TO DETECT THE TERRORISM ACTIIVITY

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Abstract - **In the recent times, terrorism has grown in an exponential manner in certain parts of the world. This enormous growth in terrorist activities has made it important to stop terrorism and prevent its spread before it causes damage to human life or property. With development in technology, internet has become a medium of spreading terrorism through speeches and videos. Terrorist organizations use the medium of the internet to harm and defame individuals and also promote terrorist activities through web pages that force people to join terrorist organizations and commit crimes on the behalf of those organizations. Web mining and data mining are used simultaneously for the purpose of efficient system development. Web mining even consists of many different text mining methods that can be helpful to scan and extract relevant data from unstructured data. Text mining is very helpful in detecting various patterns, keywords, and significant information in unstructured texts. Data mining and web mining systems are used for mining from text widely. Data mining algorithms are used to manage organized data sets and web mining algorithms can be helpful in mining and extracting from unstructured web pages and text data that is available across the web. Websites built in different plat- forms have varying data structures and that makes it quite difficult to read for a single algorithm.**

Key Words: **Terrorism, Machine Learning, Encryption, Detection, SVM**

INTRODUCTION

Psychological militant associations are utilizing the web to spread their misleading publicity and radicalize youth on the web and urge them to commit fear based oppressor exercises. To limit the web-based presence of such hurtful sites we want to devise a framework which identifies explicit catchphrases in a specific site. The site ought to be hailed improper assuming the catchphrases are found for proficient framework advancement. Information mining comprises of text mining techniques that assist us with filtering and remove valuable substance from unstructured information. Text mining assists us with identifying watchwords, designs and significant data from un-organized texts. Consequently, here we intend to carry out an effective web information mining framework to distinguish such web properties and banner them for additional human survey. Information mining is a strategy used to remove examples of pertinent information from huge informational indexes and gain most extreme bits of knowledge to the got results. Web mining as well as information digging are utilized at the same time for effective framework improvement. The writing review shows the past work that has been done regarding this matter. The current frameworks have been made sense of exhaustively in the paper. The framework that we propose to carry out fundamentally works on the ongoing framework and dispenses with the imperfections that exist in the current framework. The strategy ology and results that we accomplished after the execution of the proposed framework have additionally been made sense of in short further. This framework ought to be useful in enemy of psychological warfare and network safety reaction divisions. The framework ought to assist the police with following correspondence held among fear based oppressors and ought to identify pages created in various stage.

LITURATURE SURVEY

”Meta-Terrorism: Identifying Linguistic Patterns in Public Discourse After an Attack”, Panos Kostakos; Markus Nykanen etal.,This pa- per explained that, When a terror-related event occurs, there is a surge of traffic on social media comprising of informative messages, emotional outbursts, helpful safety tips, and rumors. It is important to understand the behavior manifested on social media sites to gain a better understanding of how to govern and manage in a time of crisis. We under- took a detailed study of Twitter during two recent terror-related events: the Manchester attacks and the Las Vegas shooting. We analyze the tweets during these periods using (a) sentiment analysis, (b) topic analysis, and (c) fake news detection. Our analysis demon- strates the spectrum of emotions evinced in reaction and the way those reactions spread over the event timeline. Also, with respect to topic analysis, we find “echo chambers”, groups of people interested in similar aspects of the event. Encouraged by our results 4An Early Warning Detection System of Terrorism in India on these two event datasets, the paper seeks to enable a holistic analysis of social media messages in a time of crisis.[1]

”Detecting Hidden Friendship in Online Social Network”, Guido Barbian etal., This paper presents, For many intelligence and security applications it is important to know how close people in a network are. In online social networks (OSN) friendship links are a frequently chosen basis for the analysis. In this paper we show that friendship links can be misleading, if we want to know to what extent people in a network trust into each other. We also show how to unveil hidden friendship relations based on an analysis of exceptions in the privacy settings. We furthermore discuss resulting options for defeating crime and terrorism as well as associated privacy, security and civil liberty issues.[2]

”Detection of Cyberbullying in Social Networks Using Ma- chine Learning Methods” , Elif Varol Altay etal., this paper studied that , Increasing Internet use and facilitating access to online communities such as social media have led to the emergence of cybercrime. Cyber bullying, a new form of bullying that emerged recently with the development of social networks, means sending messages that include slanderous statements, or verbally bullying other people or persons in front of the rest of the online community. The characteristics of online social networks enable cyber- bullies to access places and countries that were previously unattainable. In this study; the use of natural language processing techniques and machine learning methods namely, Bayesian

logistic regression, random forest algorithm, multilayer sensor, J48 algorithm and support vector machines have been used to determine cyber bullying. To the best of our knowledge, the successes of these algorithms with different metrics within different experiments have been compared for the first time to the real data.3

”An Early Warning Detection System of Terrorism in In- donesia from Twitter Contents using Na¨ıve Bayes Algorithm”, Mediana Aryuni, etal., This paper presents, Aware on the benefits of social media as the networking platform, the extremist organization is utilized social media to spread the ideology, recruit new member and guided a suicide bomber alike. There are opportunities to analyze the content of document texts in social media including the terrorism detection and intention by extracting the content evident in their post, comment etc. The objective of this research is to analyze content posted in Twitter and to review whether post and conversation on Twitter will be highly related to terrorism intention or another way around. This study deployed Na¨ıve Bayes classification technique which identified Twitter contents in Indonesian national language. The method has been processed text pre-processing, and dataset divided with hold out technique. Result of F-measure value indicates that 76 and 77 of texts are associated with the accuracy level of terrorism based on macro-averaging and micro-averaging indicators. The finding is contributed to the scanty literature on the early warning detection method in Indonesian language and assist the government to target the extremists’ organizations..[4]

”Online Extremism Detection in Textual Content: A Systematic Literature Review”, Saja Aldera, etal., In this paper, Social media networks such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, blogs, and discussion forums are be- coming powerful tools that extremist groups use to disseminate radical ideologies and propaganda, and to recruit people to their cause. Identifying extremist social media con-tent and profiles is a top priority for counter-terrorist agencies, technology companies, and governments. The main objective of this paper is to provide a better understanding of the definition of extremism, and a detailed review of the current research regarding online extremism in text. To identify gaps in the literature, a systematic literature review (SLR) of 45 studies published between 2015 and 2020 was undertaken, which revealed challenges, technical pitfalls in previous studies, and opportunities for extending and improving prior results in meaningful ways. The systematic review indicates the need for better understanding of the landscape and directions of the online extremism. This study offers a critical analysis of the new area of research.[5]

AIM & OBJECTIVES

- An innovative knowledge-based methodology for terrorist detection by using Web traffic content as the audit information is presented.
- The proposed system learns the typical behavior (‘profile’) of terrorists by applying a data mining algorithm to the textual content of terror-related activities on Web.

MOTIVATION

Terrorist organizations use internet to brain wash individuals and also promote terrorist activities through provocative web pages that inspire helpless people to join terrorist organizations. So here we propose an efficient system using data mining and machine learning to detect such web properties and flag them automatically for human review

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

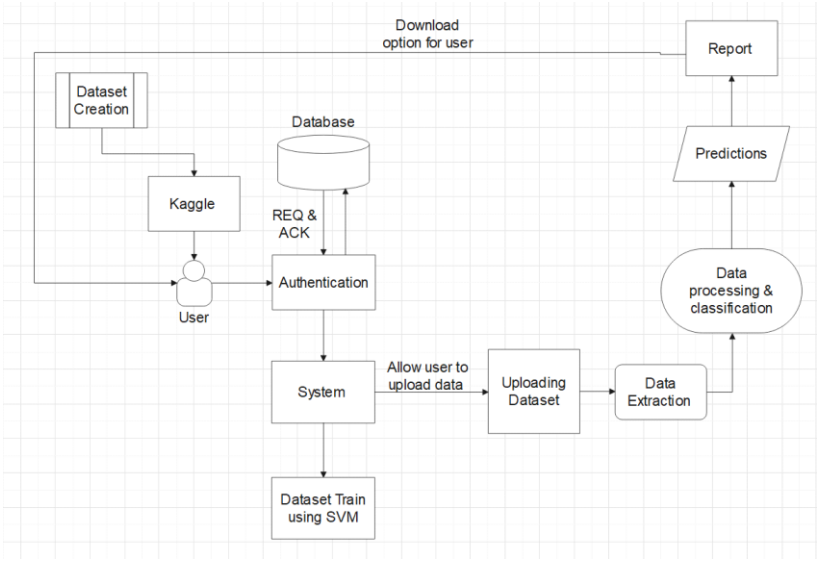
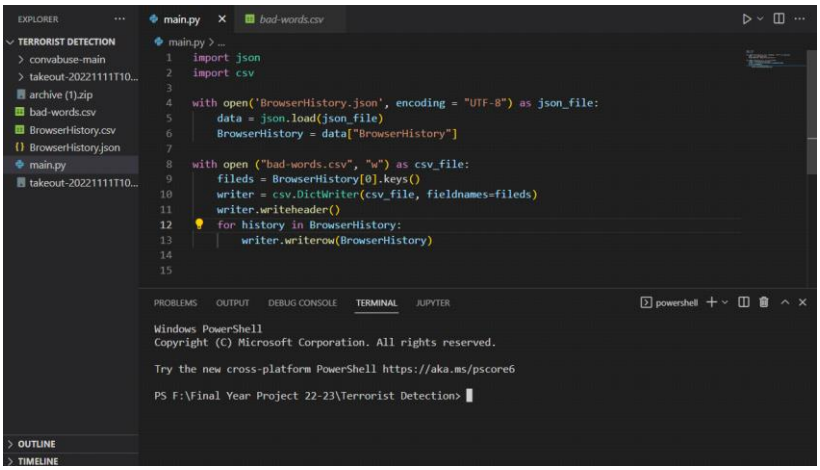


Fig -1: System Architecture Diagram

APPLICATION:

- In defense
- In some rural areas
- Research

RESULT



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1622	war
1623	suicide
1624	die
1625	murder
1626	kill
1627	jihad
1628	criminal
1629	crime
1630	terror
1631	violence
1632	intimidation
1633	threat
1634	fear
1635	menace
1636	coercion
1637	sword
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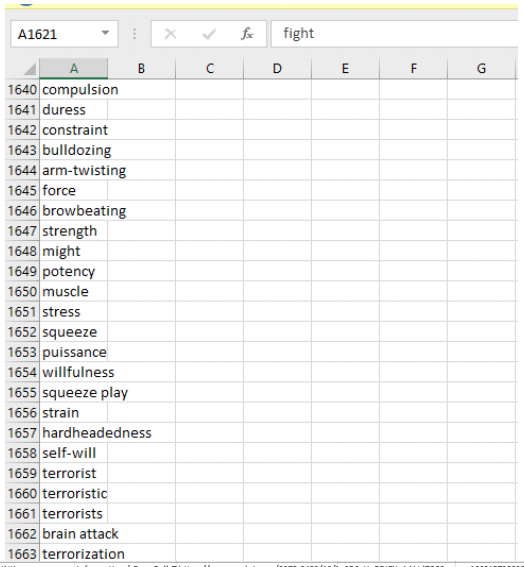
1640	compulsion
1641	duress
1642	constraint
1643	bulldozing
1644	arm-twisting



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CONCLUSION

To curb the menace of terrorism and to destroy the online presence of dangerous terrorist organizations like ISIS and other radicalization websites. We need a proper system to detect and terminate websites which are spreading harmful content used to radicalizing youth and helpless people. We analysed the usage of Online Social Networks (OSNs) in the event of a terrorist attack. We used different metrics like number of tweets, whether users in developing countries tended to tweet, re-tweet or reply, demographics, geo-location and we defined new metrics (reach and impression of the tweet) and pre- sented their models. Hence we can conclude that there is need of our system in current scenario as the large number of user percentage uses web is increasing day by day so it is important to keep track on there activity.

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