Models of the threat of virus idea dissemination in information-telecommunication networks

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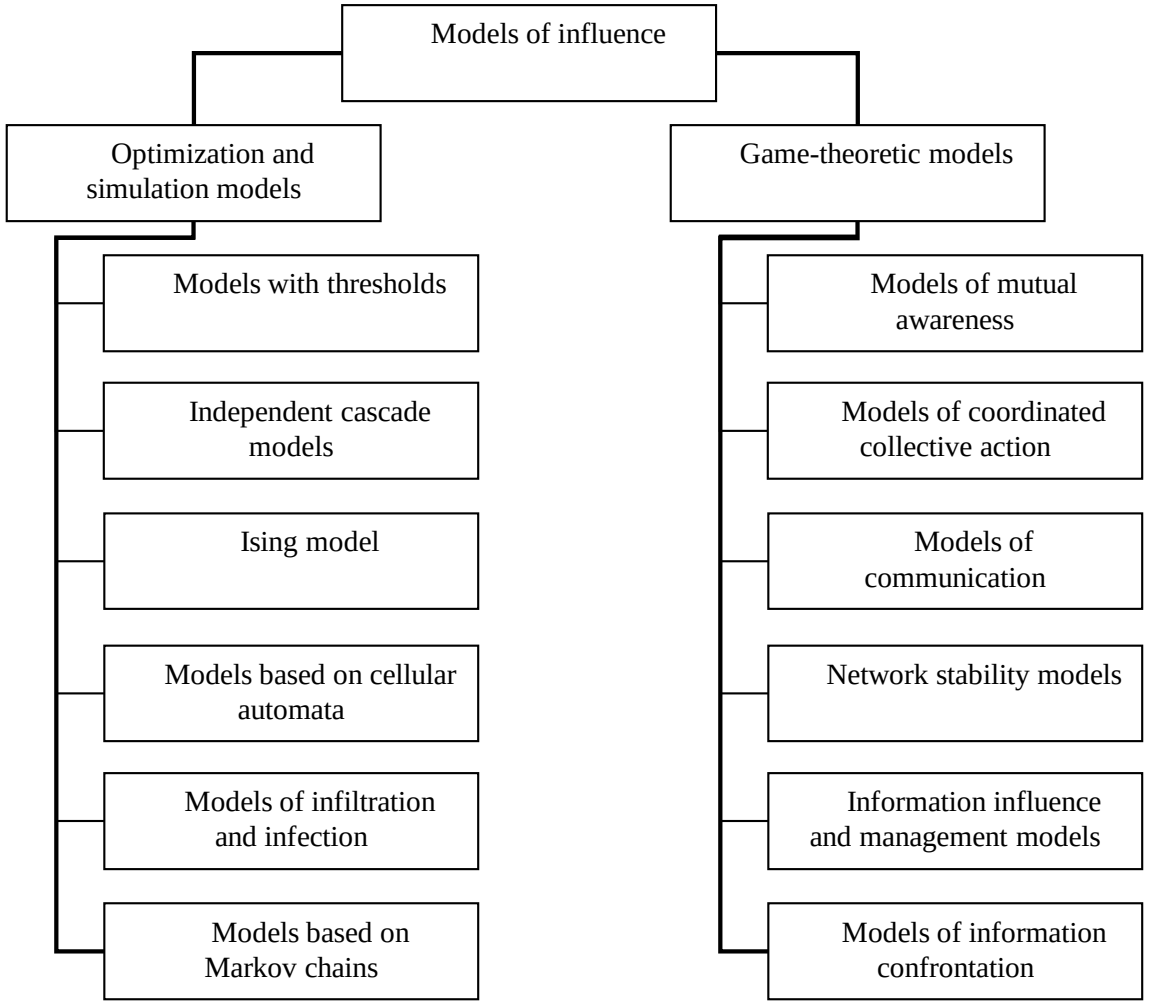
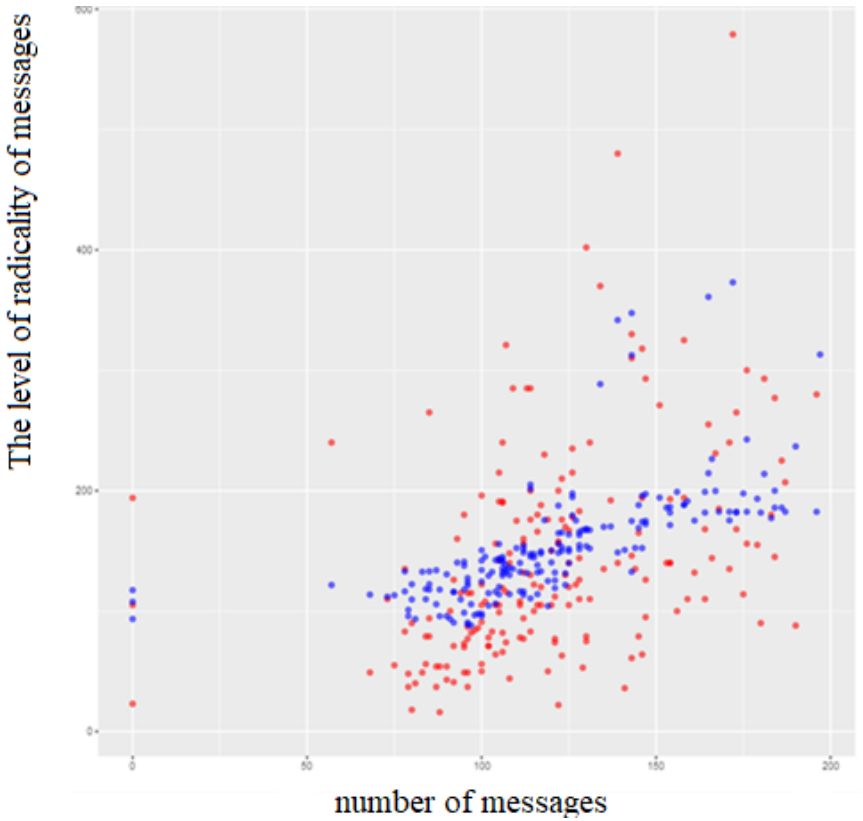
Abstract.

The work is devoted to solving the problems associated with the spread of viruses and ideas in the field of research on the processes of reintegration of post-conflict societies. As you know, information and telecommunication networks currently include all kinds of means of switching subscribers, the most common and popular are social networks, which in fact provide an almost complete set of opportunities for exchanging multimedia information between users. The virus must be aware that some «information networks" and "are instantly perceived by active participants in social networks». Effective protection of subscribers from the threat of spreading the virus idea is a serious problem, especially for the development and reintegration of post-conflict societies, since the modern Internet provides not only mobilization and technological opportunities, but also has an informational and psychological impact on individual and mass consciousness. The virus idea, in turn, should be understood as a certain information message, which is often "thrown in" by the media and instantly picked up by the active part of social network subscribers.

Classification of influence models



Analysis of the radicality of social groups ' messages for an informational occasion 1 (blue color – positive, red color-negative)



Conclusion

Data collection technologies for analyzing the socio-media environment of post-conflict societies will be further developed, as well as big data analysis methods for identifying cause-and-effect relationships in the reintegration processes of post-conflict societies.

Methods of agent-based modeling of information and propaganda influence in post-conflict societies using the Internet will be further developed, which will allow analyzing the structural dynamics of reintegration processes in such societies.

The scientific novelty of the research is as follows:

-development of agent-based modeling methods for social media analysis in post-conflict societies;

-improving the use of big data methods to search for insights in social media analysis in post-conflict societies;

-development of scenarios for the development of political processes in post-conflict societies using simulation.

After analyzing the results of the conducted research, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the chosen strategy for organizing information management significantly depends on the current situation and the selected values of the control parameters. On the one hand, the presented results demonstrate the consistency of the results obtained, and on the other hand, they have the necessary stochastic component. The non-triviality of the presented dependencies is visible, which, indirectly, confirms the relevance of the problem being solved in the work.