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Article Review #2

Title: Analysis of Cyber Extremism on Social Media

Introduction

The popularity of social media has led to growth in global communication; however, extremist groups have also capitalized on these platforms and data must be captured to prevent potential threats to society. Research shows that extremist language and activity on social media platforms leads to violence. The purpose of this article is to develop a framework for mining, analyzing, and storing extremist activities to help researchers and law enforcement collect social media activities of extremist groups. (Berzinji, Muhammed, and Muhammed)

Research Questions/Hypotheses

The article analyzed tools and techniques used to gather information from social media regarding cyber extremism. Through analysis of the information gathered, the researchers create a proposed framework for collecting extremist information efficiently. The study concludes with recommendations to expand platforms covered, enhance algorithm accuracy, and ensure privacy compliance. (Berzinji, Muhammed, and Muhammed)

Relationship to Social Sciences

In this article, cybersecurity and sociology intersect as researchers need to understand extremist communities in order to analyze them. The article also relates to political science as extremists try to influence political norms which the government must counteract. There is also a relationship to psychology as they research the extremist language and relationship to violence. (Berzinji, Muhammed, and Muhammed)

Research Methods, Data, and Analysis

Archival research was used by examining language on social media sites. Data was collected by using Selenium and Python to pull relevant data from social media sites. The data was stored and analyzed for pattern identification. An example of objectivity was displayed when annotators classified tweets differently and extra validation checks were carried out and documented for learning. (Berzinji, Muhammed, and Muhammed)

Marginalized Groups

This article did not directly address marginalized groups. However, extremists are often from marginalized groups in society.

Conclusion and Societal Contributions

The research carefully collected, analyzed, and stored the social media of extremists. They were able to learn that extremists are working to recruit, promote ideology, and coordinate activities. The article emphasizes the need for advanced tools in natural language processing, machine learning, and network analysis to help find extremist threats. (Berzinji, Muhammed, and Muhammed)

Reference

Berzinji, A., Muhammed, R., Muhammed, D. (2021). Development of an Intelligence Gathering Framework for Analysing Cyber Extremism on Social Media Networks. International Journal of Cyber Criminology, Volume 18, Issue 1. January – June 2024.

<https://cybercrimejournal.com/menuscript/index.php/cybercrimejournal/article/view>