

# CYBER CRIME ON SOCIAL MEDIA

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**Abstract**--Computer crime and security survey show an upward trend that demonstrates a need for a timely review of existing approaches to fighting this new phenomenon in the information age. Social media is that you can see the good and bad things people say about your brand or any communication that may trigger terrorism.

**Keywords**—Sarcastic, Trigger, Security, survey, Computer crime.

## I. INTRODUCTION

As the internet is a part of our daily lives, criminals are increasingly using it to conduct cybercrime. According to the 2002 computer crime and security survey conducted by computer security Institute and the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, the threat of cybercrime and other information security continues and financial toll is mounting.

Sentimental analysis now being used from specific product marketing to anti social behaviour recognition.

The advances in facebook, youtube and other blogging and social networking sites not only contributed change to the social sites but fundamentally changed the way we use these sites and how we share feeling, views with the wider audience.

This opens up the possibility of automatically detecting negative or positive comments or details of an organisation in articles published online, dramatically thereby reducing the effort required to collect this type of information.

To end this, organisations are increasingly becoming interested in acquiring fine grained sentiment analysis from new articles.

Social networks and media has not only changed the opportunities available for us but we need to be beware about the threats also.

The information available within any sites are valuable to criminals so that the use of individual personal information provide advantage.

Existing cyber technologies are not more effective to protect the organisation from various cybercrimes.

Today era according to the financial losses faced there is a need for advanced computational intelligence approaches.

Increasing evidences showing that the criminal tends exchange knowledge and transact or collaborative tools.

On the other hand possibility to obtain information about these criminal to create new methods and tools of intelligence on cybercrime activities.

Data mining techniques can be applied to assess information sharing their classification.

## II. OVERVIEW OF CYBERCRIME

What is cybercrime? Many researcher agree that it is an illegal activity conducted through computer, but some disagree on where cybercrime takes place, how it done?

Considering its place of occurrence and its nature, we define cybercrime as illegal mediated – computer activity

That takes place in the global networks.

Different types of cybercrime—Many researcher includes them in computer hacking, internet fraud, theft of confidential information and virus spreading.

The information fetching task is the fetching of unstructured information.

And this includes images, text etc, all document are pre-defined and the fetched system will extract

documents in standard information fetched task for satisfying users needs.

A negative response to a question, proposal or statement is not necessarily a 'reject'. If the previous statement is phrased in the negative, a 'no' could be an agreement.

Words were categorized as emphasizing thought towards just attenuating.

### III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Network intrusion or Computer hacking refers to the unauthorized access of a computer or network. A big reason behind this is engaging in computer hacking can be personal or political. Political hackers attack a computer or a network with a view or with the reason of publicity their beliefs or protesting against certain

government policies government decision or orders. Hacking for personal their own reasons may relate to financial benefit, personal pleasure. Email spamming and sending junk email can seriously damage computer networks. In this case, computer hacking can be seen as cyberterrorism, which may result in human deaths, human destruction or damage of critical infrastructure. (e.g., arising from malfunctioning of medical systems in hospitals, thefting of data from any server).

Internet fraud refers to different from true one behavior organized by the help of the Internet in an illegal manner. Financial and personal advantages are the major reason for doing it in a particular manner for Internet fraud which include credit card fraud, fraudulent Internet banking sites, and advance fee fraud.

In credit card fraud, the fraudster obtains user information related to their name, address, credit card numbers of other cardholders and use them illegally. Fraudulent Internet banking sites are set up to offer bogus banking services.

In advance fee fraud, investors are especially offering some form of reward by promises of an extremely high rate of return are required to make before in time benefits payment. Other fraud crimes have also by a considerable amount of

facilitated by the Internet. Cyber-piracy is the illegal copying and barter of software by the help of the Internet. The software can be computer programs pornographic materials, music or movies.

Negation in sentences or paragraph may not importantly make the thought communicate negative. Negativity not always means use of linguistically negative words, as the message might be negative but 'negative' words like 'not' are not used.

A large number of user reviews, comments on a particular topic, status etc. Then the word with large frequent value and high point wise mutual information value is checked as the topic.

We propose an approach that's called proximity based sentiment analysis. We proposed a method which considers the negation scope and strength of a word while classify, Is a word has positive or negative effect on the sentence?. This proposed approach uses two algorithms;

The first one-It is used to calculate sentence score for single word.

The second-It is used to calculate the sentence score using the word sense and word score with respect to each negative keyword.

If the calculated sentence score is less than zero, then it is assigned to a negative class.

### IV. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

Sentiment analysis classifies the opinions, views into positive and negative categories. We focus only on the technique to identify the presence of the topic related to the positive and negative views. Knowing the reasons behind classification the sentiment provides better way to see.

- These reasons are nows as sentiment topics associated with the sentiment.
- The proposed method gather information through web content, and from that content extracts snippets.
- Snippets are keywords like attack any brand names, terror,.
- Then a sentiment score is calculated, of every snippet based on which they are classified into different categories to create

sentiment nomenclature. Topics related to each category are identified.

- Point wise mutual information and mutual support are used to find words for a particular topic, to evaluate the importance of a word in a category.

A main issues or can say a problem faced during the task of sentiment classification is that of handling negations.

- As we are using each single word as feature, the word “good” in the phrase “not good” will be contributing to positive sentiment rather than negative sentiment as the presence of “not” before it is not taken into account.
- To solve this issue we devised a simple algo. for handling negations using state variables and bootstrapping. We built on the idea of using an alternate representation of negated.
- Algorithm uses a state variable to store the negation state. It transforms a word according to the lead not or n’t into “not\_” + word.
- Whenever the negation state variable is set, the words read are treated as “not\_” + word. The state variable is when there is double negation or removed when a punctuation mark is encountered .

The information collecting task is the only way of unstructured information. This information includes images, text.

All documents are pre-defined and the collected info. will retrieve documents in standard form.

Information retrieval task for satisfy a users needs. In most of the application, collection of documents may be large size, and these document collections needs to be mined.

#### V. METHOD LEXICAL AFFINITY

This method has increased the quality of being easy to obtain or use and economy. It classifies text based on the fact of existing of univocal affect words like sad, bored ,happy, afraid. However this method is weak in two areas

- It cannot reliable to recognize affected negated words as keyword that points out on the presence of affected words.
- Lexical affinity is slightly more knowledgeable approach than pointing out the keyword .

#### VI. SENTIMENT ANALYSIS ARCHITECTURE

We select to apply semantic computing, knowledge and its wide scope for future research and for its ability to leverage on common sense.

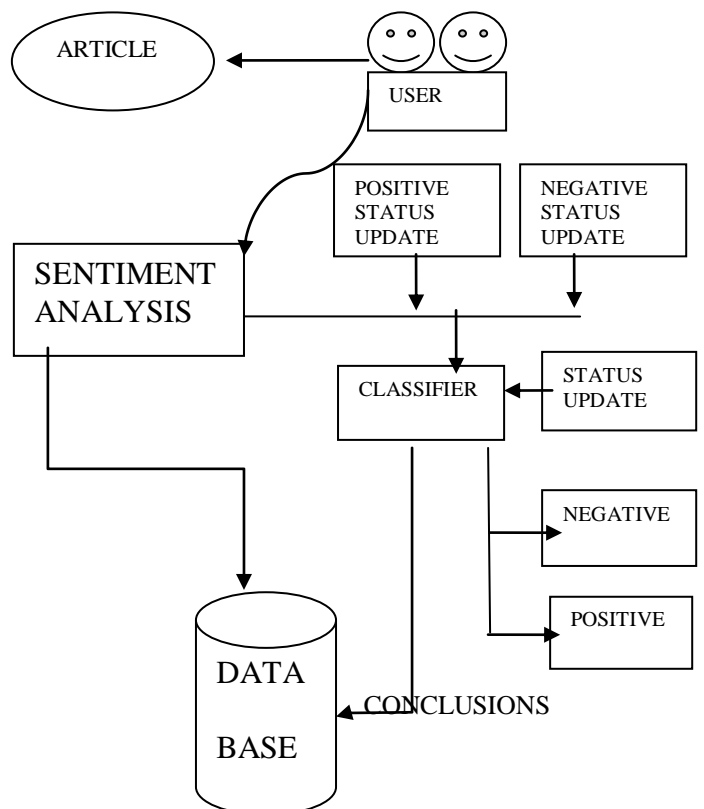
Semantic computing is an emerging multidisciplinary field be the first to use by Cambria and Hussain whose general objective is to enable computers to understand sentiments feelings, human emotions.

In order to achieve this goal, computers require both the relative affective information associated to it and conceptual information about our world .

The frequency counts of those words are stored in hash tables during the training phase .

If we use the simplifying conditional assumption, that given a class (positive or negative).

The words are conditionally independent of each other



Thus, we studied about how we can stop them with the latest Technologican and how the cyber criminal effect our society.

- The system that we are going to develop will definitely help us to secure more social media.
- The effect of cyber criminals and the proposed computational algorithm can effectively extract semantically
- Rich representations of latent concepts and collaborative relationships and describing transactional .
- Cybercriminals based on publicly accessible messages posted to online social media.
- Cybercrime greatly affects national security and individuals, businesses.
- Increasingly, cybercrime is emerging as a major crime type in the 21st century.

In this paper, we have defined different types of cybercrime and then reviewed previous research and the current status of cybercrime fighting in different countries.

We have focused on a detailed case study of fighting cybercrime in Taiwan. Finally, we recommend four future directions for fighting cybercrime.

Enhancing specialized task forces, updating existing laws, utilizing civic resources, and promoting cybercrime research.

Since the 9/11 attacks, many experts have warned that terrorists will attempt to use the Internet to damage key Web sites and information infrastructure around the world.

For example, the US government has been warned repeatedly that the electrical power grid, including some nuclear facilities, may be at risk from cyber attacks. It is thus imperative for countries to plan for the best and prepare for the worst—to take necessary Legal, organizational and technological approaches to fight against cybercrime and to protect Themselves from cyber-terrorism .

#### VII. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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help us to reduce such hazardous cyber criminal attacks andto keep surveillance on cyber criminal.

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