Article Review #1

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Today I will be reviewing two articles, one from the international journal of cyber criminology, and the second article I will be reviewing is from the journal of cybersecurity. The two articles I will be looking at are "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter" and the article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency" In these two articles I will be reviewing how these artiles relate to the principles of social sciences, and I will be looking at the study's research questions or hypotheses, the types of research methods used, the types of data and analysis done, and the concepts discussed in these two articles. Now that You know what subjects will be discussed in this paper let us now begin with a summary of both articles.

In this article "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter" The arthur is discussing the prevalence of criminal digital activity all over the internet and how it is most common and most efficiently done on twitter. To this end Arthur continues to speak about how they have made a working method for detecting organized groups of criminal actors on (online social networks) OSN. This article also goes over how the OSN has made it easier for criminals to send malicious code to unsuspecting people, which in turn has led to more cyber crime on the internet (2023 Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams). In the second article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency". The Arthur discusses how criminals are laundering money at an increasing rate in Indonesia and how crypto currency has made the process potentially easier. This article also goes over the legal framework for crypto currency in the nation of indonesia(2023, Reda Manthovani). Now that this small summary is over let's continue with the rest of the main subjects of this paper.

In the first article by the journal of cybersecurity the arthur hypothesizes a methodology to identify organized groups of criminals on OSN (2023, Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams). The second paper from the international journal of

cyber criminology hypothesizes that the use of crypto currencies will enable a large range of cyber crime activity in many sectors of life (2023, RedaManthovani).

I will now be discussing the methods each of these two articles used in order to conduct their research and I will be starting with the paper "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter" In this paper the researchers collected data from twitter users tweeting about covid-19 by:

"The COVID-19 related tweets were collected between 11 March 2020 and 21 March 2020. For this study, we collect tweets containing hashtags and phrases related to the COVID pandemic using Twitter's Streaming API. We used the hashtags such as #covid, #covid19, #lockdown, #StayHomeStaySafe, #StayHome, #QuarantineandChill, #corona, #coronavirus, and #pandemic to filter tweets from Twitter's Streaming API. Political, cultural, and social events provide increased interaction on social media platforms therefore increasing the probability of a malicious link being retweeted or shared. We selected a short-time frame to ensure we capture the immediate activities of any colluding actors within a specific period." (2023, Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams).

While in the second paper "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency" the researcher here used a qualitative approach in order to investigate the legal ramifications associated with money laundering, as well as using a "interpretive research philosophy in order to analyze the contextual factors that contribute to money laundering crimes within the legal framework of indonesia." (2023, RedaManthovani).

As seen in the previous paragraph the types of data that was used in these articles were as follows. In The article "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter ". The researchers organized all the data they collected into tables and analyzed it by data cleaning that "ensures that data represent the problem space to be modelled. This mainly

includes removing all tweets with missing information for any observed feature." (2023, Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams) The researchers also used "min-max" scaling in order to transfer all features into a range of 0 through 1 (2023, Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams).

The researchers in the article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency" had looked over the legal documents pertaining to cryptocurrency in indonesia and had came to the conclusion that "it is imperative that indonesia develop a comprehensive framework pertaining to legal safeguards against the potential hazards linked to cryptocurrency" (2023, RedaManthovani).

I think The concept about neutralization theory that was discussed in class relates to the article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency". This is because In the neutralization theory two of the theories suggested that criminals may be justifying their actions by either denying injury of a person and denial of responsibility which I think appeal best to this article. Criminals may be more likely to launder money using crypto because of the justification that they are not hurting anyone and they may deny being responsible for it.(sykes, matza , 2010).

In the other article "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter". I think that the neutralization theory can also relate to this article as well. The theory states that Criminals may justify their actions by arguing that hacked individuals will learn about their vulnerabilities as a result of the hack "denial of the victim".(sykes, matza , 2010).

The principles of social sciences that the article "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter " relates to the most is criminology because of why the article was made in the first place. This article is the byproduct of criminal actors on OSN services and seeks to research ways to identify organized criminal groups on twitter. While the other article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency". I would say it most relates to social sciences by showing us how a society may

respond to the rise of crypto money laundering and how they are trying to research ways to combat in the legal sense.

These Articles have contributed to society and marginalized groups of people by educating us about about digital crime that we might be exposed to on OSN services such as twitter specifically the article "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious collusive groups on Twitter" which can help keep people especially marginalized groups who may not be as well educated on the risk that the internet poses to devices, better protect themselves from malicious code on the internet. The second article "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency" contributes to society informing us about the rise of crypto money laundering happening in Indonesia and the United Kingdom (2023, RedaManthovani).

"The Current Research Makes A Scholarly Contribution To The Comprehension Of Money Laundering Offences Involving Cryptocurrency Within The Indonesian Context. This Study Focuses On The Contemporary Tactics And Strategies Utilised By Individuals Involved In Money Laundering During The Digital Age. The Current Study Examines The Current State Of Cyber Laundering Within The Indonesian Context. This Study Provides Significant Insights Into The Correlation Between The Utilisation Of Cryptocurrency And Instances Of Money Laundering In Indonesia. These Insights Can Provide Guidance For Future Researchers In The Development Of Models Aimed At Studying The Relationship Between Cryptocurrency Exchange And Illicit Activities. Moreover,The Research Underscores The Difficulties Encountered By Regulatory Bodies In Addressing Instances Of Money Laundering Offences As A Result Of Multiple Vulnerabilities Within The Current Legislative Structure In Indonesia" (2023, RedaManthovani).

In summary this article reviewed and went over the two articles from two different journals which were the journal of cybersecurity and the international journal of cybercrime and from these two journals the articles used where "Digital fingerprinting for identifying malicious

collusive groups on Twitter" and "A Comparative Analysis of Money Laundering Crimes in Indonesia through Cryptocurrency". In this paper we addressed the hypothesis and methods of research used in each article such as the hypothesis of the first article "methodology to identify organized groups of criminals on OSN" (2023, Ruth Ikwu, Luca Giommoni, Amir Javed, Pete Burnap, Matthew Williams) and the second being that the use of crypto currencies will enable a large range of cyber crime activity in many sectors of life (2023, RedaManthovani). We also looked at the contributions made by these papers to society such as "educating people on the dangers of OSN services" and the second giving us "Insights Can Provide Guidance For Future Researchers In The Development Of Models Aimed At Studying The Relationship Between Cryptocurrency Exchange And Illicit Activities"(2023, RedaManthovani).

The other topics covered in this paper were how these articles related to the principles of the social sciences, how these articles related to the already discussed material in class, and of course the type of data analysis done. After reading and writing this paper I believe that both of these articles do a fine job at articulating the information that they have and that the researchers in these articles have conducted fine research in the betterment of society as a whole.

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Journal of cyber security

https://academic.oup.com/cybersecurity

International journal of cyber criminology

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