

A Survey Paper on OSN User Wall to Filter Unwanted Messages

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Abstract – One fundamental issue in today On-line Social Networks (OSN's) is to give users the ability to control the messages posted on their own private space. To avoid that unwanted content is displayed. Until now OSN provides little support to this requirement. To fill this gap, in this project, we propose a system that allows a user to create our own blacklist, in this user get insert unwanted words which they don't want on our wall. We provide user to customize the filtering criteria to be applied on to their walls.

Keyword: Online Social Networks (OSN's), unwanted, blacklist, filtering criteria

I. INTRODUCTION

The OSN provides powerful means of finding and organizing useful information. Communication involves exchange as text. Therefore in Online Social Network, there are chances of posting unwanted contents or messages on private or public areas, in general, it is called as walls. Today OSN provide little support to prevent unwanted messages on user wall. For example in the online social networking site, they allow users to state who is allowed to write a message on their wall (i.e. members of the family, friends, friends of friends, particular community or group). No content-based performances are supported and so it is not possible to prevent unwanted messages such as vulgar or political, no matter who posts them. The aim of the proposed system is to provide user ability to automatically control the message written on their walls by filtering out unwanted messages. We can call the system a filtered wall (FW). Here exploit Machine Learning (ML) text categorization techniques (RBFN algorithm) to automatically assign with each short text message, a set of categories based on its content.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Toward the Next Generation of Recommender Systems: A Survey of the State-of-the-Art and Possible Extensions
IONS ON KNOWLEDGE

AND DATA ENGINEERING, VOL. 17, NO. 6, JUNE 2005
Gediminas Adomavicius, Member IEEE, and Alexander Tuzhilin,

This paper gives an overview of the field of recommender systems and describes the current generation of

recommendation methods that are usually classified into the following three main categories: content-based, collaborative, and hybrid recommendation approaches. This paper also describes various limitations of current recommendation methods and discusses possible extensions that can improve recommendation capabilities and make recommender systems applicable to an even broader range of applications. These extensions include, among others, an improvement of understanding of users and items or things, incorporation of the contextual information into the recommendation process, support for multi-criteria ratings, and a provision of more flexible and less intrusive varieties of recommendations.

2.A machine learning approach to web page filtering using content and structure analysis Michael Chau, Hsinchun Chen Systems 44 (2008)

As the Web continues to grow, it has become increasingly difficult to search for relevant information using traditional search engines. Topic-specific search engines provide an alternative way to support efficient information retrieval on the Web by providing a lot precise and customized searching in various domains. However, developers of topic-specific search engines need to address two issues: a way to find relevant documents (URLs) on the Web and how to filter out irrelevant documents from a set of documents collected from the Web. This reports the research in addressing the second issue. In this paper, a propose machine-learning-based approach that combines Web content analysis and Web structure analysis. This proposed system represents each Web page by a set of content-based and link-based features, which can be used as the input for various machine learning algorithms. The proposed approach was implemented using both a feedforward/backpropagation neural network and a support vector machine. Two experiments were designed and conducted to check the proposed Web-feature approach

with two existing Web page filtering methods a keyword-based approach and a lexicon-based approach. The experimental results showed that the proposed approach in general performed better than the benchmark approaches, especially when the number of training documents was little.

3. Content Based Filtering In Social Networking Sites Using Web Application M.Vamsi Krishna Reddy,S.V.S.SriHarsha Sastry, Ch.Hari Kishore Md. Ali Hussain.

The basic drawback that we are gonna be seen in using these sites is "Lack Of Privacy". Till today, Social Networks Sites provide very little support to this requirement. To sort out this problem, we are proposing a system which will provide the indirect control to the users of these sites. This proposed model can be achieved through a modern rule-based system, that enables administrators to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls, and a Machine Learning based soft classifier automatically labeling messages in support of content-based filtering.

4. Personal Information Privacy Settings Of Online Social Networks And Their Suitability For Mobile Internet Devices International Journal of Security, Privacy and Trust Management (IJSPTM) vol 2, No 2, April 2013 Nahier Aldhafferi, Charles Watson and A.S.M Sajeev

Protecting personal information privacy has become a controversial issue among online social network providers and users. Most social network providers have developed many techniques to decrease threats and risks to the users' privacy. These risks include the misuse of personal information which can result in illegal acts such as identity theft. This study aims to measure the awareness of users on protecting users personal information privacy, as well as the suitability of the privacy systems which user use to modify/change privacy settings. Survey results show a high percentage of the use of smartphones for web services but the current privacy settings for online social networks need to be improved to support different type of mobile phones screens. Because most users use their smartphones for Internet services, privacy settings that are compatible with mobile phones need to be developed. The method of choosing privacy settings should also be simplified to provide users with a clear picture of the data that will be shared with others.

5. Novel Approach to Filter Unwanted Messages in Online Social Networks Volume 2, Issue 5, May 2014. Sana Patka S. D.Zade.

Nowadays, online social networking websites are commonly used. These websites are called social sites. Social networking websites work the same as the online community of internet users. Depending on the different social websites many of these online community members share common interests in hobbies, religion, politics, and education as well as alternative lifestyles. Once you become an authorized user to access to a social networking website you will be able to

socialize. Socialization includes retrieving, accessing or reading the profile pages of other members those are involved in social sites and possibly even contacting them and sharing day to day life. But the important issue in online social networks is that users are not able to control the messages posted on their walls. So in this, we are proposing some approaches which will allow OSN users to have a direct control of the messages posted on their walls. This can be achieved with the help of a rule-based system and a Machine Learning classification based on content filtering

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of the present work is, therefore, to propose and experimentally evaluate an automated system, called Filtered Wall (FW), able to filter unwanted messages from OSN user walls. We exploit Machine Learning (ML) text categorization techniques to automatically assign with each short text message a set of categories based on its content. The major efforts in building a robust short text classifier are concentrated in the extraction and selection of a set of characterizing and discriminating features. The solutions investigated in this paper are an extension of those adopted in a previous work by us from which we inherit the learning model and the elicitation procedure for generating pre-classified data. And the motto of this project is to provide security to the user wall.

In our OSN system, we are using a context-based algorithm for filtering user wall. Our system gets work automatically like a Facebook social site. Our system is nothing but the Online Social Networking site(OSN). We use the filter process for filtering unwanted texts before posting on our wall. If it is unwanted then automatically discarded otherwise it will post on our wall. The filter works like if any other user get to post any message to our wall that time our filter process get work automatically

Firstly, User enters our site whether he/she wants to register or login he/she can go ahead. After registration or login, he/she can access our own account through id and password.

Each an every detail information get directly stored in Database securely. After accessing our account user can send a request to our friends/anyone.

Other users can send /tag images, videos, audio, etc on our friend user wall. For that in our system have a new feature to secure our wall.

In our system have BlackList Database in that we are providing or storing unwanted words or texts. Through filtering, other users cannot send unwanted messages on our user wall which is enabled to all.

If other users send any unwanted post to us then our system verifies it filter it automatically then discard it, otherwise, it will be posted on user wall.

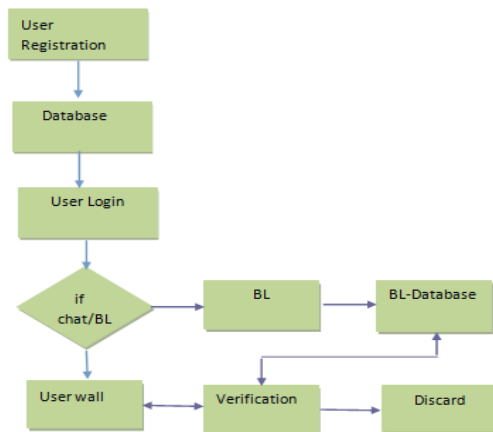


Fig 1 System Flow

IV. CONCLUSION

As such, the developed Face book application is to be meant as a proof-of-concept of the system core functionalities, rather than a fully developed system. Moreover, we are aware that a usable GUI could not be enough, representing only the first step. Indeed, the proposed system may suffer from problems similar to those encountered in the specification of OSN privacy settings. In this context, many empirical studies have shown that average OSN users have difficulties in understanding also the simple privacy settings provided by today OSNs. To overcome this problem, a promising trend is to exploit data mining techniques to infer the best privacy preferences to suggest to OSN users, on the basis of the available social network data.

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