

PANEL #1

NexTech 2025

Dynamics in Social Networks - Scalable Monitoring



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Dynamics in Social Networks – Scalable Monitoring

Digital dependency: overreliance on online activities

Digital divide: inequality in information, resources, and opportunities

Empathy erosion: declining understanding of the feelings of others

Aloofness: being distant, reserved, and unwilling to be friendly or involved

Phubbing: neglecting a person in favor of smartphone

Virtual intimacy: profound emotional closeness; Al-powered virtual companions

Cyber-bullying: aggressively dominate, or intimidate others

Digital burnout: mental, emotional, and physical exhaustion



CONTRIBUTORS

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Dynamics in Social Networks – Scalable Monitoring

- Information diffusion: facts and emotions spread
 - Explanation: Networks spread not only news, but also moods and stress.

 Example: During the pandemic, fear and solidarity hashtags both spread widely.
- Influence dynamics: empathy loss, phubbing & FOMO Explanation: Online influence drives FOMO and weakens empathy, especially among youth. Example: Teens feel pressure from influencers to stay online constantly; some countries now discuss stricter limits.
- Community detection: inclusion vs. digital exclusion

 Explanation: Communities online can empower, but also exclude vulnerable groups.

 Example: Elderly people or those without broadband access are cut off from key discussions.
- Anomaly detection: early signals of cyber-bullying & burnout Explanation: Monitoring can reveal harmful patterns before they escalate. Example: Sudden spikes in aggressive language in school forums may signal bullying.
- Temporal evolution: tipping points once social thresholds are crossed Explanation: Social problems often remain hidden until they suddenly erupt. Example: Digital burnout builds slowly, then leads to sudden dropout or withdrawal.



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Opportunities & Risks of Monitoring

Opportunities

Early-warning for misinformation, hate speech, burnout

Explanation: Monitoring offers predictive insights into unhealthy dynamics.

Example: Tracking rising conspiracy hashtags could trigger early counter-information.

Making social dynamics visible

Explanation: Data can highlight the unseen spread of moods and behaviors.

Example: Platforms could show how optimism or stress clusters travel between groups.

Risks

Over-surveillance & erosion of trust

Explanation: Excessive monitoring may undermine freedom and privacy.

Example: Employees who feel constantly tracked may disengage and lose trust in their organization.

Who defines what is "normal" vs. "anomalous"?

Explanation: The criteria for anomalies reflect cultural and political choices.

Example: A protest hashtag might be seen as activism in one context, extremism in another.

Balance Question

Monitoring should strengthen resilience – not deepen mistrust.

Explanation: The goal must be empowerment, not control.

Example: Wellbeing alerts that help users manage screen time without shaming or punishing.



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Data source values are up to the users

- Pieces of marginal information
 - More is better for structure learning. But how?
 - Anomaly in marginal information
- Compatibility between knowledge structures
 - Check information discrepancy between data sets
- Questions and learning
 - Raising issues and questions for structure learning
 - Questions crucial for monitoring network status
- Efficient learning
 - All-things input vs selected input
 - How to find key factors for efficient learning and/or monitoring?



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Cybersecurity for all – Industry and Individuals

- New Technologies impact on cybersecurity high
 - Quantum Computers and technologies
 - AI/ML
- Cybersecurity regulatory support necessary for timely reaction to accelerating technologies.
- Post-Quantum cryptography transition substantially impacts industry and critical infrastructure entities.
- Al models and their development accelerating
 - Severe impact on integrity of social media and the internet.



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Fight and annihilate malicious coalitions

- Social media users (innocent followers)
- Agents in an agentic (autonomous (?) behavior & hallucinations)
- Hackers (on purpose, bad players), Botnets, etc.
- Well-known example: DDoS

Monitor and delay (prevent) percolation points

- Anticipatory percolation points
- Prevention of percolation points
- Detect early igniters of to-be percolation points
- Detect last actors before percolation points

Fighting Fire with Fire: Developing AI-enhanced Methodologies to Combat AI-enhanced Cognitive Threats

https://www.iaria.org/conferences2025/filesIARIACongress25/Keynote NitinAgarwal FightingFireWithFire.pdf
Prof. Dr. Nitin Agarwal, Jerry L. Maulden-Entergy Chair and Donaghey Distinguished Professor of Information Science,
University of Arkansas - Little Rock & Faculty Fellow, International Computer Science Institute, University of California,
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Resiliency Robustness Predictability Survivability



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Mechanisms

Detection
Prevention & mitigation
Escalation control & containment
Social/physical networks analogy



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Detection Mechanisms

These aim to identify critical nodes/edges before percolation cascades into escalation.

- **Percolation Centrality**: Extends betweenness centrality by measuring how often a node lies on the percolation paths; highlights escalation "hubs."
- K-core / K-shell Decomposition: Identifies tightly connected subgroups that can ignite coalition percolation.
- Spectral Methods: Use eigenvalue gaps of adjacency or Laplacian matrices to detect vulnerable clusters.
- **Dynamic Early-Warning Indicators**: Monitor for rising variance, correlation, or lag in activity (critical slowing down); signals that escalation thresholds are near.
- Community Evolution Tracking: Detects when benign communities merge into larger, potentially destabilizing coalitions.
- Multilayer Cross-Monitoring: Correlates physical (infrastructure load) and social (information diffusion) layers to identify compound percolation risks.



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Prevention & Mitigation Mechanisms

These mechanisms are aimed at breaking or slowing percolation cascades once hotspots are identified.

- Edge Rewiring or Weakening: In social networks, introducing "noise" edges or weakening strong ties to disrupt coalition reinforcement.
- Immunization Strategies: Selectively "inoculate" nodes (informationally or with safeguards) based on high percolation centrality.
- **Decoy Communities**: Create attractive but controlled coalitions to absorb and dilute escalation energy.
- Load Balancing in Physical Networks: Redistribute flows to prevent cascading overload (analogous to slowing rumor/attack spread in social systems).
- **Temporal Firebreaks**: Slow information propagation using throttling, rate-limits, or moderation to prevent synchronous coalition formation.
- Adaptive Governance Agents: Deploy monitoring AI agents that intervene with fact-checking, counter-narratives, or rerouting at early escalation points.



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Escalation Control & Containment

If percolation starts, focus shifts to limiting systemic damage...

- **Cascading Failure Dampers:** In physical networks (e.g., power grids), trip-switches or circuit breakers limit the escalation chain.
- Influence Containment Policies: Temporarily isolate or de-amplify influential coalition leaders in digital platforms.
- **Layered Defense-in-Depth**: Combine physical resilience (redundancy, segmentation) with social countermeasures (alternative narratives, community support).
- **Feedback Suppression**: Break reinforcing loops in escalation (e.g., social recommendation systems amplifying bad coalitions).

Analogy Across Domains

- Social Networks: Percolation points are typically opinion leaders or bridge nodes connecti multiple groups.
- Physical Networks: They are critical infrastructure hubs or bottleneck links where overload triggers cascades.

The mathematics of percolation is similar, but interventions differ:

- In social systems → information shaping, coalition dilution, influence moderation.
- In physical systems → redundancy, rerouting, controlled shutdowns.

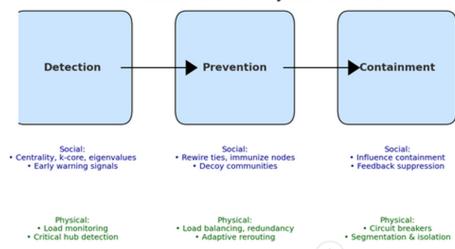
Summary

- Detect early (centrality, eigenvalues, variance)
- Break coalitions (rewire, immunize, dilute) and
- Damp escalation (containment, redundancy, suppression)



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Pipeline: Detection → Prevention → Containment Across Social vs. Physical Networks





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Cybersecurity for Industrial Systems

- Industrial systems need a security design that address the relevant security objectives and respect side conditions for the specific environment (e.g., lifetime, real-time, functional safety, usability).
- The industrial security standard IEC62443 is applied in different verticals. The responsibilities of the different roles (system operator, integrator, component manufacturer) are distinguished.

Cybersecurity Demand

- Upcoming technologies, including PQ crypto, AI/ML, AR/VR, IoT, TSN, 5G/6G, edge computing, virtualization
- Industrial Metaverse and digital twins combining the real and the digital worlds
- Cybersecurity increasingly driven by regulatory requirements
- Usability of security, security by default, security by design, zero trust security



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