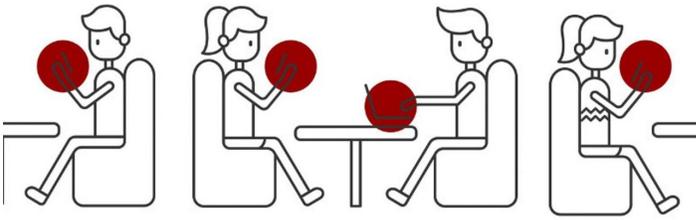


Tracking coordinated disinformation campaigns online made easier with new BotSlayer tool

September 12 2019



BotSlayer:

A new tool in the fight against online disinformation.

WHAT IT DOES:

BotSlayer scans Twitter in real time for evidence of automated accounts -- or "bots" -- sharing messages designed to push an agenda by creating the illusion that real people are discussing a particular topic.



WHY IT WAS CREATED:



The tool makes it easier for journalists, political campaigns and individuals to monitor for bots attempting to manipulate public opinion.

WHO HAS BEEN USING IT:



The New York Times



The Associated Press



CNN

HOW TO ACCESS IT:

go.iu.edu/BotSlayer



An infographic about BotSlayer Credit: Indiana University

Indiana University's Observatory on Social Media has launched a new tool in the fight against online disinformation: BotSlayer.

The software, which is free and open to the public, scans [social media](#) in real time to detect evidence of automated Twitter accounts—or "bots"—pushing messages in a coordinated manner, an increasingly common practice to manipulate [public opinion](#) by creating the false impression that many people are talking about a particular subject. The method is also known as "astroturfing" because it mimics the appearance of legitimate grassroots political activity.

By leveraging the observatory's expertise and technological infrastructure, BotSlayer gives groups and individuals of any political affiliation the power to detect coordinated disinformation campaigns in real time—without any prior knowledge of these campaigns. The software's development was supported by a gift from Craig Newmark Philanthropies.

"We developed BotSlayer to make it easier for journalists and political campaigns to monitor potential new disinformation campaigns that attempt to manipulate public opinion using bots," said Filippo Menczer, a professor in the IU School of Informatics, Computing and Engineering and director of the Observatory on Social Media. "If there is a suspicious spike in traffic around some specific topic, BotSlayer allows you to spot it very quickly so you can investigate the content and its promoters and, if there appears to be abuse of the platform, report it or communicate to your followers about it."



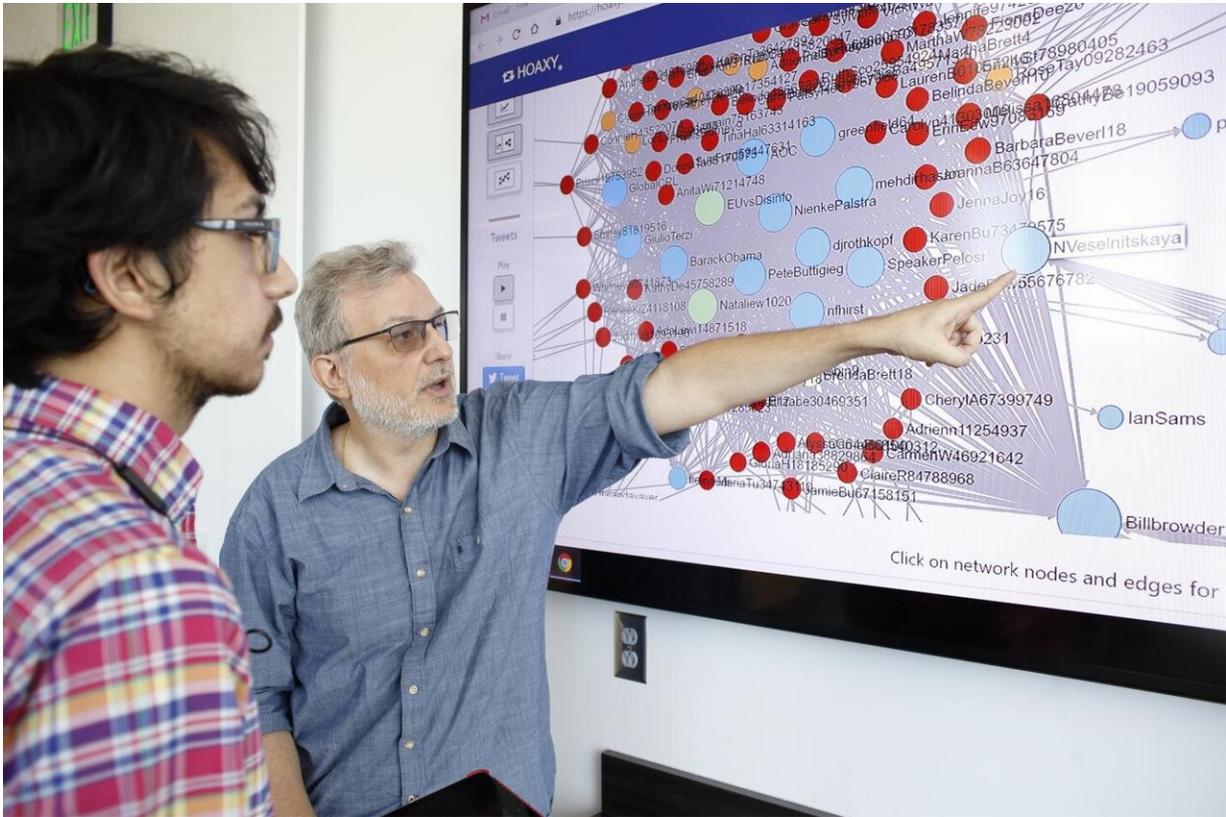
The upper image from BotSlayer shows a group of bots retweeting two impostor accounts to promote a cryptocurrency, a common "pump-and-dump" scheme used to artificially boost the currency's value. The lower image shows a visualization of this activity in Hoaxy. Credit: Indiana University Observatory on Social Media

The use of deceptive bots to sway public opinion is a growing issue in politics in the U.S. and internationally, added Menczer, who is also a part of a group of researchers who found prevalent use of bots in the runup to the 2016 U.S. [presidential election](#). Other bot campaigns have sought to influence votes related to the U.K. Brexit movement and elections in France, Germany and Italy.

During the runup to the midterm elections in 2018, for example, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee used publicly available tools created by the observatory to report over 10,000 bots spreading voter suppression messages to Twitter, which shut down the accounts. The tools used to inform the report were Botometer, which uses an algorithm to assign a score to Twitter accounts based upon the likelihood they're automated, and Hoaxy, which lets individuals search and visualize the spread of specific topics on Twitter in real time. Botometer is one of the observatory's most popular tools, currently receiving over 100,000 queries per day.

BotSlayer, which combines technology from Hoaxy and Botometer, was created in part based on feedback from political and [news organizations](#) asking to make the observatory's tools faster, more powerful and more [user-friendly](#). These organizations include The Associated Press, The New York Times and CNN.

The system uses an "anomaly detection algorithm" to quickly report trending activity whose sudden surge is likely driven by bots, Menczer said.



Filippo Menczer is the director of the Indiana University Observatory on Social Media. Credit: Indiana University

For example, BotSlayer could be used during a presidential debate to not only instantly detect when a candidate's username or related hashtags are trending, but also automatically assign a "bot score" to indicate whether the surge appears related to bot activity. In business, BotSlayer could help organizations protect against reputational threats that rely on automated accounts to amplify messages. In journalism, the tool could be used to monitor against manipulation of reporting on trending topics, or warn the public against disinformation attacks.

In addition to detecting trends, BotSlayer can instantly generate a "network map" that illustrates how a particular topic is spreading over

time. A bot score is also assigned to each user in the network, providing an easy way to see the most influential accounts—real or fake—in the conversation. Each trending "entity"—a hashtag; a user handle; an image, video, gif or meme; or a keyword or phrase—is also assigned a percentage to indicate how quickly it's surging. A percentage of 5,000 indicates a 50-fold increase in mentions in the past four hours, for example.

To use BotSlayer, users can download the software through an online form and follow simple instructions to install it in the cloud or on their own server. This process can be performed in a few clicks, and at no cost. It lets users personalize their use of the tool and protects privacy. The system is accessed through a web dashboard integrated with the observatory's other tools.

What they're saying

"BotSlayer has the potential to be a very powerful new [tool](#) in our global battle against misinformation and disinformation. During the 2018 elections, we used an earlier version of BotSlayer to identify and ultimately take down malicious accounts throughout the general election. It was very effective and easy to use. This cutting-edge work by IU's Observatory on Social Media is an extraordinary public service and very welcome. My hope is that actors in democracies throughout the world take advantage of it as we did for the last election here in the U.S."—Simon Rosenberg, a Democratic strategist and senior advisor to the DCCC during the 2017-18 election cycle.

Provided by Indiana University

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