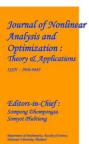
Journal of Nonlinear Analysis and Optimization Vol. 15, Issue. 1, No.15 : 2024 ISSN : **1906-9685**



SOCIAL NETWORK RUMOR DIFFUSION PREDICATION BASED ON EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY GAME MODEL

B.S.Murthy¹, G Dhana Manikanta²,

¹Assistant professor, MCA DEPT, Dantuluri Narayana Raju College, Bhimavaram, Andharapradesh Email: - suryanarayanamurthy.b@gmail.com

²PG Student of MCA, Dantuluri Narayana Raju College, Bhimavaram, Andharapradesh Email: - manigoketi666@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Because billions of mobile phones build a bridge between mobile sensor networks and social networks, the content of a rumor is diffused faster than ever. Therefore, rumor diffusion becomes an important issue in those two networks and how to predicate rumor diffusion becomes more important in handling rumors when they cause a little impact at the beginning. However, the state-of-the-art diffusion models focus on the macroscopic group impact and ignore the microcosmic individual impact. Therefore, they are not suitable to perform the rumor diffusion predication in the condition of only one rumor spreader at the beginning stage of rumor diffusion. To solve that problem and predicate the rumor diffusion process, we propose a novel game theorybased model, called Equal Responsibility Rumor Diffusion Game Model (ERRDGM), to simulate the rumor diffusion process. In this model, we first depict the diffusion process as a game between the individuals and their neighbors who choose to retweet or not according to their diffusion game revenues; second, the players will share the responsibility of diffusing a rumor in calculating their game revenues; finally, when the game reaches the Nash equilibrium state, we build the rumor diffusion predication graph which indicates the diffusion scale and network structure of rumor diffusion in a social network. According to this idea, our ERRDGM model can capture the diffusion impact of microcosmic individuals and enable us to perform the rumor diffusion process when there are only a few rumor spreaders at the beginning stage of rumor diffusion. Our experiment results indicate that our ERRDGM model can give a more accurate rumor diffusion predication results not only from the diffusion scale but also from the social network structure.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the current information society, billions of mobile phones were used to speed up the information diffusion. As one kind of sensors in sensor network, mobile phones not only build a huge sensor network which carries the information but also form a virtual social network. In Wikipedia [1], a social network is defined as a social structure made up of a set of social actors (such as individuals or organizations), sets of dyadic ties, and other social interactions between actors. Based on the complicated social network structure, rumors were diffused one by one through the social links in a social network. Peterson and Gist [2] defined a rumor as a tall tale of explanations of events circulating from person to person and pertaining to an object, event, or issue in public concern. In our research work, rumors were tagged by human that means all rumors were confirmed by authorities. Although authorities sometimes make mistakes and declare that a post is a rumor, we assume that all rumors are tagged correctly and authorities are trustable to simplify the condition of rumor analysis.

2 RELEATED WORK

A social network is a <u>social structure</u> made up of a set of <u>social</u> actors (such as <u>individuals</u> or organizations), sets of <u>dyadic</u> ties, and other <u>social interactions</u> between actors. The social network perspective provides a set of methods for analyzing the structure of whole social entities as well as a variety of theories explaining the patterns observed in these structures.^[11] The study of these structures uses <u>social network analysis</u> to identify local and global patterns, locate influential entities, and examine network dynamics.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STUDY

Existing System:

In rumor diffusion feature analysis, many related features were studied and showed the essence of rumor diffusion. Arif *et al.* [16] studied the rumor dynamics from three complementary factors: volume, exposure and content production. This fused approach is able to find the relevance between message content and rumor diffusion process in social media during crisis event. Mendoza *et al.* [17] analyzed rumors in 2010 Chile earthquake. Their results showed that the rumor diffusion differed from news diffusion because rumors tended to be questioned more than news by the Twitter community.

Disadvantages:

- > The system doesn't provide Rumor diffusion since the techniques are less effective.
- In the existing system, Rumor diffusion is a complex problem which involves sociology, information science and computer science, etc. The reasons of rumor diffusion are the high level of uncertainty, anxiety and lacking official news.

Proposed System & alogirtham

The proposed system developed the model in which rumor diffusion process as an individual game process and predicates the diffusion lattice, diffusion scale and diffusion network structure. To simplify the game model, we assume that there is no topic excursion problem which means that we ignore the diffusion content and its changes, we model a social individual behavior according to his/her revenue and risk which are calculated according to Equal Responsibility assumption in rumor diffusion.

4.1 Advantages:

- The proposed system can obtain the information diffusion scale and structure which help us to find rumors with big in influences in the future.
- The system is more effective since use the cover degree to measure the similarity between the simulated rumor diffusion network and true rumor diffusion network.

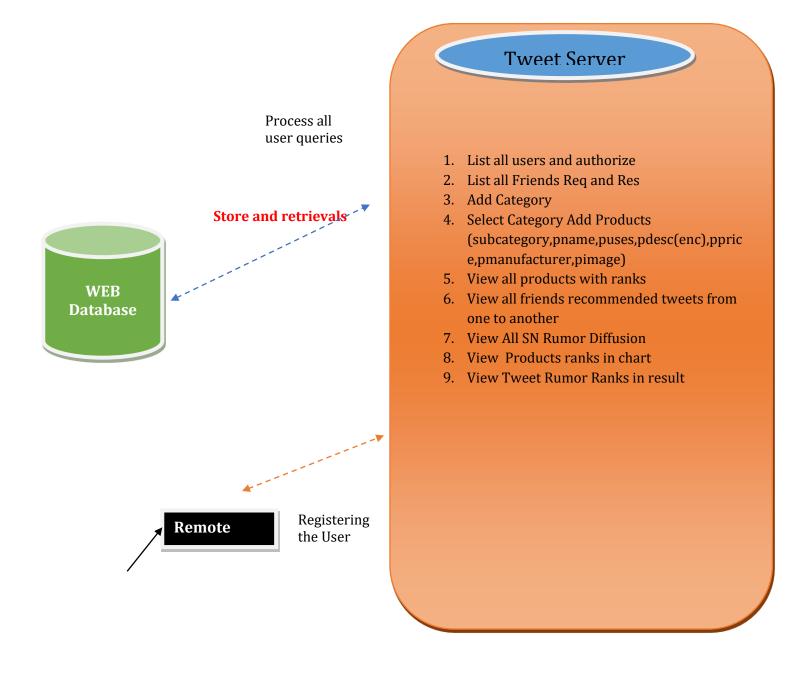


Fig 1. System Architecture

1. IMPLEMENTATION

1.1. Modules

- > Admin
- > User

Admin

In this module, admin has to login with valid username and password. After login successful he can do some operations such as view all user, their details, list all friends request and response status, List all users and authorize and user location in geomap,List all Friends Req and Res,Add Category, Select Category Add Products (subcategory,pname,puses,pdesc(enc),pprice,pmanufacturer,pimage),View all products with ranks and all user product tweets details with all features and tweet geo location,View all friends recommended tweets from one to another,View all similar products tweets with all features,View Products ranks in chart,View number of tweets of specified country in charts,View number of users in the same country in chart, View All SN Rumor Diffusion,View Products ranks results ,View Tweet Rumor Ranks in result

User

In this module, there are n numbers of users are present. User should register before doing some. After registration successful he can login by using valid user name and password. Login successful he will do some operations like search friends and send request and view requests, View your Profile and search friends,req / res friends, View your friends ,View your friends based on your country and view users based your country and request friend ,Search products By Keyword ---- Search products by keywords, based on contents desc and display all products and ,Tweet content and recommend to your friends. , View all your friends recommended products and tweet with all features, View all friends products Tweets with all features.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SCREEN SHORTS

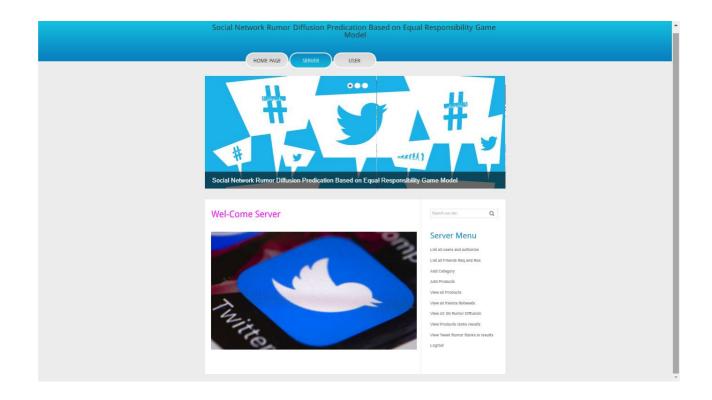
HOME PAGE



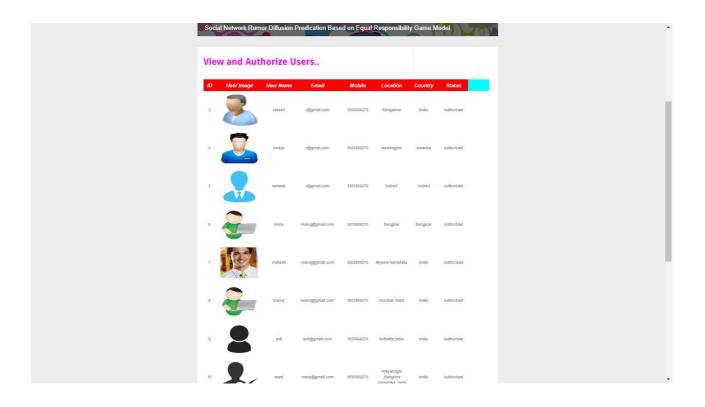
SERVER LOGIN



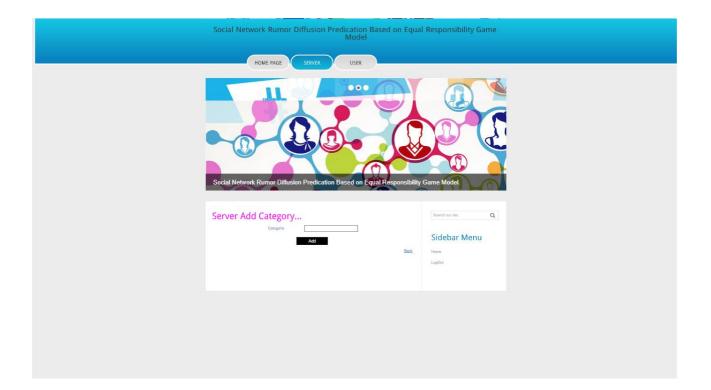
WELCOME SERVER

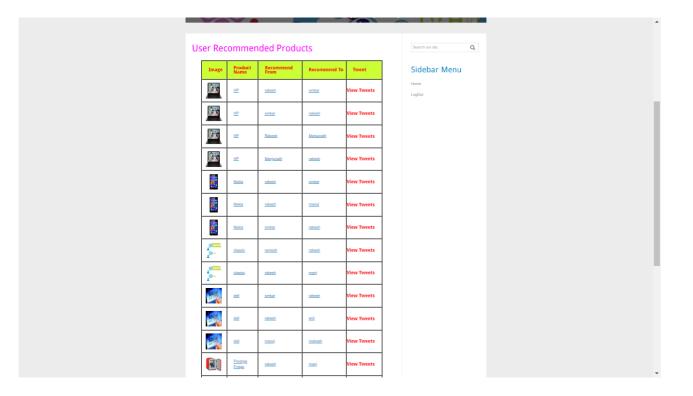


VIEW AND AUTHORIZE USER



SERVER ADD CATEGORY

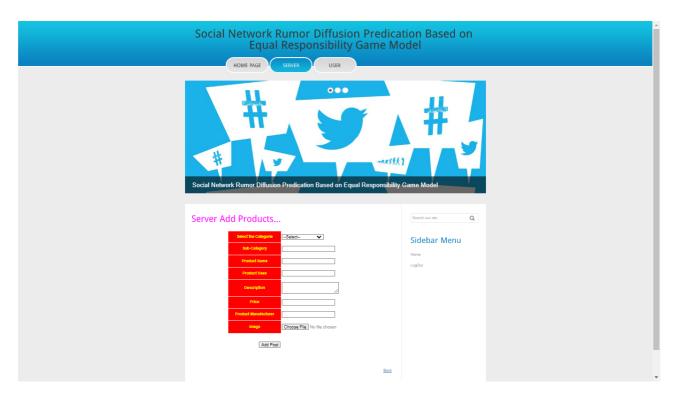




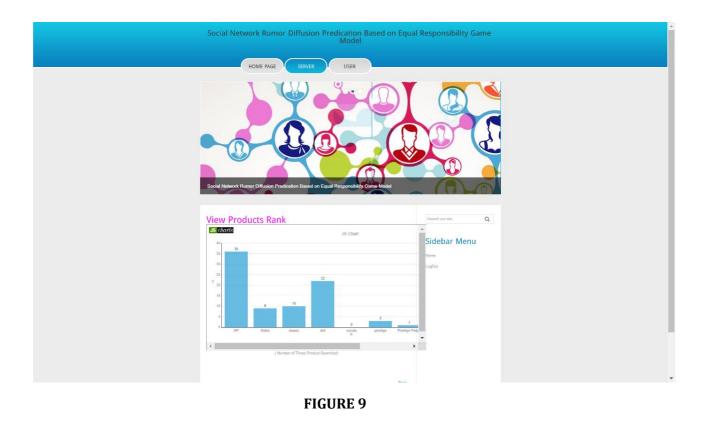
VIEW ALL RIMOR DEATAILS

Social Netw	ork Rumor D	iffusion Prec	dication Based or Model	n Equal Responsibility Game
	HOME PAGE	SERVER	USER	
Social Networ	k Rumor Diffusion	n Predication B:	ased on Equal Respo	onsibility Game Model
View All R Product Name	umor Detail	S Tweet Details	Date & Time	Search sur state: Q
нр	Ahsok	This is very good laptop	16/07/2019 14:51:00	Sidebar Menu
dell	Kumar	This is bad product	16/07/2019 15:32:24	LogOut
Samsung)2	Prabhu	IT is not Good product.Don't purchase	16/07/2019 16:31:45	
			1	

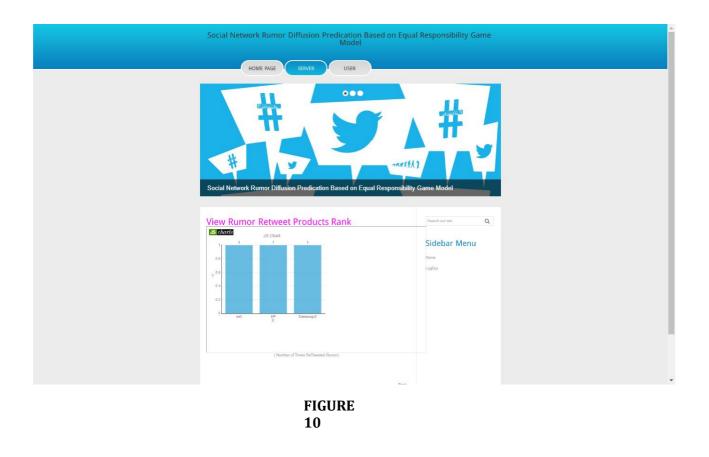
SERVER ADD PRODUCTS



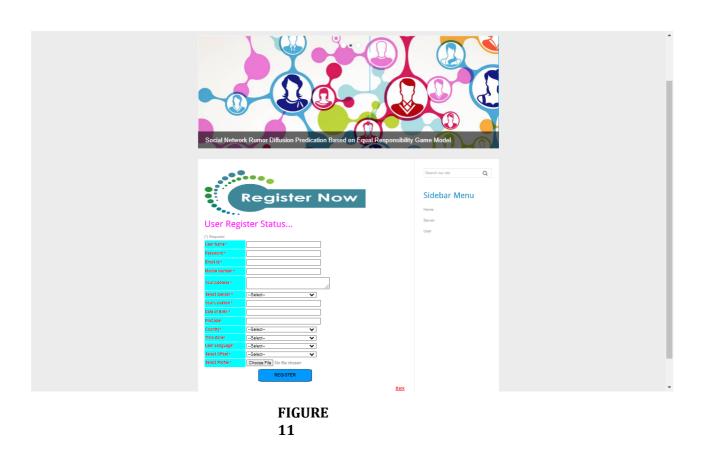
VIEW PRODUCTS RANK



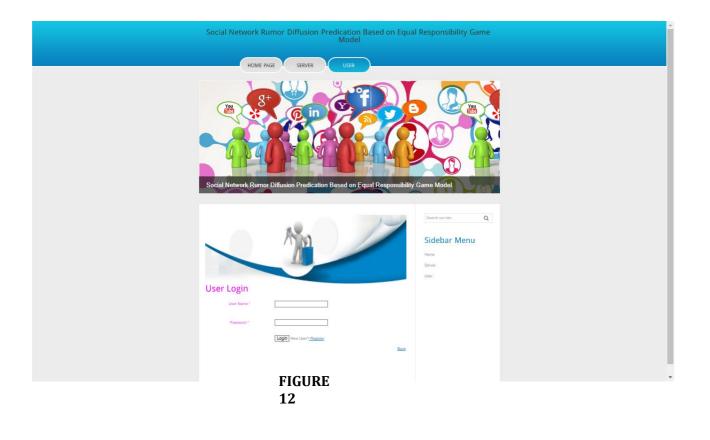
VIEW RUMOR RETWEET PRODUCTS RANK



USER REGISTER STATUS



USER LOGIN



6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION

Rumor diffusion predication is a challenge work because of the complicated social network structures and individual diffusion purposes. To simulate the rumor diffusion process at the beginning stage of rumor diffusion, we use game theory to model the diffusion revenue and propose an ERRDGM model which is based on the assumption that the spreaders will share the responsibility of diffusing a rumor. The experiment results show that our model can effectively simulate the rumor diffusion process in social networks and the simulated results are similar to the true diffusion networks. However, in our model, the attribute of individual is not considered. Therefore, in our future work, we will use the users' posts to build users' profiles which help us to deeply consider why an individual will diffuse a rumor.

7. REFRENCES

- 1. Wikipedia. *Social Network*. Accessed: Sep. 2018. [Online]. Available: <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_network</u>
- W. A. Peterson and N. P. Gist, "Rumor and public opinion," *Amer. J.Sociol.*, vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 159_167, 1951.\
- S. Vosoughi, D. Roy, and S. Aral, "The spread of true and false news online," *Science*, vol. 359,no.6380,pp.1146_1151,2018.[Online].Available: http://science.sciencemag.org/content/359/6380/1146
- 4. X. Tang, ``New media blue book,'' Chin. Acad. Social Sci., Beijing, China, Tech. Rep. 6, 2015.
- 5. R. H. Knapp, ``A psychology of rumor,'' *Public Opinion Quart.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 22_37, 1944.
- X. Li, X. Chen, and W. Wang, "A research on human cognitive modeling in rumor spreading based on HTM," in *Proc. Int. Conf. Life Syst. Modeling Simulation*, vol. 461, 2014, pp. 268_277.
- M. Nagao, K. Suto, and A. Ohuchi, "A media information analysis for implementing effective countermeasure against harmful rumor," *J. Phys., Conf. Ser.*, vol. 221, no. 1, p. 012004, 2010, doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/221/1/012004.
- 8. C. Pan, L.-X. Yang, X. Yang, Y.Wu, and Y. Y. Tang, ``An effective rumor containing strategy,'' *Phys. A, Stat. Mech. Appl.*, vol. 500, pp. 80_91, Jun. 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.physa.2018.02.025.
- P. Vij and A. Kumar, ``Effect of rumor propagation on stock market dynamics using cellular automata,'' in *Proc. Int. Conf. Inventive Com-put. Technol. (ICICT)*, Coimbatore, India, Aug. 2016, pp. 1_8, doi:10.1109/INVENTIVE.2016.7830114.

- 10. L. Wang, Y. Yue, C. Guo, and X. Zhang, "Design of a trust model and_nding key-nodes in rumor spreading based on Monte-Carlo method," in *Proc. IEEE 6th Int. Conf. Mobile Adhoc Sensor Syst.*, Macau, China, Oct. 2009, pp. 790_795, doi: 10.1109/MOBHOC.2009.5336916.
- 11. K. Kawachi, M. Seki, H. Yoshida, Y. Otake, K. Warashina, and H. Ueda, "A rumor transmission model with various contact interactions," *J. Theor. Biol.*, vol. 253, no. 1, pp. 55_60, 2008.
- 12. J.-J. Cheng, Y. Liu, B. Shen, and W.-G. Yuan, ``An epidemic model of rumor diffusion in online social networks,'' *Eur. Phys. J. B*, vol. 86, no. 1, pp. 1_7, 2013.
- 13. J. Borge-Holthoefer, S. Meloni, B. Gonçalves, and Y. Moreno, ``Emergence of in_uential spreaders in modi_ed rumor models,'' *J. Stat. Phys.*, vol. 151, nos. 1_2, pp. 383_393, 2013.