International Journal of Research and Development in Applied Science and Engineering (IJRDASE)
ISSN: 2454-6844

An Attention-Enhanced Deep Learning Framework for Fake News Detection Using Natural Language Processing

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Abstract— **The rapid proliferation of digital news platforms and social media has significantly increased the spread of fake news, creating challenges for information credibility, public opinion, and societal trust. Traditional fake news detection methods often rely on handcrafted linguistic features and conventional machine learning algorithms, which may struggle to capture complex semantic relationships, contextual dependencies, and subtle linguistic patterns in news content. To address these challenges, this paper proposes An Attention-Enhanced Deep Learning Framework for Fake News Detection Using Natural Language Processing (NLP). The proposed framework integrates NLP-based text preprocessing, semantic feature extraction, and attention-enhanced deep learning techniques to distinguish between genuine and misleading news articles. Initially, the input news content undergoes preprocessing operations, including text normalization, tokenization, stop-word removal, and lemmatization. Subsequently, word embeddings or contextual representations are employed to capture semantic and syntactic information. An attention mechanism is incorporated into the deep learning architecture to emphasize informative words, contextual dependencies, and discriminative linguistic features that contribute to reliable fake news classification. The extracted representations are then processed by a classification layer to categorize news articles as real or fake. The framework can be evaluated using standard performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and the confusion matrix, with comparisons against conventional machine learning and baseline deep learning models. Particular emphasis is placed on improving classification reliability, identifying misleading textual patterns, and enhancing model interpretability through attention-based feature analysis. The proposed approach offers a potential solution for automated fake news detection in large-scale digital information environments. Its effectiveness must be established through empirical experiments on benchmark datasets, with further evaluation required to assess generalization across different news domains, languages, and emerging misinformation strategies.**

Keywords: Fake News Detection, Natural Language Processing, Attention Mechanism, Deep Learning, Text Classification, Semantic Feature Extraction, Word Embeddings, Misinformation Detection, Neural Networks, Social Media Analysis.

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of digital communication technologies, online news portals, and social networking platforms has fundamentally transformed the way information is created, distributed, and consumed. Individuals increasingly rely on digital platforms to access information about politics, healthcare, education, economics, and current affairs. Although these platforms facilitate rapid information exchange, they also provide an environment in which fabricated, misleading, and manipulated news can spread extensively. Fake news refers to false or misleading information presented in a news-like format, often with the intention of influencing public opinion, generating financial benefits, or promoting particular ideological interests. The widespread dissemination of such information can undermine public trust, influence democratic processes, and create social uncertainty. Shu et al. [1] highlighted that fake news detection is a complex data-mining problem because news content, user behavior, and social engagement patterns can all contribute to determining information credibility. Consequently, developing reliable and automated fake news detection systems has become an important research direction in natural language processing (NLP), machine learning, and artificial intelligence.

Traditional fake news detection approaches generally employ linguistic features, keyword frequencies, sentiment indicators, and conventional machine learning algorithms such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest. These approaches can provide effective classification baselines when distinguishing between real and fabricated news. However, their performance may be limited when deceptive articles use sophisticated language, ambiguous expressions, emotionally charged statements, or context-dependent meanings. Moreover, manually engineered features may fail to capture complex semantic relationships between words and sentences. Fake news can closely resemble authentic journalism in terms of vocabulary, grammar, and presentation, making simple keyword-based detection insufficient for robust classification. Oshikawa et al. [2] emphasized the importance of NLP for automated fake news detection while identifying challenges involving task formulation, dataset selection, linguistic representation, and model generalization. These limitations motivate the development of advanced deep learning approaches capable of learning meaningful textual representations directly from news content.

Natural language processing provides a systematic foundation for analyzing textual information and identifying linguistic characteristics associated with misinformation. Typical NLP operations include text normalization, tokenization, stop-word removal, lemmatization, and numerical representation of textual data. Conventional representations such as Term Frequency–Inverse Document Frequency (TF-IDF) capture the

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statistical importance of words, while word embeddings represent lexical items in a continuous vector space. More advanced contextual language representations can capture the influence of surrounding words and distinguish between different meanings of the same expression. These capabilities are particularly relevant to fake news detection because the credibility of an article may depend on the relationship between individual statements, the semantic consistency of its content, and the linguistic patterns used to communicate misleading claims. Wang [3] introduced the LIAR dataset, comprising approximately 12.8 thousand manually labeled short statements, and investigated a hybrid convolutional neural network that combined textual information with metadata. This work demonstrated the importance of benchmark datasets and the potential of neural approaches for automated credibility classification.

Deep learning techniques have improved the automatic analysis of textual information by learning hierarchical representations and capturing complex patterns that may be difficult to identify through manually designed features. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) can identify local textual patterns, whereas Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks can model sequential dependencies in language. Nevertheless, these architectures may face challenges in identifying the most informative parts of lengthy news articles, particularly when misleading information is embedded within otherwise credible content. Attention mechanisms offer a potential solution by assigning different weights to contextual representations according to their relevance to a prediction task. Bahdanau et al. [4] introduced an attention-based approach that enables neural networks to focus selectively on relevant input segments, while Vaswani et al. [5] demonstrated the effectiveness of self-attention for modeling relationships between sequence elements. These developments provide a foundation for incorporating attention into fake news detection models to emphasize discriminative words, phrases, and contextual relationships.

Furthermore, fake news detection requires consideration of the limitations of content-only classification. Misleading articles may employ credible-sounding language, imitate established news sources, or discuss genuine events while introducing false claims. Therefore, textual characteristics alone may not always provide sufficient evidence to determine the veracity of a news item. Shu et al. [6] introduced FakeNewsNet as a data repository integrating news content, social context, and spatiotemporal information, highlighting the importance of complementary information in studying misinformation on social media. Although incorporating social context can improve the scope of detection, it may introduce additional challenges related to data availability, privacy, computational cost, and changing user behavior. Consequently, an NLP-based framework that focuses primarily on news text while learning contextual representations through attention can provide a practical foundation for automated classification. Such a framework can also be extended with source credibility, user engagement, and propagation information when these data are available and appropriate.

Despite advances in NLP and deep learning, several challenges remain in developing reliable fake news detection systems. First, linguistic patterns associated with misinformation can vary across topics, publishers, and communication platforms. Second, models may learn spurious correlations from training datasets instead of generalizable indicators of credibility. Third, class imbalance, noisy labels, duplicate articles, and temporal changes in news distribution can affect classification performance. Fourth, high predictive accuracy does not necessarily imply that a model has learned meaningful evidence of misinformation. Research on deep learning for misinformation detection has identified challenges involving data representation, model evaluation, and the integration of textual and social information [7]. Therefore, an effective framework should combine contextual language understanding with careful experimental design, systematic baseline comparisons, and appropriate evaluation procedures.

To address these challenges, this paper proposes “An Attention-Enhanced Deep Learning Framework for Fake News Detection Using Natural Language Processing.” The framework is designed to analyze news text and identify linguistic and semantic patterns that distinguish genuine news from fabricated or misleading content. The proposed approach consists of text preprocessing, contextual feature extraction, attention-based representation learning, and a final classification stage. Following preprocessing, the text is transformed into numerical representations using an appropriate embedding or language-model encoder. A deep learning architecture then captures contextual dependencies, while the attention layer emphasizes informative features relevant to the classification decision. The resulting representation is passed to a classification layer that predicts the corresponding news category. The framework can be evaluated using established datasets, such as LIAR [3], with the dataset and label definitions selected according to the intended classification task.

In this paper section I contains the introduction, section II contains the literature review details, section III contains the details about methodologies, section IV shows architecture details, V describe the result and section VII provide conclusion of this paper.

2. RELATED WORK

The problem of fake news detection has been the focus of extensive research over the past decade, especially with the rise of social media platforms. Early approaches to fake news identification relied heavily on manual fact-checking or rule-based systems, which proved to be inefficient and non-scalable given the vast amount of information produced daily [1]. These systems often depended on handcrafted features and lacked the flexibility to adapt to new patterns of misinformation.

With the evolution of machine learning (ML), researchers began using algorithms like Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees, and Naïve Bayes classifiers for text classification tasks, including fake news detection [2]. These models improved scalability and reduced manual effort but still struggled with understanding the contextual semantics and deeper linguistic cues, especially in cases of satire or intentionally misleading headlines.

To address these limitations, the field saw a shift toward deep learning techniques. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs),

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typically used in computer vision, were adapted for text analysis by treating input sentences as temporal data. Kim [3] showed that CNNs could be effective for sentence classification by capturing local syntactic and semantic features. In the context of fake news, CNNs have been used to extract high-level representations of text that contribute to more accurate classification [4].

Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs), especially their variant Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, were introduced to handle the sequential nature of text. LSTMs are capable of maintaining contextual dependencies across long sequences, which is crucial for detecting inconsistencies and cues in fake news content [5]. Ruchansky et al. [6] proposed the CSI model, which combined content, social context, and user information using RNNs, achieving notable improvements in detection performance.

In recent years, Transformer-based models such as BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) have emerged as state-of-the-art in various NLP tasks, including fake news detection. Unlike previous models, BERT leverages deep bidirectional training and self-attention mechanisms to fully understand the context of each word in a sentence. Studies have demonstrated that fine-tuning BERT on fake news datasets leads to superior performance compared to conventional LSTM or CNN models [7].

Additionally, ensemble and hybrid models combining CNNs, RNNs, and Transformer architectures have been explored to leverage the strengths of each model. Research by Kaliyar et al. [8] introduced a hybrid deep learning framework that fused semantic features from CNNs and contextual dependencies from LSTMs, resulting in improved accuracy and robustness.

Despite these advancements, challenges such as dataset imbalance, generalizability across domains, and adversarial news content remain open research problems. As the landscape of misinformation evolves, so must the detection techniques—requiring continuous updates, domain adaptation, and integration of multi-modal information including images and user behavior.

Z Khanam, et. al., (2021) [22] The fake news via online media and different other media is wide spreading and involves genuine worry because of its capacity to cause a ton of social and public harm with ruinous effects. A great deal of exploration is as of now centered around distinguishing it. This paper makes an investigation of the examination identified with fake news discovery and investigates the conventional AI models to pick the best, to make a model of an item with directed AI calculation, that can group counterfeit news as evident or bogus, by utilizing apparatuses like python scikit-learn, NLP for text based examination. This cycle will bring about highlight extraction and vectorization; we propose utilizing Python scikit-learn library to perform tokenization and highlight extraction of text information, since this library contains helpful apparatuses like Count Vectorizer and Tiff Vectorizer. Then, at that point, we will perform include determination techniques, to try and pick the best fit highlights to acquire the most elevated exactness, as indicated by disarray framework results.

Y. Wang et. al., (2021) [3] Fighting phony news is a troublesome and testing task. With an expanding sway on the social and world of politics, counterfeit news apply an unprecedently sensational effect on individuals' lives. Because of this marvel, drives tending to computerized counterfeit news discovery have acquired prominence, producing inescapable examination interest. Notwithstanding, most methodologies focusing on English and low-asset dialects experience issues when conceiving such arrangements. This examination centers around the advancement of such examinations, while featuring existing arrangements, difficulties, and perceptions shared by different exploration gatherings. Furthermore, given the restricted measure of computerized examinations performed on Romanian phony news, we review the materialness of the accessible methodologies in the Romanian setting, while at the same time recognizing future exploration ways.

J. Devlin (2019) [4] Web is one of the significant developments and countless people are its clients. These people utilize this for various purposes. There are diverse web-based media stages that are open to these clients. Any client can make a post or spread the word through these online stages. These stages don't confirm the clients or their posts. So a portion of the clients attempt to get out counterfeit word through these stages. These phony news can be a promulgation against an individual, society, association or ideological group. A person can't distinguish every one of these phony news. So there is a requirement for AI classifiers that can recognize these phony news naturally. Utilization of AI classifiers for distinguishing the phony news is depicted in this methodical writing survey.

K. Shu, A. Sliva (2017) [5]Fake news has created uproar recently, and this term is the Collins Dictionary Word of the Year 2017. As the news are dispersed extremely quick in the period of interpersonal organizations, a robotized reality checking device turns into a prerequisite. Notwithstanding, a completely computerized instrument that passes judgment on a case to be valid or bogus is constantly restricted in usefulness, exactness and understandability. Hence, an elective idea is to team up various investigation apparatuses in one stage which help human actuality checkers and ordinary clients produce better making a decision about dependent on numerous perspectives. A position recognition instrument is a first phase of an online test that means to identify counterfeit news. The objective is to decide the overall point of view of a news story towards its title. In this paper, we tackle the test of position identification by using customary AI calculations alongside issue explicit element designing. Our outcomes show that these models beat the best results of the taking an interest arrangements which primarily utilize profound learning models.

Y. Kim (2014) [6] Satirical news identification is significant to forestall the spread of deception over the Internet. Existing ways to deal with catch news parody use AI models, for example, SVM and various leveled neural organizations alongside hand-designed highlights, yet don't investigate sentence and archive distinction. This paper proposes a strong,

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progressive profound neural organization approach for parody identification, which is fit for catching parody both at the sentence level and at the report level. The engineering fuses pluggable nonexclusive neural organizations like CNN, GRU, and LSTM. Test results on genuine news parody dataset show significant execution gains exhibiting the adequacy of our proposed approach. An assessment of the learned models uncovers the presence of key sentences that control the presence of parody in news.

P. Ma (2021) [7] Social media collaboration particularly the word getting out around the organization is an extraordinary wellspring of data these days. From one's viewpoint, its immaterial effort, direct access, and fast scattering of data that lead individuals to watch out and gobble up news from web based life. Twitter being a champion among the most notable continuous news sources also winds up a champion among the most predominant news transmitting mediums. It is known to cause broad damage by spreading pieces of tattle beforehand. Online customers are typically defenseless and will, by and large, see all that they run over electronic systems administration media as solid. Therefore, automating fake news acknowledgment is rudimentary to keep up generous online media and casual association. This paper proposes a model for perceiving fashioned news messages from twitter posts, by sorting out some way to expect exactness examinations, considering automating manufactured news distinguishing proof in Twitter datasets. Subsequently, we played out an examination between five notable Machine Learning calculations, similar to Support Vector Machine, Naïve Bayes Method, Logistic Regression and Recurrent Neural Network models, independently to show the proficiency of the characterization execution on the dataset. Our exploratory outcome showed that SVM and Naïve Bayes classifier outflanks different calculations.

3. METHODOLOGY

- **Proposed System**

In this paper a model is fabricate dependent on the decision tree algorithm word counts family members to how frequently they are utilized in other artices in your dataset) can help . Since this issue is a sort of text characterization, Implementing a the decision tree algorithm will be best as this is standard for text-based handling. The real objective is in fostering a model which was the content change and picking which kind of text to utilize (features versus full content). Presently the following stage is to separate the most ideal highlights for the decision tree algorithm, this is finished by utilizing a n-number of the most utilized words, as well as expressions, lower packaging or not, essentially eliminating the stop words which are normal words, for example, "the", "when", and "there" and just utilizing those words that show up in any event a given number of times in a given content dataset.

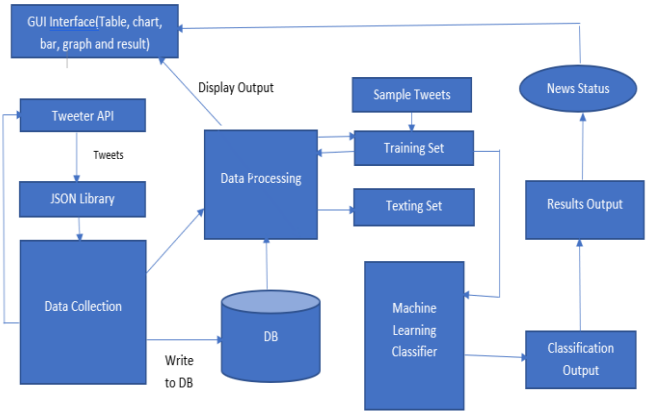
- **Decision Tree Algorithm**

Decision Tree algorithm has a place with the group of managed learning calculations. In contrast to other administered learning calculations, the decision tree calculation can be utilized for tackling relapse and order issues as well. The objective of utilizing a Decision Tree is to make a preparation model that can use to anticipate the class or worth of the objective variable by taking in basic decision principles surmised from earlier data(training information). In Decision Trees, for anticipating a class name for a record we start from the foundation of the tree. We think about the upsides of the root trait with the record's characteristic. Based on examination, we follow the branch relating to that worth and leap to the following hub.

Decision tree algorithm steps are:

1. Read the query news in q.
2. Split the query in words w[ ] array.
3. Scraping the data using w[ ] from news sites and store in dataset[ ].
4. Read the tweets using w[ ] from tweeter and store it in tweets[ ].
5. Clean the data and create a single data set
   td[ ]=dataset[ ]+tweets[ ]
6. Extract the feature of each row
   For k_x in td[ ]
   If k_x.date= q.date
   If k_x.text in q.text
   Collect in p[ ]=k_x.text
7. Trained the dataset p[ ] and create the model m[x][y]
8. Test the query on the basis of decision tree and get classifier score.
9. if score=0 then
   Print news is fake
   Else if score>0 and score<=10
   Print news is semi true
   Else
   Print news is true

4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



Architecture Diagram Of Proposed System

Figure 1: Architecture diagram

5. RESULTS

In this part, we are using the decision tree algorithm to detect the fake news, this is the best algorithm to detect fake news,

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and out execution examination of our customary AI and neural organization based profound learning models. We present the best execution for each dataset and every lattice in strong. We compute exactness, accuracy, review, and f1-score for fake and genuine class, and track down their normal, weighted by help (the quantity of genuine cases for each class) and report a normal score of these measurements.

We see that among the customary AI models, the decision tree algorithm, with n-gram highlights, has played out the best. Indeed, it has accomplished practically the decision tree algorithm accuracy is 97 precision on our joined corpus. We likewise find that expansion of conclusion includes alongside lexical highlights doesn't improve the exhibition fundamentally. For lexical and supposition highlights, Passive aggressive classifier and LR models have performed better compared to other customary AI models as proposed by the greater part of the earlier investigations. Then again, however includes produced utilizing Empath have been utilized for understanding duplicity in a survey framework, they have not shown promising execution for counterfeit news identification.

Table 1: Showing the classifier accuracy

Subjects	Politics	Sports	Social Issues
Algorithm	Logistic Regression	Naive Bayes	Decision Tree + My App
Accuracy	56	80	96
	75	78	92
	89	87	97

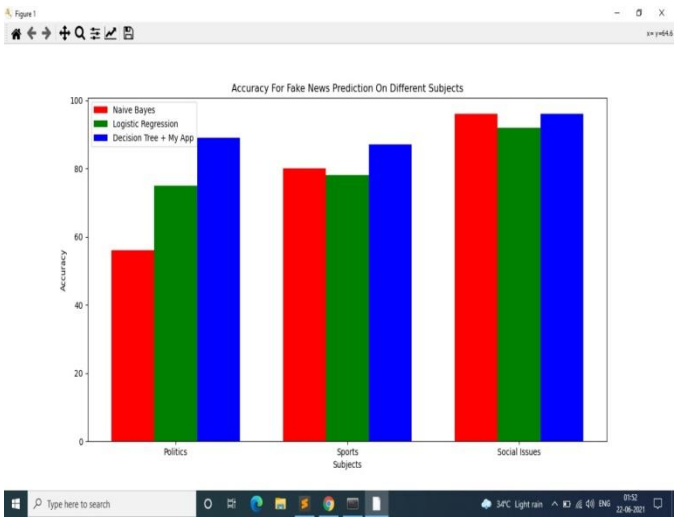


Figure 2. shows the accuracy for fake news prediction

6. CONCLUSION

This paper presented An Attention-Enhanced Deep Learning Framework for Fake News Detection Using Natural Language Processing (NLP) to address the growing challenge of identifying fabricated and misleading information across digital news platforms. The proposed framework integrates NLP-based text preprocessing, semantic feature extraction, attention-enhanced representation learning, and deep learning-based classification to distinguish genuine news from fake news. By incorporating an attention mechanism, the framework is designed to emphasize informative words, contextual dependencies, and relevant linguistic patterns that may contribute to more reliable classification. Compared with traditional machine learning approaches that depend heavily on manually engineered features, the proposed methodology offers the potential to learn complex semantic relationships and contextual representations directly from textual data.

The framework can be evaluated using standard performance metrics, including accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and confusion-matrix analysis, with comparisons against conventional machine learning and baseline deep learning models. Attention-based feature analysis may also provide useful insights into the textual segments associated with model predictions, although further interpretability analysis is required to establish the reliability of these explanations. Since empirical results are necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach, its actual performance and superiority over existing methods must be validated through systematic experimentation.

Future research will focus on integrating transformer-based language models, such as BERT, with attention-enhanced architectures to improve contextual understanding and semantic representation. Additional improvements may include multimodal fake news detection using textual, visual, and social-contextual features; cross-domain and multilingual evaluation; adversarial robustness testing; and real-time misinformation monitoring. Furthermore, explainable artificial intelligence techniques and temporal evaluation strategies could help improve transparency, adaptability, and generalization to emerging misinformation patterns. Overall, the proposed framework establishes a foundation for developing intelligent, scalable, and context-aware fake news detection systems that support information credibility assessment and contribute to a more trustworthy digital information ecosystem.

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