## Text Analysis for Social Media Cybersecurity: the AMiCA Project

#### Els Lefever

Language and Translation Technology Team (LT<sup>3</sup>)
Ghent University, Belgium







# LT<sup>3</sup>, LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION TECHNOLOGY TEAM

### LT<sup>3</sup>



- Dpt of Translation, Interpreting and Communication,
   Faculty of Arts and Philosophy, Ghent University
- •fundamental and applied research in language and translation technology
- •expertise in using **machine learning** for language technology problems (PoS-tagging and lemmatization, anaphora resolution, WSD, NER)
- Headed by Prof. Véronique Hoste



### 3 main research lines:

- Terminology & computational semantics
- Translation Technology
- Sentiment analysis and subjectivity detection



# Terminology / computational semantics



- Lead: Prof. Els Lefever
- •Automatic terminology extraction from monolingual, bilingual and comparable corpora (Ayla Rigouts Terryn)
- Automatic hypernym and synonym detection (Els Lefever)
- •Term ambiguity in interdisciplinary research (Julie Mennes)
- •Use of term extraction for translating documentaries (Sabien Hanoulle)









## **Translation Technology**



- Lead: Prof. Lieve Macken
- comparison of different methods of translation:
   human vs. post-editing, human vs. CAT (Joke Daems)
- translation quality assessment and confidence estimation for machine translation (Arda Tezcan)







# Sentiment Analysis and Subjectivity detection



- Lead: Prof. Véronique Hoste
- automatic detection of cyberbullying (Cynthia Van Hee)
- suicide detection (Bart Desmet)
- Aspect-based sentiment Analysis (Orphée De Clercq)
- detection of subjectivity in annual reports (Nils Smeuninx)
- Irony detection (Cynthia Van Hee)
- Sentiment Analysis for economic events (Gilles Jacobs)















## **AMICA**

### **Outline**



- The context and goals of the AMiCA project
- Text normalization
- 3 Use cases:
  - 1. Detecting cyberbullying
  - 2. Suicide detection
  - 3. Age and gender profiling for detecting grooming

### www.amicaproject.be



- IWT-SBO project, coordinated by CLiPS (UA)
- Partners:
  - CLiPS (text mining, UA)
  - MIOS (sociology, UA)
  - LT3 (text mining, UGent)







– IBCN (software development, UGent)



VISICS (image processing, KUL)



 Combine text analytics, image and video analysis, and data mining

### Goals



- Detect situations that are harmful or threatening to young people in social networks
  - Cyberbullying
  - Sexually transgressive behaviour (for example grooming by paedophiles)
  - Depression and suicide announcement
- Facilitate efficient action by moderators, police, parents, peer group, social services, ...
- Objective measurement, monitoring, trend analysis, ...

### **User Committee**























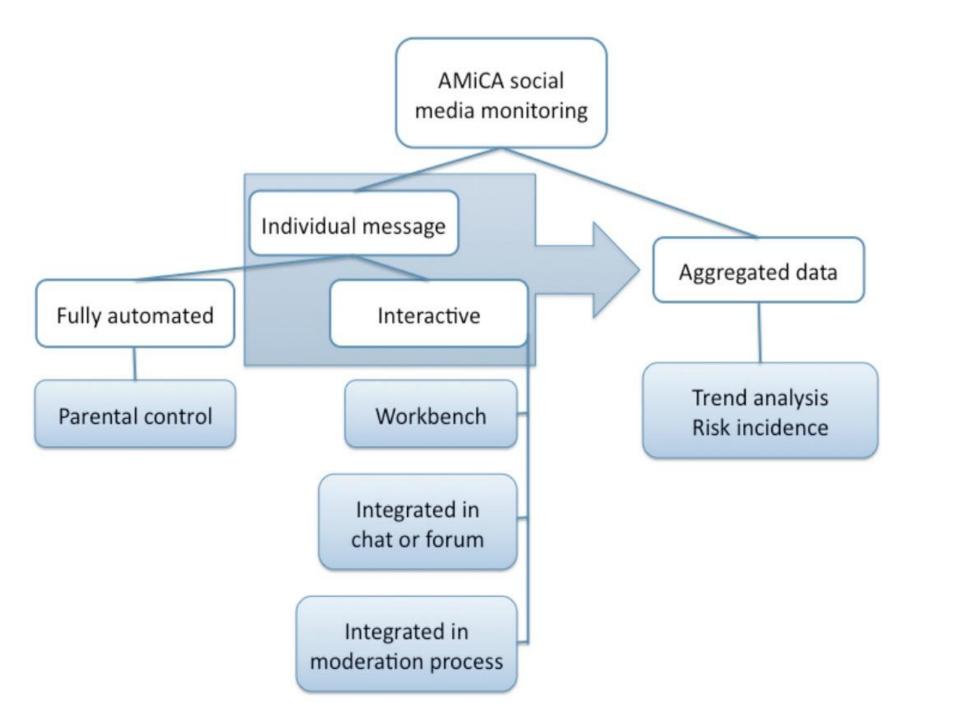












## How urgent is the problem?



- European "Kids online" study (EU, 2011)
  - Motivation for the project
  - Age 9-16 in 25 European countries
  - Results
    - Children are 90 minutes per day online
    - Half of them in their bedroom
    - 33% added strangers as friends
    - 15% shared personal information with strangers (Including photographs)
    - 12% felt they experienced harm

www.eukidsonline.net





- European "Kids online" study: update in 2014
  - Age 9-16 in 25 European countries
  - Results since 2010 study, 9 to 16 year olds
    - Significant rise of use of social media
    - Rise of 23% to 43% of having contact with someone not met IRL before
    - Rise of 10% to 23% of having seen sexual images
    - Rise of 9% to 20% of having received sexual images
    - Rise of 13% to 17% are upset by something seen online
    - Rise of 13% to 20% of being exposed to hate messages
    - Rise of 7% to 11% of being exposed to self-harm sites
    - Rise of 7% to 12% of being exposed to cyberbullying

www.eukidsonline.net

## Quick poll



 Who is in favor of software monitoring automatically your interactions in social media for risks and threats?

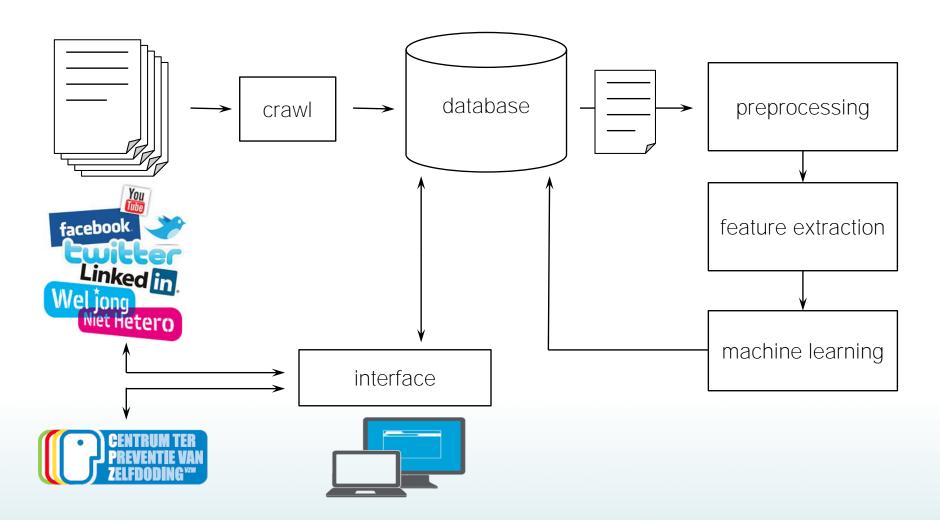


## Should we do something about it?

- Majority of experts and adolescents is in favor of automatic monitoring
  - but only for situations they perceive as uncontrollable
  - with respect for privacy and with suitable followup, not involving too many parties, and giving control to the victim
- Mixed opinions with the parents depending on (negative) previous experience and level of trust in their children

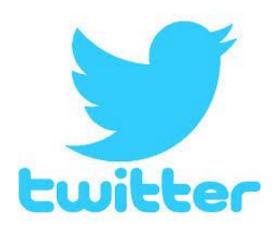
### Workflow







### Crawl: example



Zwijg stomme trut! Gij hebt geen leven tot op je begravenis!!!

(English: Shut up stupid cow! You don't have a life see you at your funeral!!!)

## Crawl: example



Django administration	Welcome, nlpapp +	Recent Actions -
Home / Nlp / Tweets / 2015-09-29 22:52:47+00:00: Zwijg stomme trut! Gij hebt geen leven tot op je b		
Change tweet		History
Fields in <b>bold</b> are required.		
Tweet url:  https://twitter.com/SonicStef/statuses/621		
Timestamp:  Date: 2015-09-29 Today   Today   Time: 22:52:47 Now   Note: You are 2 hours ahead of server time.		
Text:  Zwijg stomme trut! Gij hebt geen leven tot o  User name:		

Pestertje1998



# PREPROCESSING / NORMALISATION OF USER-GENERATED TEXT



### **User Generated Content**

Social media: blogs and microblogs (Twitter: 190 million tweets/day), wikis, podcasts, social networks (Facebook: 70 billion shares/month)

⇒Enormous amount of UGC







#### Maxims of chat language:

- Write as fast as you can (fluent interaction)
  - » Abbreviations, letter omission, acronyms, flooding, concatenation, capitalization, punctuation, spelling and grammar errors, ...
- Write as you speak (informal character of the conversation)
  - » Dialectical, phonetic, emoticons, ...

## Properties of chat language



- Omission of words / characters (spoke spoken)
- Abbreviations, acronyms (LOL laughing out loud)
- Deviations from standard spelling (luv love, you iz you are)
- Expression of emoticons:
  - Flooding (loooooooove)
  - Emoticons (:p)
  - Capitalized letters (STUPID)
- Dutch-specific:
  - Concatenation of tokens (khou ik hou)
  - Elimination of clitics and pronouns (edde heb je)
  - Lot of dialects!





	Example of Dutch SMS language
Original	Oguz! Edde me Jana gesproke? En ze flipt lyk omdak ghsmoord heb!
Normalized	Oh gods! Heb je met Jana gesproken? En ze flipt gelijk omdat ik gesmoord heb!
Translated	Oh god! Did you speak to Jana? And she's flipping because I smoked!

## **Problem for Text Analysis Tools**



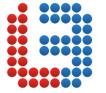
- Most NLP tools are developed for or trained on standard language
- They fail miserably on UGC
- Solutions
  - Develop new tools
    - E.g. Tweet NLP (CMU): <u>http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~ark/TweetNLP/</u>
  - Normalize the 'non-standard' language
- On the positive side, non-standard language makes some analytics tasks easier!

## Normalization Approaches

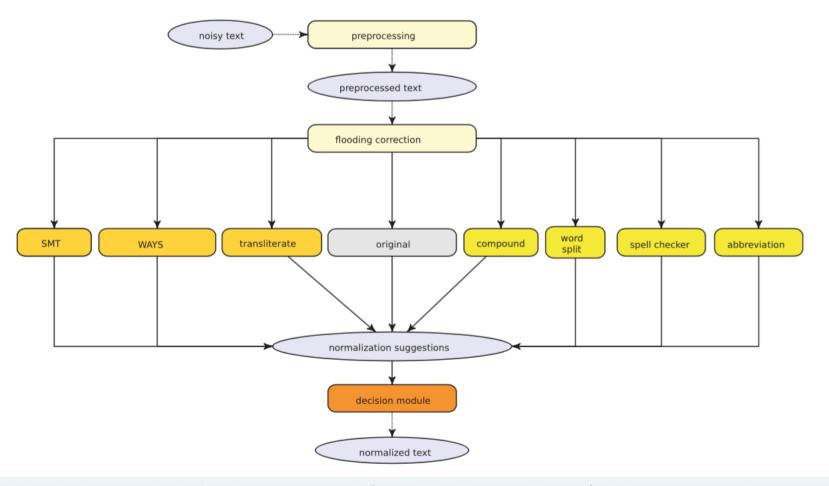


- Three dominant approaches
  - Machine Translation: Source Language = nonstandard and Target Language = standard
  - Spell Checking: Correct the incorrect words (statistical or dictionary-based)
  - Speech Recognition: Non-standard language =
     speech that has to be converted to text (HMMs)

=> We choose to follow an SMT approach and also go to the character-level



## **Ensemble Approach**



Sarah Schulz, Guy De Pauw, Orphée De Clercq, Bart Desmet, Véronique Hoste, Walter Daelemans, and Lieve Macken. 2016. Multimodular text normalization of Dutch user-generated content. *ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol.* 7, 4, (July 2016), 22 pages. DOI: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2850422">http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2850422</a>

### Modules



- Preprocessing
  - Tokenization and sentence splitting
    - includes emoticons, emojis etc.
  - Character floooooooding
- Token-based modules
  - Abbreviations
    - Expansion dictionary (~ 350 abbrevs)
  - Spell checker
    - Levenshtein on dictionary (~ 2.3 million words)
  - Compound Module
    - Checks if a pair of words is actually one word
  - Word Splitter
    - 'misje' = 'mis je' (miss you)

### Modules



- Context-based modules
  - SMT
    - Token-unigram, character unigram, character-bigram and combinations
  - Transliteration (supervised ML)
    - supervised ML, memory-based learning style
      - +da+\_n i ++\_ged -> iet
  - WAYS (Write As You Speak): G2P + P2G (memory-based learning)
    - ni (niet, *not*)
    - kem (ik heb, I have)
- "Original" Module
  - Many words are correct

### Modules



#### Decision Module

- Moses decoder (SMT), dynamic search among the suggestions of the component modules
- Uses (5-gram) language model and phrase table (dev. Set)

### **Evaluation**



- Three types of UGC
  - Chat (Netlog)
  - SMS (Sonar corpus)
  - Microblog (Twitter)
- Train (60%) Development (20%) Test (20%)
- Total: 70,000 tokens, manually annotated
  - insertions, deletions, substitutions, transpositions
  - near-perfect annotator agreement
- Background corpora for language modeling

CGN (Spoken Dutch Corpus)	6,765,336
SoNaR (Balanced text corpus)	3,581,182
Open Subtitles Dutch (OSD)	90,147,315
Training set (TS)	56,523

### Results



- Module level evaluation:
  - SMT and Transliterate modules perform best
    - Especially compounding and splitting problems remain
- Ensemble evaluation:
  - Best ensemble system: 92.9
- Extrinsic and Portability Evaluation
  - Tested on Ask FM for NLP tasks (with and without normalizing)
    - POS (+12%), LEM (+13%), NER (+8%)
- Problems remain especially in tokens with multiple normalization problems

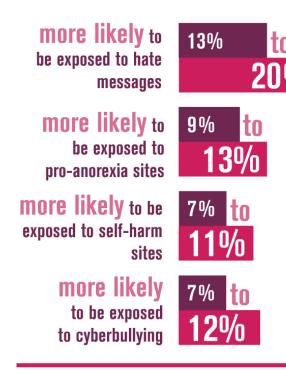


# USE CASE 1: CYBERBULLYING DETECTION

#### Research Motivation



- ± 20-40% of all youth have been victimized online (Tokunaga, 2010)
- Anonymity, lack of supervision and impact make social media a convenient way for cyberbullies to target their victim (Hinduja & Patchin, 2006)
- Information overload on the Web has made manual monitoring unfeasible





European 9- to 16-yearolds say they are now: more likely to say they were **Upset** by something seen online in 2014

#### Research Motivation



- Automatic detection systems allow for large-scale social media monitoring
- Goal => reduce manual monitoring efforts on social media

### Related Research



- NLP applications for automatic cyberbullying prevention and detection
  - Cyberbullying detection (Yin et al., 2009; Reynolds et al., 2011; Nahar et al., 2013)
  - Sensitive topic identification (sexuality, race) (Dinakar et al., 2012)
  - Detection of bully profiles on social networks (Dadvar et al., 2013)

#### **BUT:**

- Focus on posts from harassers
- No distinction between different types of cyberbullying
- Datasets do not always follow a real-world distribution

### Data set construction



- We need large data sets to train machine learning systems
- Data collection for Dutch and English
  - Data from relevant social media
  - BUT: few / private data



- Media campaign for donating examples of cyberbullying messages
- BUT: sensitive data!



Cyberbullying simulations



# Data set construction: media campaign





#### Gezocht: cyberpestberichten

AM CA

Monitoring for Cyberspace

bedreigende situaties op social-

netwerken automatisch herken

door middel van tekst- en

velligheid van kinderen te

ontwikkeld om deze situaties te

herkennen en wordt nagegaan het best kan worden ingezet on slachtoffers van cyberpesten te

Meer informatie over dit proje vindt u op de website: http://www.amicaproject.be/

waarborgen.

Wat is AMICA?

Leuven en Gent hebben we een oproep gelanceerd om zoveel mogelijk cyberpestberichten te verzamelen. Die berichten willen we gebruiken als voorbeeldmateriaal om een systeem te ontwikkelen dat gevaarlijke situaties op sociale networken automatisch kan herkennen.

We willen onze oproep in het bijzonder richten aan jongeren die met cyberpeste geconfronteerd worden. Graag vragen we aan u als hulpverlenenfleerlingbegeleider om we u vragen dat u kort ons onderzoek schetst en vraggt of ze bereid zijn te helpen. Daama kunt u de jongeren een brief meegeven waarin onze doelstellingen staan en waarin ze praktische richtlijnen vinden om de gezochte berichten op te sturer

zijn alle initiatieven om berichten te verzamelen welkom. Elke bijdrage aan ons onderzoek is immers waardevol en kan ons helpen om een beter systeem te ontwikkeler

Wii bedanken u alvast voor uw hulof Het AMCA-onderzoeksteam

Cynthia Van Hee Universiteit Gent









#### De Universiteit van Gent zoekt cyberpestberichten

Tags: cyberpesten, gent, universiteit

Fen aantal onderzoeksgroepen van de universiteiten van Antwerpen. Gent en Leuven zijn een systeem aan het ontwikkelen dat automatisch cyberpestgedrag, en andere gevaarlijke situaties op het internet, kan herkennen op sociale netwerksites. Op die manier proberen zij een veilige internetomgeving te creëeren voor jongeren

De wetenschappers die hier mee bezig zijn, lanceren nu een oproep aan slachtoffers, en getuigen van cyberpesten, ouders en leerkrachten, om zoveel mogelijk berichten door te geven die zij als cyberpesten beschouwen. Dat kunnen e-mails zijn, sms'en, chatgesprekken, of berichten van Facebook, netlog, Twitter en Ask.fm. Alles wordt anoniem behandeld, en wordt alleen gebruikt voor intern onderzoek. Dus maak je geen zorgen, er wordt niks doorgegeven aan derden!

Dus als je dit wil, en kan doen, surf dan snel naar deze website: www.amicaproject.be of stuur meteen een e-mail: data@amicaproject.be. Uw e-mail wordt vertrouwelijk behandeld door het AMICA-onderzoeksteam.





VEILIG INTERNET

#### GEZOCHT: CYBERPESTBERICHTEN



#### GEZOCHT: CYBERPESTBERICHTEN

Veilig internetten is belangrijk, maar niet altijd ever gemakkelijk. Heb jij al een keer rare of onveilige dingen egemaakt op het internet?

Verscheidene studies geven aan dat één Vlaamse Verscheidene saudres geven aan dat één Vlaamse jongere op tien recent het slachtoffer was van cyberpeaten. De impact van dergelijke situaties is vaak erg groot doordat kwetsende berichten soms langere tijd online blijven staan en slachtoffers alleen met dit probleem zitten omdat ze er niet over willen of durven te

In het wetenschappelijk project AMiCA slaan een aantal m net weenschappens project AMICA staan een aan onderzoeksgroepen van de universiteiten van Antwerpen, Leuwen en Gent de handen in eikaar om een systeem te ontwikkelen dat automatisch kritieke een systeem te ontwikkelen dat aufomassich kritieke situaties zoals cyberpestgedrag en seksueel grensoverschrijdend gedrag herkent op sociale netwerksites om zo een veilige internetomgeving te kunnen garanderen voor jongeren.

www.amicaprojectbe.

Om te kunnen bepalen wat cyberpesten is en hoe het kan worden herkend, zijn voldoende onder BLIJF NIET BIJ DE PAKKEN ZITTEN om a summit uppsem was cyportpresen is en noe his kan worden herkend, zijn voldoende onderzoeksc nodig van deze online berichten. Daarom doet AMICA een oproep aan u als ouder om zoveel mogelijk berichten saan ons beschikbaar ie stellen waarin cyberpesten merkbaar is.

Als uw kind gehülge of slachtofter is gewest van cyberpesten en als hiervan bewijsmateriaal beschikbaar is, dan zijn deze berüchten meer dan welkom. Die berüchten kunnen bijvoorbesid e-mails zijn, smajes, dan zijn deze berüchten meer dan welkom. Die berüchten kunnen bijvoorbesid e-mails zijn, smajes, dan zijn deze beschikbaar is d

Will in contact opnemen met AMICA (Automatic Monitoring for Cybers pace Applications)? Stuur dan een vre je vorsæst opmennen met, Amiti-A (Automatic monnoring for Cyperspace Appacations)? stuur dan een malikje naar dataBamicastoject.be en bijf niet bij de pakken zitten. Meer informatie vind je op de website:

# Nieuw systeem spoort online

label meekriigen

pestgedrag automatisch op



# Data set construction: media campaign









#### **RESULT:**

#### ± 30 reactions

± 368 messages (FB messages, hate pages, Netlog, mail, chat, etc.)







#### GEZOCHT: CYBERPESTBERICHTEN



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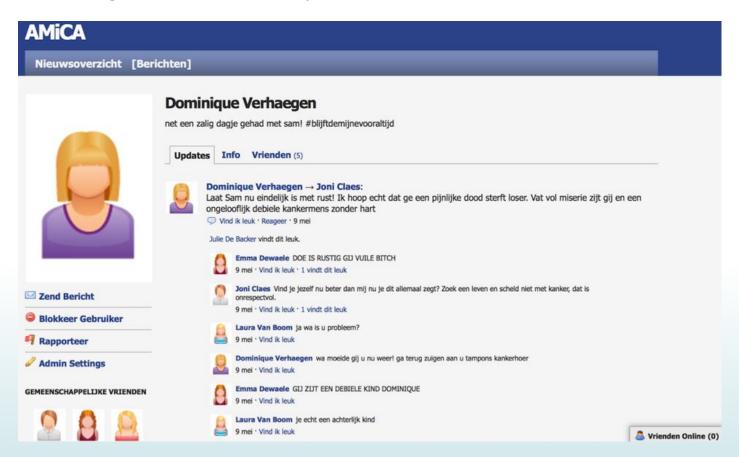
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Will je contact opnemen met AMICA (Automatic Monitoring for Cyberspace Applications)? Stuur dan eer wie ze vonstaut opmennen nitet, Alentus (Mulliomatic monitoring for Cyperspace Approximens) i abuur dan eel-malilije naar data@amik.agrojict.lbe en bijf niet bij de pakken zitten. Moer informatie vind je op de website: www.amicaproject.be.

# Dataset Construction: simulation experiments



- Role playing in secondary schools on social media platform: FB-like social network, scenarios, profile cards (roles), debriefing
- Additional goal: education (prevention)



### **Data Annotation**



- Brat rapid annotation tool (Stenetorp et al., 2012)
- Two annotation levels (Van Hee et al., 2015)
  - Post level
    - Cyberbullying -vs- non-cyberbullying textual content that is published online by an individual and that is aggressive or hurtful against a victim.
    - Harmfulness score
      - 0 → the post does <u>not</u> contain indications of cyberbullying
      - 1 → the post contains <u>indications</u> of cyberbullying, although they are <u>not severe</u>
      - 2 → the post contains <u>serious indications</u> of cyberbullying
    - Author's role
      - HarasserBystander-defender
      - VictimBystander-assistant

### **Data Annotation**



- (Sub)sentence level: identification of finegrained text categories related to cyberbullying
  - Threat/blackmail
  - Insult
  - Curse/exclusion
  - Defamation
  - Sexual talk
  - Defense
  - Encouragements (to the harasser)

### **Data Annotation**



Category	Brat annotation example	Translation
Threat/blackmail Expressions containing physical or psychological threats, or indications of blackmail.	Threat or Blackmail  als ik u tegen kom zieke rak op u gezicht x	I'll smash you in the face when I see you
<b>Insult</b> Expressions containing abusive, degrading or offensive language that are meant to insult the addressee.	General insult  HAHAHAHA LOSER GIJ: ( X AARDAPPELKOP	HAHAHAHA YOU LOSER :( X POTATO HEAD
Curse/exclusion Expressions of a wish that some form of adversity or misfortune will befall the victim and expressions that exclude the victim from a conversation or a social group.	¶ Pleeg zelfmoord niemand vindt u geestig	Just commit suicide, nobody thinks you're funny
<b>Defamation</b> Expressions that reveal confident, embarrassing or defamatory information about the victim to a large public.	1_Har Defamation u mama versiert andere mannen hahahaha	Your mom is flirting with other men haha- haha
Sexual talk Expressions with a sexual meaning that are possibly harmful.	Stuur my u naaktfoto, nu!!	Send me a naked picture of yourself, now!!
<b>Defense</b> Expressions in support of the victim, expressed by the victim himself or by a bystander.	1 Bystander defender General victim defense General victim defense Meid, koppie omhoog he! Laat je ni doen door die domme anoniempjes	Cheer up girl, don't let those stupid anons make you feel bad
Encouragements to the harasser Expressions in support of the harasser.	2_Bystander_assistant   General insult   Encouraging harasser   inderdaad ze is geen leven waard !!	Indeed, she shouldn't be alive !!

## Ask.fm preliminary experiments



- Class
  - Binary (bullying or non-bullying)
  - Binary (for each fine-grained class)
- Features
  - Word unigrams and bigrams
  - Character trigrams
  - Sentiment features
- <u>Classifier</u>: SVM (Pattern) with linear kernel
- <u>Data</u>: ~85,000 posts
- Annotation agreement (kappa) 60-65%
- Very <u>skewed data</u>, scarce positive data (~10%)

Van Hee, C., Lefever, E., Verhoeven, B., Mennes, J., Desmet, B., De Pauw, G., Daelemans, W. & Hoste, V. (2015). Detection and fine-grained classification of cyberbullying events. Proceedings of RANLP, 672–680. Hissar, Bulgaria.





	Precision	recall	F1-score
NL	76%	56%	65%
EN	74%	55%	63%

#### **BUT**:

Ambiguity

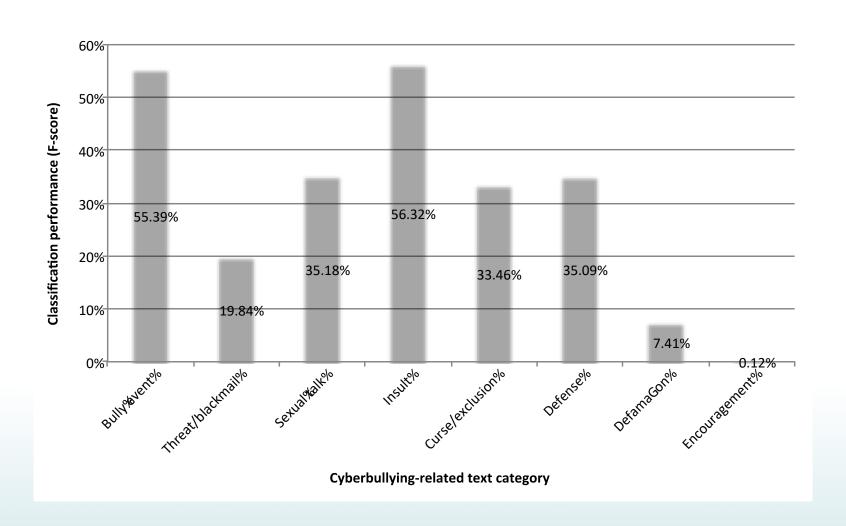
"Hi bitches, anyone in for a movie tonight?"

"Shut up, you bitch!"

- ■Implicit realizations of cyberbullying "You make my fists itch..."
- Data sparseness

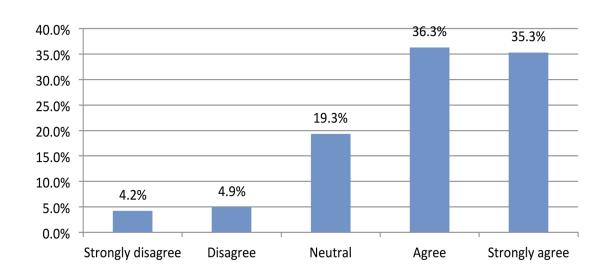
# Results (Van Hee et al. 2015)





# Monitoring desirable?





- Follow-up is needed
- Privacy of youngsters should be respected
- Technical feasibility?

(Van Royen et al., 2014)

### More info?



Cynthia Van Hee: cynthia.vanhee@ugent.be





### **USE CASE 2: SUICIDE DETECTION**

# Alarming figures Flemish adolescents



#### Self-mutilation:

- Every year by 7% at the age of 14-17
- 2/3 through cutting & scratching (Van Rijsselberghe et al., 2009)

#### Suicidal behaviour:

15-20% (age of 18) have thoughts of suicide (more than once) (Hublet et al., 2010)

# Online self-harm behaviour



Kheb het al 3 keer geprobeerd, ma kloop ier nog altijd rond... soms zeg ik spijtig genoeg, soms ben ik ook blij dat ik nog leef.



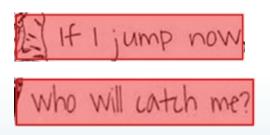
### AMiCA technology: image analysis



- Automatic classification of images
- Object recognition in images
- Tekst recognition in images + OCR







If I jump now

who will catch me?

### AMiCA technology: text analysis



Machine learning system **analyses** every message (word sequences, topic models, sentiment analysis, ...) and **answers two questions**:

Is the message about suicide?



I never thought about cutting or suicide, because it leaves scars ...

• Is there a serious suicidal threat?



I already tried 3 times, but I'm still alive



Sometimes I feel bad, sometimes I'm glad I'm still alive

### Text analysis: results



Experiments carried out on a data set of 10,000 messages, of which 851 are relevant and 257 are serious:

- Is the message about suicide? => recall: 9/10, 3% noise
- Is there a serious suicidal threat? => recall: 2/3, 25% noise

### Does it work in practice?



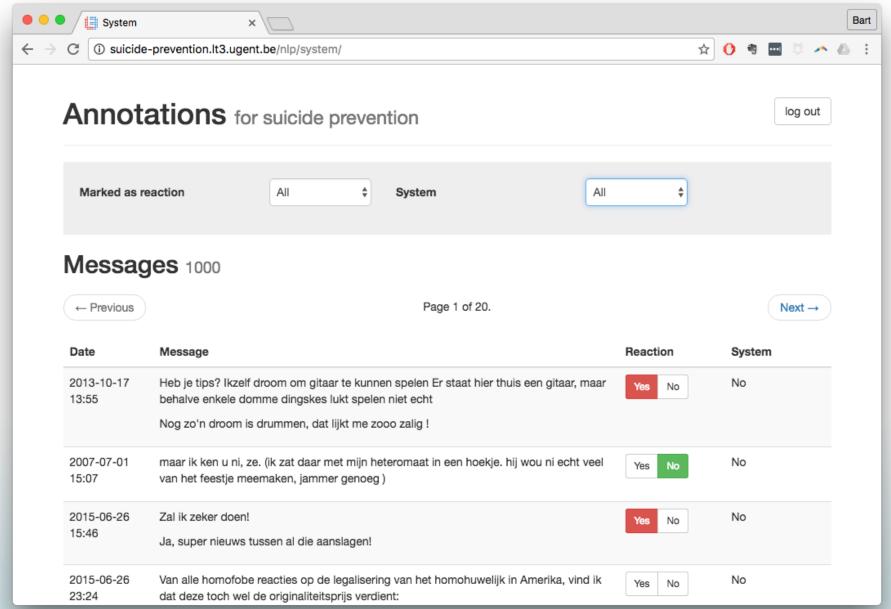
What is the impact of the automatic detection system in a moderator setting?

### <u>Simulation</u> of high work load of moderators:

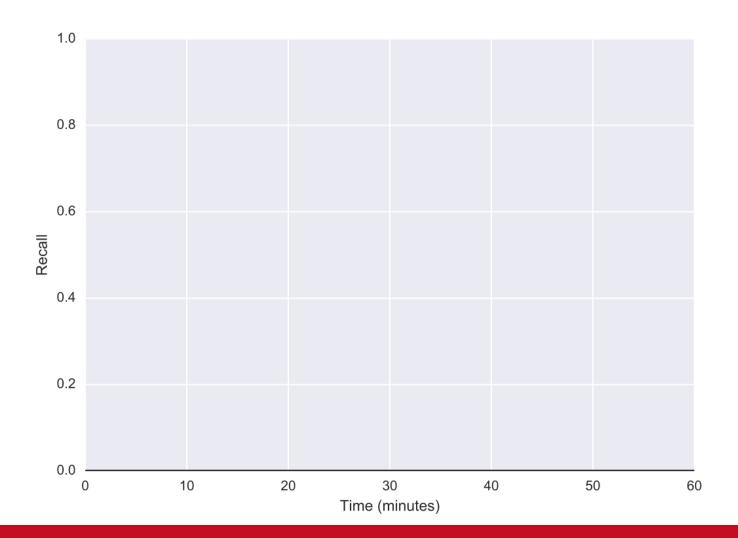
- task: identify alarming messages that need a response (75)
- Lots of messages (1000)
- Limited moderation time (1 hour)
- Collaboration with CPZ (Flemish centre for suicide prevention) and moderators of the website "Wel Jong Niet Hetero" (LGBT web site)
- 1 group with / 1 group without system aid

### Valorisation: interface

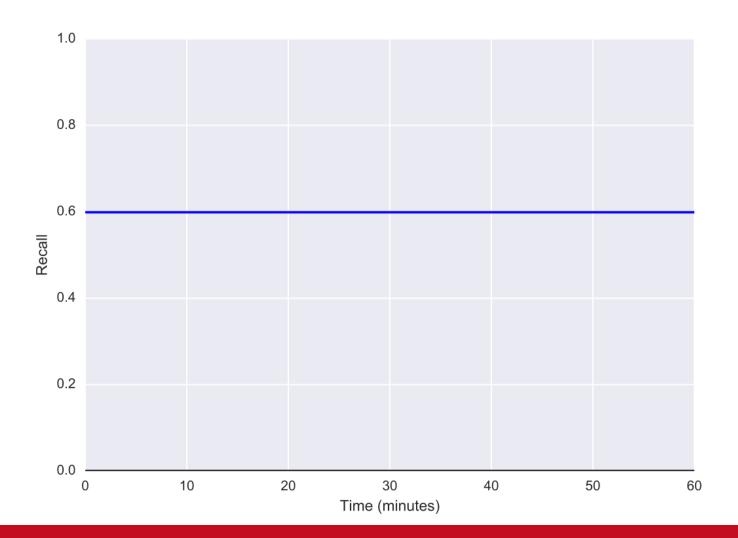




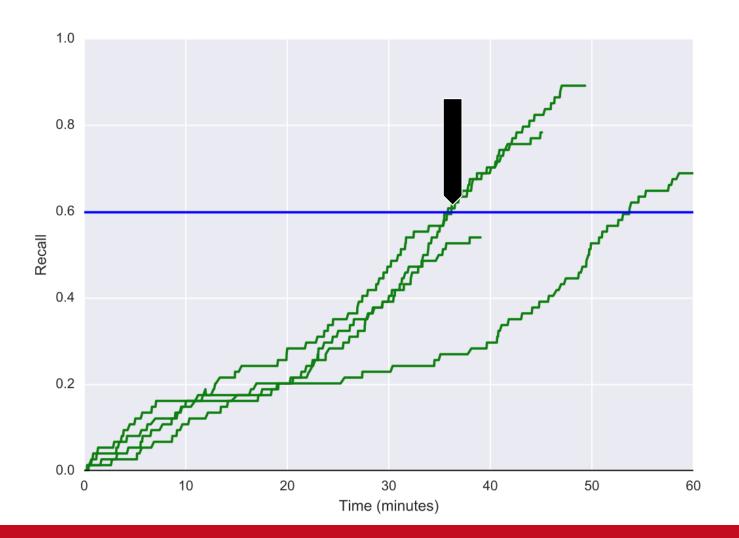




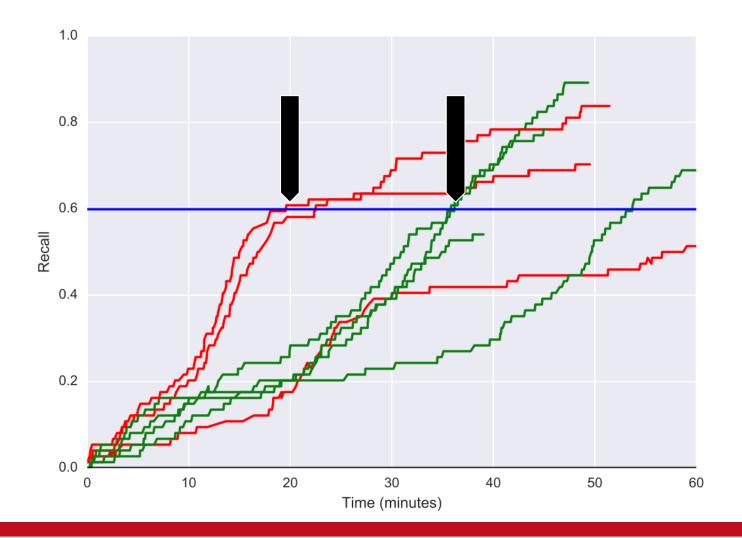




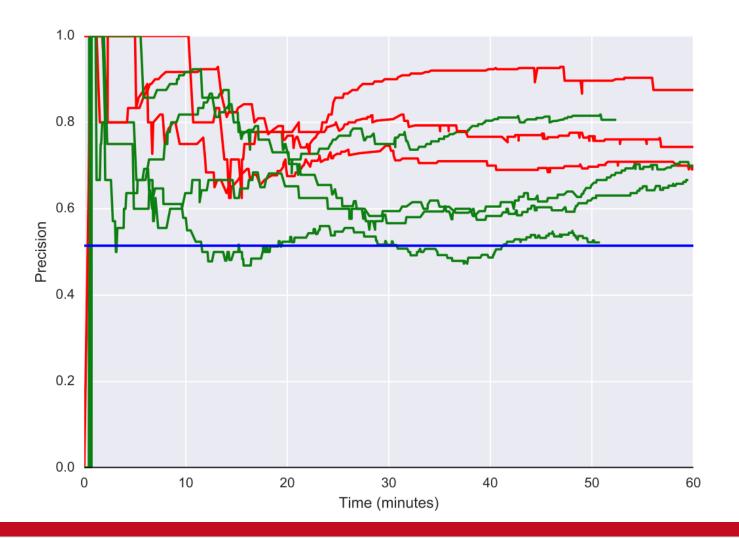












### More info?

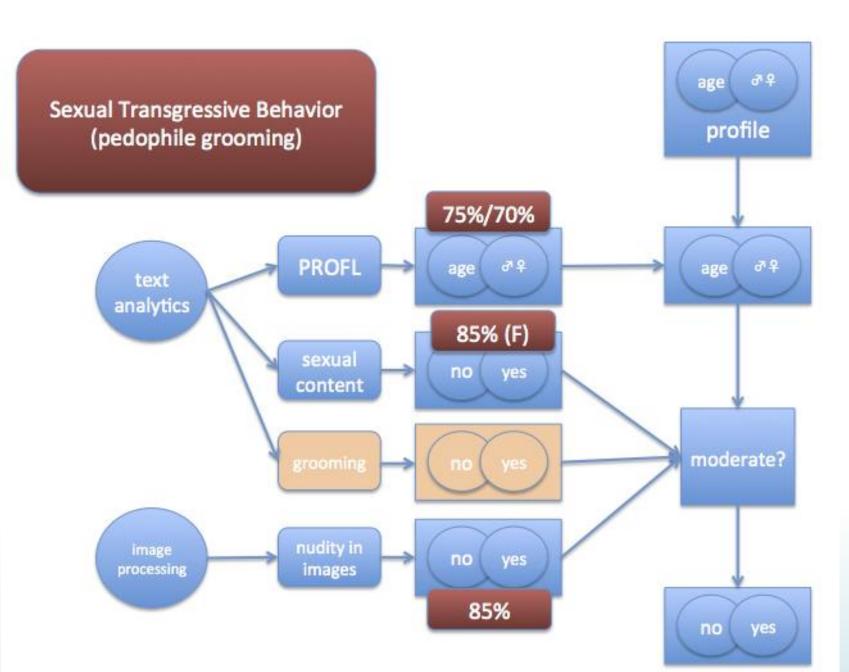


Bart Desmet: bart.desmet@ugent.be





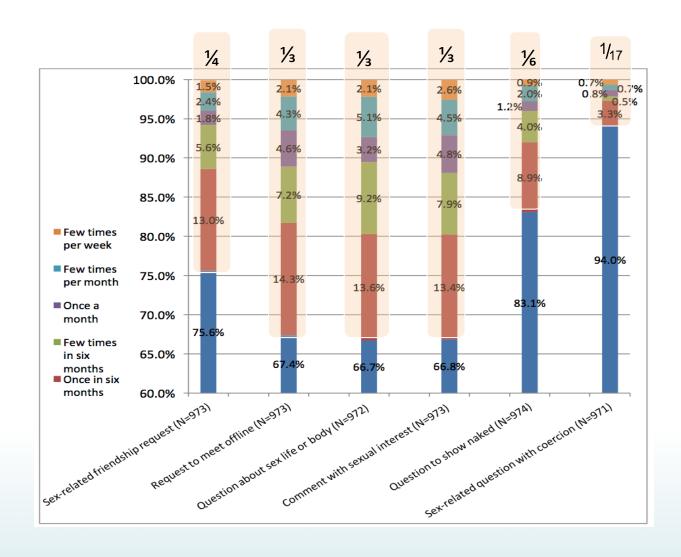
# USE CASE 3: PROFILING FOR DETECTING PEDOPHILE GROOMING





### Motivation





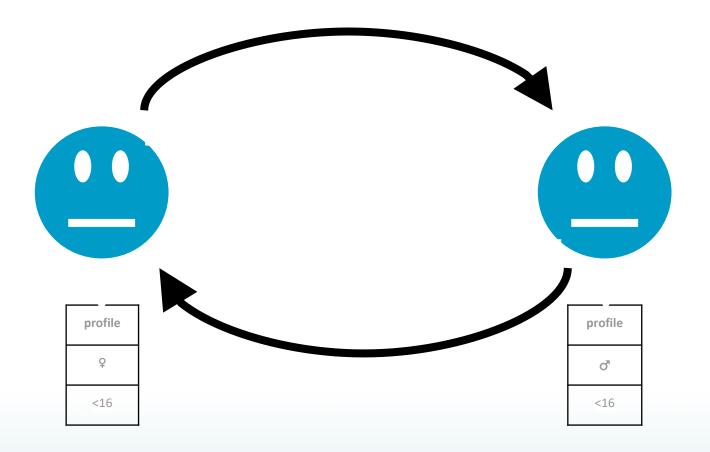
### Motivation



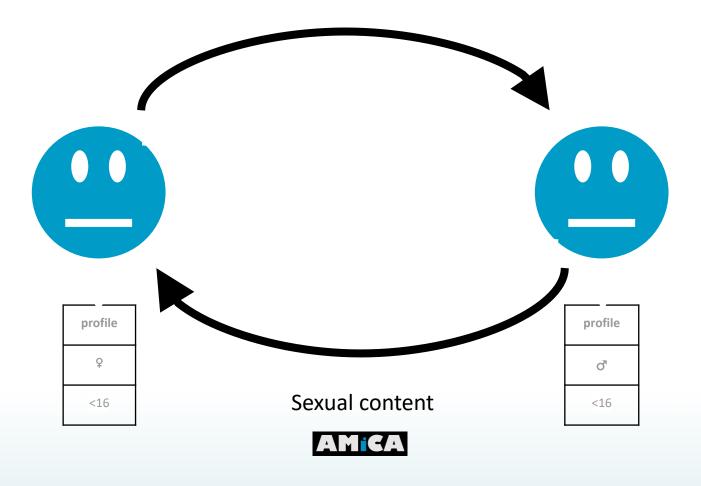
- Survey: ±1000 youngsters about the frequency, nature and appropriateness of sexual messages on social media
- Especially on Facebook
- Who?
  - 32% strangers
  - 29% friends IRL
  - 19% online friends

67% didn't like the message + 11% reported the incident

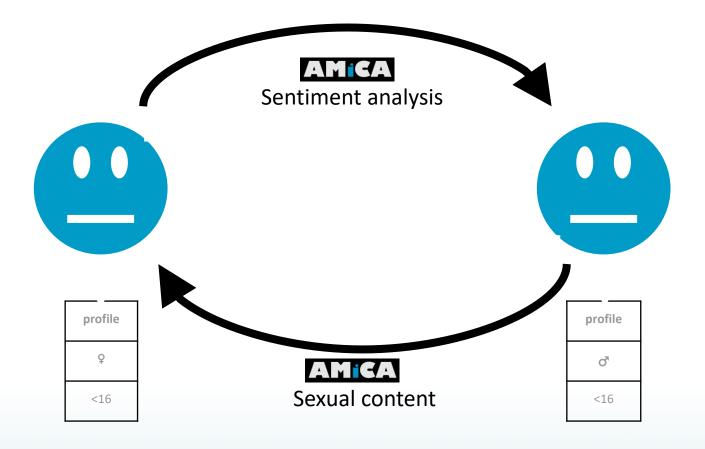


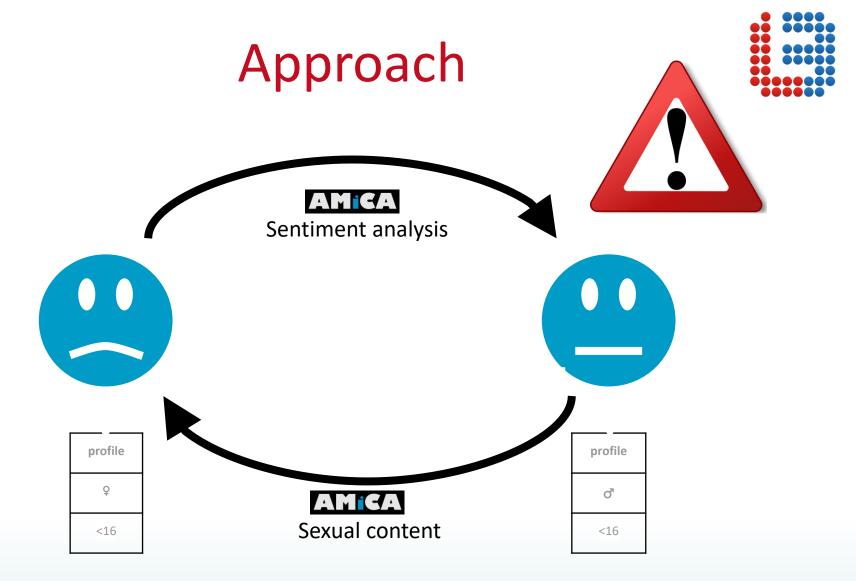




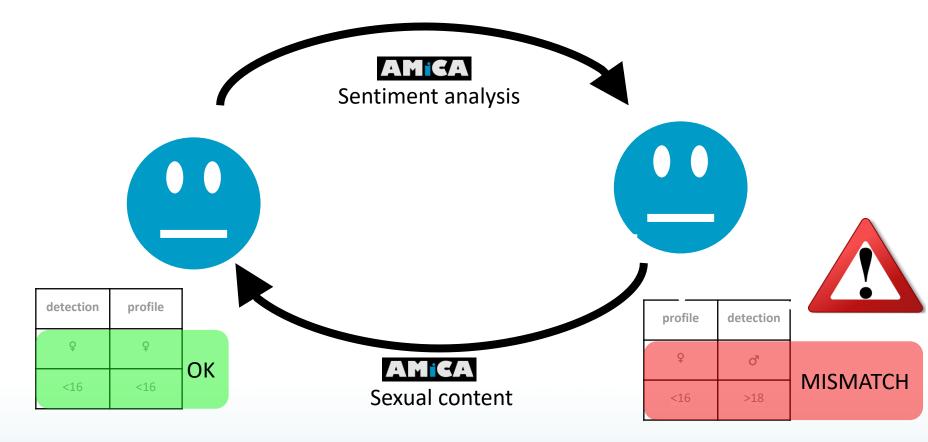












# **Profiling**



- AMiCA profiler
  - Based on Chris Emmery's OMESA
    - https://github.com/cmry/omesa
- Age and Gender
  - Finding dubious SN profiles
    - Computed age and gender does not match given information
    - Optimizing recall (for moderator application)
    - Adapting to binary classification
      - Legally relevant age difference



- SN chat data (Netlog, 2010-2011)
  - 380k posts
  - 87k users
  - Data point = combined posts of a single user
  - Self-reported age, gender, and location
- Classes: age (binary), gender, age+gender
- 5-fold cross-validation
- SVM with linear kernel
- Features:
  - token n-grams
  - character n-grams

### Results



- Gender
  - **−** ~70%
  - Adding different types of features (LIWC, POS patterns, sentiment, etc) boosts f-scores slightly

### Results



### Age:

- Distinguish between users above and below age of consent (16 in Belgium), -16 versus +18 has priority
- Optimize recall
  - Using cost and confidence parameters in SVMs
  - Up to 95% recall for -16; 92% recall for +18

Ref: Janneke van de Loo, Guy De Pauw, Walter Daelemans, Text-Based Age and Gender Prediction for Online Safety, International Journal of Cyber-Security and Digital Forensics (IJCSDF), 2016, 46-60.

### **Predator Detection**



- Two classifiers
  - LiBSVM
  - Classify at the post level, aggregate at user level
  - Classify at the user level directly
    - Weighted voting of previous
  - Additional constraints
    - E.g. only one pedophile per conversation

Claudia Peersman, Frederik Vaassen, Vincent Van Asch, Walter Daelemans. Conversation Level Constraints on Pedophile Detection in Chat Rooms. CLEF 2012 (PAN), 2012.

### Overall test results



- Grooming detection
  - Predator detection
    - 72 % f-score, 89% precision, 60% recall
  - Suspicious posts
    - 30% f-score, 36% precision, 26% recall

### More info?



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## **DISCUSSION**

### discussion



- Is normalization and automatic detection accurate enough for applications in cybersecurity?
  - Precision Recall trade-off
- Should we protect children and young people in social networks against their will?
  - Protection privacy trade-off



# Thank you!

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