Article 1 Reviews

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The article “Aggressive Reality Docuresies and Cyberbullying: A Partial Test of Glaser’s Differential Identification Theory” relates to the principles of social sciences as the race aspect. The theory of this article is whether identification with characters from reality television has a correlation with cyberbullying. In this experiment, they had to test for differential identification and did that with African Americans because they believe people with the same cultural background tend to watch that on television. The experiment was done face-to-face, and the survey had 28 questions about cyberbullying behaviors. The analysis of the experiment is that watching aggressive reality docuseries and identifying with the characters does correlate with cyberbullying. Concepts discussed in class relate to this article, as we have talked about behavioral cybercrime. This article shows that this behavior is watched and learned. This topic does bring attention to African Americans as they are always portrayed as aggressive, loud, and sexual in shows. As far as society, this research proved that women are less likely to engage in cybersecurity then men.

In the article “classifying social media bots as malicious or benign using semi-supervised machine learning,” they hypothesized classifying the behaviors of benign or malicious bots. The research questions they came up with were “Can the same features used in previous studies to successfully distinguish between malicious bots and humans be helpful in classifying benign and malicious bots?” “What features found in the metadata of OSNs indicate anomalous behavior between benign and malicious bots?” “Can semi-supervised machine learning (ML) models be used to classify malicious and benign bots, given a limited labeled dataset of such bots?” The principles of social science relate to this as the technology aspect. This experiment was done by using a semi-supervised machine that detects whether the bot is benign or malicious. They did this experiment through Twitter datasets. The analysis of this experiment was that they were able to detect 6 out of 12 features with Benford’s Law, trying to pick apart benign and malicious bots. Concepts discussed in class relate to this article by tying in the cognitive theory. Because it is a bot, the person behind it controlling it doesn’t view it as actually affecting people. This topic doesn’t relate to any marginalized groups, in my opinion. Overall, this contributes to society because technology is constantly evolving every year, and having malicious bots and humans is ridiculous.

References

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