

International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing



A Monthly Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology

ISSN 2320-088X
IMPACT FACTOR: 6.017

IJCSMC, Vol. 6, Issue. 3, March 2017, pg.184 – 190

INNOVATING LINKS BASED ON SIMILARITY OF USER-SHARED IMAGES IN SOCIAL MEDIA USING BIG DATA

Saranya.S¹, B.G.Geetha²

¹PG Scholar, ²Professor and Head

Dept.of.Computer Science and Engineering, K.S.Rangasamy College of Technology, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India

¹Saranayas.sivakumar@gmail.com

Abstract-- Online social networks (OSNs) such as Facebook,Google+,Viber,Wechat and Twitter are designed to enable people to share personal and public information and make social connections with friends, coworkers, colleagues, family etc., In recent years, it has seen unprecedented growth in the application of OSNs these data are stored using big data. User shared images is observed from the intensive measurements, and this is to discover and recommend an friends and content of images for user connections in follower/followee relationships based on the interest of the user. Users also hide or limit the information of their connections from the public in social media platforms due to privacy concerns. This project also proposes an approach to enable the Similarity of user shared images, Privacy settings, user privileges, File limitation size, Post images and Share images on users account and protection of shared data associated with multiple users in OSNs.

Keywords- OSN, Big data, Similarity, Privacy settings

I. INTRODUCTION

Social Networking has become the following feature, Social networking are the popular trend in modern days. It increases popularity everyone are started to use social networking websites. Today's age is an age of advanced technology. Today everyone are using an internet and it's an essential one for the world, there has been an immense transformation in each and every field. Be it setting up a better platform of communication or linking the world under a common network, Internet makes the world much a smaller place to live in. From video chats to Video conferencing, from online marketing to socializing via social media, Internet has truly and surely blessing for the global societies.

Social websites where in people can create their own profile page and communicate with friends and connect them through online messages. A user can create a network between friends and create a group, initiate or take part in a group discussion. These Social Media websites became a tool that the way for advanced technology mode of communication between all the networks and internet users. Social tagging systems to provide personalized service for each users like shared images about car, bike,flowers,babies.etc.,

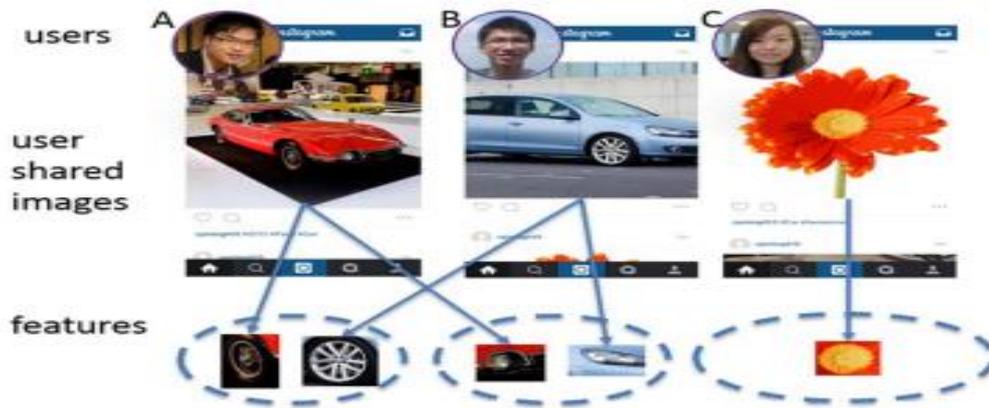


Fig.1 User Shared images and their features

II. RELATED WORKS

Online social networks have been increased and studied through the use of SGs. where innovating links is made via existing relationships, such as follower/followee, that users share common images so that the connections among them can be obtained, while user is alone. Without access to SGs, follower/followee recommendation is also possible with the innovating links by user interests that are fetched from user profile or user generated content and other personal information. Another common method to discover user linking is to analyze user labelled tags with the shared images, Labelling is in the form of textual and it is provided by an user for identification of the shared image. However, only some popular images are annotated by many users, while the rest are either not correctly annotated or missing annotation, which leads to a poor connection discovery performance. Users generate Flower, car images, and their connections can be discovered by the similarity among their user shared images. Similarity values is defined from 0 to 1.

III. BOFT and SIMILARITY

In the existing system there is no security. The proposed system takes care of user similarity, privacy settings, privilege settings, limitations of file size and uploads photos. Moreover, weaker privacy settings of a person will not violate the privacy settings of his/her friends. Privacy settings like Owner overrides are also implemented.

ADMINISTRATOR

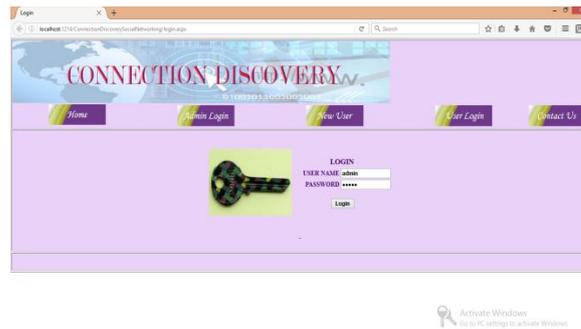


Fig 2. Admin login

GROUP ADDITION

The administrator logs in to the web site. The administrator option page will be displayed only after login. The administrator adds group details, group code and group name.

RELATIONSHIP TYPE ADDITION

The administrator adds relationship type details. The relationship type code and name is stored. The user during other user addition may select any one of the relationship type such as Family, Friend, Colleague, etc.

VIEW USERS

The administrator views all the users' details in the web site. The records are fetched from the table. The details are viewed using the grid view control.

UPLOAD FILE SIZE LIMIT

The user uploading file size limit is configured. While the user uploading their image to share with their friends and or groups, this file size limit is referred if the file size is exceeded the limit, the user cannot able to upload.

LABEL ADDITION

The category of the images is assigned here that reflect the context of the images, regardless of their popularity. It helps to calculate labels images with non-user generated labels, BoFT (Bag-of-Features Tagging) labels and how BoFT similarity, the pairwise similarity among users based on BoFT labels. And also the images are analyzed using BoFT, which annotates each image with a BoFT label. The labeling process also helps to innovating links process.

USER SIMILARITY

The user similarity is find out based on the labels, photos or images uploaded and photos shared with others in the social network. A user profile, which reflects the content of a user's shared images, is the key in connection discovery. users who share highly similar images will have a high BoFT similarity.

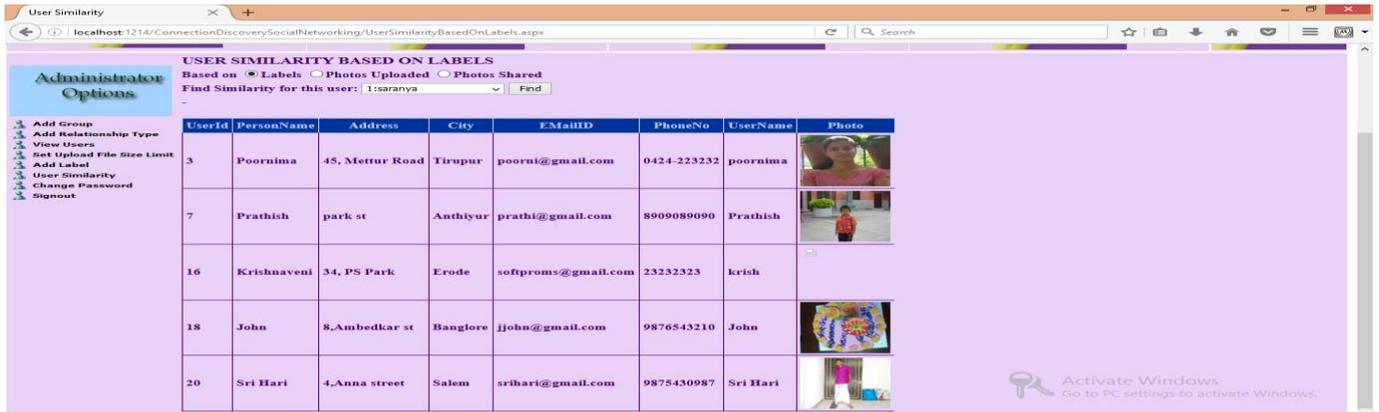


Fig 3. user similarity

USER:

USER REGISTRATION AND LOGIN

The user registers into web site.. The username and passwords is to be given to login to the application. The user option page will be displayed only after login.

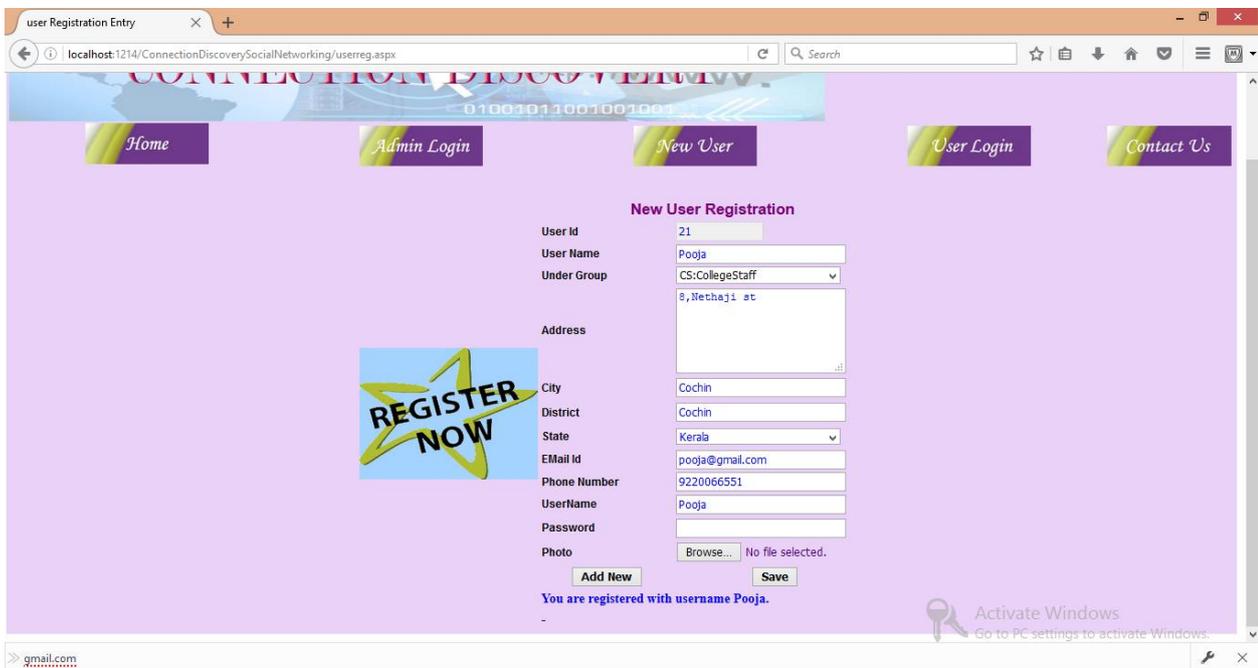


Fig 4. User registration

VIEW FRIENDS

The user views friend details like username of the friend, relationship type, and their address details are displayed using grid view control.

SHARE PHOTO

The user share/uploads photo to his/her friends with the description about the photos and also set the privilege rights for the shared photo.

VIEW PHOTOS SHARED

The user generated images can be shared in various forms, such as posted images on social media or images shared through the social networks. This process is ongoing, which means that user shared images are collected continuously. The user views photos shared by friends to other users. A user profile, which reflects the content of a user's shared images, is the key in connection discovery. users who share highly similar images will have a high BoFT similarity.

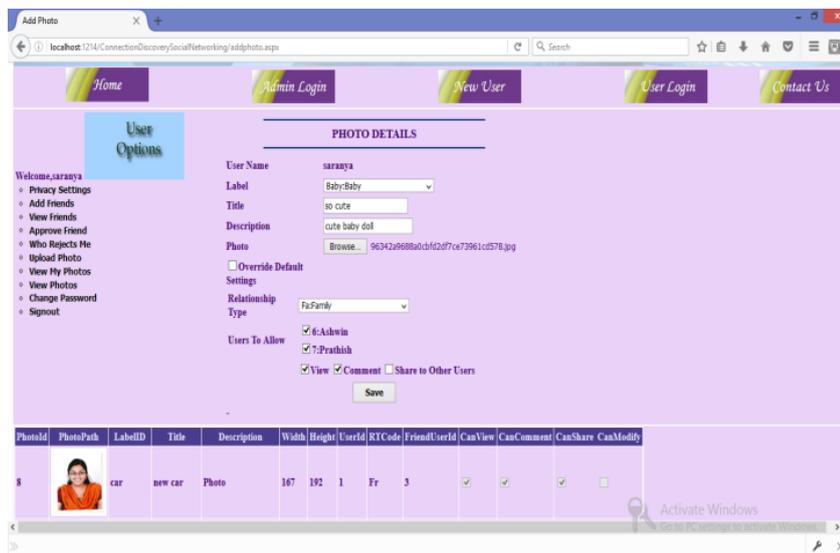


Fig7. View Shared Photos

IV. CONCLUSION AND FUTUREWORK

This work has proposed an Innovating link method and system for finding user similarity for the users based on user shared images. A method, BoFT, is used to label user shared images with BoFT labels on over millions of user shared images privacy settings, privilege settings, limitations of file size in MB and uploads photos are the proposed work done here. Future enhancements may add an options like unfriend, blocked list and also to view the online chat members.

References

- [1] Ming Cheung, James She, and Jig Allan. 2015a. Connection Discovery using Big Data of User Shared Images in Social Media. *Multimedia, IEEE Transactions on* (2015).
- [2] Ming Cheung and James She. 2014. Bag-of-features tagging approach for a better recommendation with social big data. In *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Advances in Information Mining and Management (IMMM'14)*.83–88.
- [3] Ming Cheung, James She, and Li Xiaopeng. 2015b. Non-user Generated Annotation on User Shared Images for Connection Discovery. In *Proceedings of The IEEE International Conference on Cyber, Physical and Social Computing (CPSCom 15)*.
- [4] Ido Guy, NaamaZwerdling, David Carmel, Inbal Ronen, ErelUziel, SivanYogev, and Shila Ofek-Koifman.2009. Personalized recommendation of social software items based on social relations. In *Proceedings of the third ACM conference on Recommender systems*. ACM, 53–60.
- [5] Paridhi Jain, PonnurangamKumaraguru, and Anupam Joshi. 2013. @ i seek'fb. me': identifying users across multiple online social networks. In *Proceedings of the 22nd international conference on World Wide Web companion*. International World
- [6] ZhanmingJie, Ming Cheung, and James She. A Cloud-Assisted Framework for Bag-of-Features Tagging in Social Networks. In *Network Cloud Computing and Applications. Proceedings.4th IEEE Symposium on IEEE*.
- [7] Shuang-Hong Yang, Bo Long, Alex Smola, Narayanan Sadagopan, Zhaohui Zheng, and Hong Yuan Zha. 2011. Like like alike: joint friendship and interest propagation in social networks. In *Proceedings of the 20th international conference on World Wide Web*. ACM, 537–546.
- [8] Quanzeng You, Sumit Bhatia, and JieboLuo. 2015. A picture tells a thousand words About you! User interest profiling from user generated visual content. *Signal Processing* (2015).
- [9]Elena Zheleva and LiseGetoor. 2009. To join or not to join: the illusion of privacy in social networks with mixed public and private user profiles. In *Proceedings of the 18th international conference on World wide web*. ACM, 531–540.
- [10] J.Leskovec, D. Huttenlocher, and J. Kleinberg. “Predicting positive and negative links in online social networks,” in *Proc. 19th Int. Conf. World Wide Web*, 2010, pp.641–650.
- [11]Y.Zheng, L.Zhang, Z. Ma, X. Xie, and W.Ma,“Recommending friends and locations based on individuallocationhistory,”*ACMTrans.Web*,vol.5,pp.5:1–5:44,2011.
- [12] A. Rae, B. Sigurbjrnsson, and R. van Zwol, “Improving tag recommendation using social networks,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Adaptively*, 2010, pp. 92–99I. Guy, N. Zwerdling, I. Ronen, D. Carmel, and E. Uziel, “Social media recommendation based on people and tags,” in *Proc. 33rd Int. AC SIGIR Conf. Res. Develop. Inf. Retrieval*, 2010, pp. 194–201.
- [13] I. Guy et al., “Personalized recommendation of social software items based on social relations,” in *Proc. 3rd ACM Conf. Recommender Syst.*, 2009, pp. 53–60.