

**CIIS 2025**  
Advancing Investigation  
in the Digital Age



# National CyberShield Hackathon 2025





# X-AntiIndia Detector

- Problem Statement - Develop a system to detect anti-India campaigns on digital platforms by building a keyword database and using engagement analysis to identify key drivers, supporting early detections.
- Team Name - *lyf will be harder*
- College Name - SVKM's NMIMS Indore
- Idea: Multi-Model AI, leveraging NLP and Computer Vision, for real-time stream analysis of video and image-based content. Generate predictive intelligence to classify disinformation and malicious narratives.



# Idea

- Proposed Solution : A system to detect anti-India campaigns using a dynamic keyword database, Selenium-scraped training data, X API for testing data, NLP classification, engagement analysis, YouTube transcript analysis, and a visualization dashboard.
- Detailed explanation of the proposed solution: Build a dynamic keyword list; Scrape training data with Selenium (500 posts/keyword); Use X API for real-time testing posts; Classify on an anti-India scale with distilbert-base-uncased; Analyze engagement (likes, retweets); Extract YouTube transcripts; Visualize in a Streamlit dashboard.
- Innovation and uniqueness of the solution: Dynamic keyword updates from scraped data; Multi-platform (X, YouTube); Image analysis with Gemini; Ethical logging; Shifted from X API to Selenium for training data due to cost.



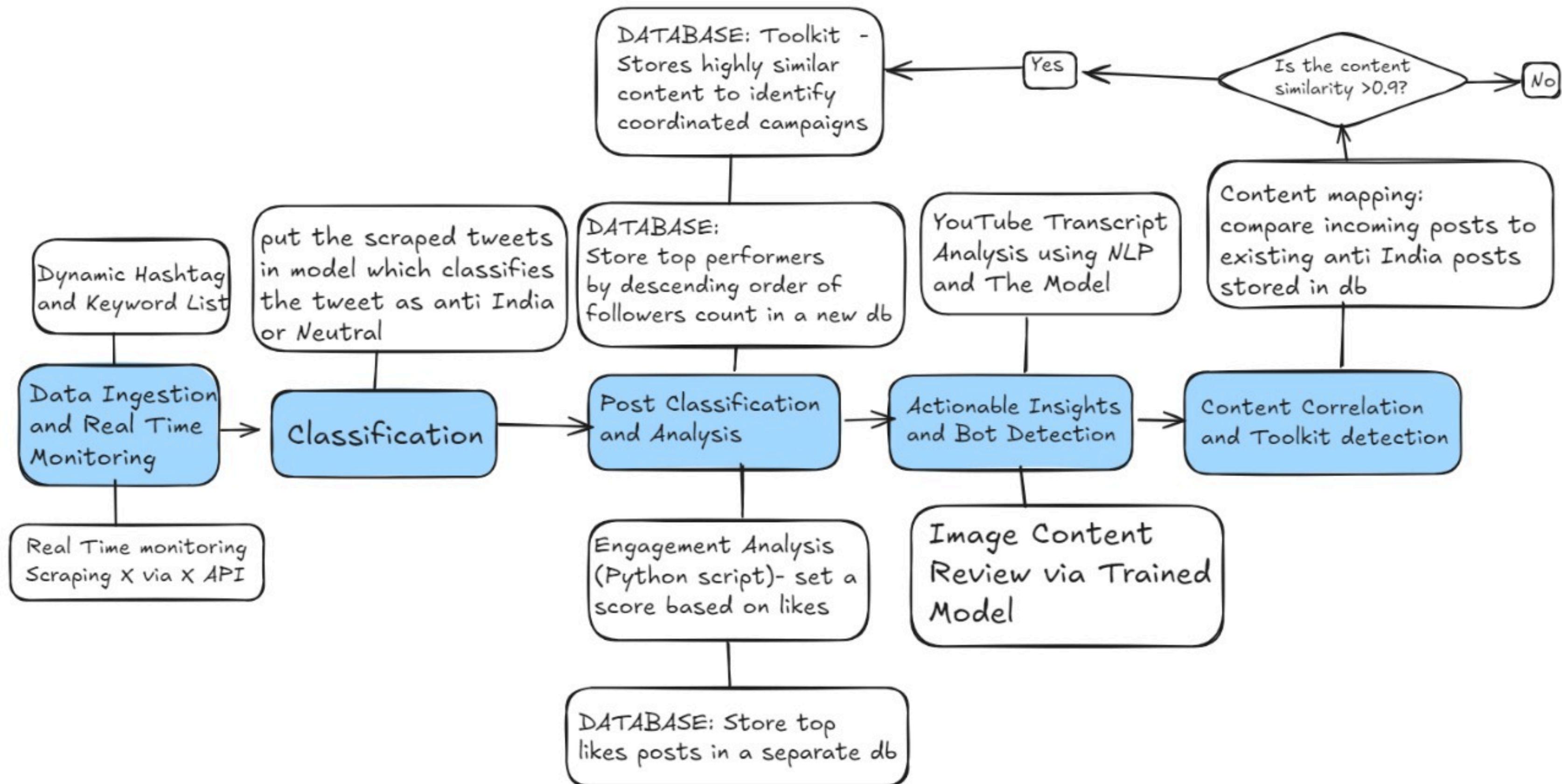
# Technical Approach

- Technologies to be used:
  - *Programming languages:* Python 3.12 (*Pandas, Transformers, Selenium*)
  - *Frameworks:* Hugging Face(*distilbert-base-uncased*), *pytube, youtube-transcript-api, google-generativeai*
  - *Database:* SQLite
  - *Dashboard:* Streamlit
  - *Other:* Weights and Biases





# Methodology and Process for Implementation



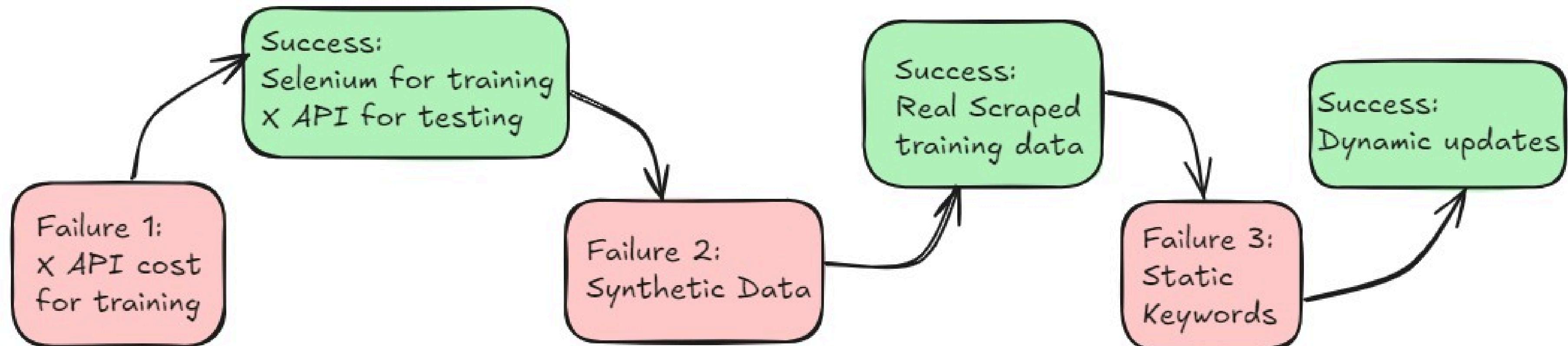


# Feasibility And Viability

- Analysis of the feasibility of the idea: Feasible with open-source tools (Selenium, Hugging Face); Built within hackathon timeframe using 500 training posts/keyword and X API testing data; Supports multi-lang via xlm-roberta.
- Potential challenges and risks: X API costs for training data led to Selenium switch (ban risk); Initial X API failure for training; Model accuracy on nuanced content.
- Strategies for overcoming these challenges: Use efficient models like *DistilBERT* to reduce compute needs; Implement error handling for API limits; Fine-tune on India-specific datasets; Validate with manual checks and iterative testing. Use Selenium with delays/proxies for training; Switched to X API for testing; Fine-tune with augmentation; Manual validation.



# Failures to Success



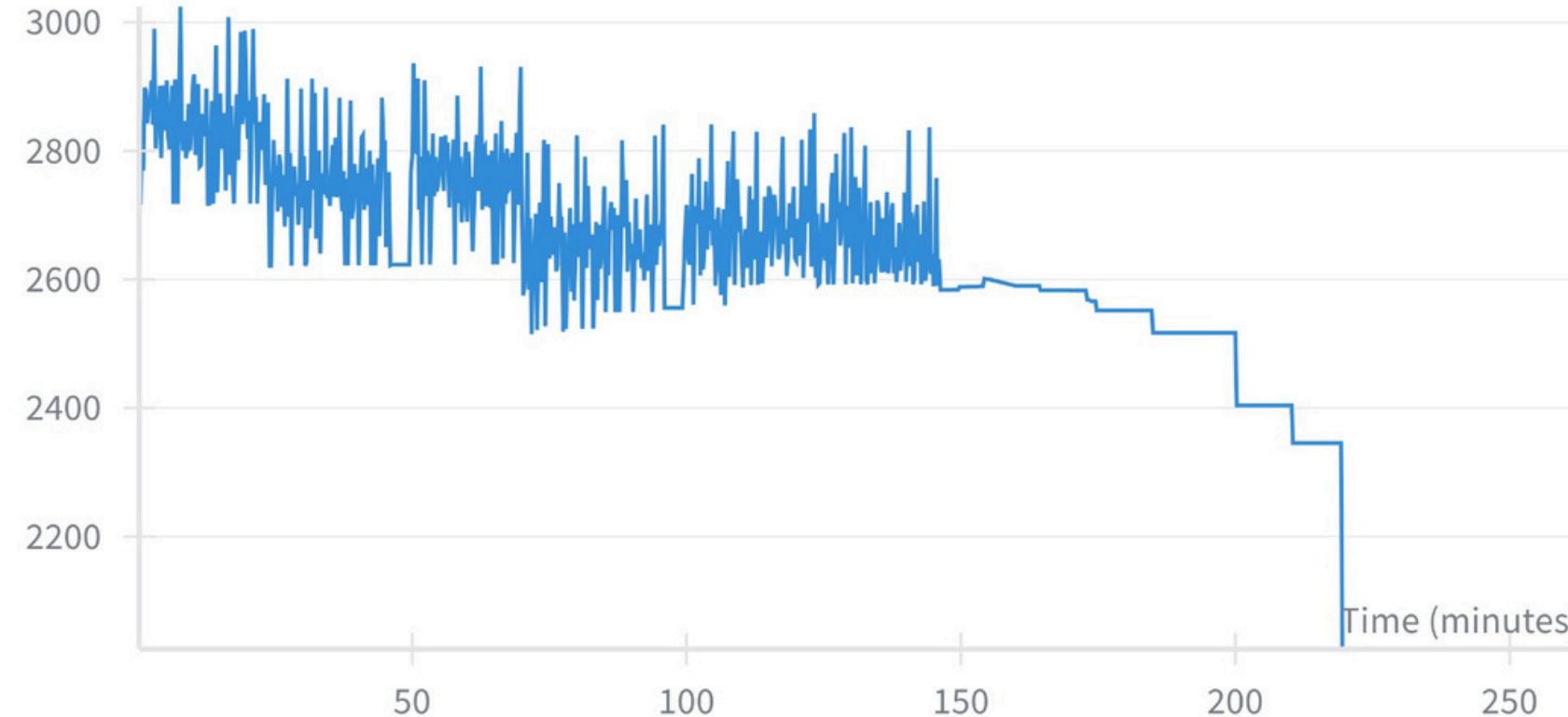
# System & Training Metrics

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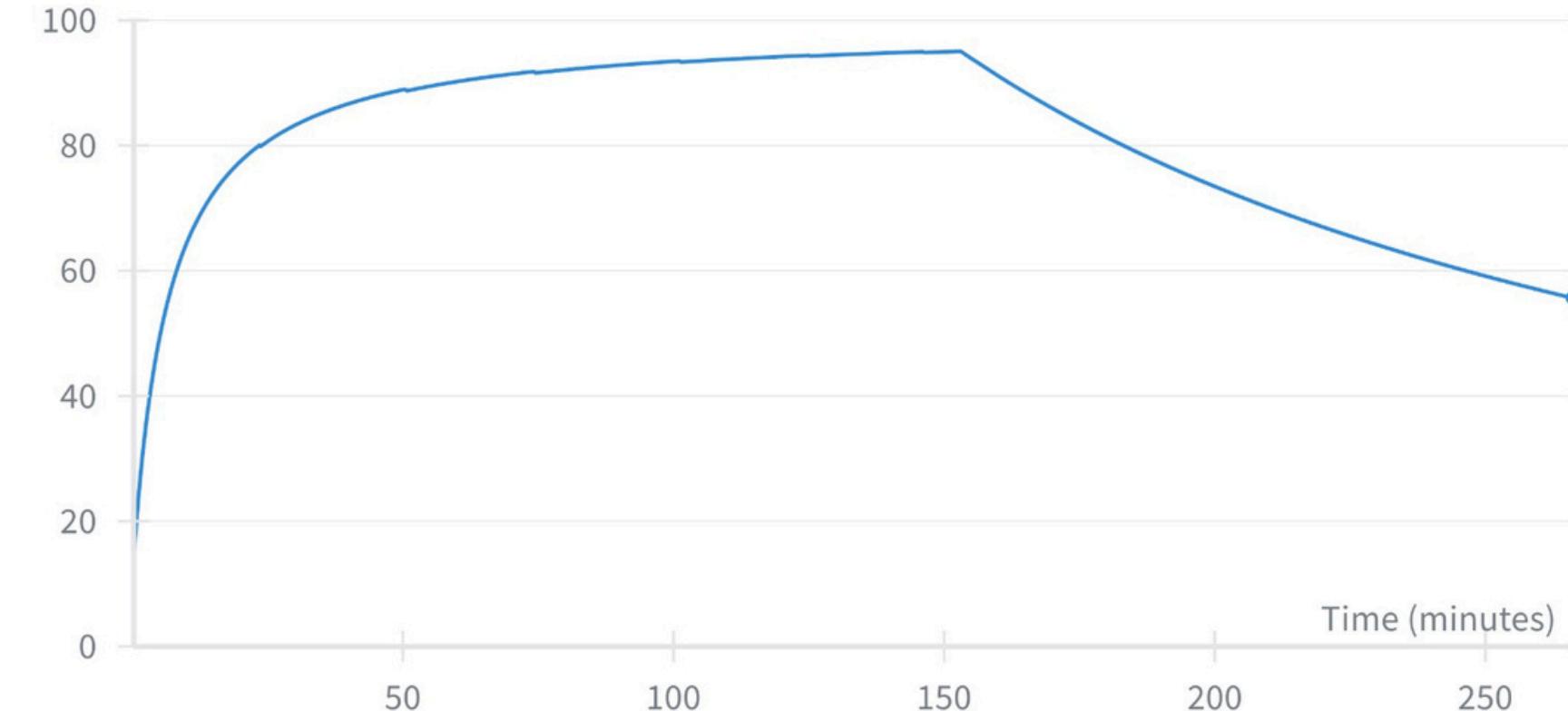
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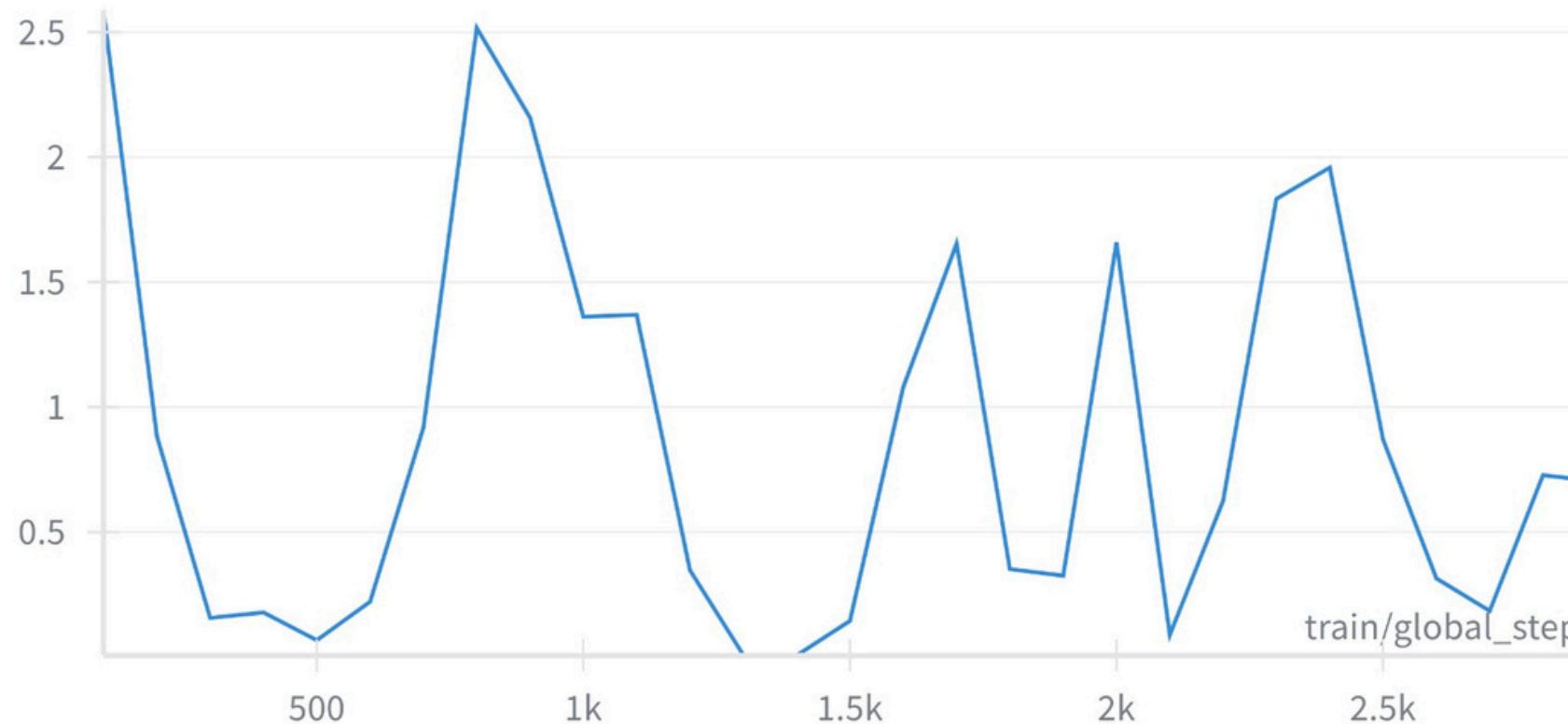
Process Memory In Use (MB)



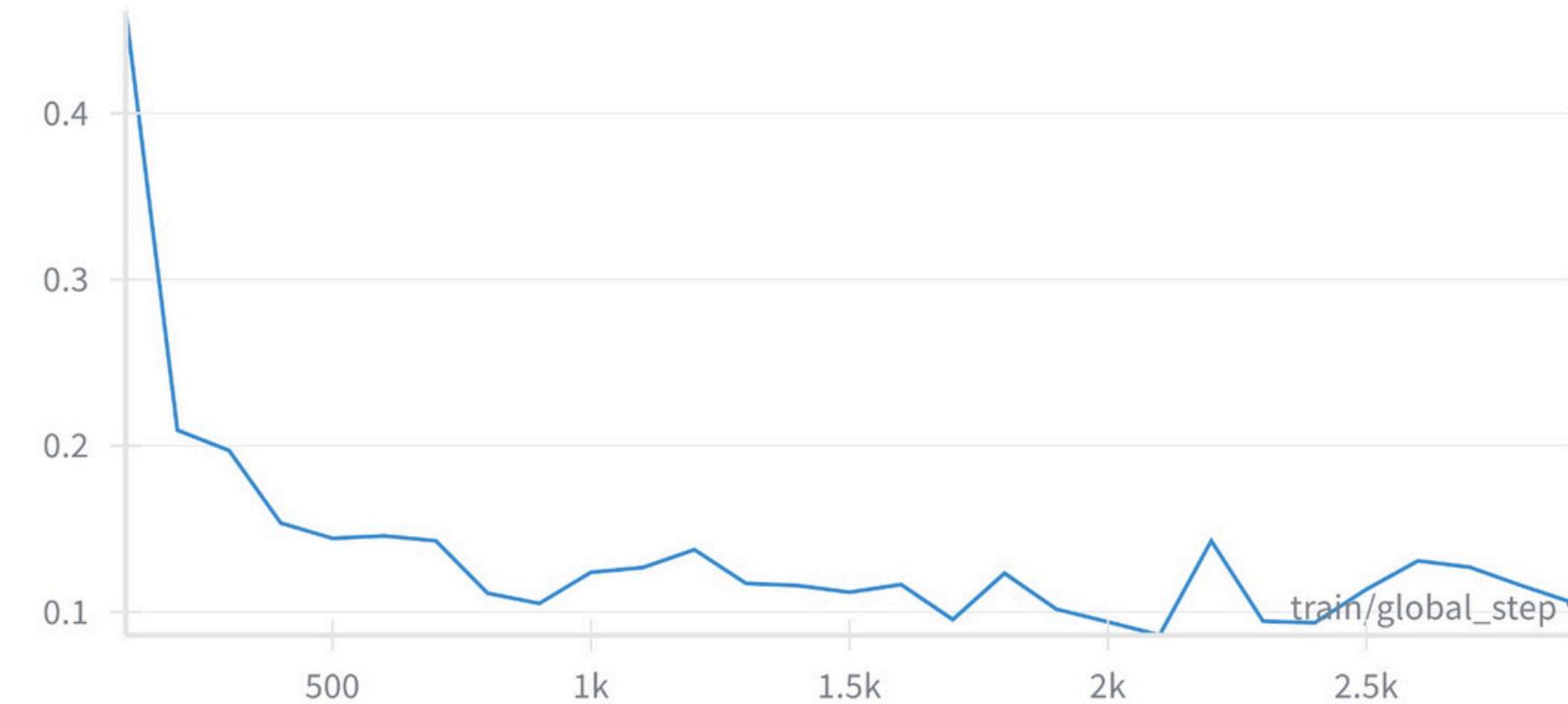
Process CPU Utilization (%)



train/grad\_norm



train/loss





# Impact and Benefits

- Potential impact on the target audience: Empowers security agencies, researchers, and social media users to identify misinformation networks; Raises awareness about bot-amplified propaganda.
- Benefits of the solution (social, economic, environmental, etc.):
  - Social - *Reduces spread of anti-national narratives.*
  - Economic - *Aids in efficient resource allocation for cyber investigations.*
  - Environmental - *Minimal impact, as it's software-based with low energy models like DistilBERT.*



# Future Endeavours

1. Content Classification (Law Violation): Detect hate/anti-India posts using NLP (keywords + similarity).

Map flagged posts by Indian laws:

IPC 124A → Sedition

IPC 153A → Promoting enmity

IPC 295A → Religious hate speech

IT Act 66A/67 → Offensive digital content

2. IP & Bot Farm Detector : Track IP addresses of Users/Bots.

- *If >10 flagged posts from same IP* → Bot Farming Alert
- Fast repetitive posting → Automated behavior suspicion.

# Model Output Status



```
[23] sample_tweet_anti = "The 'Sanchi Stupa' in Madhya Pradesh is a great Buddhist complex, famous for its Great Stupa."  
prediction_anti = predict_tweet_sentiment(sample_tweet_anti)  
print(f'Tweet: "{sample_tweet_anti}"\nPrediction: {prediction_anti}\n')  
  
Tweet: "The 'Sanchi Stupa' in Madhya Pradesh is a great Buddhist complex, famous for its Great Stupa."  
Prediction: Neutral  
  
[24] sample_tweet_anti = "I see Indians as disruptors because they invading. Remove them all"  
prediction_anti = predict_tweet_sentiment(sample_tweet_anti)  
print(f'Tweet: "{sample_tweet_anti}"\nPrediction: {prediction_anti}\n')  
  
Tweet: "I see Indians as disruptors because they invading. Remove them all"  
Prediction: Anti-Indian
```

The model shows strong performance with decreasing loss and perfect accuracy, over three epochs. It accurately predicts sentiments, labeling a neutral tweet as "Neutral" and a hostile one as "Anti-Indian."

Epoch	Training Loss	Validation Loss	Accuracy
1	0.105100	0.120684	0.956167
2	0.101700	0.127754	0.956167
3	0.105500	0.118210	0.956167



# Research and References

- [1] X API Documentation. Available at: <https://developer.x.com/en/docs/twitter-api>. Accessed: 31 August 2025.
- [2] Sanh, V., Debut, L., Chaumond, J., & Wolf, T. (2019). DistilBERT, a distilled version of BERT: smaller, faster, cheaper and lighter. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.01108*. Accessed: 31 August 2025.
- [3] Hugging Face Transformers library. Available at: <https://huggingface.co/transformers>. Accessed: 31 August 2025.
- [4] Scikit-learn for clustering : Available at: <https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/clustering.html>. Accessed: 31 August 2025.
- [5] Plotly for visualizations. Available at: <https://plotly.com/python/>. Accessed: 31 August 2025.



# Team Member Details

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# Thank You!

