment and submit their opinion has to register in the system.
4) The login users only allow to comment
5) End-user submit their proof as multimedia format
6) End-user have comment about the proof

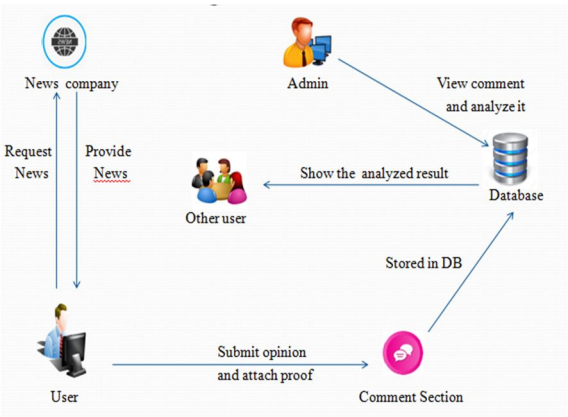
B. System Section

1) By using API, we fetch the news from the popular social media.
2) The fetched news will store in the database. That news will display to the end-user.
3) We have separate section for fake news as well as true news

C. Server Section

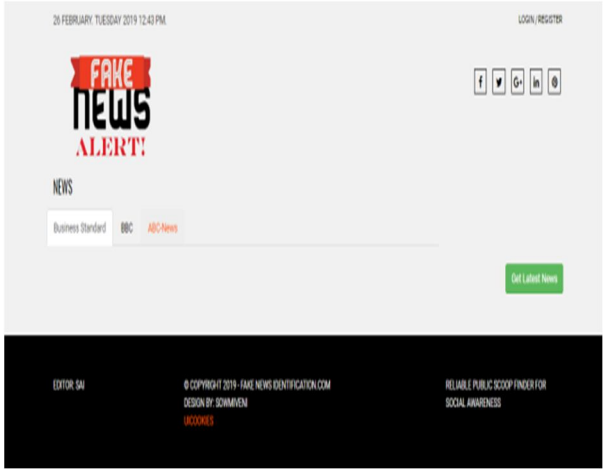
1) Store the data that fetch from the social media
2) Sort the proof by using heap sort
3) Analyze the news whether fake or true.

VII. ARCHITECTURE

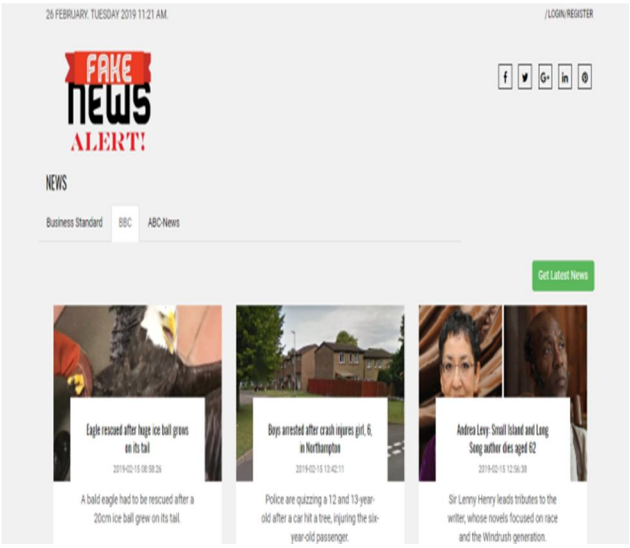


VIII. OUTPUT

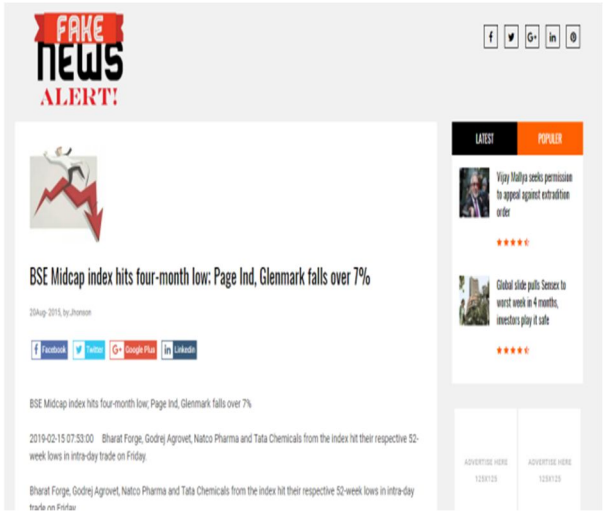
A. Before Click Get Latest News



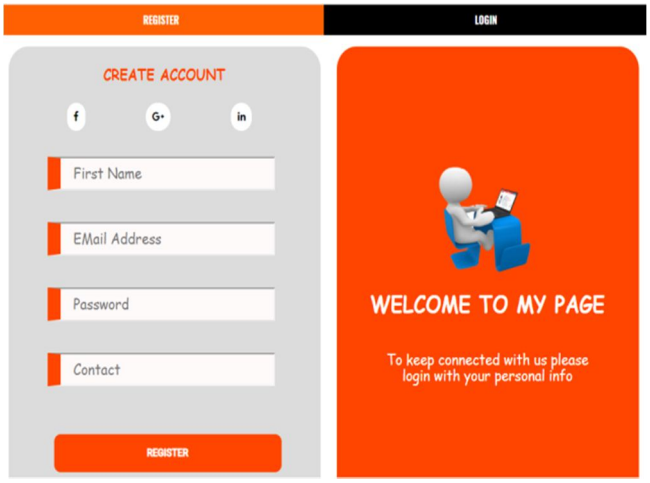
B. After Click Get Latest News



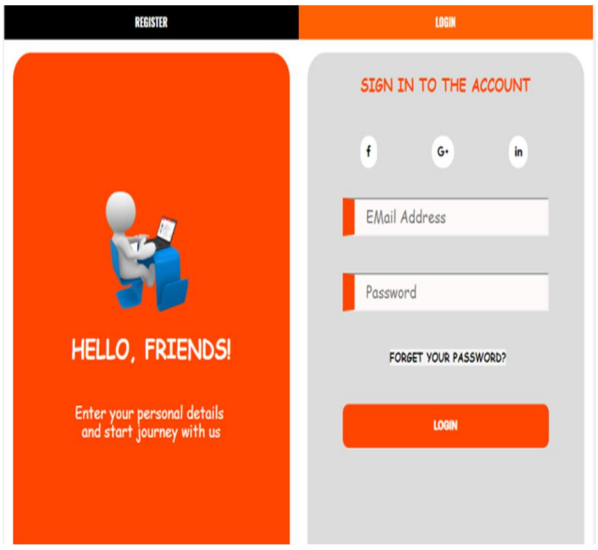
C. News Portal



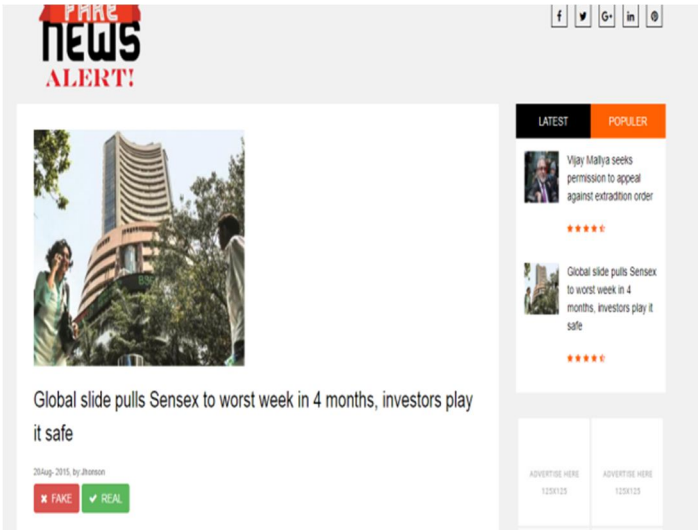
D. User Registration



E. User Login

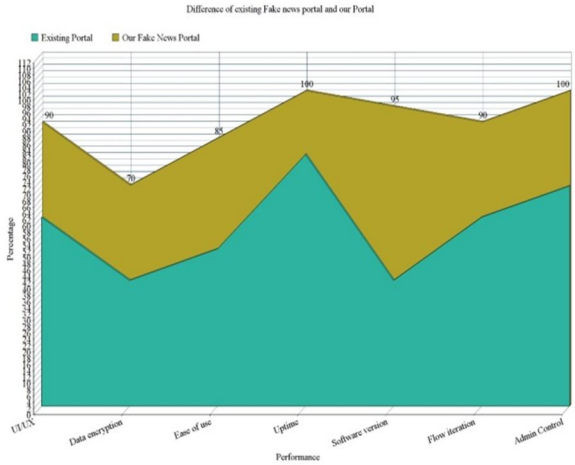


F. News Portal After Registration



G. After Submit Their Proof

IX. COMPARISION GRAPH



X. CONCLUSION

With the increasing popularity of social media, more people consume news from social media instead of traditional news media. In this paper "Reliable Public Scoop Finder for Social Awareness", we focus on images to improve the verification performance. Our future work finding the source of the rumour and how fast the rumours are spreading on the social media.

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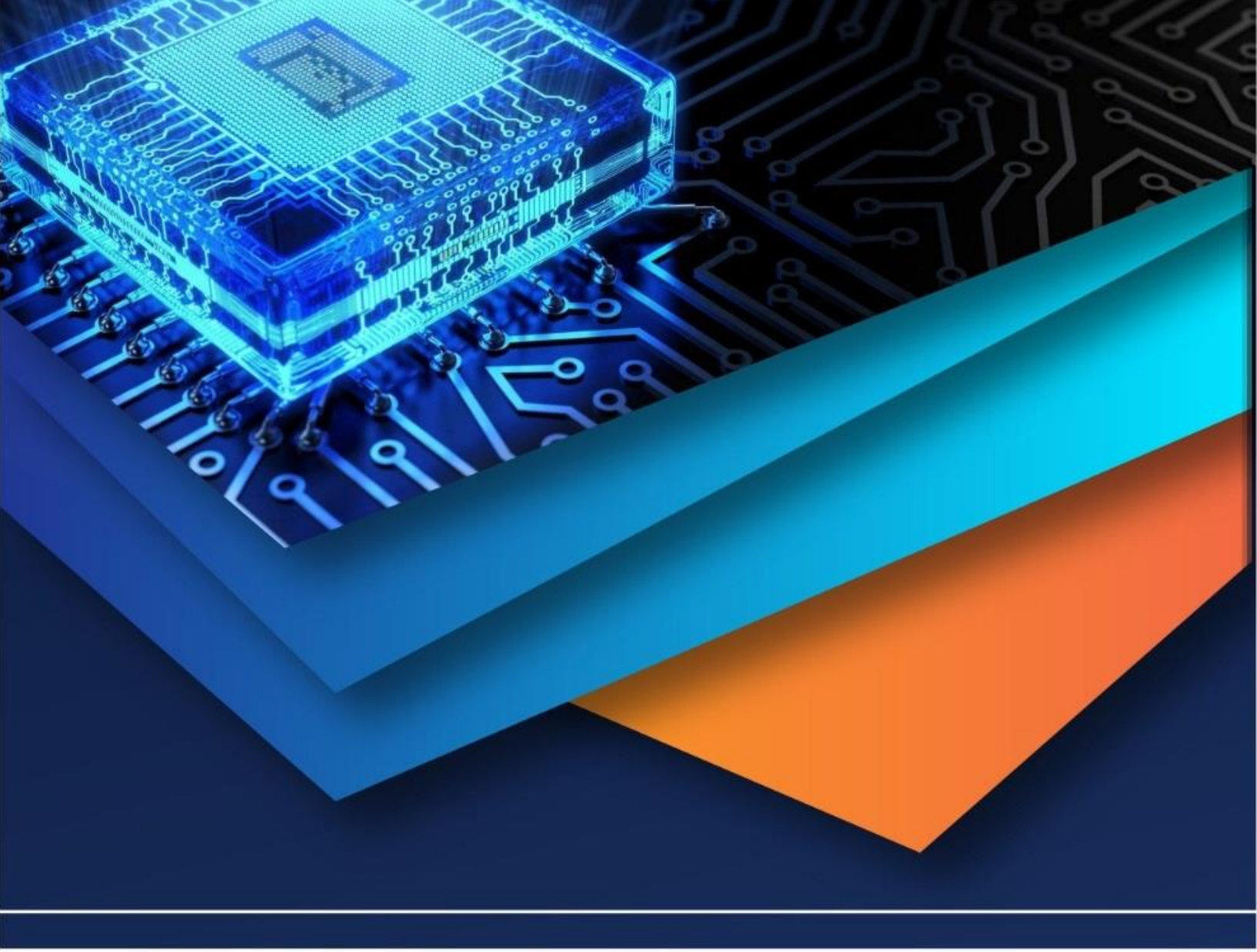

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