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A PATH FOR HORIZING YOUR INNOVATIVE WORK

SYSTEM FILTER UNWANTED MESSAGES FROM WALLS USING BLACKLISTS IN ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Abstract: Now a days social network become very popular and on line social networks is to give users the ability to control the messages photo posted on their own private space to avoid that unwanted content is displayed on walls.1)first step include :-create user in Facebook. Second step in which we are creating one facebook developer app, from this developer app two keys will be provides. Then java project will be created in which with the help of facebook developer app we can directly connect to facebook. in our code we have to provide the key that was provided by Facebook developer app then only we can connect and post message.2)the application which is created login that application into facebook and post message to our Facebook wall. After posting message to wall of Facebook then we are creating machine learning with context based learning algorithm 3) for this algorithm we create database which will be categorize to hatred, violence, etc. when user login to fb with our application and try to post any message on this wall, the algorithm which we are creating it check whether it comes under hatred, violence. There will be points applied to this words ,if the points are nearer to hatred ,violence, vullgare, then automatically the message will be block &message will come that this comes unuser particular categories 4)if the point does not match to the pointer of hatred ,violence ,vulgar the post will be send to facebook.

Keywords: BL, FR, Firewall, OSN



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INTRODUCTION

Now a days online social networking services become very popular among the users such Facebook. Social networks which use online service are allowed to the peoples to join other organization it may be business or any other. Now a days these services and many applications comes with the some problems of unwanted messages to user walls because of these problems user's daily activities in OSN . Online social networks have popular way to communicate with collaborative people worldwide. In that share, comment or post these things are mainly includes. There is large amount of data is shared or posted on the wall in the form of messages, comments. This thing contains wanted and unwanted data according to user requirement. User's faces many problems because of OSN wall unwanted post by using message filter method it can be easily removed in online social network for better communication. In system data classification method is used to avoid unwanted data. In this proposed paper filtering methods can be different on data this happens due this factors that in OSN there is possibility of posting or commenting other posts on some areas is known as general walls. Social Information filtering user can automatically manage the system that he/she will be writing a message on his or her OSN user wall. In facebook ask for permit to user when someone gets posted on his social wall but it is only ask about the what type data person post on his/her wall. There is based functioning done malicious, vulgar messages are also taken and as good content on user wall. That will pay a cost insult to user own on in front of world. This problem can be defect in this system. In this system also provide a ability for user perspective to take decision what type of data should be user want to see as two part first data one is unfiltered wall and other side is filtered wall. This system also gives to user surely about fake accounts doesn't allow. That means it will be helpful in the perspective of user need. This approach helps user to find known and as well as unknown person in which he/she is interested in making friends and group. Filtering technique is done automatically in the system when user online or offline in . Means also a new feature added in that system to provide offline security. Text categorization techniques in machine learning process are also used in system for allocating the short text based on the content automatically. Steps that are included in this technique like short text classifier is first step, blacklists and filtering rules. Message filtration is done automatically this is called filtered wall.

II literature survey

Information filtering techniques are used to remove unwanted contents by using customizable content based filtering rules, Machine learning approach; according to user's interest and recommends an item. Recommender systems works in following ways.

- Content based filtering
- Collaborative filtering
- Policy based filtering

A. Content-based filtering

In content based filtering to check the user's interest and previous activity as well as item uses by users best match is found [10]. For example OSNs such as Facebook, Orkut used content based filtering policy. In that by checking users profile attributes like education, work area, hobbies etc. suggested friend request may send. The main purpose of content based filtering, the system is able to learn from user's actions related to a particular content source and use them for other content types.

B. Collaborative filtering

In collaborative filtering information will be selected on the basis of user's preferences, actions, predicts, likes, and dislikes. Match all this information with other users to find out similar items. Large dataset is required for collaborative filtering system. According to user's likes and dislikes items are rated.

C. Policy-based filtering

In policy based filtering system users filtering ability is represented to filter wall messages according to filtering criteria of the user. Twitter is the best example for policy based filtering.[1] In that communication policy can be defines between two communicating parties.

III RELATED WORK

EXISTING SYSTEM

Online social services that has not been provided in today OSNs provide very little support to prevent unwanted messages on user walls. example Face book allows users to insert messages in their walls and there is no content-based preferences are supported and hence therefore it is not possible to prevent such undesired messages, such as political or vulgar ones, no matter of the user who posts them. Providing services is not only to solve a matter of using previously defined the web content mining techniques for a different application, rather than it requires to design ad hoc classification strategies. On this reason because wall messages are constituted

by the short text for which traditional classification Methods have been serious limitations since short texts do not Provide sufficient word occurrences.

EXISTING TECHNIQUE

Inductive Learning Algorithms

Step 1: Find Similar

Our Find Similar method is a variant of Rocchio's method for relevance feedback which are a popular method for expanding user queries on the basis of relevance judgments'. In Rocchio's formulation, the weight assigned to a term is a combination of its weight in an original query, and judged relevant and irrelevant documents.

Step 2: Decision Trees

The decision trees were grown by recursive greedy splitting, and splits were chosen using the Bayesian posterior probability of model structure. A class probability rather than a binary decision is retained at each node.

Step 3: Naive Bayes

A naive-Bayes classifier is constructed by using the training data to estimate the probability of each category given the document feature values of a new instance. We use Bayes theorem to estimate the probabilities:

Step 4: Bayes Nets

It is allows for a limited form of dependence between feature variables, thus relaxing the very restrictive assumptions of the Naïve Bayes classifier. We used a 2-dependence Bayesian classifier that allows the probability of each feature x_i to be directly influenced by the appearance/non-appearance of at most two other features.

Step 5: Support Vector Machines

Support Vector Machines have only recently been gaining popularity in the learning community. In its simplest linear form, an SVM is a hyper plane that separates a set of positive examples from a set of negative examples with maximum margin.

Some Drawbacks:

It is machine based classifier used for this system. It also has only the classifier so after compare to contents, message will display the public wall and user cannot handle the spam messages directly.

We believe that inductive learning methods like the ones we have described can be used to support flexible, dynamic, and personalized information access and management in a wide Variety of tasks. Linear SVMs are particularly promising since they are both very accurate and fast.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Now a day's spam problem has already received attention from many researchers. While email spam, a seemingly very similar problem, has been extensively studied for the years. Bulk of the existing solutions are not directly applicable.

OBJECTIVES

- Filtering an unwanted information from online social network as well as per user requirement.
- Alert user from phishing links and sites.
- Images are scanned to identify whether it contains any text hidden in it, and thus the image is discarded.
- Making OSN more reliable, secure, trustworthy and comfortable for the user.

MOTIVATION

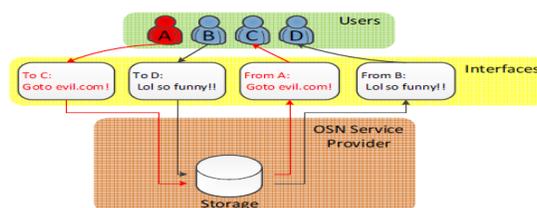
The growing use of Social Networking sites in day to day life, it has become necessary to secure the Online Social Networking makes it more reliable to the user to use it. Our intention is that to develop this system is secure the online social users from phishing links and the stenographical images that may spread unnecessary information through the OSN wall. Also our purpose is to provide the user with the user defined patterns which the user can give to filter OSN wall according to user requirements.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

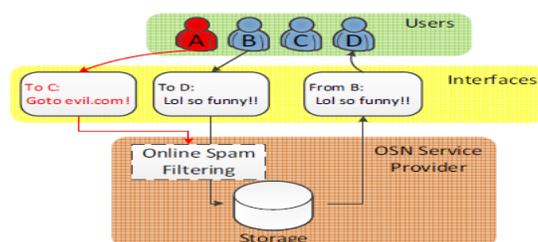
Filtered Wall technique is used to filter unwanted messages from OSN user walls. So that we used Machine Learning text categorization techniques [4] It is used to automatically assign with each short text message a set of categories based content. The major efforts in building a robust a short text classifier are concentrated in the extraction and selection of a set of characterizing, classifying and discriminate a set of features. The solutions investigated in this proposed paper are an extension of those adopted in a previous work by us [5] from which we inherit the learning model procedure for generating pre classified data.

BACKGROUND

Online Social Networking wall is the application that is associated with the email address of the user. That can contains different function such as chatting, posting messages, update status, adding friends and many more. Some of the examples are Facebook wall, Twitter etc Message Filtering is, When a message is delivered to a local user of Mail Server, it is stored in the INBOX folder. In Web Mail, each user can define a set of actions to be performed on all new incoming messages and their conditions. These actions are called filters and are specified through filtering rules. Filtering does not means refusing email messages or sorting them to folders, but it includes other actions such as notifications, automatic replies such as forwarding the message to a different email address, etc.



(a) The scenario without the deployment of our system.



(b) The scenario with the deployment of our system.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of a new project when the theoretical design is turned out into a practical working system. It can be a critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and effectively. The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and its constraints on implementation, designing a new system and methods.

MODULES:

1. Filtering rules

Define a Filter Rule or specification, we consider three main issues that, in our opinion, should affect a message filtering decision. OSN used in everyday life the same message may have different meanings and relevance based on who writes it. FRs should allow users to state constraints on message creators. In such a way it is for instance, possible to define rules by applying only to young creator or to creators with a given religious and political view. In such cases of social network scenario creators may also be identified by exploiting information on their social graph. This implies to state or conditions on type, depth and trust values of the relationship creators should be involved in order to apply them on the specified rules. All these options are formalized by the notion of creator specification, defined as follows.

2. Online setup assistant for FRs thresholds:

OSA module is responsible for presenting the user with a set of messages selected from the dataset for each message her or his user tells to the system the decision to accept or reject the message.

3. Blacklists:

Proposed System consist of a set of component of such as BL mechanism to avoid messages from creators and independent from their contents. Black List s are directly managed by the system and which should be able to determine who the users are and to be inserted in the BL and decide when user's retention in the BL is finished. To enhance flexibility, such information are input to the system through a set of rules, here after called BL rules. Such rules are not defined by the SNM network they are not means as general high level directives to be applied to the whole community. Relative Frequency that let the system be able to detect those users whose messages continue to fail the FRs. There are two measures that can be computed either

locally, that is, by considering only the messages and/or the BL of the user specifying the BL rule locally or globally, that is, by considering all OSN users walls and/or BLs.

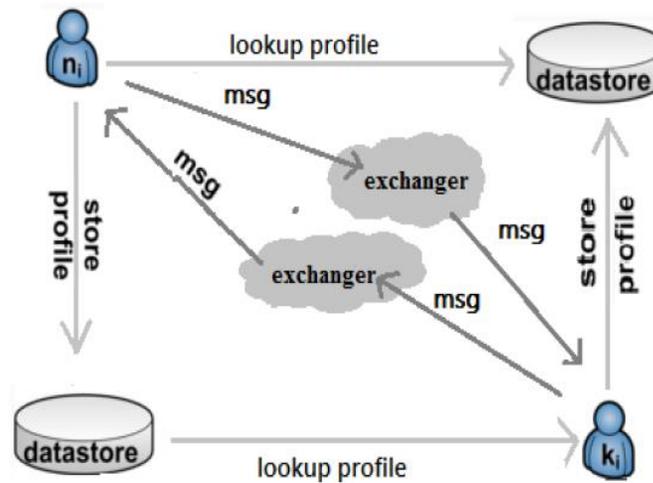


Figure 1: Message flow Architecture

Figure 1 shows the basic architecture of flow of message in social networking. It first involve searching or looking for profile and then the messages are exchange between two different users. Also the exchange messages will be store in appropriate database.

EXISTING ARCHITECTURE

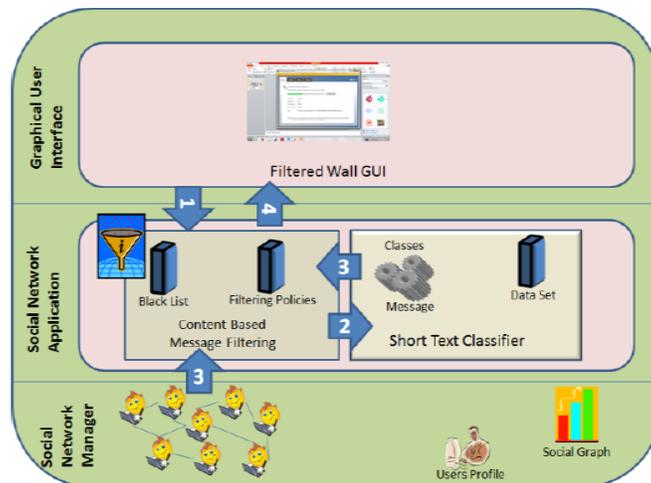


Fig 2 Filtered Wall Conceptual Architecture and the flow messages

Figure 2 represents the system architecture of our Existing system.

These are three layers are introduced in the proposed system:

1. Social Network Manager (SNM)
2. Social Network Application (SNA)
3. Graphical User Interface (GUI)

SNM is an essential component of OSN functionality and maintain a data regarding to user wall also provide basic OSN functionalities to support external applications. SNA is used for supporting middleware applications in OSN framework. GUI used for setting up a filtering wall that is only show those messages which is user want to see on their wall.

The GUI also consists of Filtered Wall (FW) where the user is able to see his desirable messages.[5] As shown in Fig. 2points summarized as follows:

1. After entering the private wall of one of his/her associates, the user attempts to post a message, which is captured by FW.
2. A ML-based text classifier extracts metadata from the content of the message.
3. FW uses metadata provided by the classifier, mutually with data extorted from the social graph and users' profiles, to implement the filtering and BL rules.
4. Depending on the result of the previous step, the message will be available or filtered by FW.

EXISTING SYSTEM

Today OSNs provide very little support to prevent unwanted messages on user walls. For example, Face book allows users to state who is allowed to insert messages in their walls (i.e., friends, friends of friends, or defined groups of friends). However, no content- based preferences are supported and therefore it is not possible to prevent undesired messages, such as political or vulgar ones, no matter who posts them.

A. Disadvantages of Existing System

1. Even though the Social Networks today, have the restrictions on the users who can post and comment on any user's wall, they do not have any restrictions on what they post. So, some people will use the indecent and vulgar words in commenting on the public posts.

2. Providing this service is not only a matter of using previously defined web content mining techniques for a different application, rather it requires to design ad hoc classification strategies.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Proposed System Architecture shows that how the system works to avoid unwanted comments or messages. Private wall is used the control to the user for handling the unwanted messages automatically when he or she offline or online. Firewall means filtered wall contains by using filtering rules which are used for filtering method when useless data gets posted on the user's wall. Creator specification and online setup is done for user's threshold setting only for first appearance for that purpose used there are two important filtering rules which is involved in this system.

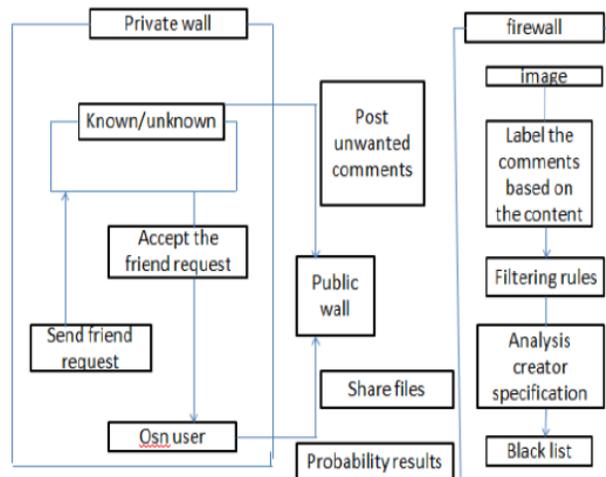


Figure 3: System Overview Diagram

Figure 3 shows how a system works and also shows the two wall architectures. How a system provides a flow of messages from source to destination one user to his or her known or unknown person. Private wall is used for show only malicious data on use wall means personal private wall which is confidential. Firewall means filtered wall which is used for showing only filtered messages on user private wall. Filtering rules are the main factor in the filtered wall for message filtration. Filtered wall is like boundary for user wall security.

CHALLENGES FACED

- User's data will share to an authorized person and can't specify which users can view or comment their data.
- Photo tagging restriction will remove the user's name from the tag but not the photo content.

PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION

The aim of this paper is to develop a method that allows OSN users to easily filter undesired messages, according to content based criteria. In particular, we are interested in defining a language-independent system providing a flexible and customizable way to filter and then control incoming messages. Before the architecture of the proposed system, we briefly introduce the basic model underlying OSNs. In general, the standard way to model a social network is as directed graph, where each node corresponds to a network user and edges denote relationships between two different users.

In particular each edge is labeled by the *type* of the established relationship (e.g., friend of, colleague of, parent of) and, possibly, the corresponding *trust* level, which represents how much a given user, considers trust worthy with respect to that specific kind of relationship the user with whom he/she is establishing it. Therefore, there exists a direct relationship of a given type and trust value between two users, if there is an edge connecting them having the labels mentioned. Moreover, two users are in an indirect relationship of a given type if there is a path of more than one edge connecting them, such that all the edges in the path have labels [7]. In general, the architecture in support of OSN services is a three-tier structure. The first layer commonly aims to provide the basic OSN functionalities (i.e., profile and relationship management). Additionally, some OSNs provide an additional layer allowing the support of external Social Network Applications (SNA). Finally, the supported SNA may require an additional layer for their needed graphical user interfaces (GUIs). According to this reference layered architecture, the proposed system has to be placed in the second and third layers (Figure 1), as it can be considered as a SNA. In particular, users interact with the system by means of a GUI setting up their filtering rules, according to which messages have to be filtered out. Moreover, the GUI provides users with a FW that is a wall where only messages that are authorized according to their filtering rules are published.

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Description:

$S = \{I, O, E, F\}$

I= Input

O= Output

E= Result generated

F= Function

$I = \{I1\}$

I1= post of user

$O = \{O1\}$

O1= Non vulgar posts of user on social networking site

$F = \{F1, F2, F3, F4\}$

F1= separate each word from post of user

F2= compare it with system defined list

F3= accept result post prepare to upload

F4= non acceptable posts are rejected

System Configuration:-

H/W System Configuration:-

Processor - Pentium -i3

Speed - 2.3 Ghz

RAM - 2GB

Hard Disk - 500 GB

Key Board - Standard Windows

Mouse Optical USB

Monitor - SVGA

S/W System Configuration:-

Operating System :Win 7 ,win 8

Front End : java, jdk1.6

Database Mysql

Database Connectivity : JDBC

CONCLUSION

In our Proposed system provides security for multiple peoples who use social networking for different purpose. As system can automatically filters unwanted messages from OSN by using short text algorithm and compare words by using algorithm for finding malicious data. Then compare words are eliminated or block by using stop word algorithm. System also helps in deciding whenever user should be inserted into a black list. User can identify a trust factor among all the friends. System focus on network message delivered based on OSN walls automatic removal of unnecessary messages from buffer overflow in filtered walls

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