REVIEW ARTICLE

A REVIEW ON TECHNIQUES TO FILTER THE UNWANTED MESSAGES ON USER WALLS

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Abstract— Friends, family, classmates, customers & clients make connections using OSN. The main issue is that, unwanted messages posted on user wall cannot be filtered. A flexible system is used to allow OSN users to have direct control on their walls to display the messages. Major efforts are taken in building a robust STC are concentrated in extraction & selection of a set. Machine learning text categorization techniques are used to automatically assigning with each short text message. Black list, list of users temporarily prevented to post any kinds of message on user wall. Allow OSN users to have direct control on their walls to display the messages. Implements a scheme of server block the unwanted message when the user declines the message over 3 times. Then the messages from the declined user cannot be displayed. User can add unwanted friends in black list and block them message too. The goal of the system is to filter the unwanted messages that posted on the user's wall.

Keywords— Short text classification, Social Network, Filtered Wall, Black Lists, Content based filtering, Topic Detection, Radial Basis Function Network (RBFN), Online Social Network (OSN).

1. INTRODUCTION

A social network is a social structure made up of a set of social actors. It is becoming more popular in this growing world. The drawback is privacy is less in social network. Online Social Networks (OSNs) helps to give users ability to control the messages posted on their own private space to avoid that unwanted messages. Conventional approaches for topic detection are mainly concerned with (textual) words. A term-frequency-based approach could suffer from the ambiguity caused by synonyms or homonyms. It may also require complicated preprocessing depending on the target language. A probability model capture the

normal mentioning behavior of a user, which consists of both the number of mentions per post and the frequency of users occurring in the mentions can be proposed.

OSNs provide very little support to prevent unwanted messages on user walls. However, no content-based preferences are supported and therefore it is not possible to prevent undesired messages. This is because wall messages are constituted by short text for which traditional classification Methods have serious limitations since short texts do not Provide sufficient word occurrences. It posses drawbacks as No content-based preferences are supported and therefore it is not possible to prevent undesired messages, such as political or vulgar ones, no matter of the user who posts them. Facebook allows users to state who is allowed to insert messages in their walls (i.e., friends, friends of friends, or defined groups of friends).

The probability model is used to measure the incongruity of future user behavior. Using the proposed probability model, we can quantitatively measure the uniqueness or possible impact of a post reflected in the mentioning behavior of the user. We summative the incongruity scores obtained in this way over. Hundreds of users and apply a recently proposed change point detection technique based on the sequentially discounting normalized maximum-likelihood coding. The main scope of this proposed system is to filter the unwanted messages that posted on the user wall. The system contains a rule list in the user side which prevents the posting of unwanted messages on the user wall. User can make the rules for content filtering User can add unwanted friends in black list and block them message too.

Each filter is a rule with one or more conditions and a destination. Each filter rule can contain several conditions. The filters are applied in the order they are listed on the Mail Filter tab. Leave the message in the Inbox (no action).Move the message to another specified folder. Tag the message. Mark the message as read or as flagged. Discard the message.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Next Generation of Recommender Systems:

A. Adomavicius, G.and Tuzhilin, "Toward the next generation of recommender systems: A survey of the state of-the-art and possible extensions," [3], 2005, Recommender system's Over view is explained. Main three approach used in present generation of recommendation system is hybrid, content based and collaborative recommendation. Many restrictions of this system are elucidated. But argue to enlarge the advance system of recommender. So that, this system can be used in wide variety. Extensions embrace

sympathetic of users are enhanced, integrating the contextual information in recommendation method, maintain for multi criteria ranking.

2.2 Content Mining:

Ms. Shruti C. Belsare, Prof. R.R. Keole, "OSN user filtered walls for unwanted messages using content mining"[1], march-2014, proposed a system that will automatically filter unwanted messages from OSN user walls on the basis of both message content and message creator relationships and characteristics. The limitation of this paper is that the users will have no privilege on FR specification.

2.3 Short Text Classification:

B. Sriram, D. Fuhry, E. Demir, H. Ferhatosmanoglu, and M. Demirbas, "Short text classification in twitter to improve information filtering," [2] a classification method has been proposed to categorize short text messages in order to avoid overwhelming users of micro blogging services by raw data. The user can then view only certain types of tweets based on his/her interests.

2.4 OSN Trust Relationships:

J. Golbeck, "Combining provenance with trust in social networks for semantic web content filtering," [4] propose an application, called Film Trust, that exploits OSN trust relationships and provenance information to personalize access to the website. However, such systems do not provide a filtering policy layer by which the user can exploit the result of the classification process to decide how and to which extent filtering out unwanted information. In contrast, our filtering policy language allows the setting of FRs according to a variety of criteria that do not consider only the results of the classification process but also the relationships of the wall owner with other OSN users as well as information on the user profile. Moreover, our system is complemented by a flexible mechanism for BL management that provides a further opportunity of customization to the filtering procedure.

2.5 Machine Learning Approach:

M. Chau and H. Chen, "A Machine Learning Approach to Web Page Filtering Using Content and Structure Analysis," [5] proposed a machine-learning-based approach that combines Web content analysis and Web structure analysis. We represent 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 feed forward/back propagation neural network and a support vector machine. Two experiments were designed and conducted to compare 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 small. The proposed approaches can be applied in topic-specific search engine development and other Web applications such as Web content management.

2.6 Filtering System:

Marco Vanetti, Elisabetta Binaghi, Elena Ferrari, Barbara Carminati, and Moreno Carullo," A System to Filter Unwanted Messages from OSN User Walls" [6] presented a key OSN service that has not been provided so far. Indeed, 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). Limitations are, 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 of the user who posts them. 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.

2.7 Document Clustering Technique:

M.Carullo, E.Binaghi, and I.Gallo, "*An Online Document Clustering Technique for short Web contents,*" [7] clustering of document is useful in many field. Two categories of clustering general purpose and text oriented, these both will be used for clustering of data. Novel heuristic online document clustering is anticipated, which is expert in clustering of text oriented parallel measures. Presentation measure is done in F-measure, then it will be match up with other methods. The result will indicate the power proposed system.

3. CONCLUSION

A system to filter undesired messages from OSN walls. The system gives security to online social network. This system is an online message filtering system that is deployed at the OSN service provider side. Once deployed, it inspects every message before rendering the message to the intended recipients and makes immediate decision on whether or not the message under inspection should be dropped.

The goal of the system is to filter the unwanted messages that posted on the user's wall. The system contains a rule list in the user side which prevents the posting of unwanted messages on the user's wall. User can add unwanted friends in black list and block them message too. Based on the user's behavior of declining the messages the server will block the messages automatically. Then the messages from the declined user cannot be displayed.

The future implementation can be done as, Short text classification and image page categorization models can apply for the shared messages such as text, image and video tag posts from other user's profile. The messages are classified as neutral or non-neutral based on the binary value assigned for the neutral and non-neutral posts. The blacklist concept can be extended with white list and allow users to compile lists of senders they wish to receive messages from.

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