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Defensive Modelling of Fake News Through Online Social Networks

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the dynamics of misinformation, or "fake news," within online social networks (OSNs), emphasizing its impact during the COVID-19 pandemic. It proposes a model using differential equations to analyse the spread of fake news and assesses measures to counteract its dissemination. Online social networks (OSNs) have become an integral mode of communication among people and even nonhuman scenarios can also be integrated into OSNs.The model evaluates various strategies to refute misinformation and investigates the critical basic reproduction number (R0) as a determinant of fake news propagation within OSNs. If the value of R0 is less than one (R0 < 1), then fake message spreading in the online network will not be prominent, otherwise if R0 > 1 the rumour will persist in the OSN. a model that will be able to detect and eliminate fake news from OSNs and help ease some OSN users stress regarding the pandemic. A system of differential equations is used to formulate the model. Its stability and equilibrium are also thoroughly analysed. The basic reproduction number (R0) is obtained which is a significant parameter for the analysis of message spreading in the OSNs. If the value of R0 is less than one (R0 < 1), then fake message spreading in the online network will not be prominent, otherwise if R0 > 1 the rumour will persist in the OSN. Real world trends of misinformation spreading in OSNs are discussed. In addition, the model discusses the controlling mechanism for un trusted message propagation. The proposed model has also been validated through extensive simulation and experimentation.

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1.INTRODUCTION

The introduction highlights the transformative impact of the internet and social networks in the 20th century, emphasizing their role as powerful communication tools. It discusses how platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, and twitter facilitate rapid information exchange, but also the risks posed by misinformation and fake news, particularly evident during events like the COVID-19 pandemic. The pervasive spread of fake news can lead to societal harm, affecting public perception and even causing economic losses. Various studies and models are mentioned that analyserumour dynamics and epidemic spreading on social networks, emphasizing the need for effective detection and mitigation strategies. The introduction sets the stage for the proposed SVIR model, inspired by epidemic models, aimed at controlling misinformation and protecting online social networks.The text explores the pervasive impact of the Internet and social networks in the 20th century, emphasizing their role in communication and media dissemination. It highlights platforms like Facebook, WhatsApp, and Twitter as critical for global information exchange but also discusses the risks associated with misinformation and fake news.

The example of COVID-19 illustrates how false information on social media can undermine public trust and create widespread scepticism.Various studies are cited to underscore the rapid spread and detrimental effects of fake news on society. Instances include financial losses and social unrest caused by false reports, such as the White House bombing rumour and the "Sonam Gupta is unfaithful" incident in India. Researchers propose mechanisms like muting and blocking to mitigate the impact of online shaming and misinformation.The discussion moves into mathematical models, particularly epidemic models like the susceptible-infected-recovered (SIR) model, adapted to study rumour dynamics in social networks. These models analyse how rumours spread based on network structures and user interactions, with considerations for different spreading rates and community behaviours.Challenges in detecting and controlling misinformation are addressed, with proposals for enhanced models like the susceptible-verified-infected-recovered (SVIR) model. This model suggests verifying users and their messages to curb the dissemination of false information

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effectively. It aims to maintain network stability and integrity by monitoring and removing malicious users and content.The article concludes with a structured approach, outlining sections on related work, model formulation, stability analysis, and simulation results. It emphasizes the importance of ongoing research to combat misinformation and ensure the reliability of information shared on social networks.In summary, the text provides a comprehensive exploration of how social networks and the Internet have revolutionized communication while posing significant challenges related to misinformation, urging for robust mathematical models and strategies to safeguard against the spread of fake news.

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system for "Defensive Modelling of Fake News Through Online Social Networks" monitors and analyses the spread of fake news across social media platforms. It collects real-time data from APIs and web scraping, uses advanced technologies like NLP and machine learning to detect and categorize fake news, and employs network analysis to understand how misinformation spreads within social networks. Insights from the system help understand user behaviour related to fake news consumption. However, it requires enhancements in scalability,real-time processing, and intervention strategies to effectively combat the issue.

Disadvantages

- In the existing work, Identify when the user after the spreading rumour in the network.
- This system is less performance due to the standard susceptible-infected-recovered (SIR) model which is not used primarily to its generalization and efficacy.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The key objectives of the proposed model are to monitor the presence of fake news/misinformation as well as spreaders in OSNs and apply a suitable corrective method for blocking and/or removal of these types' misinformation and spreaders. Our contributions can be summarized as follows:

- Formulate a mathematical model for monitoring fake news/misinformation as well as spreaders in OSNs and develop a method to prevent spreading of fake news

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- Suggest the concept of verification through verified state for verification of users in OSNs
- analyse the effect of a verified state on a given OSN's responsiveness and investigate its role in the prevention of fake news spreading in OSNs
- analyse the effectiveness of a recovered state (blocking/ removing/leaving of a spreader group) on fake news as well as a spreader in OSNs
- Investigate social network stability under various conditions and verify theoretical findings through extensive simulation results.

Advantages:

- For detection and controlling of misinformation (rumour) in OSN, a susceptible-verified-infected-recovered (SVIR) model is proposed which is more effective.
- The system is more effective due to presence of the mechanisms for the removal of rumours (an "infection of the mind") has been used.

4. OUTPUT SCREENS

Home page

User register page

Login page

Search keyword page

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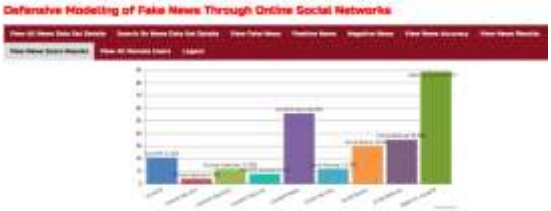
View fake news page



View new score results page

5. CONCLUSION

This article proposes a mathematical model to study how messages spread and can be controlled in Online Social Networks (OSNs). It uses differential equations to explore the impact of verifying and blocking users, and the spread of messages within OSNs. The model calculates the basic reproduction number R0, which determines whether rumours and fake news will persist or be eliminated. If R0 is less than 1, OSNs stabilize locally without rumours. The study establishes local stability using the Jacobian matrix, showing that if its eigenvalues are negative, the network stabilizes asymptotically and becomes rumour-free. A Lyapunov function confirms global asymptotic stability. The research analyses user behaviours in OSNs and suggests using methods like latency and isolation to prevent rumour and fake news propagation in the future. Given the current global concern over fake news during events like the COVID-19 pandemic, the findings aim to address these issues effectively by providing mathematical insights into combating misinformation spread across social networks.

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