

# Deplorable Message Refining system from OSN User Timeline

Shubham Yelne, Swati Dalne, Rupali Tomar

**Abstract**— The main drawback of Online Social Networking (OSN) services is the lack of privacy for the user's own private space. The users can't have the access to direct control to prevent the undesired messages posted on their own private walls. The propose system allowing OSN users to have a direct control on the messages posted on their walls. The main task of this system is the content based filtering and short text classifier. A system that allows users to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls.

**Index Terms**—OSN User, Filter wall Architecture, Blacklisting process, Dispensation, Performance.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Greater number of people choose online medium to communicate with their friends, family and their society. Now day's teenager to adulthood all are preferred one or more social networking site for communication that is available in market. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century Online Social Network is one of the most popular interactive medium to speak, share a adequate amount of information about the human life. We all are sharing unique kinds of content, for example text, video, audio image data. One fundamental issue in today's On-line Social Networks (OSNs) is to give users the ability to post the undesired message on another user's private space. A flexible user rule-based system, that allows users to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls. The application of content-based filtering on messages posted on OSN user walls poses further challenges given the short length of those messages apart from the broad range of topics that may be mentioned. The popularity of online social network is increasing tremendously day by day. Over the past several years, several Online Social Network (OSN) sites like myspace, facebook, twitter, Linked IN have been arisen to provide their users social interactions with friends, colleagues, family as well as strangers. Information provided by user which is well known as a profile contains photo, First name, Last name, Mobile number, Home town, Qualification, the

organization where he works etc. Some of these fields are mandatory and remaining are optional and varies from one OSN to the other. Other than the profile of user lot many other things are present on his webpage. The wall contains the posts written by his friends which sometimes may contain sensitive information. The webpage also contains photos uploaded published by the user. It also contains the

list of friends of the user by using which it is possible to access their web pages also. The messages section in facebook contains short messages which are sending to the user by his friends. Online Social Network is the easiest way to be connected with friends, colleagues as well as establish new contacts with the strangers. OSN give authority to user for connecting with their friends as well as share information about their personal life. It is mainly used for keep in touch with relatives, friends, forming new contacts as well as search for someone else on the OSN and establish communication with them by forwarding a friend request. These types of contact are used to spread some information with each other as well as broadcast the information within the group's. Day by day the availability of multiple number of OSNs are form and some people are having their account on one or more than one OSN website so that they can remain in touch with their friends in that OSN also. During creation of such accounts most of the users doesn't go through the privacy policy of each such OSN and provide the information. In this types of cases there is high peril of information leakage. Malicious users take advantage of these profiles to collect other's private secret information which leads to personal information leakage which is a threat to the privacy of user.

## II. OSN USER

A computer or network services the users generally use a system or a software product without the technical expertise required to completely understand it. Most of the Power users use advanced features of programs, though they are not necessarily capable of computer programming and system administration. A user account allows a user to authenticate to a system and to be granted authorization to access resources provided by connected to that system. In this section, users can create and manage their own groups. Each group has a homepage that provides a place for subscribers to post and share. To log into an account a user is typically a user is typically required to authenticate oneself with a password. Users can also activate additive features in their owned page like view friends list and add friends by using friend's requests as well as share their images with selected group's members.

## III. FILTERING PROCESS

First step of the filtering process include input message which further going to post on another user's timeline. Second step is the sorting of words where Bad word, correct words, Restricted words are separated from each other. Third step is nothing but the refining bad word and extracting correct word which is ultimately posted on timeline. In defining the language for FRs features, we assume three main issues

Shubham Yelne, GNIET, ETC Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India  
Swati Dalne, RGCER, MCA Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India  
Rupali Tomar, GNIET, ETC Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India

that, in our consideration, should affect an information separation decision. OSNs like in everyday life, the same information may have various meanings and relevance based on who writes it. As a resultant, FRs should allow users to state constraint some message output. Output on which a FR applies can be selected on the basis of several different criteria.

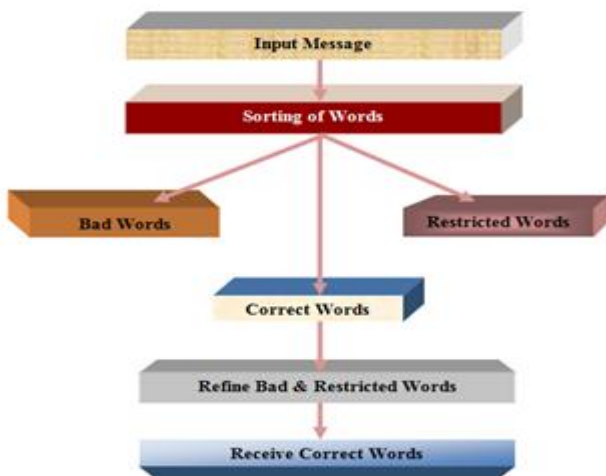


Fig. 1 Filtering Process

#### IV. BLACKLISTING PROCESS

A further component of our system is a BL mechanism to avoid messages from unwanted creators, independent from their contentment's. BLs is directly controlled by the system, which should be able to identify who are the users to be inserted in the BL and decide when user's retention in the BL is done. To increase the capability, such information is given to the system through a set of conditions, thereafter called BL rules. Such rules are not defined by the SNM, therefore they are not considered as general high level directives to be applied to the whole sector. Instead, we focus to let the users by it.

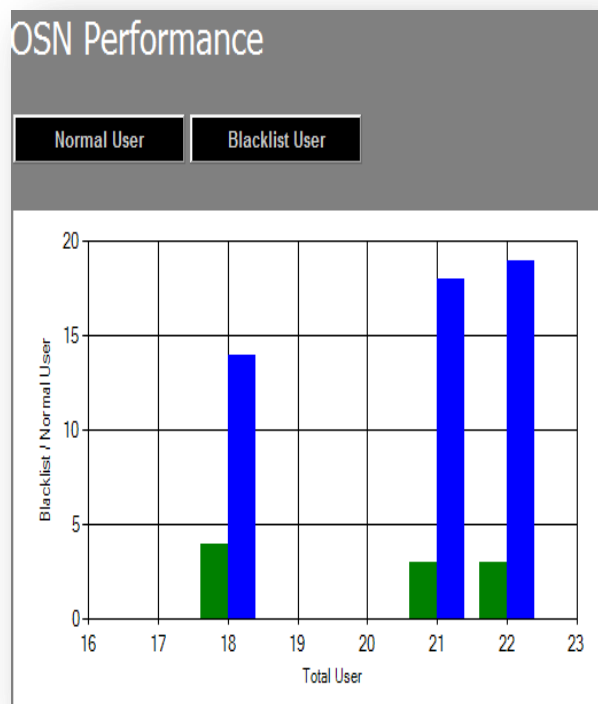
Username	From Id	Name	Block Date
a	7	Mr. a b c	2014-03-19 07:00:52 PM
sana	13	Ms. sana rafique patka	2014-03-19 06:44:05 PM
Shilpa	20	Mrs. Shilpa Kundra	2014-03-19 07:19:19 PM
nvaab	21	Mrs. nvaati dalne	2015-06-16 03:36:30 PM

Fig. 2 Blacklisted Users

Thus it simply means that the wall's controller to specify BL rules regulating who has to be banned from their walls and for how long. This principle works for those users that have been already inserted in the considered BL at just one time. In contrast, to catch new bad activities, we use the Relative Frequency (RF) that let the system be able to detect those users whose messages continue to fail the FRS. The two calculated can be computed either locally, that is by calculating only the messages.

#### V. OSN DISPENSATION

In this session, the administration manage all user's information including posting comments in the user status box. Each deplorable message has an alert from admin that provides a place for post and share for the respective user walls. Admin can see blocked message from the users and also that provides information about the user who used the blocked message. Admin can also enable additional features in their owned page like user list, adding unwanted message, update unwanted messages, Blocked users list and finally filter performance graph.



#### A. Data Dictionary

A data dictionary is a part of the metadata that is used to understand the data and the databases that contain it. The data dictionary identifies data elements and their attributes including names, definitions and units of measure and other information. Often they are organized as a table. The focus here is on the need to adopt and support more consistent use of data dictionary elements and terminology as a part of improving metadata. While dictionaries have long been used to communicate the meaning of written and oral language their use to communicate meaning of numerical language is less widespread, despite the similarity of the problem.

Add Bad Word to Dictionary

Enter Bad word:

Id	Name
13	pagal
25	bitch
9	bhaitad
10	hatti
28	veda
14	shit
12	stupid
16	hot
17	dog
23	idiot
27	bewkoof
29	murkha
30	jangli
31	kutta
32	sexy
24	mad

Fig. 3 Bad Word Dictionary

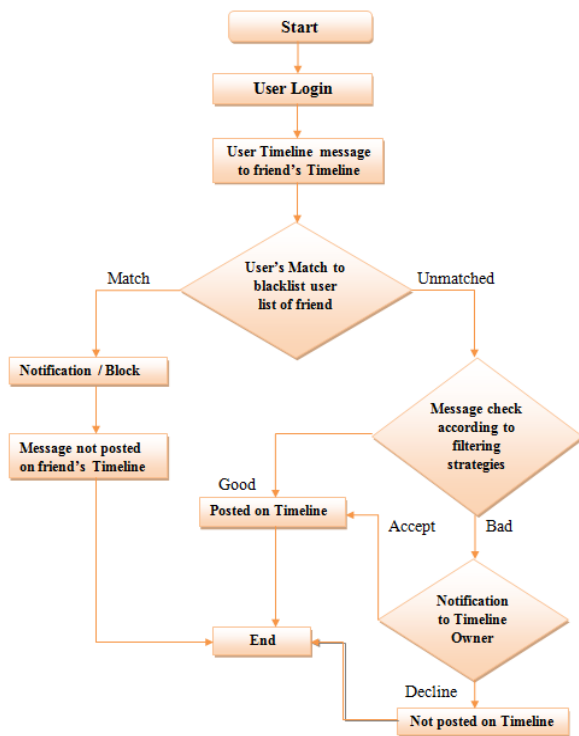


Fig. 3 System Flow Chart

VI. OSN PERFORMANCE

The OSN performance gives the information about blocking of deplorable message on user timeline. Below figure shows the output of user wall.

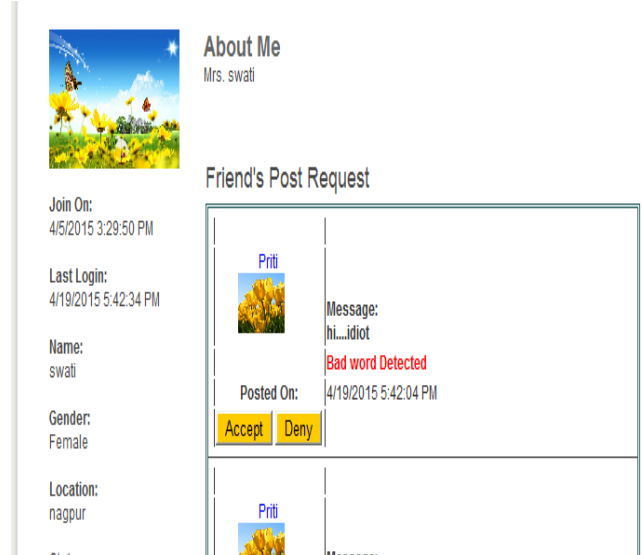


Fig. 4 Bad word Detection on user timeline

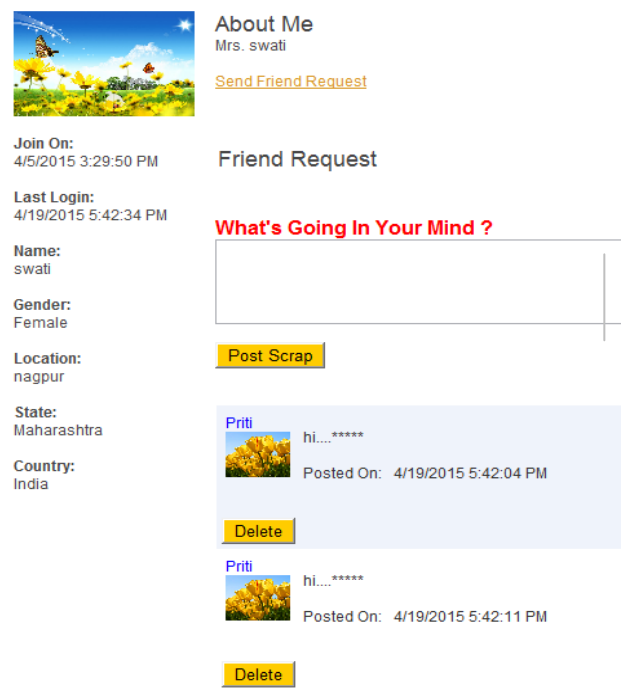


Fig. 5 User timeline with hidden bad word

VII. CONCLUSION

A Machine Learning based soft classifier automatically labeling messages in support of content-based filtering. We are using ad-hoc classification strategies and introduces here, neural learning for text classification. The system also provide the support for user-defined Blacklists. In the present OSN systems blocking of user is for lifetime. We overcome this Problem by using Proposed System. In this system we plan to block the user for particular time period and also send notification to them who posted on wall. The system also provides the support for user-defined Blacklists. The user has to update his privacy setting in his account in order to add this method to prevent the obscenity in his public profile. In this context, a statistical analysis has been conducted to provide the usage of the good and bad words by the persons in the sites. Overall, the obscenity of the users has been prevented.

## REFERANCES:

- [1] Huiyuan Zhang, Thang N. Dinh, and My T. Thai “Maximizing the Spread of Positive Influence in Online Social Networks” 2013
- [2] Facebook user statistics analysis. [Online]. Available: <http://www.facebook.com/press/info.php?statistics>
- [3] S. Bhagat, A. Goyal, and L. V. Lakshmanan, “Maximizing product adoption in social networks,” in WSDM, 2012
- [4] M. Milton Joe “A Survey of Various Security Issues in Online Social Networks” International Journal of Computer Networks and Applications  
Volume 1, Issue 1, November - December (2014)
- [5] Balachander Krishnamurthy “On the Leakage of Personally Identifiable Information Via Online Social Networks”
- [6] Haibo Hu , Xiaofan Wang “Evolution of a large online social network”
- [7] Charles Steinfield, Nicole Ellison, Cliff Lampe “Online Social Network Sites and the Concept of Social Capital“
- [8] Arrington, M. (2008, June 12). Facebook No Longer The Second Largest Social Network, Tech Crunch.  
  
<http://techcrunch.com/2008/06/12/facebook-no-longer-the-second-largest-social-network>
- [9] Gitanjali Kalia “A Research Paper on Social media: An Innovative Educational Tool” Issues and Ideas in Education Vol. 1 March 2013
- [10] Alessandro Cecconi “Research Paper on Social Networking: Research Paper on Social Networking”

## Author’s Detail

**Shubham Yelne**, GNIET, ETC Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India  
**Swati Dalne**, RGCEER, MCA Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India  
**Rupali Tomar**, GNIET, ETC Department, Nagpur Maharashtra, India