**CHAPTER – 2**

**INTRODUCTION**

Online Social Network (OSN) is a platform for people to build connections with each other via the Internet. It is a major platform that the public can obtain and disseminate information, exchange views and share their lives on it. Research from Chaffey [1] reveals the liveness of top used OSN in the world (Figure 1), therefore, it can be found that interacting with OSN is a very popular online activity for Internet users. their data and protect their privacy, they usually have to make a series of expatiatory applications or even give up using such OSN. Data and service centralization also caused all data of users is uploaded and stored in centralized servers which are controlled by OSN companies. Therefore, it is hard for users to protect their contents on the OSN when the servers crash down. To make matters worse, if the servers are hacked, security information includes password, security problems, address of users is possible to be leaked. For many users using the same password in kinds of sites, hackers can easily hack their accounts by using a method named credential stuffing attack [2]. This makes personal information of users at risk of leakage and abuse. Such problems of centralized OSNs boost researchers to consider develop an OSN based on the decentralization framework. I. In t r o d u c t io n Online Social Network (OSN) is a platform for people to build connections with each other via the Internet. It is a major platform that the public can obtain and disseminate information, exchange views and share their lives on it. Research from Chaffey [1] reveals the liveness of top used OSN in the world (Figure 1), therefore, it can be found that interacting with OSN is a very popular online activity for Internet users. Top Used Social Networks in the World Based on monthly active users, active user accounts, advertising audiences, or unique monthly visitors Decentralized OSNs have the potential to provide a safer and more controllable social network environment for users where privacy and information are more controllable for their owners. Because the data is stored in a distributed way and service is no longer relied on centralized servers. In general, a decentralized OSN is usually operated by a peer-to-peer mechanism in which each node stores some parts of data and support the service. However, it is not binding on malicious acts, and lack of self-management and sustainable developing abilities

**2.1 LITERATURE SURVEY**

### 1.Title: Understanding Viral Communism: A Thematic Analysis of Twitter During Brazil’s 2018 Elections.U.nderstanding Viral Communism: A Thematic Analysis of Twitter During Braz

**Author:**right-wing

**Abstract:** This research performs a thematic analysis on tweets published during Brazil’s 2018 elections that mentioned communism. The idea was to identify the linkages to other underlying themes that emerged during what we saw as the Twitter ‘virality of communism’ and interpret them considering the backdrop of anti-communist discourses in the country. The results show that political polarisation, distrust of democracy, criticism of the left and praise of militarism and religion are the most recurrent themes. We conclude by situating the virality of the term ‘communism’ as a process that follows a context of disinformation and hopelessness, but which also relates to the legitimate concerns of Brazilian voters.

# Title: Twitter in Brazil: Discourses on China in times of coronavirus

# Author: Francisca Marli Rodrigues de Andrade

# Abstract: The health crisis caused by the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) exposes latent social tensions arising from the process of globalization. The battle for the history of the responsibility for the crisis opens new fronts in which, thanks to social media, the public seems to be actively engaged. The first case of coronavirus in Brazil was confirmed in February, followed by a rapid increase in cases, news, and discourses on social media. Against this background, this article examines the following research question:

### Title: Bolsonaro and Social Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Brazilian President’s Populist Communication on Twitter

### Author: Silva, Yago Matheus

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# Abstract: The present study explores Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro’s online communication on the microblogging platform Twitter. The study aims to present the populist characteristics embedded in the president’s tweets, as well as the strategies he uses in his communication on the social media platform. The pillars that structure this work are the different theories on the topic of populism, which address central points concerning the phenomenon’s characteristics, such as dichotomization between groups (the good and the bad people), a strong anti-establishment stance, creation of scapegoats and enemies, and the centrality of the leader. Additionally, theories that explain the relationship between populism and social media are also employed for the full comprehension of the problem at hand. The analysis examines Bolsonaro’s first year in office (2019) and focuses mainly on three different periods within that year. The data consists of 110 tweets submitted to analysis utilizing Discourse-Historical Approach, an analytical approach with a strong focus on context.