Tracing Origin of Social Media Posts

Mr. Sabin TT[1], Anupama V[2], Bharathi N[3], Deekshitha R[4], Nithya Shree V N[5]

Assistant Professor, Department of Information Science and Engineering[1]

Students Department of Information Science and Engineering[2,3,4,5]

SJC Institute of Technology Chikkballapur, Karnataka, India

Abstract: *This problem statement should result in a solution that can identify perpetrators who first posted sexually explicit abuse content on social media platforms. Images and videos of individuals of a sexually explicit nature are quite often posted online intentionally by perpetrators on various social media platforms with the sole intent of causing harassment, humiliation and distress to the victim. Social media platforms are constantly trying to create and improve automatic mechanisms to identify and reject such content at the time of upload itself. However, there are times when such content containing nudity and of a sexually explicit nature, fails to be detected at the time of upload and gets published. Such content usually has a tendency to instantly become viral, and others thereafter share it, or download and post and it again from their social media accounts. Social media platforms take down such posts when reported but by the time this is done, several copies have already been made and go in circulation. It quickly becomes ambiguous as to who posted it first, and taking advantage of this ambiguity, the original perpetrator evades detection. It is therefore critical to identify the person who first posted such distressing content online. Given a piece of text, image or video snippet as input, build a solution that can identify the person who was the first one to post it online on a particular social media platform. Please bear in mind that people could have copied it and made minor modifications before re-posting it from their accounts. Participants are expected to obtain suitable data required to work on this problem statement on their own.*

Keywords: Social Media

REFERENCES

[1]. Marra, Francesco & Gragnaniello, Diego & Cozzolino, Davide & Verdoliva, Luisa. (2018). Detection of GAN-Generated Fake Images Over Social Networks. 384-389. 10.1109/MIPR.2018.00084.

[2]. Wu, Bing & Zhang, Chenyan. (2016). Enterprise Social Media Research. 10.2991/aiie- 16.2016.123.

[3]. Lubna, Jahanara & Chowdhury, S.. (2020). Detecting Fake Image: A Review for Stopping Image Manipulation. 10.1007/978-981-15-3666-3_13.

[4]. Gonzalez-Marquez, Monica & Bergmann, Christina. (2020). Meta-Data Inventory Project description (in progress). 10.13140/RG.2.2.31714.48323.

[5]. Kester, Quist-Aphetsi & Senkyire, Isaac. (2019). Validating of Digital Forensic Images Using SHA-256. 118-121. 10.1109/ICSIoT47925.2019.00028.

[6]. Quick, Darren & Choo, Kim-Kwang Raymond. (2016). Big forensic data reduction: Digital forensic images and electronic evidence. Cluster Computing. 19. 10.1007/s10586- 016-0553-1.

[7]. Kessler, Gary. (2016). The Impact of SHA-1 File Hash Collisions on Digital Forensic Imaging: A Follow-up Experiment. Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law. 10.15394/jdfsl.2016.1433.