A Review on Classification of Blogs or Posts on Social Media Platform on the Event of any Disaster

Shambhavi
Mtech Scholar, Dept. of Computer Sci. & Engineering
Sachdeva Institute of Technology
Mathura ,UttarPradesh, India

Vyom Kulshreshtha
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Sci. & Engineering,
Sachdeva Institute of Technology
Mathura ,UttarPradesh, India

Abstract—**After crises/disaster events, millions of microblogs/social media websites include not only data regarding the current crisis, but also feelings and thoughts from the public. While most of the previous research has concentrated on collecting contextual data, it focuses on a specific non-situational category of tweets, i.e. social tweets, that attack other religious or racial groups in offensive messages. To create a classifier to differentiate between communal and non-communal tweets that performs much better than existing approaches. Ironically, a large number of group tweets are published by popular users, most of whom have to do with media and politics. In addition, users who post community tweets form strong, social network related communities. So there is a need to classify such posts from websites for security purpose. In this paper, a review is done on the existing techniques used in this approach.**

Keywords— *Microblogs; Specific religious; Racial groups; Communal tweets*

I. INTRODUCTION

The overall loss of the energy in the infected populace is one of the catastrophic outcomes. Hatred and disinformation also propagate to the impacted area, which could lead to serious worsening of the law and order system, taking advantage of such a vulnerable situation. [1] The general loss of energy among the afflicted populace is one of the troubling tragedies dropping out. [2] Hate and disinformation also circulate in the area affected, which can lead to serious worsening of the environment in law and order, taking advantage of this vulnerable situation. [3]

Online social networks (OSM) such as Twitter and Facebook are currently severely infected with derogatory or violent posts, such as spam, cyber bullying, hate speech, and so on. In recent years a lot of research has been done to identify various forms of offensive material automatically. [4] Hate speech can be categorized into several groups in which individuals target different characteristics of the target group, such as faith, age, race, gender, etc. Hatred travels across social media, where Facebook is progressively a powerful tool, is significantly improved. Public tweets directed at certain religious or racial groups are particularly harmful and potentially dangerous. [5]

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Check the regional tweets and the people who have published such tweets during five recent catastrophe incidents. It is noted that public tweets were shared not just by ordinary users, but also by other popular users, most of them media-related and politics. As a result, the exposures to municipal tweets (retweets) are much higher than those of other tweets. In fact, the users posting public tweets form strong social network linked communities. Given the potential negative effects of communal tweets after emergencies, the use of anti-communal tweets shared by some of our users during these events [1] is also an indication of a way to combat such incidents. An event-independent classifier to classify anticommunal tweets automatically and to suggest a way to counter collective tweets by using anticommunity tweets written by certain users in the context of disasters. Eventually, they are creating an in-time system for the automated compilation of tweets linked to a disaster incident and the detection of group and anti-community tweets. We assume that such a program is very useful for taking proper decisions such as sorting and supporting those particular contents [2] for governments or regional oversight agencies. We note that this research is the first to recognize tweets and users sharing these tweets during disasters and provides a fresh idea of how social platforms share collective information in some countries, even during natural disasters[3].In times of crisis involving disasters or other extreme events, victims of these events use social media to share information about their situation. The user-generated content contains vast amounts of valuable information, albeit mostly hidden, regarding the victims' needs, the urgency of supplies, and their situation following the disaster. Especially when drawn from adversely affected areas, these insights are useful for coordinating relief and rescue activities among communities and organizations devoted to improving conditions and saving lives [5]. The insights are quite valuable for humanitarian operations to develop a real time understanding of the situation even before they arrive at the ground. Hence, it is imperative that we develop innovative methods for harnessing the potential of the user-generated content, in order to make disaster relief efforts more effective. Time is an important dimension in humanitarian relief activities, since providing assistance and supplies to victims in a timely manner helps save lives and mitigate the effects of the disaster [4]
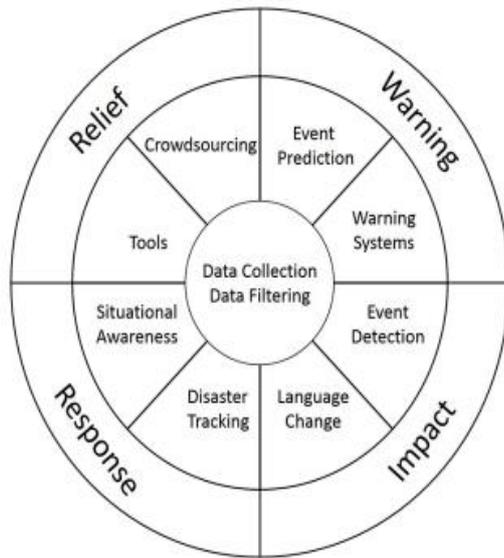
III. IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNAL TWEETS

A data set is used to construct a supervised algorithm called a Vector Learning Algorithm. A learning set is manually assembled. Supervised learning is a process of mapping a source input depending on the input-output pairs of instances. The feature consists of a series of learning examples centered on marked training statistics. instance is a pair of an input variable (typically a vector) and a target output value (supervision signal) in guided training. A supervised algorithm analyses the learning dataset and includes an estimated method to model new examples [9].

Fig. 1. Social-temporary stages in social media incidents [2]

Hazard Research deals with hazard history analyses and scientific analysis of different disasters. The goal is to understand that catastrophe fully and to recognize how soil, climate, agriculture and the ecosystem can be impacted. In addition, during this stage malignant effects are studied, such as disease spread, air pollution and water pollution. Research in this phase has shown respondents knowledge of potential disaster outcomes [5]. The culture of the people is usually affected by a tragedy. Hatred and disinformation are often circulated in the area involved, taking advantage of the situation, and may lead to serious law and order deterioration [6]. Twitter users would probably stick to the material that already has more retweets and references relative with fewer information. The origin of this Twitter disinformation is both human and technological. To our everyday lives, the use of social media has growing. The use of it is particularly important for adolescents. The social media influences our everyday lives and engagement. The way people connect and socialize on the internet has evolved to social media. The impact on industry, economics, socialization and some negative effects such as cyber stimulation, confidentiality, false news and the voice of the group dislike. This paper deals mainly with group animosity and offensive words on Facebook. Data is sent without testing the trustworthiness of the message [7]. OAuth is an open standard platform to allow users access to their data on other websites, without code, utilizing delegate authorization or applications. This method is used by Twitter to allow users without disclosing their passwords to share information regarding their accounts to third party applications or websites. The property holder is the one who owns a program that allows users to access their account. OAuth describes four main roles: permission manager. Client: the client is the user's authorization request, the service Server is the secure user accounts, the authorization server verifies the user's identities and then provides permission tokens for the software [8].
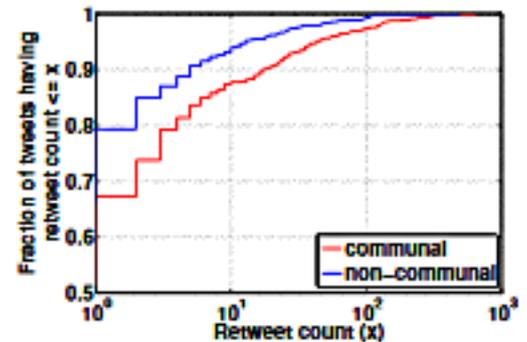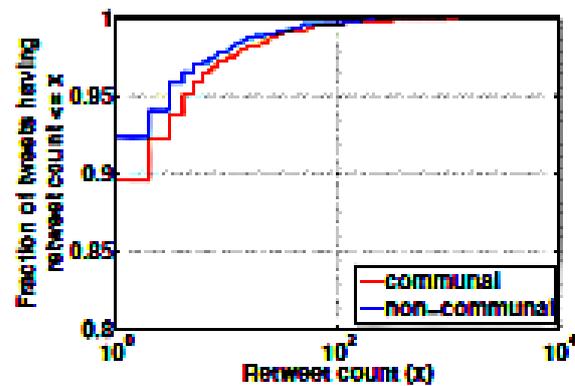

Fig. 2. NE Quake [3]

Fig. 3. Cshoot [3]

It is a CDF for compilation of state and non-municipal posts. More are listed in mutual tweets. Characteristic of public tweets: In human-made incidents, the intended community is the community with which attackers are identified, as is the case of terrorist attacks. But other groups are also attacked; for example, Christians are threatened together with Muslim societies during the Paris Attack (Pattack). Surprisingly discriminatory tweets were written against some religious communities, such as Islamic people or Christian missionaries, even in natural disasters like the NE Quake or the Kflood. Popular users' characterization: Group twits in two groups –

(I) the originators: the initial users who publish collective tweets; and (ii) propagators: the users who retweet the originators ' communal tweets and some other tweets [9]. Also, the popular media of communication have emerged from microblogging services. Twitter is one network of this kind where consumers could post short note from web and mobile customers with up to 140 characters called tweets. The profiles of users are private, which may include basic information such as their names, positions and biography [9]. Private or public profiles may be available. The public profiles and the tweets sent through such accounts are available for anybody with Internet access to browse or learn, whereas personal profiles only can be access ed by those with authorization. Through "following" other Twitters, users create a network and have others "follow"[10].

IV. CONCLUSION

Hence, this paper discussed about the techniques currently existing in characterizing the communal tweets or posts on blog websites. Directions for the detection of public tweets shared and evaluation of the participants involved in sharing such tweets during the disaster scenario. It was noticed that many common people, mostly engaged in politics and the media, post collective posts, and establish closely linked social networks on Twitter. In fact, the public messages are firmly retweeted and the potential negative consequences of these tweets must be counteracted. Hence, there is a need to develop an algorithm to improve the accuracy of the system.

REFERENCES

[1] Koustav Rudra, Ashish Sharma "Characterizing Communal Microblogs during Disaster Events" 2016 IEEE/ACM International Conference on Advances in Social Networks Analysis and Mining (ASONAM).

[2] Koustav Rudra "Characterizing and Countering Communal Microblogs During Disaster Events" Policy Internet, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 223–242, 2015.

[3] Tahora H. Nazer "Intelligent Disaster Response via Social Media Analysis - A Survey" In Proceedings of the 19th ACM international conference on Information and knowledge management, pages 759–768. ACM, 2010.

[4] [S. Vaishnavi "A Survey on Natural Disaster Prediction in Q-Learning "International Journal of Research in Engineering, Science and Management Volume-2, Issue-7, July-2019

[5] Sarah Vieweg "Microblogging During Two Natural Hazards Events: What Twitter May Contribute to Situational Awareness" In Proc. Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences 2009.

[6] Koustav Rudra "Characterizing and Countering Communal Microblogs During Disaster Events" IEEE Transactions on Computational Social Systems, Vol. 5, No. 2, June 2018.

[7] Amr Magdy, Laila Abdelhafeez, Yunfan Kang, Eric Ong, Mohamed F. Mokbel "Microblogs Data Management: A Survey": An Incremental Algorithm for Ranking Twitter Users. In WISE, 2016.

[8] Tianyi Wang "The Power of Comments: Fostering Social Interactions in Microblog Networks" In: Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on World Wide Web. 2010, 591–600.

[9] Avijit Paul "Identifying Relevant Information for Emergency Services from Twitter in Response to Natural Disaster" ISES Solar Energy J., Spec. Proc. Issue, 76 (2004), 235-241.

[10] N. Antony Sophia "Effective Countering of Communal Hatred during Disaster Events in Social Media" International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) e-ISSN: 2395-0056 Volume: 06 Issue: 03 | Mar 2019.