

# **OSN Wall Filtering on Social Networking Site Using Sentiment Technique**

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## **Abstract:-**

**On-line Social Networks (OSN's) is to give ability to the users to control the messages posted on their own private space. It allows avoiding the unwanted content to be displayed on the user wall. We propose a system that allows user to create their own blacklist. The user can block the text or words which they don't want on their walls. We provide user to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls. In this OSN wall filtering we are discarding unwanted messages and providing OSN site for users. On each user profile a blacklist button with a database for handling the blacklisted text is provided. We are introducing a filter whose work is to verify the post or messages sent by the other user. Filter process also get work on blogs, post and the chat system.**

**Index terms- Online/Offline social networking, Information filters.**

## **I. Introduction**

The Online Social network (OSN) has become the most popular interactive and easy medium of communication, disseminate and share human day to day life information. OSN provides powerful meaning of finding out and organizing useful information. Therefore in Online Social Networking there are chances of posting unwanted contents on private or public areas, which is called walls in general. In previous, OSN provides

little amount of support to prevent unwanted messages from the users wall. For example on social networking site they allow users to state who is allowed to write message on their wall (i.e. Family members, friends, and friends of friends, particular community or group). They does not provide any criteria for supporting content based performance and therefore it is not possible to prevent unwanted messages such as vulgar or political, no matter who posts them on our walls. The aim of proposed this is to provide user ability to automatically control the message written on their walls by filtering out unwanted messages. Now a day's Online social networking are very important for peoples as they became a important part of their lives. Everyone wants to share their information and spends most of the time on it. So, we need an effective and special term to provide security to user wall. We are developing a filter i.e. text based filter which provide content based security. On social site user suffer from some trouble like, unwanted messages-contents, unwanted posted, unwanted posts from unknown persons. For these purpose we built unwanted message and posts filter, using for verifying the unwanted contents through dictionary and discard it if they found any unwanted word, otherwise sent towards the wall of the user.

## II. Related work

Gediminas Adomavicius[1] proposed of a recommender systems and describes the current generation of recommendation methods. They are classified into three main categories: content-based, collaborative, and hybrid recommendation approaches. Extensions that can improve recommendation capabilities that can make recommender systems applicable to an even broader range of applications are also introduced. The interest in this area is still high because it constitutes a problem-rich research area and abundance of practical applications that help users to deal with personalized recommendations and information overload. An improvement in the recommending system involves better methods for representing user behavior and the information about the items to be recommended. It describes various ways of how to extend the capabilities of recommender systems. Most of the recommendation methods are based on a limited understanding of users and items as captured by user and item profiles. They do not take advantage of the information in the user's transactional histories and other available data. In the context of web usage analysis, advanced profiling techniques based on data mining have been mainly used.

Michael Chau [2] proposed that searching of appropriate and relevant information by using traditional search engines has become difficult. Searching in various topic-specific search engines provides more precise and customized searching. It is an alternative way of retrieving efficient information on the web. The two issues that developers of topic-specific search engines needs to address are: how to locate relevant

documents (URLs) on the Web and how to filter out irrelevant documents from a set of documents collected from the Web. This research is based on second issue. It proposed a machine-learning-based approach that combines Web content analysis and Web structure analysis. It was implemented using both a feed forward/back propagation neural network and a support vector machine. The experimental results showed that the approach in general performed better when the number of training documents was small.

Raymond J. Mooney [3] recommended a system that improves access to relevant products and information by making suggestions based on user's likes and dislikes. Most existing recommender systems use social filtering methods which are based on recommendations on other users' preferences. Libra is an initial content-based recommender which uses a simple Bayesian learning algorithm which extracts information from web. The content-based methods use information about an item itself to make suggestions. The advantage is to recommend previously unrated items to users with unique interests and to provide explanations for its recommendations. Experimental results demonstrate that this approach can produce accurate recommendations.

Fabrizio Sebastiani [4] automated categorization of texts into predefined categories has witnessed a booming interest, due to the increased availability of documents in digital form and the ensuing need to organize them. A general inductive process automatically builds a classifier by learning, from a set of pre-classified

documents, the characteristics of the categories. The advantages of this approach are good effectiveness, considerable savings in terms of expert labor power, and straightforward portability to different domains. The general problem of image semantics cannot be solved by this. The reason is text in natural language. The language of the text medium, detects variations than the “languages” employed by the other media.

### III. FILTERED WALL FLOW-CHART

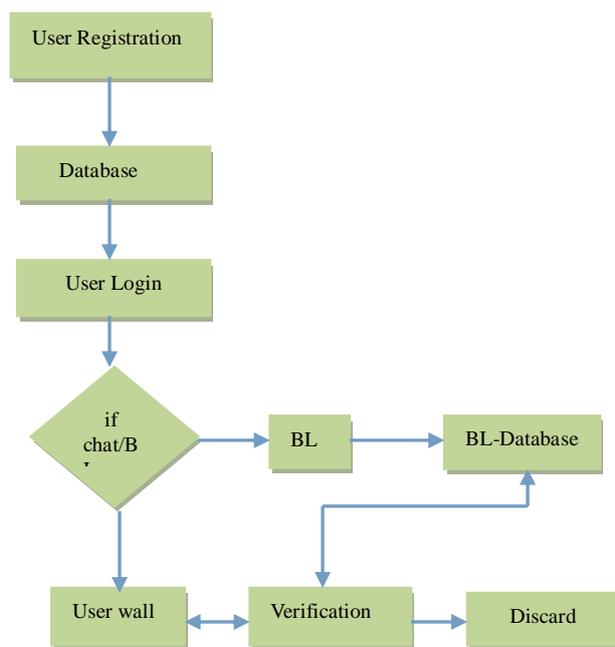


Fig 7.1 OSN Flow Diagram

### IV. Proposed Work

In OSN system we are using context based algorithm for filtering user wall. Our system will work automatically like face-book social site. Our system is nothing but the

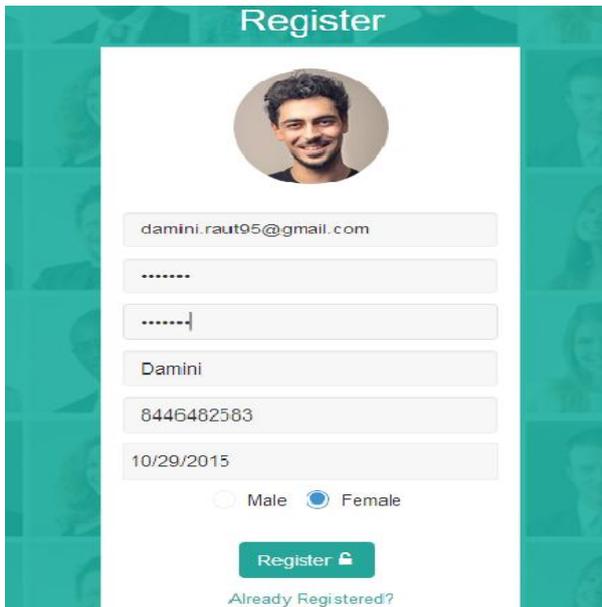
Online Social Networking site (OSN). We use the filter process for filtering unwanted texts before posting on user’s wall. If it is unwanted then automatically discarded otherwise it will post on user wall. Filter works like if any user supposed to post any message to host’s wall that time our filter process will start working automatically. In filtering process the sent post will be passed to verification module then verification module get that post and sent to filter then filter get connected with Blacklist Database(BL). At the time of filtering, it will filter the message using BL database. If any unwanted message/post appears then the condition get true and the message will get discarded otherwise that post/message will be send on the next user wall.

In OSN system has few different modules to discard unwanted text are as follows:

- A. User Registration
- B. User Login
- C. Database
- D. Blacklist Database
- E. Verification

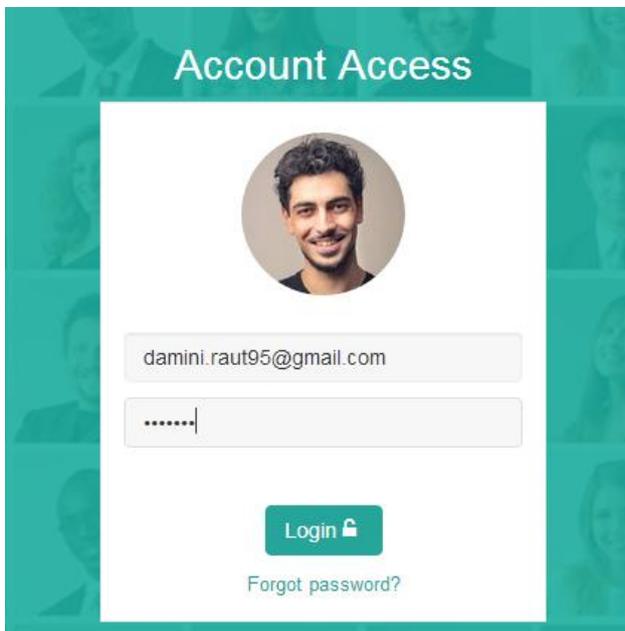
#### A. User Registration

Firstly, User wants to register itself on our site then he/she can easily make registration on OSN’S (Online Social Networking Site). Through registration we get user information which is important to make contact between us. This information has been stored in a database with privacy and security. If any user forgot our account password then this database information has been used.



### B. User Login

After registration user get our Id & Password to access our own account through it. If users do not know our account id & password then they can get information from the database using privacy question, etc.



### C. Database

Database has been created for storing user data, user communication and transaction. Each and every thing will be stored in database securely.

Id	Name	Address	DOB	EmailId	Password	Gender	MobileNumber	Profile
1	tanishq	NULL	2016-02-17	damini.raut95@...	damini	False	8446482583	2069979-438a...
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

### D. Blacklist Database

In this module we are creating a database for blacklist text. In this blacklisted database having unwanted word, messages, posts get stored by user itself. Because we are provided them a blacklist button on their home page. By using this they can easily store our own unwanted words in it. This blacklist allocated to each user. These blacklist database used at the time of verification. If the given written word is positive then it will be visible on the wall otherwise it is invisible for us.

Id	Post	PostedFor	Time	PostedBy	Visible
1	kill	1	2016-02-17 17:47:10.387	1	0
2	Hell Friends, how are you...	1	2016-02-17 17:50:36.290	1	0
3	Hello Friends, how are you...	1	2016-02-17 17:51:19.483	1	1

### E. Verification

In verification module we are verifying the post which is send by the other user on your wall for verifying unwanted words. In this we only use one sentiment condition through this condition we will verify the positive and negative words. If the word is negative then it will not able to post on a wall (invisible).



## VI. Conclusion

As the developed Facebook application is to be meant as a proof-of-concept of the system core functionality, 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 some of 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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