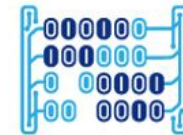


Empowering Cyber Intelligence with Natural Language Processing



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BSIDES Cybersecurity conference
Bogotá, Colombia, April 23th ,2023



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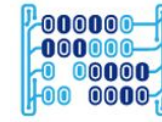


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danielo.diaz@urosario.edu.co





1. OSINT
2. Hostile Social Manipulation and Social Warfare
3. Artificial intelligence and NLP
4. Preventing cyber crimes in Colombia, Ecuador and USA

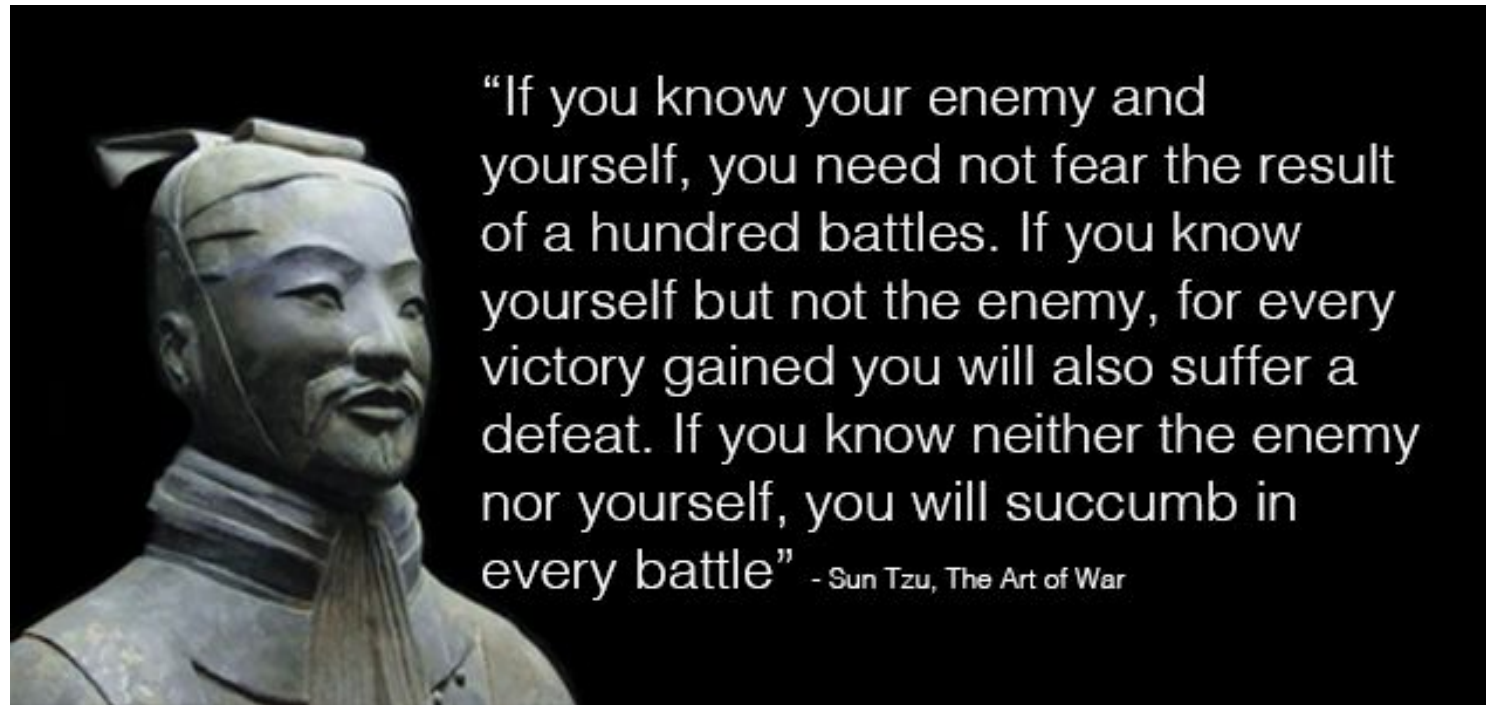
An inspiring phrase...

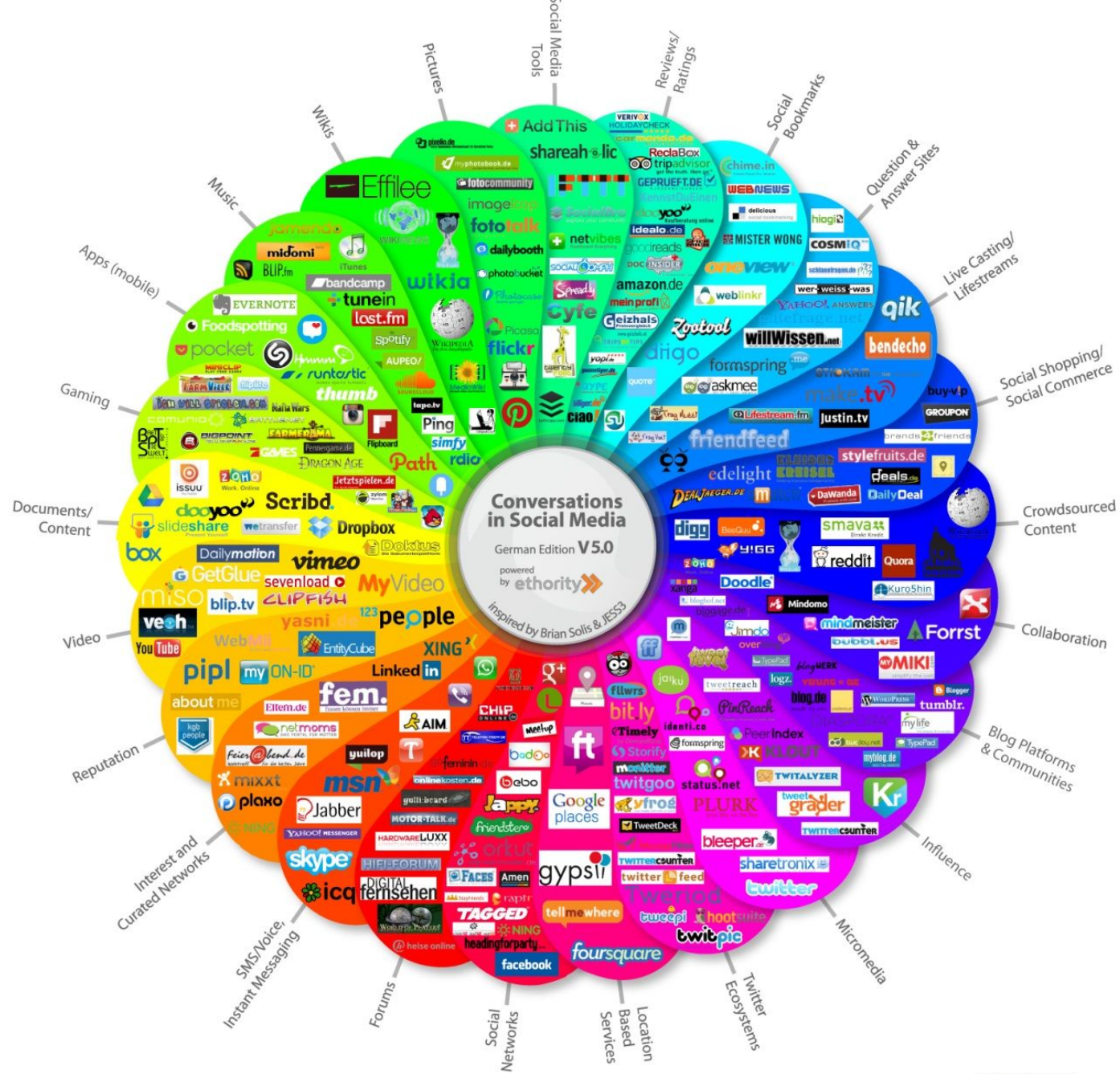


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Hostile Social
Manipulation (HSM)

The purposeful, systematic generation and dissemination of **information** to produce **harmful social, political, and economic outcomes** in a target area by affecting beliefs, attitudes, and behavior

Techniques

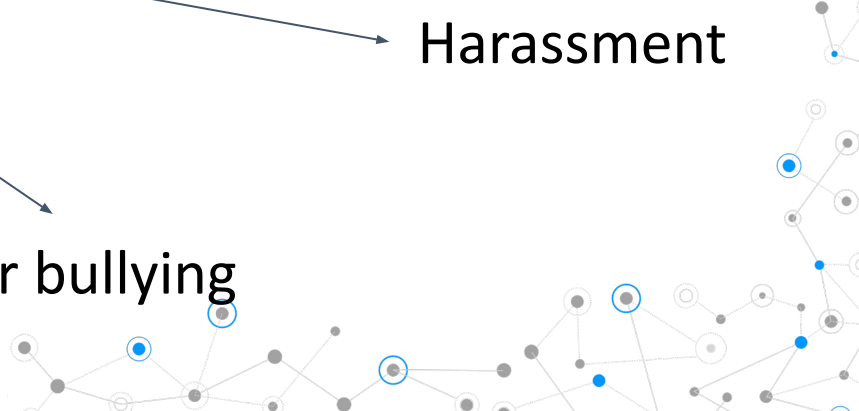
Rumors

Conspiracy theories

Fake news

Cyber bullying

Harassment



Venezuela and Russia Teamed Up to Push Pro-Catalan Fake News

NOTICIAS FALSAS

Itxu Díaz

Updated Nov. 28, 2017 10:46AM ET

Published Nov. 28, 2017 5:00AM ET



MADRID—Europe is at war. Digital war. And it's very much the same fight that's taken place in the United States: facing an attack meant to sow distrust, heighten divisions, and undermine established democratic processes.

<https://www.thedailybeast.com/why-is-venezuela-waging-cyber-war-in-europe>

Twitter admits far more Russian bots posted on election than it had disclosed

Company says it removed more than 50,000 accounts and reported them to investigators, marking latest upward revision of figures



Twitter told Congress in October that it had found 36,746 Russian accounts that had posted about the election. Photograph: Anadolu Agency/Getty Images

Jon Swaine

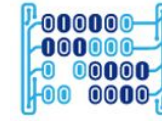
@jonswaine

Sat 20 Jan 2018 00:46 GMT



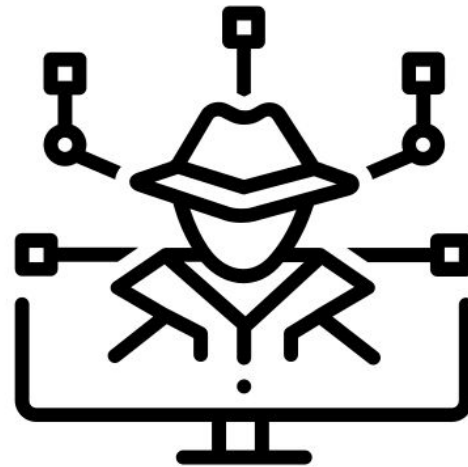
Twitter has admitted that more than 50,000 Russia-linked accounts used its service to post automated material about the 2016 US election - a far greater number than previously disclosed.

<https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2018/jan/19/twitter-admits-far-more-russian-bots-posted-on-election-than-it-had-disclosed>



How to uncovering Cybercrimes, like HSM (Hostile Social Manipulation) in Social Media through Natural Language Processing and Open Source Intelligence (OSINT)?

Design and implement the architecture of a **cyber intelligence solution** that allows to collect and process data from **open sources**, allowing to detect and **prevent** cyber crimes, specifically Hostile Social Manipulation (HSM)



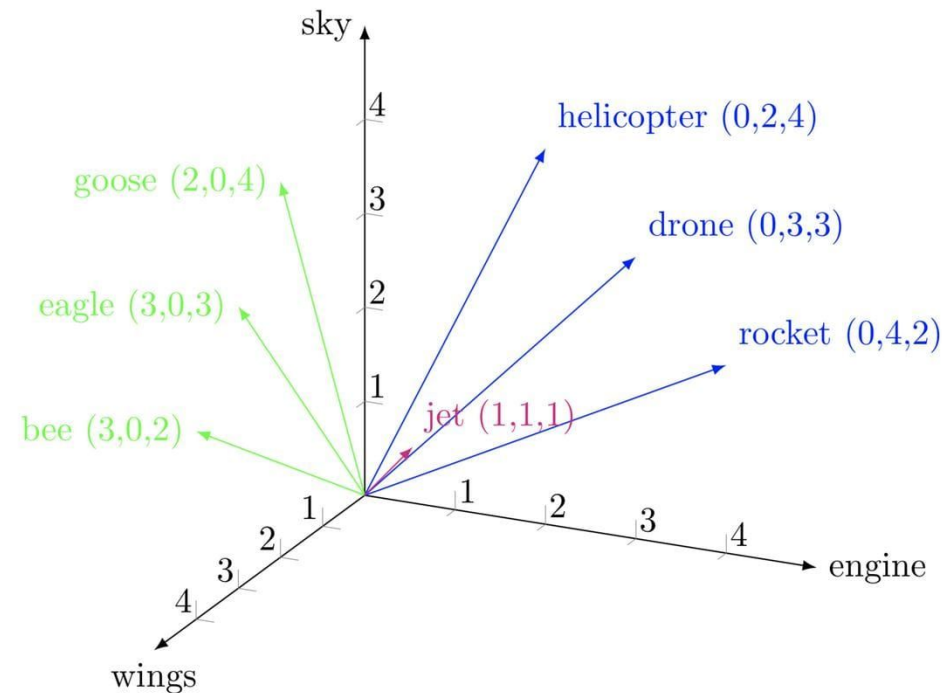
A set of machine learning technologies that gives computers the ability to understand, manipulate and structure human language.

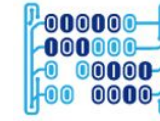


The goal of similarity models is to measure the similarity between two or more objects based on their features or attributes.

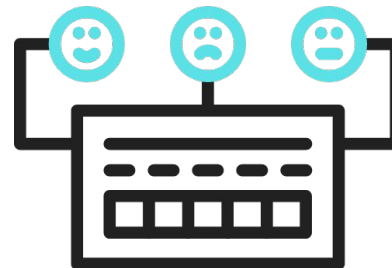
Once the similarity between the objects is measured, they can be grouped, ranked, or classified based on their similarity scores (ej. **Cosine Similarity**).

$$\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\| \cos \theta$$

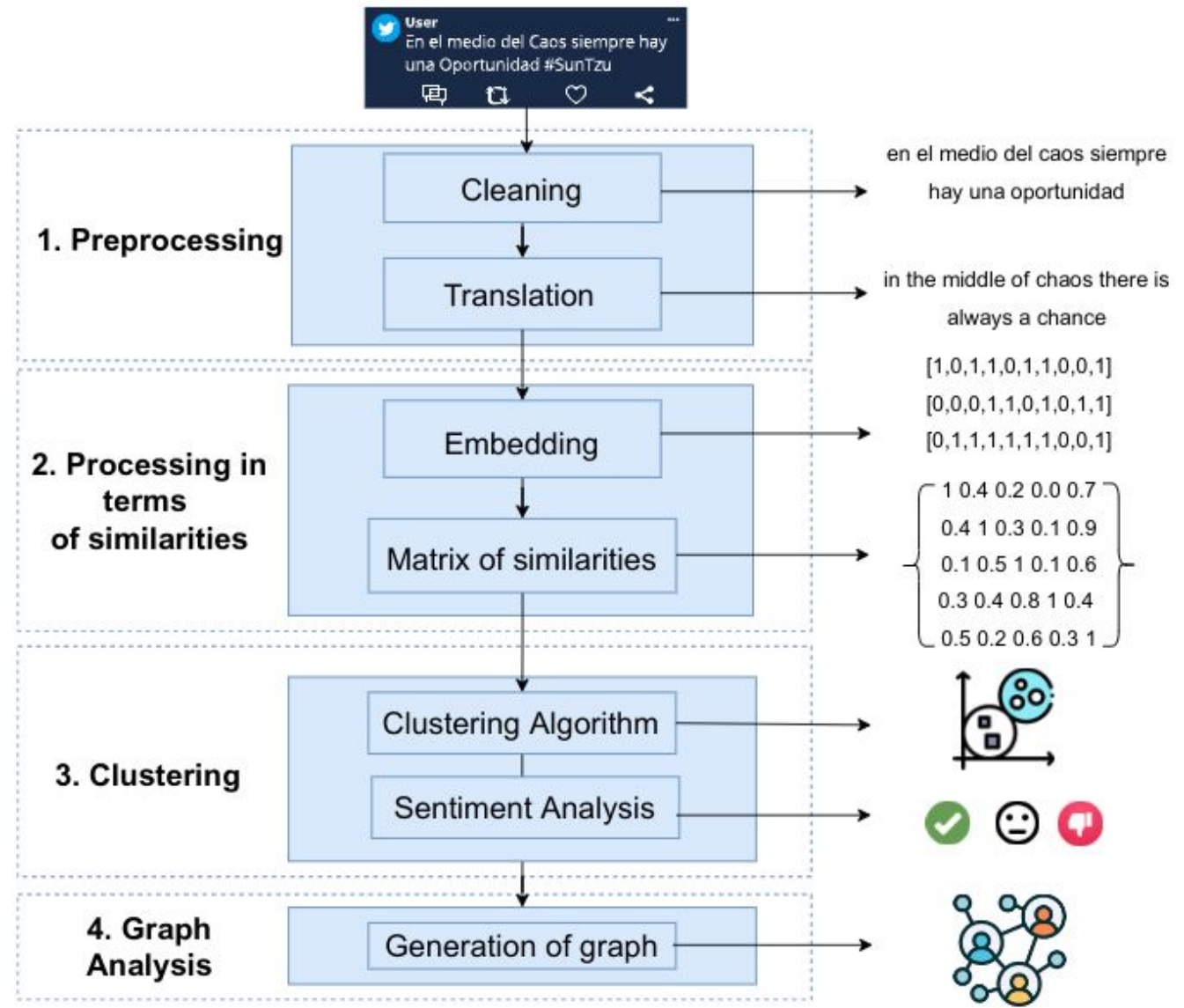




An NLP technique that allows obtaining information about the sentiments contained in the text (Sentiment Analysis) and how positive or negative are the emotions printed in the analyzed text (Polarity Analysis).



Our proposal of architecture v.1.0



Solution that uses **Neural Network (NN)** to monitor suspicious activities in social networks allowing to identify and prevent related cyber crimes.

A LEA can find similar posts grouped in **clusters**, determine their level of **polarity**, and identify a subset of user accounts that **promote violent** activities to be reviewed extensively to prevent Hostile Social Manipulation (HSM).

Different experiments were conducted to prove the **feasibility** of the proposal.

Results (Violent protest on June 9th 2021 in Colombia)



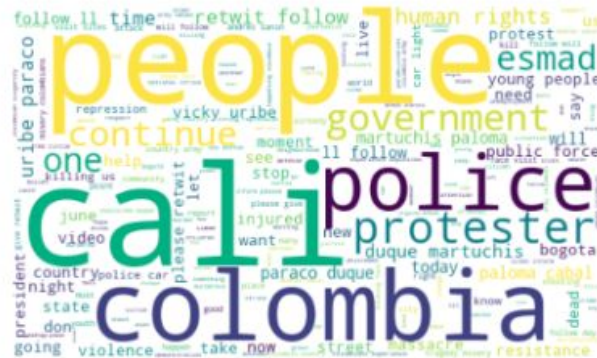
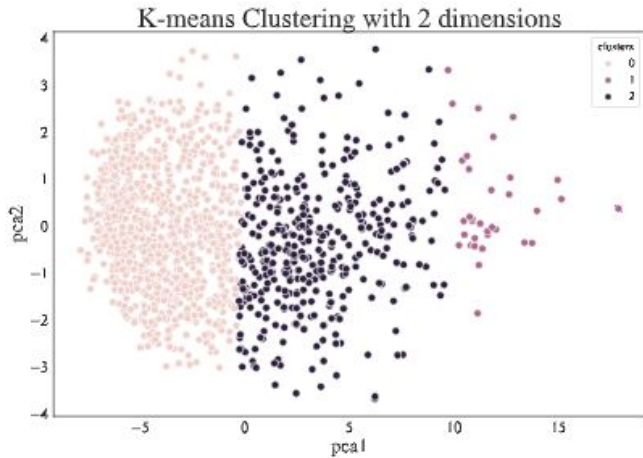
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Three clusters of tweets with their corresponding word maps identified from the analysis of similarities

Clusters sentiment polarity distribution and a sample tweet for each cluster



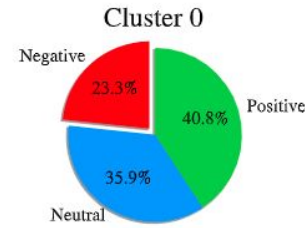
Cluster 0



Cluster 1

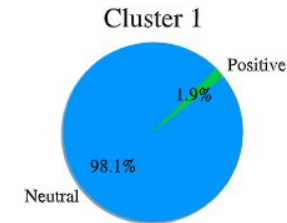


Cluster 2



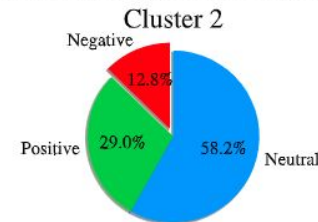
User
Another sinister night in Cali, an attack against the protesters who were in the Siloé roundabout. Even when? #CaliEnPerigo

User
Otra noche sinistra más en Cali, ataque contra lxs manifestantes que estaban en la glorieta de Siloé. Hasta cuándo? #CaliEnPerigo



User
@eu_eas @EUAM_RCA #SOSCALICOLOMBIA @JosepBorrellF necesitamos una comisión de verificación urgente

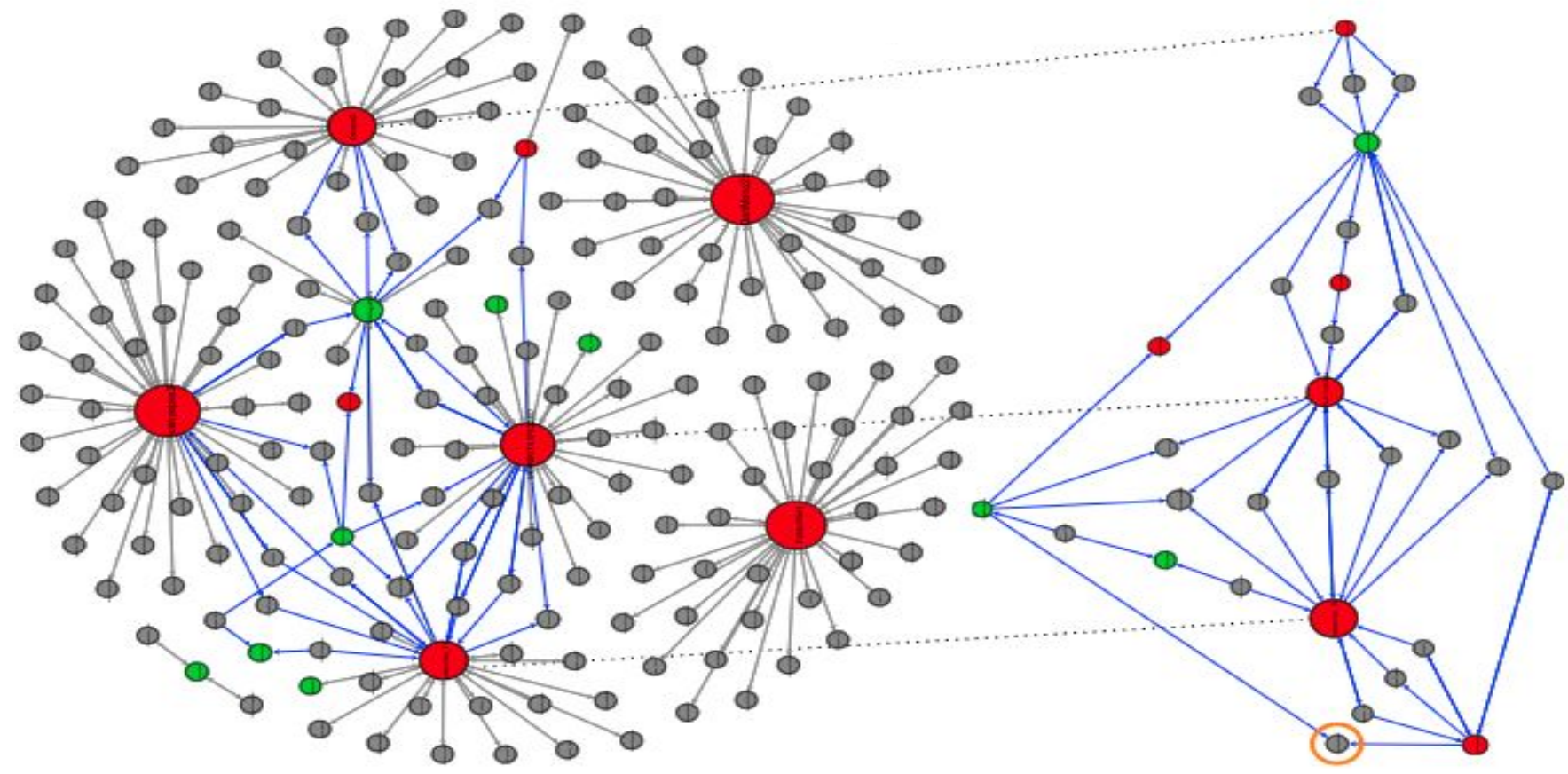
User
@eu_eas @EUAM_RCA #SOSCALICOLOMBIA @JosepBorrellF we need an urgent verification commission



User
Los Polícías de Colombia son los peores de #Latinamérica (junto a la guardia de Venezuela). #ParoNacional9j

User
The Colombian Police are the worst in #LatinAmerica (along with the Venezuelan guard). # StopNational9j

Results (Violent protest on June 9th 2021 in Colombia)



Graph of nodes belonging to cluster 2 showing unique and common followers

Cluster 2	■
Cluster 0	■
No Cluster	■
Connected Communities	—
Suspicious Node	○



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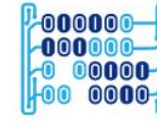
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FCTNLP: An Architecture to fight Cyber Terrorism with Natural Language Processing

Who can be a customer of these kind of solutions?



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Government agencies with sensitive national security information or critical data



Department of Defense (DoD)
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
National Security Agency (NSA)
Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Financial institutions that control investments



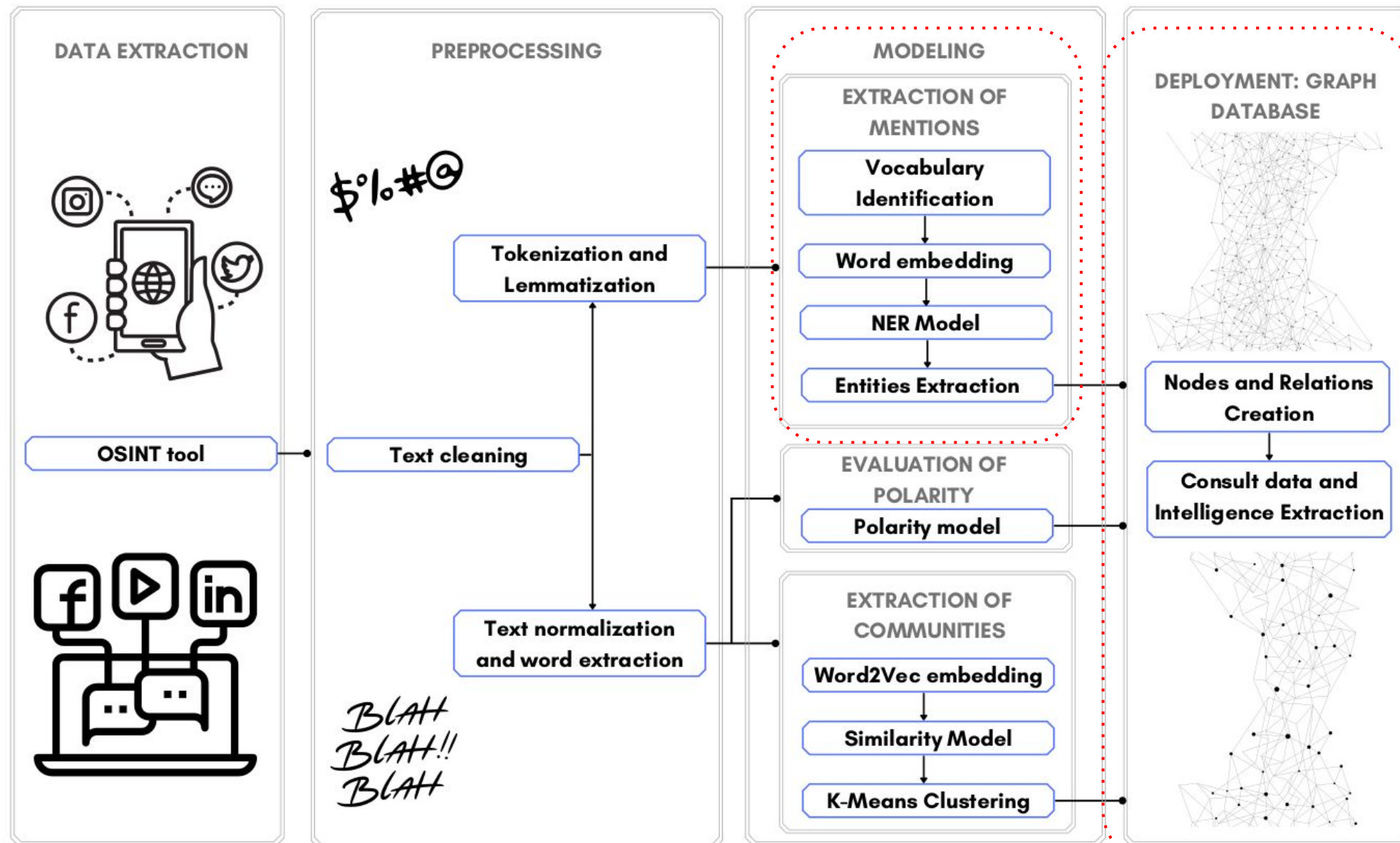
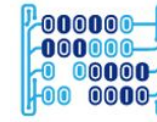
Banks and credit union, Investment firms,
Insurance companies, Payment processing
companies

Cyber security companies that offer managed security services to other companies



IBM Security, Symantec Corporation, FireEye, Inc., SecureWorks Corp., Cisco Systems, Inc.,
Accenture Security

Our proposal of architecture v.2.0



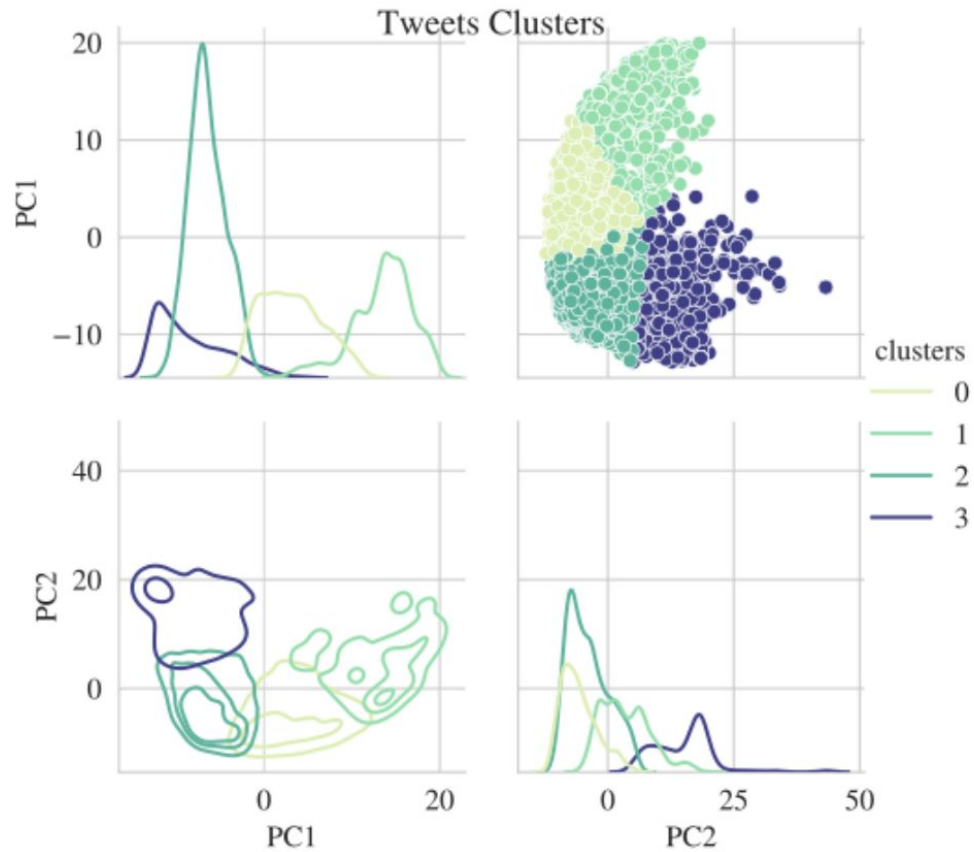
Results (violent protest on Oct 26th 2021 in Ecuador)



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Tweet collection, text cleaning,
text normalization and word
extraction



Embedding collected tweets with
Google News Embeddings



Similarity model



K-Means Clustering

Results (violent protest on Oct 26th 2021 in Ecuador)

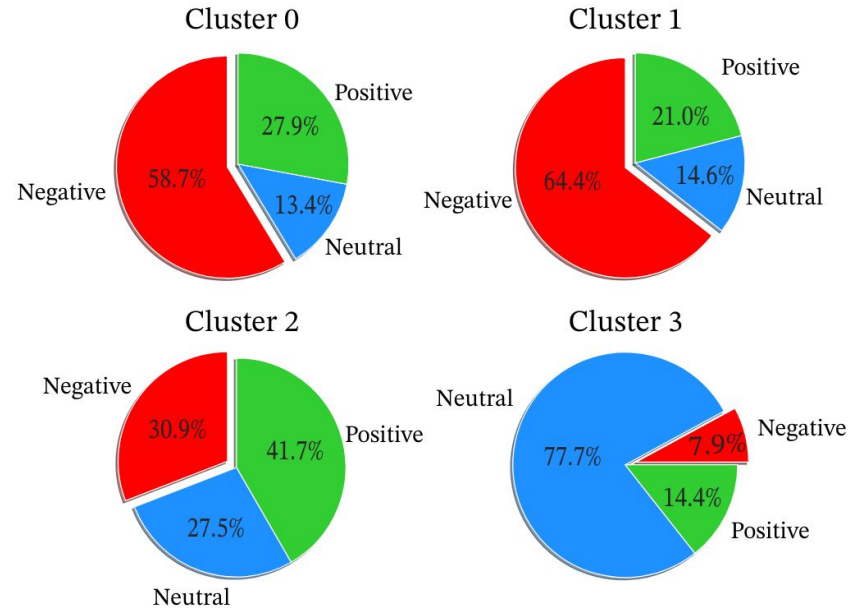


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Polarity for each detected cluster

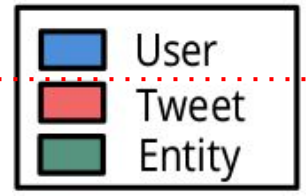
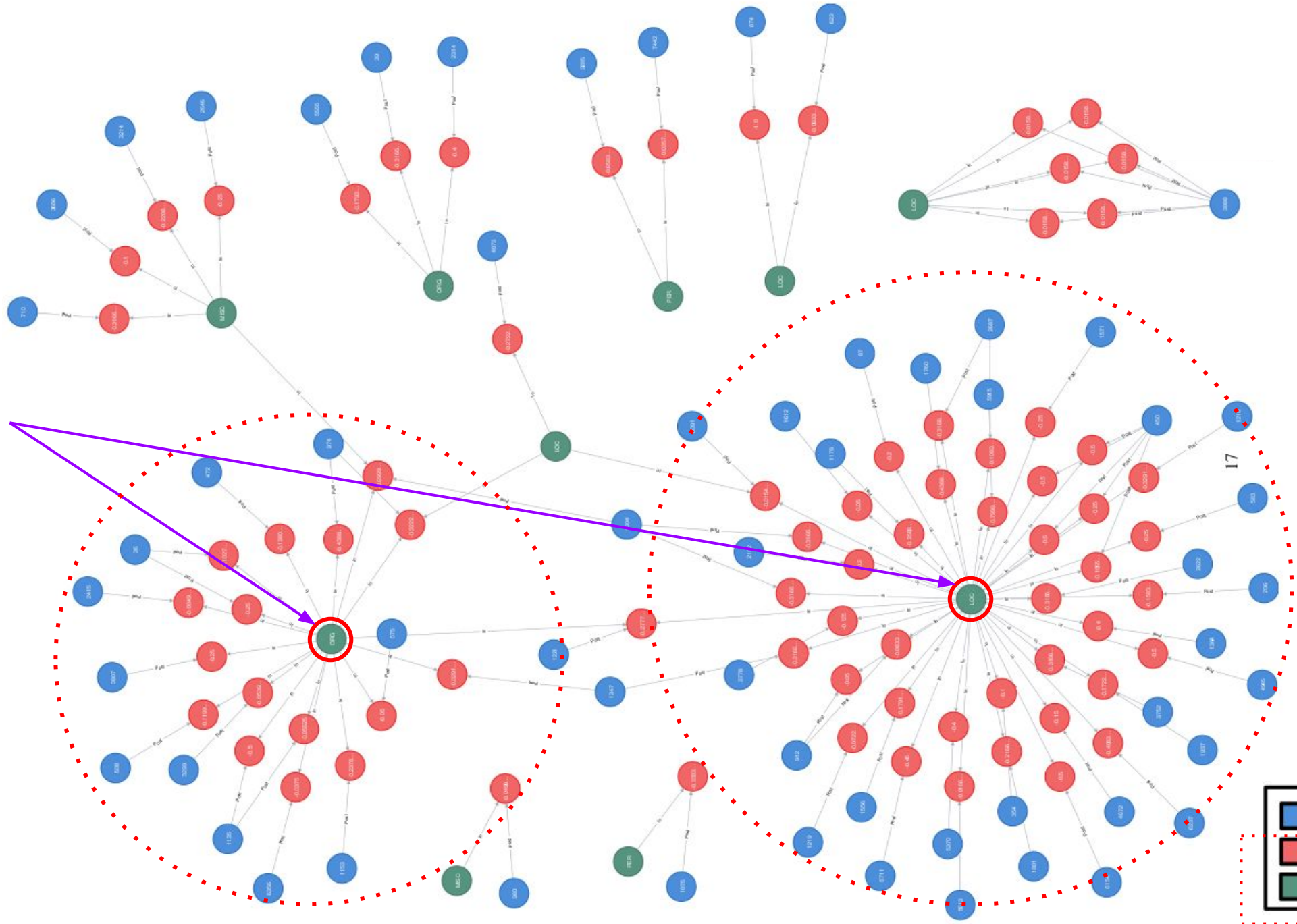


Classification based on a
Single Layer Perceptron
supported by TextBlob
Python library

NER (Name Entity
Recognition) Predictions
and percentage of
accuracy

token	ORG	LOC	PER	MISC	Total	Percentage
Paro	3426	1801	196	74	5497	62.3% (ORG)
Lasso	353	3145	2125	264	5887	36.1% (PER)
Nacional	2661	2415	204	97	5377	49.5% (ORG)
Ecuador	724	2535	14	60	3333	76.1% (LOC)
Guillermo	21	36	1299	3	1359	95.6% (PER)
Fuera	115	1067	85	17	1284	1.3% (MISC)
Renuncia	10	593	56	3	662	0.5% (MISC)
Pandora	9	205	558	8	780	0.1% (MISC)

Hostility detected around a specific ORG and LOC



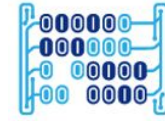


What we have learnt until now?

1. OSINT generalities
2. Cyber intelligence generalities
3. Some OSINT tools: Tinfoleak, Gephy
4. Different NLP models usable for OSINT: Similarity, Sentiment, Polarity, NER
5. NLP allows monitor and detect suspicious activities expressed through human language: like hate promotion, violent speech or systematic terrorism
6. NLP + Cyber Intelligence allows to support LEA's in the fight against cybercrime



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Next goal?



An NLP-based framework to detect hate speech and harassment on US congress elections 2022

Election day:

Nov 8th, 2022

Monitoring period:

Oct 24th to Nov 17th, 2022

Strategy:

Monitor replies to Twitter accounts from Secretaries of States

Main method used:

`get_tweets_from_user(user_id)`

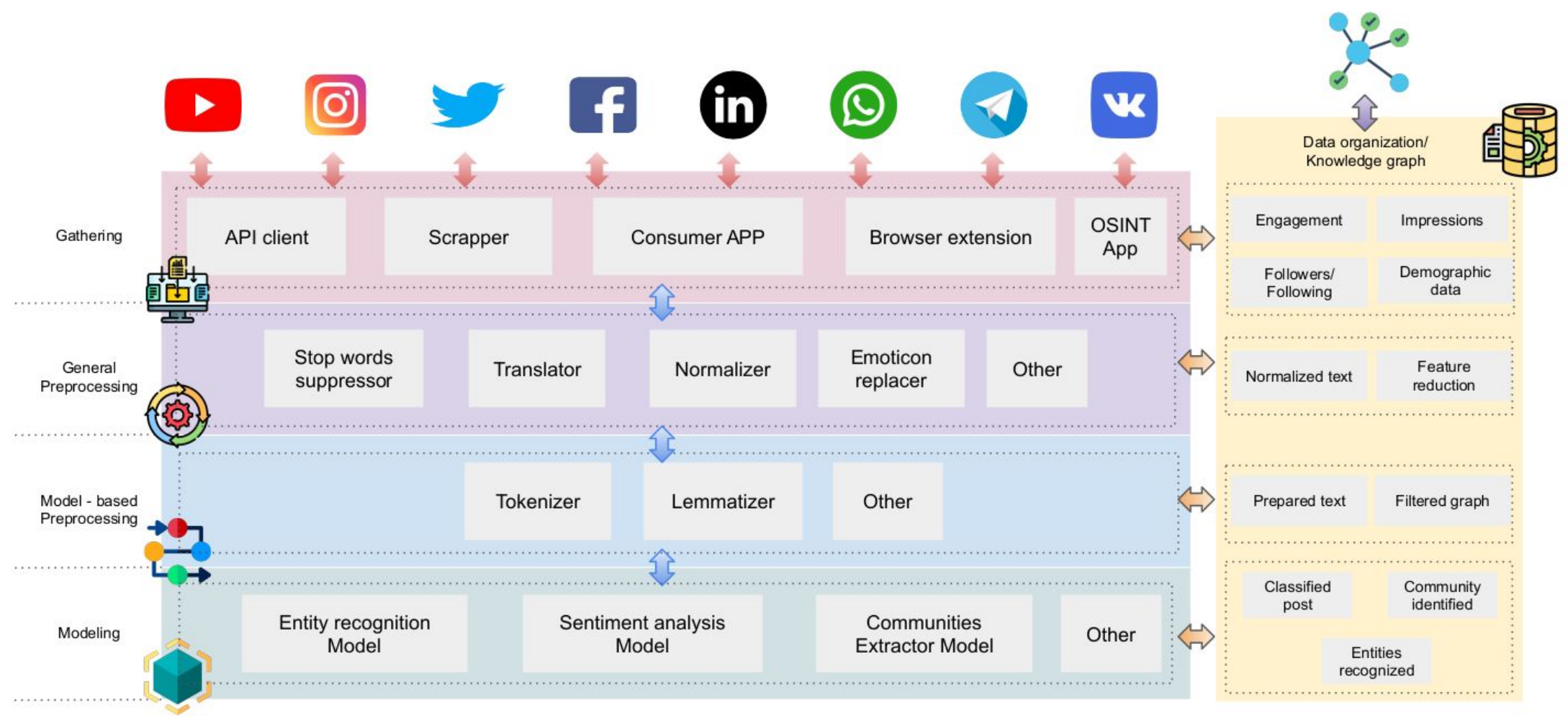


NYU

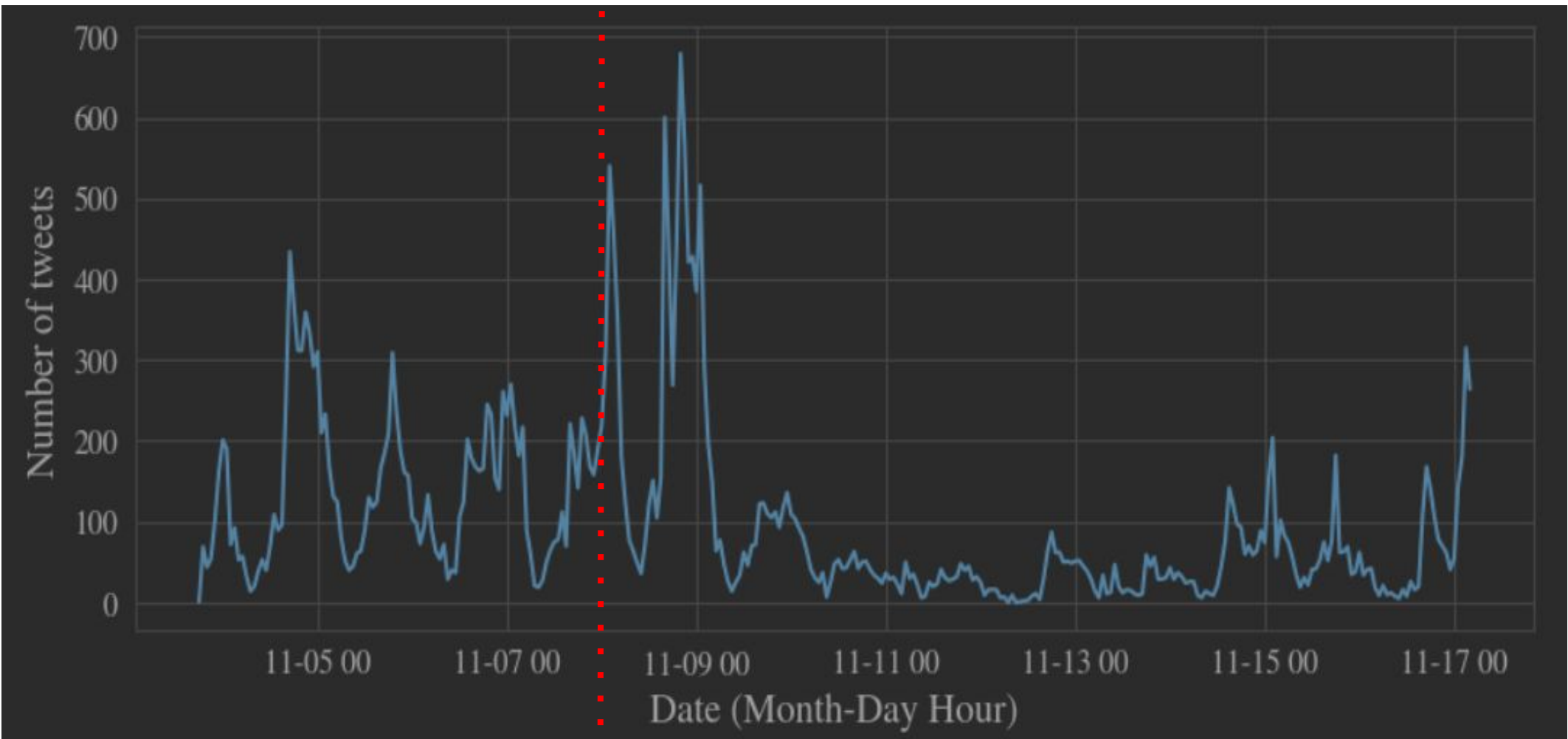


FLASHPOINT

Our proposal of architecture v.3.0



Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



Histogram of number of tweets per day along the days **previous** and **after** the election day (Nov 8th)

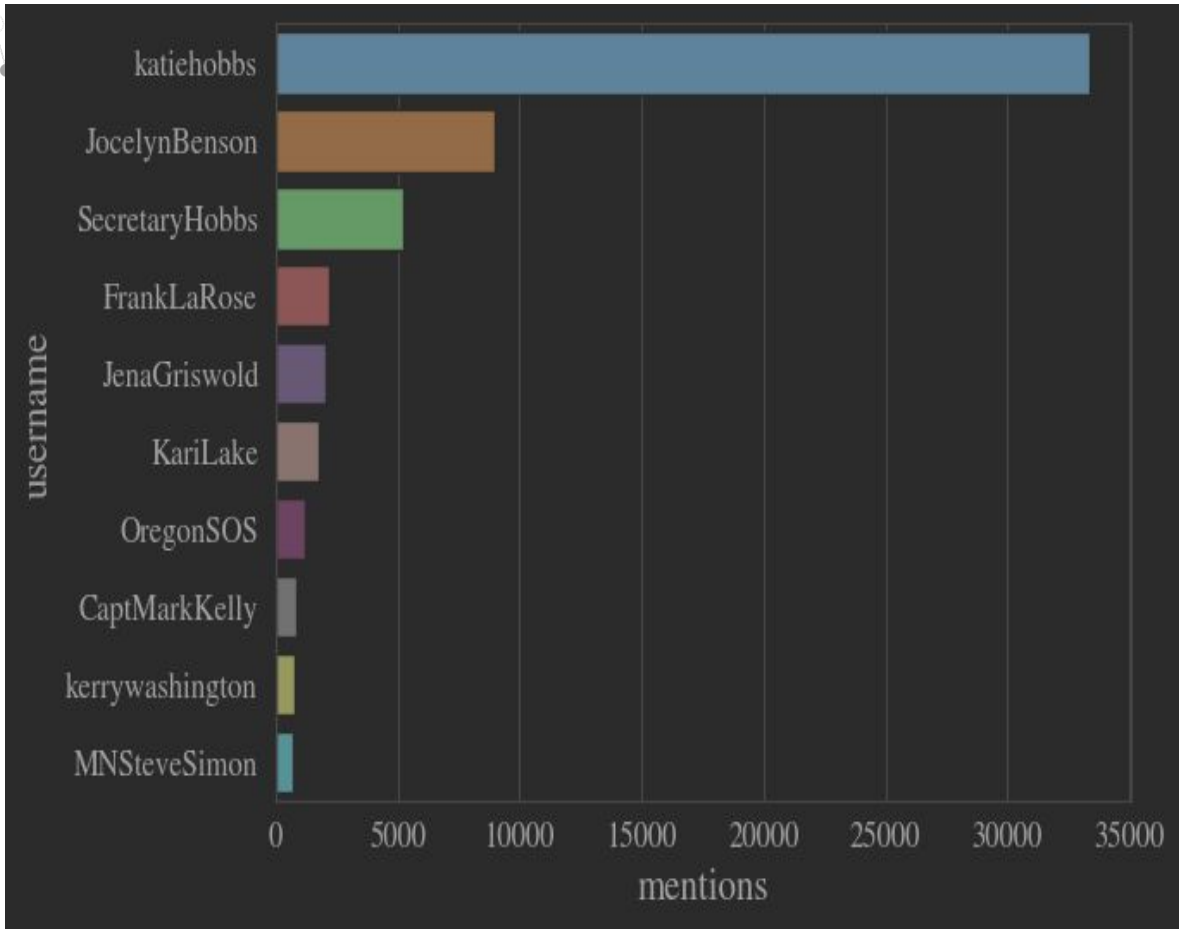
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



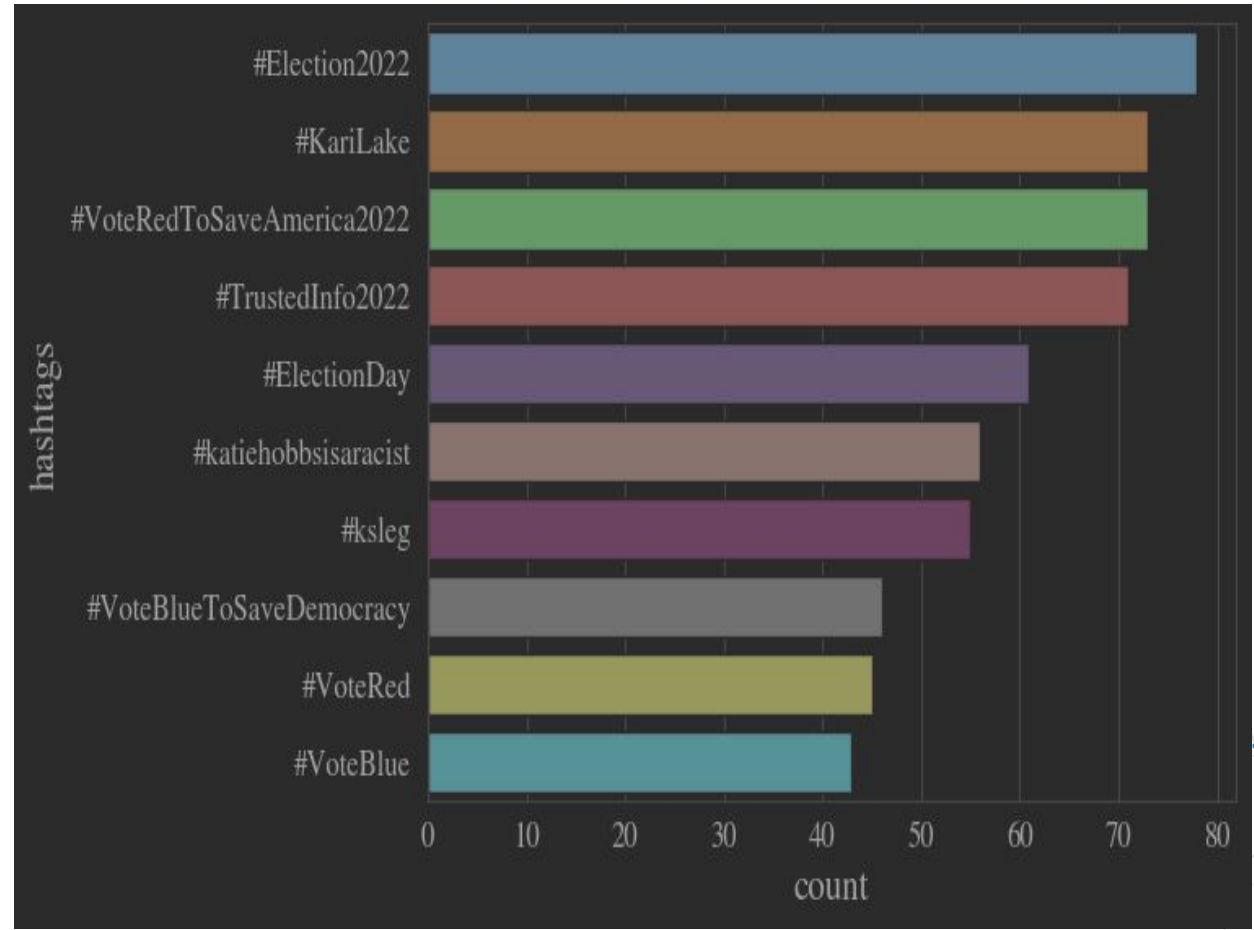
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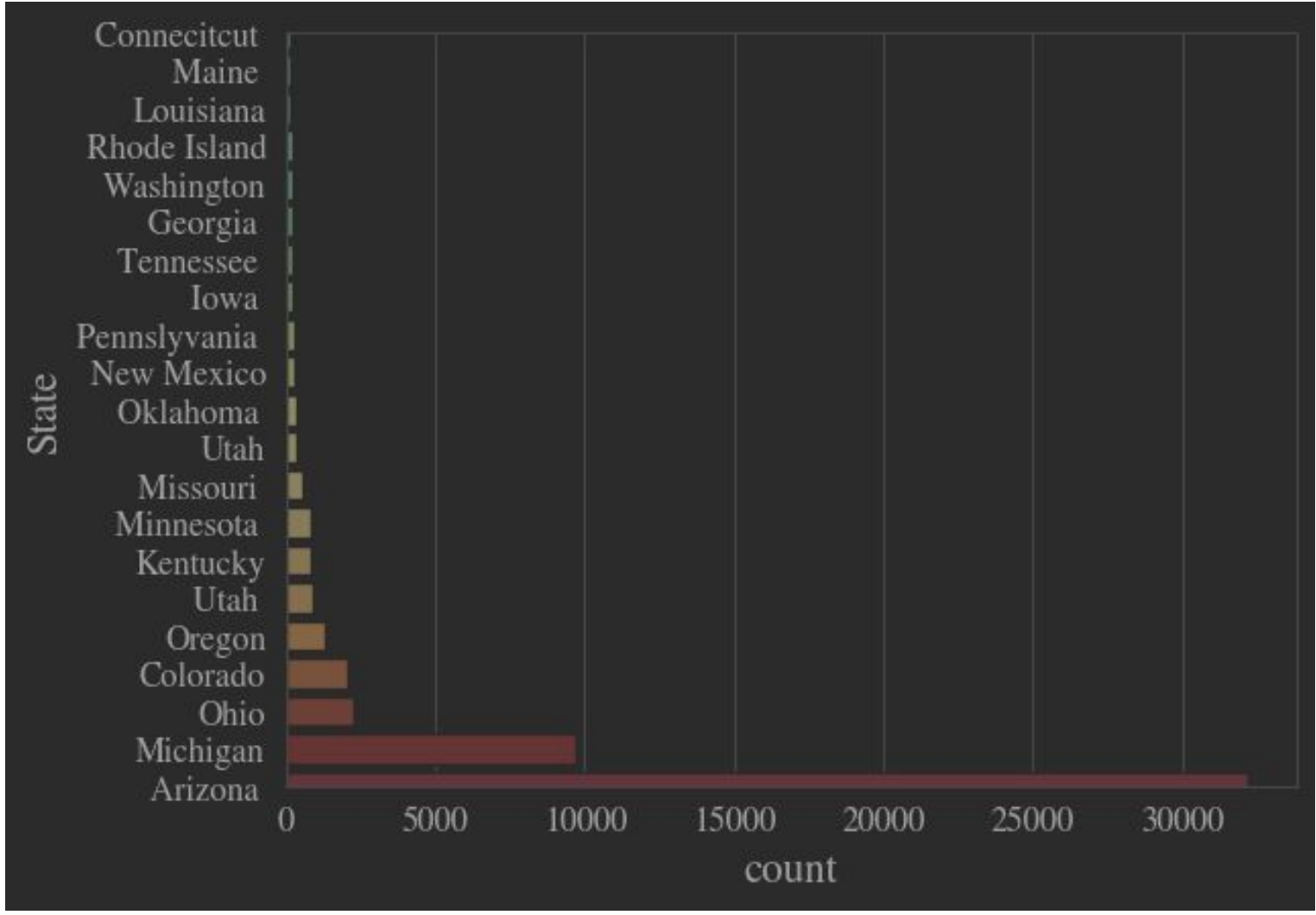


Number of mentions per usernames



Number of counts per hashtags

Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



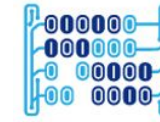
Arizona is the state with the most amount of replies (almost 33K) to a Secretary of State followed by Michigan

Number of tweet replies per accounts associated to Secretaries of State's accounts

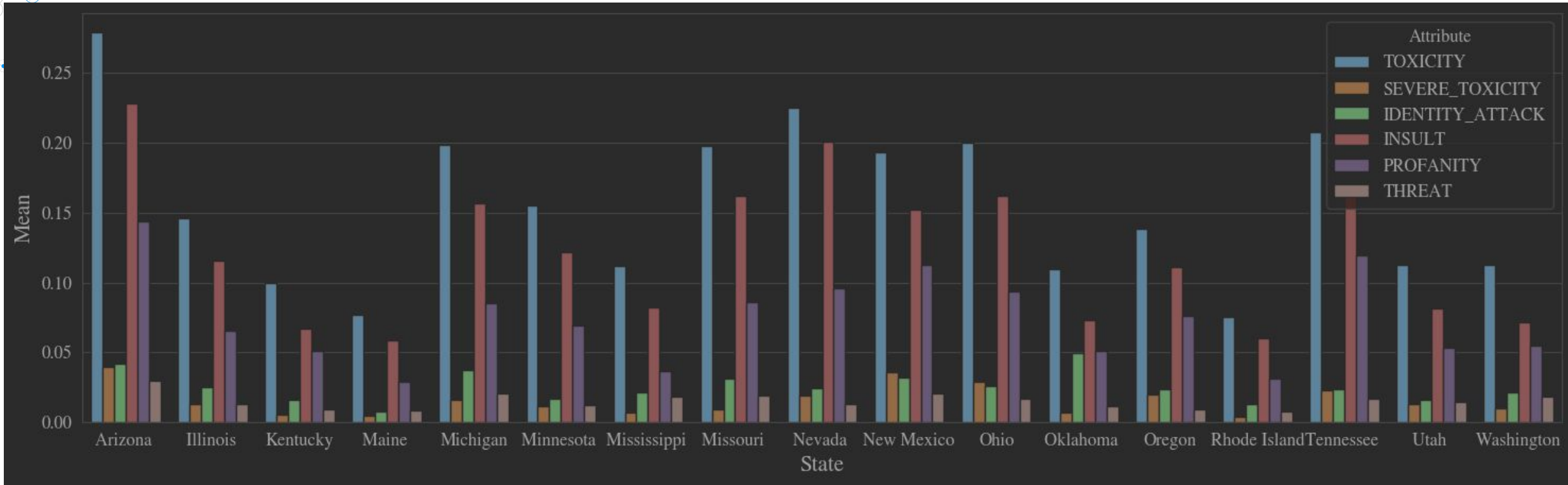
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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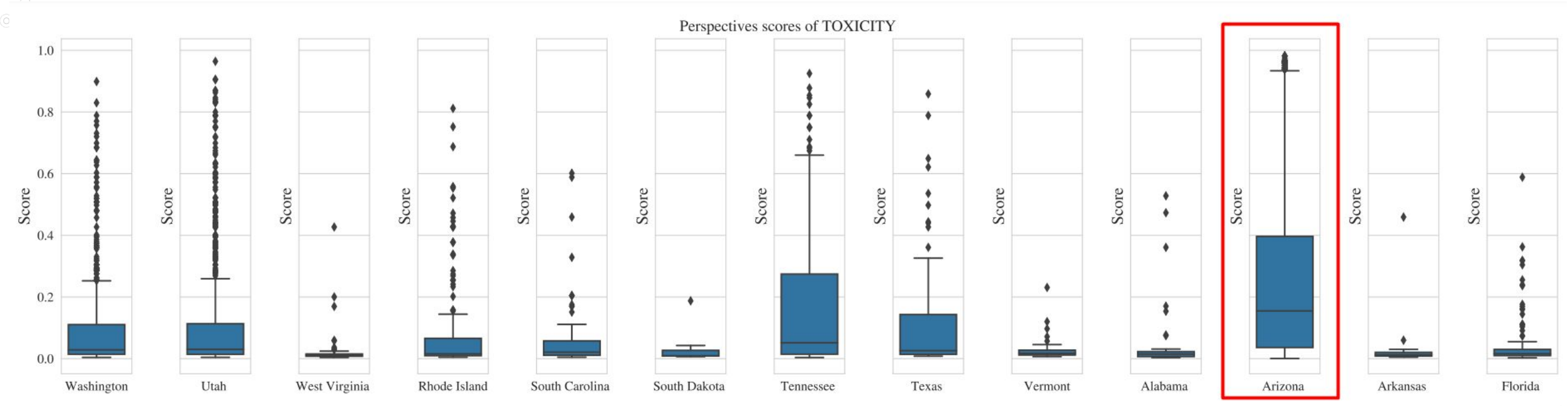
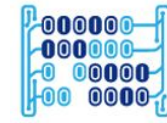
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Results of the execution of Perspective API Engine over the data collected per state



Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)

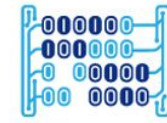


Boxplot "Toxicity" per State

Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)

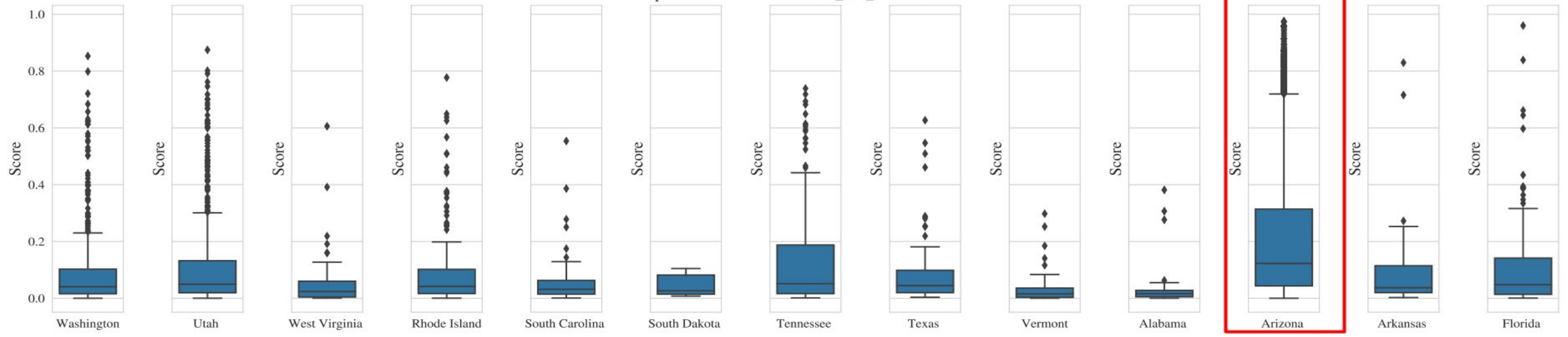


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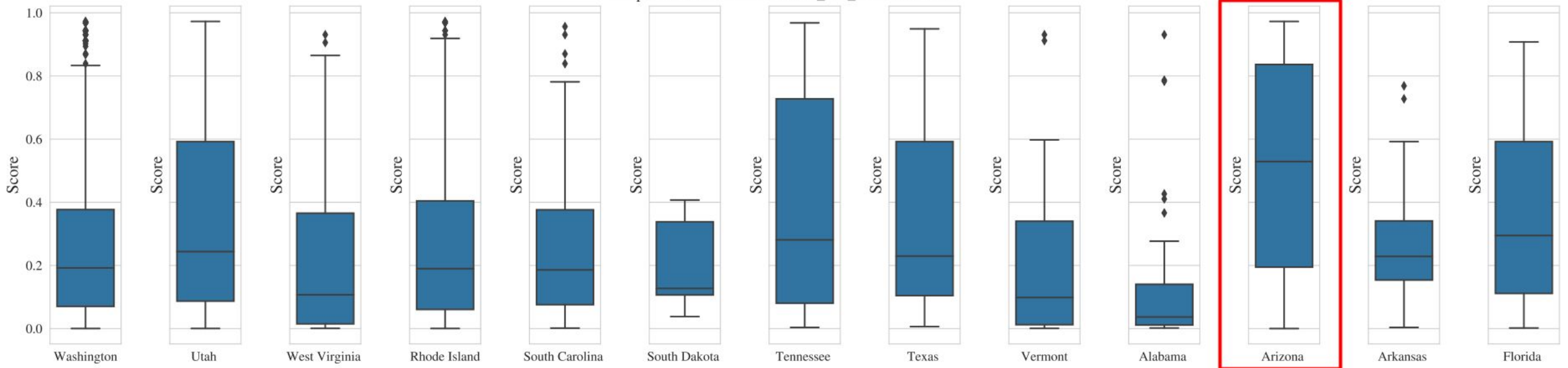


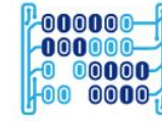
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Perspectives scores of ATTACK_ON_AUTHOR



Perspectives scores of ATTACK_ON_COMMENTER





The statistics show that the state of Arizona has higher levels of toxicity, insults, and profanity

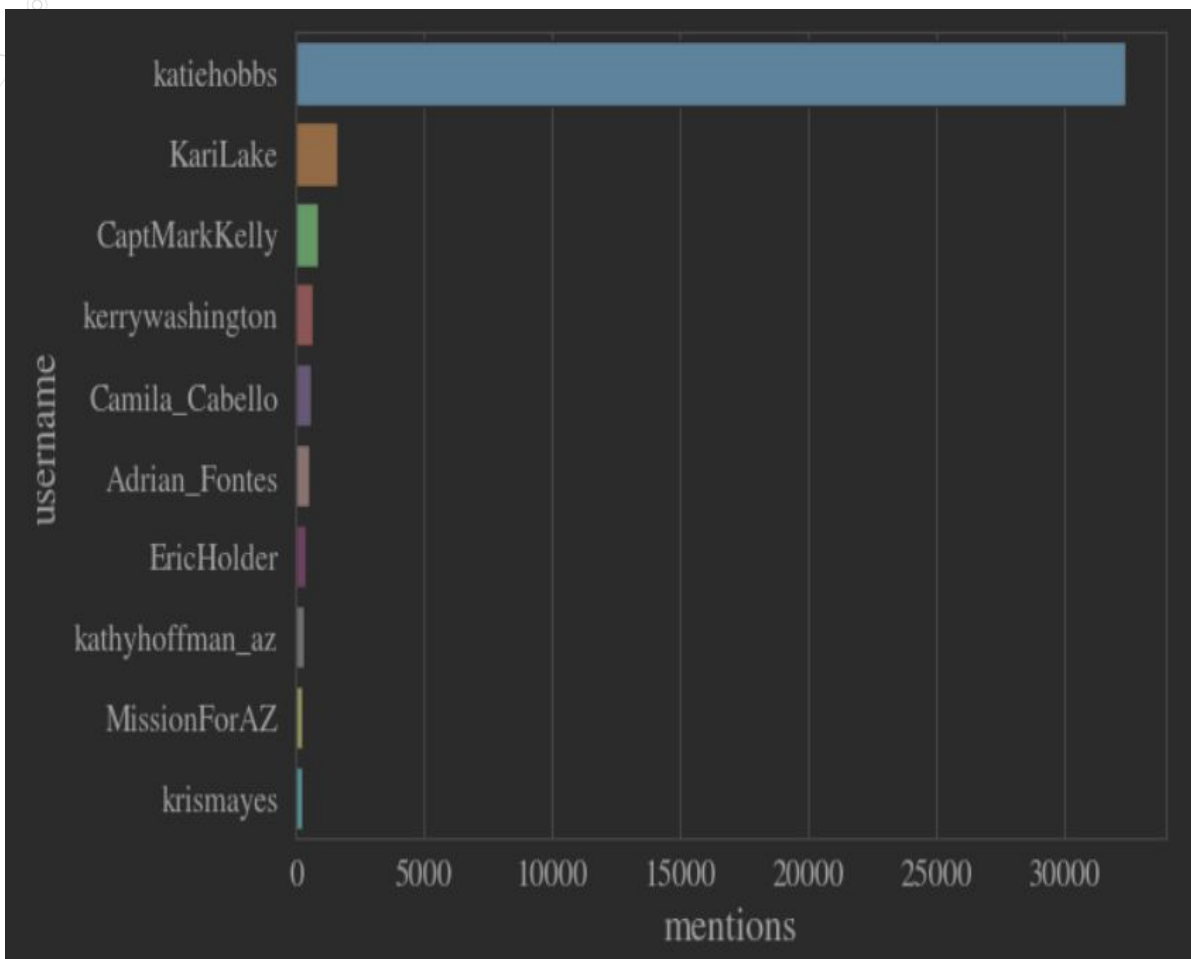
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



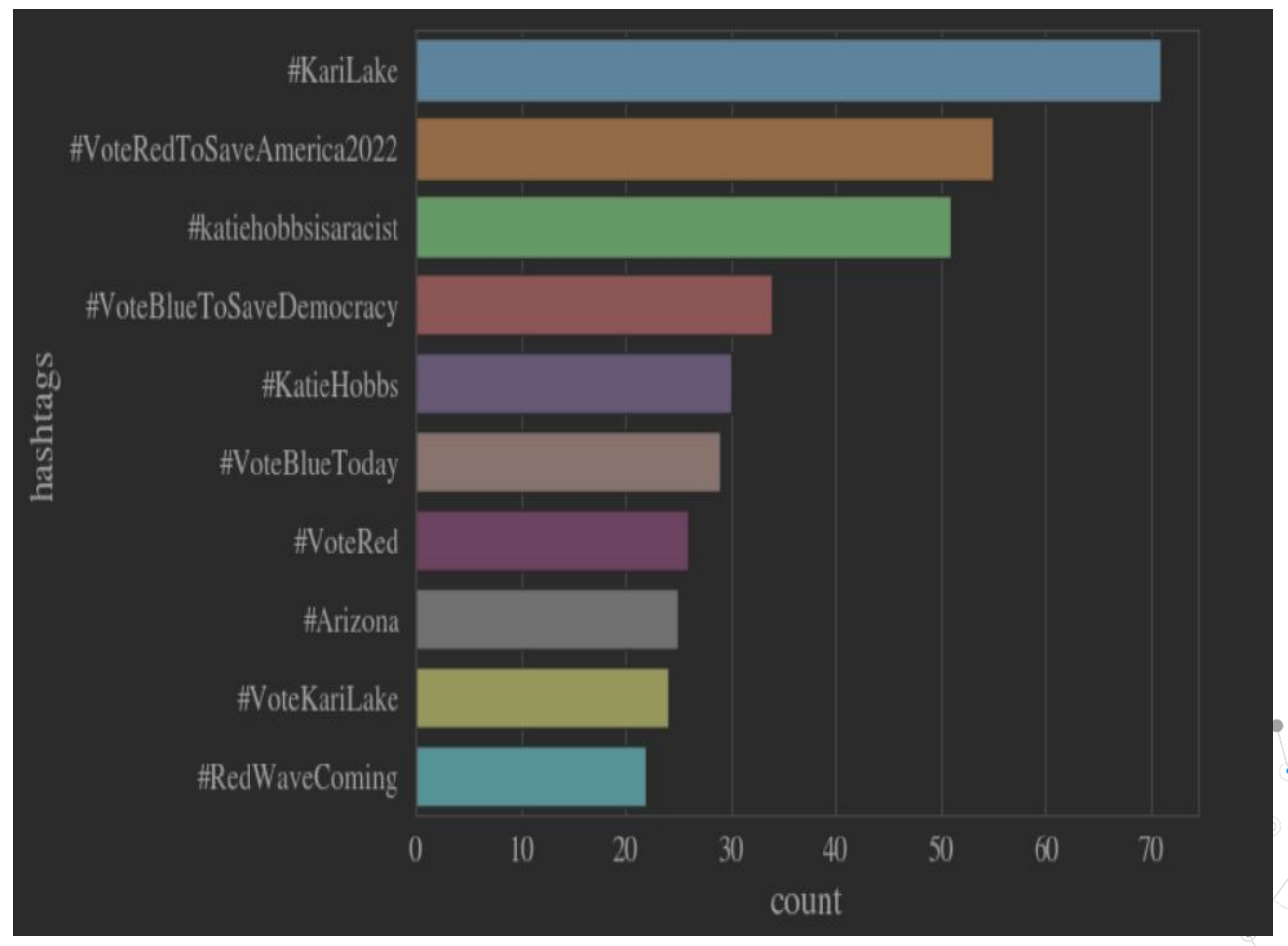
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Number of mentions per usernames in Arizona

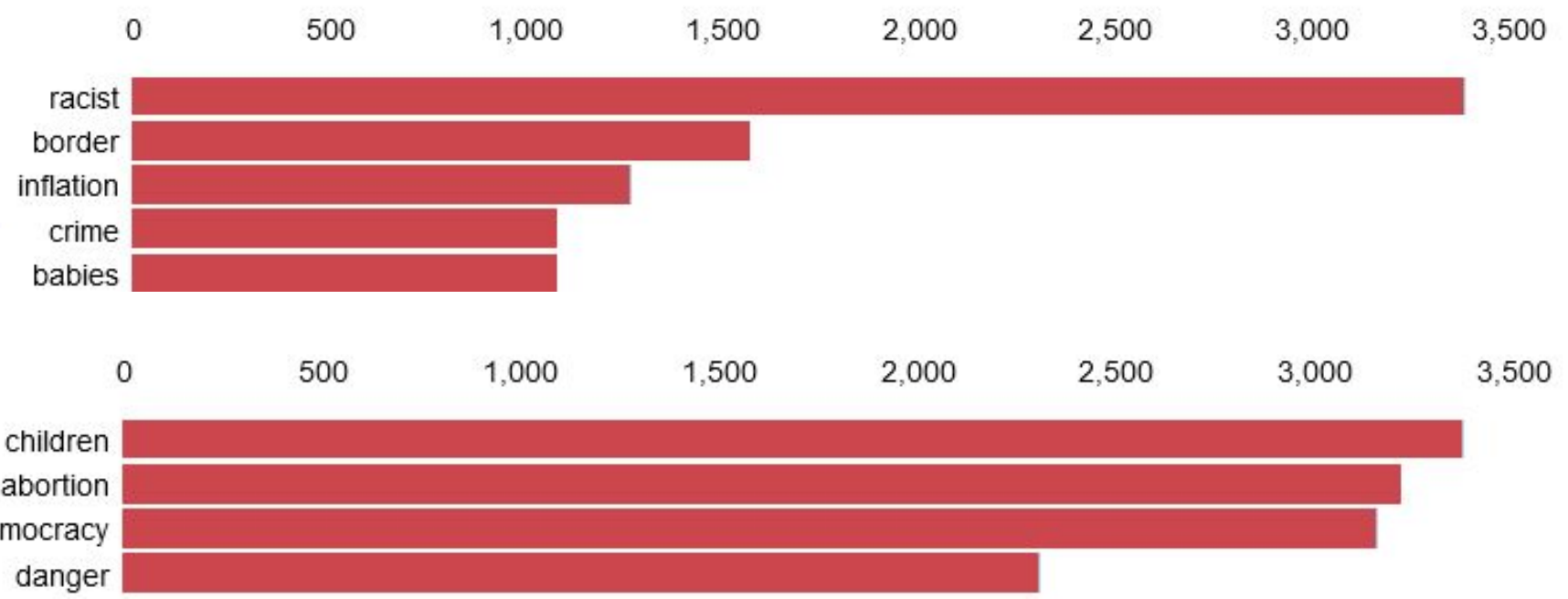


Number of counts per hashtags identified in Arizona

Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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The most highlighted topics in Arizona are inflation, crime, children, abortion, and democracy.

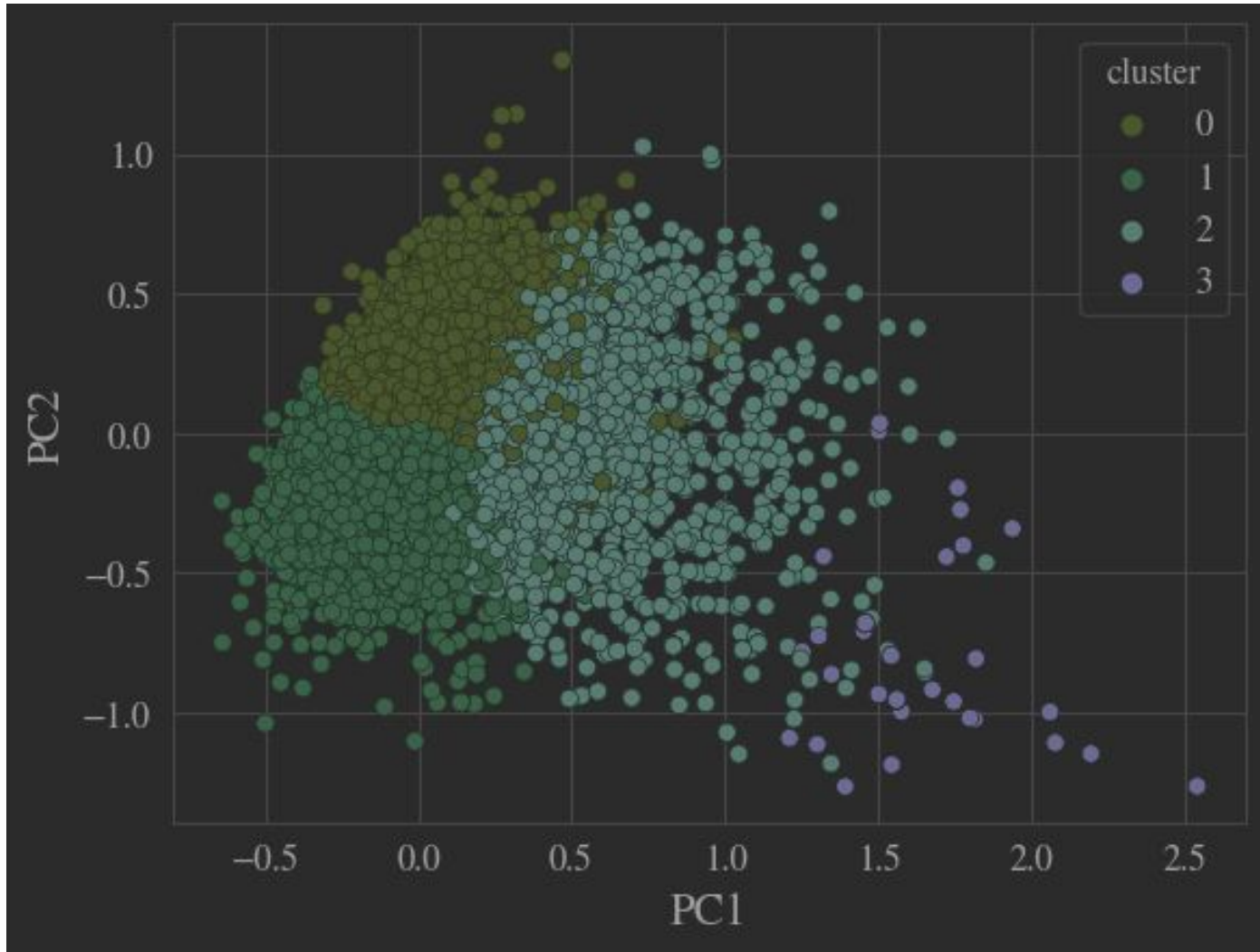
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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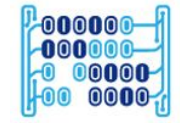


Clustering results over the Arizona's tweets using Google News Word2Vec embeddings

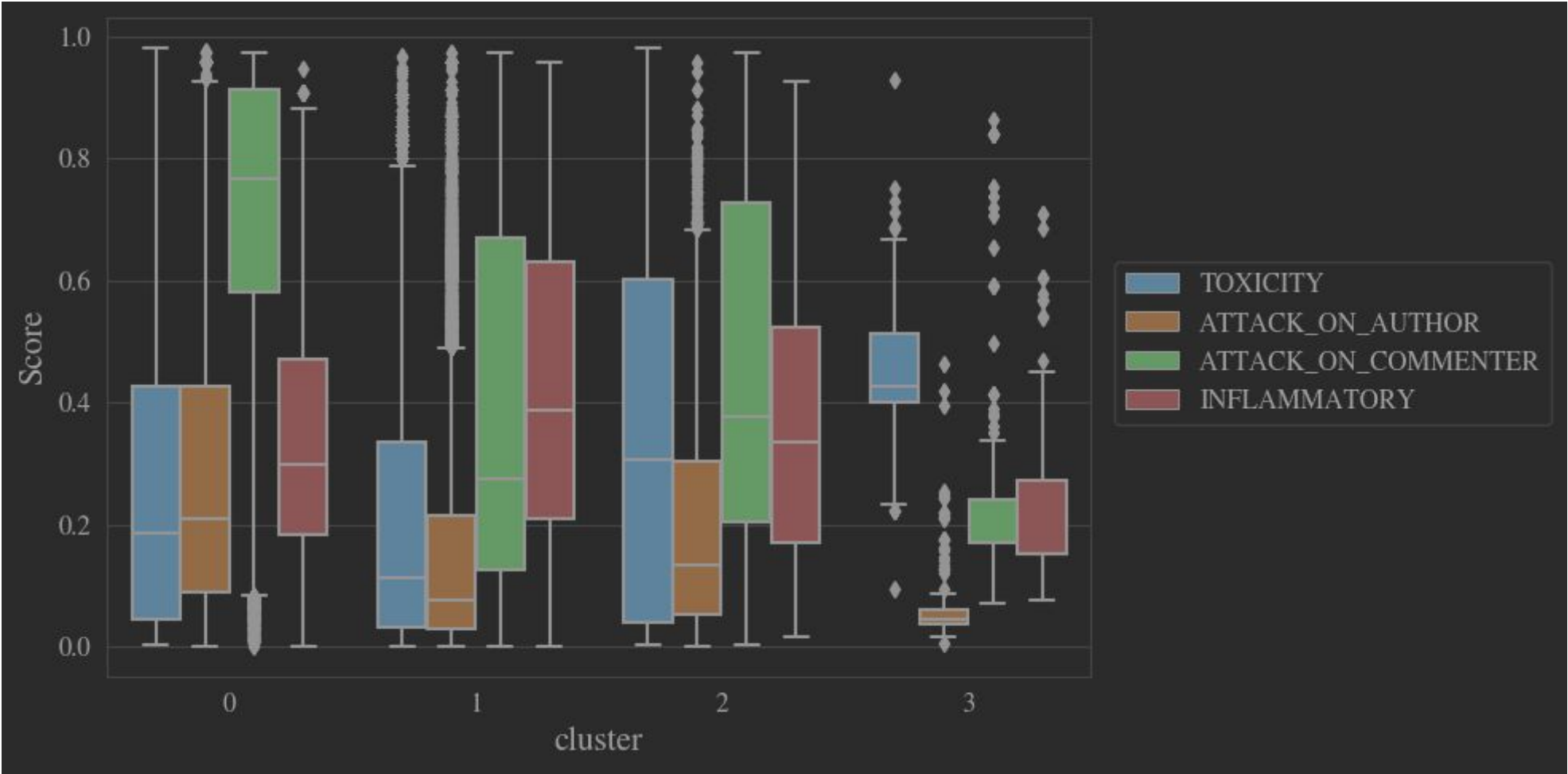
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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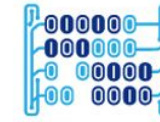
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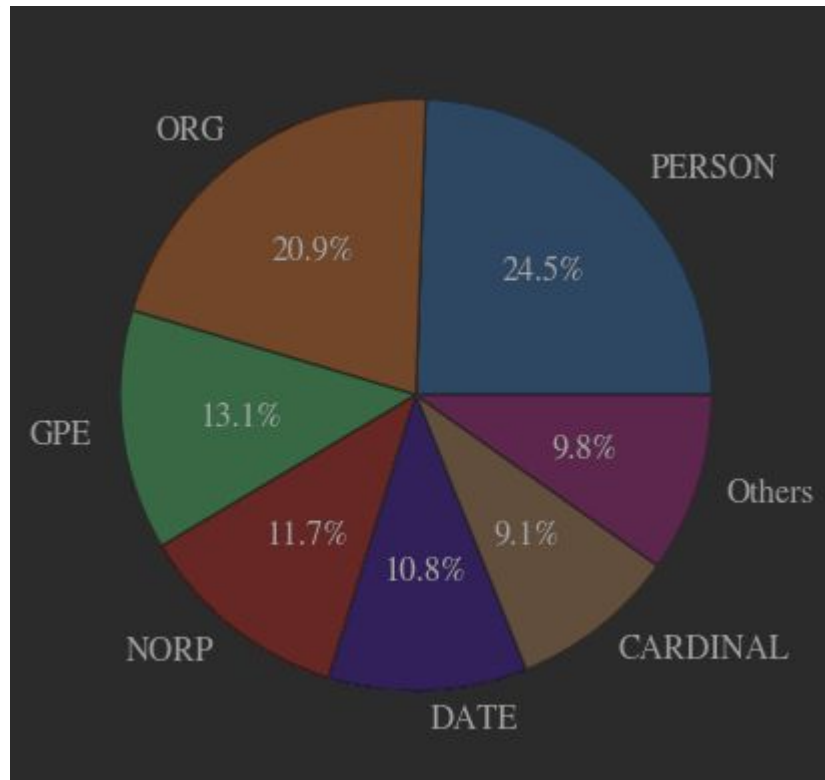
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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entity	cluster	TOXICITY
0 KAtIe	2.0	0.956375
1 Mark Kelley	2.0	0.950486
2 Communist Party	2.0	0.939145
3 Denial	0.0	0.928801
4 Lane	2.0	0.928801

entity	cluster	ATTACK_ON_AUTHOR
0 M.O.	0.0	0.973236
1 Paulo Freire	0.0	0.960000
2 Peoria School	0.0	0.960000
3 Stephanie Clark	0.0	0.960000
4 Good day	1.0	0.957282

entity	cluster	INFLAMMATORY
0 Tyrants	0.0	0.946667
1 Big Labor Union Donors	1.0	0.927948
2 Killing Babies	1.0	0.927948
3 Rethugs	1.0	0.927948
4 Joseph Goebbels	2.0	0.926956

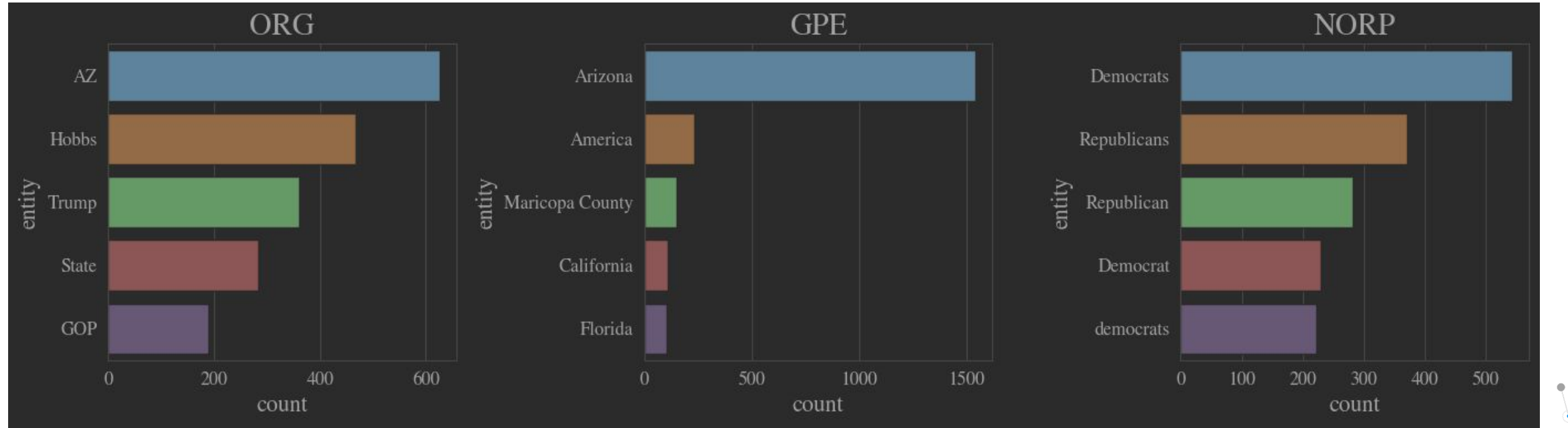
Results (US Elections on Nov 8th 2022)



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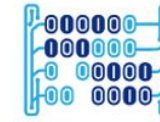
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Some of our publications



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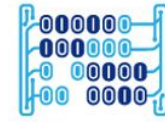
- A. Zapata, **D. Díaz-López**, J. Pastor-Galindo, and F. Gómez Mármol, "[FCTNLP: An Architecture To Fight Cyberterrorism With Natural Language Processing](#)," in VII National Conference on Cybersecurity Research (JNIC), Bilbao, Spain, vol. 1, pp. 42–49, 2022.
- J. Ramirez Sánchez, A. Campo-Archbold, A. Zapata Rozo, **D. Díaz-López**, J. Pastor-Galindo, F. Gómez Mármol, J. Aponte Díaz, "[On The Power Of Social Networks To Analyze Threatening Trends](#)", IEEE Internet Computing (Q1), vol. 2022, 9 pages, 2022, doi: 10.1109/MIC.2022.3154712.
- J. Ramirez Sánchez, A. Campo-Archbold, A. Zapata Rozo, **D. Díaz-López**, J. Pastor-Galindo, F. Gómez Mármol, J. Aponte Díaz, "[Uncovering Cybercrimes In Social Media Through Natural Language Processing](#)", Complexity (Q1), vol. 2021, Article ID 7955637, 15 pages, 2021
- J. Ibañez, S. Rocha, **D. Díaz-López**, J. Pastor-Galindo, F. Gómez. "[C3-Sex: A Conversational Agent To Detect Online Sex Offenders](#)". Electronics, SI Advanced Cybersecurity Services Design", Electronics (Q2), October 2020, 9(11).
- J. Murcia, S. Moreno, **D. Díaz-López**, and F. Gómez Mármol. "[C3-Sex: A Chatbot To Chase Cyber Perverts](#)". The 4th IEEE Cyber Science and Technology Congress. Fukuoka, Japan, 2019.



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Thanks!

