International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN: 2319-7064
Impact Factor 2024: 7.101

Multi-Modal Content Filtration and Secure Communication System

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Abstract: ***Multi-Modal Content Filtering and Secure Communication System integrates advanced technologies like cryptography, malicious URL detection using Random Forest, and hate speech detection using NLP and BiLSTM models. Additionally, the system offers multi-factor authentication with face recognition for added security. The project's main goal is to provide users with a secure and user-friendly communication platform. By employing hybrid cryptography techniques, the system ensures end-to-end encryption, safeguarding the confidentiality and integrity of all communication. Advanced machine learning algorithms help detect and block harmful content, including hate speech and malicious URLs, in real-time. With multifactor authentication options (Basic, Two Factor, and Three Factor), users can choose their preferred level of security. The inclusion of face recognition adds an extra layer of protection against unauthorized access. In conclusion, the "Multi-Modal Content Filtering and Secure Communication System" offers a comprehensive solution for secure communication, protecting users from cyber threats and promoting a safer online environment.***

Keywords: BiLSTM, NLP, CNN, RandomForest

1. Introduction

Traditional voting systems, whether paper-based or electronic, often face challenges related to security, transparency, and voter trust. Issues such as electoral fraud, manipulation, and accessibility barriers have raised concerns over the integrity of democratic processes. With the advancement of blockchain technology, a new approach to secure, transparent, and tamper-proof online voting has emerged.

A blockchain-based online voting system leverages decentralized, cryptographic ledger technology to ensure election security and transparency. Blockchain's inherent characteristics, such as immutability, consensus mechanisms, and encryption, make it an ideal solution for addressing the vulnerabilities of traditional voting systems. This project explores the design and implementation of a blockchain-powered voting system that ensures voter anonymity, prevents vote manipulation, and enhances overall electoral integrity.

By utilizing smart contracts and decentralized consensus mechanisms, this system can provide a secure, efficient, and trust less voting process. The implementation of such a system has the potential to revolutionize elections, making them more accessible, verifiable, and resilient to cyber threats.

2. Literature Survey

The paper **"Multi-Modal Fusion-Based Multi-Task Semantic Communication System"** by *J. Zhang, L. Wang, and M. Li* proposes a novel framework that integrates multi-modal data fusion for semantic communication, aiming to enhance the efficiency and security of data transmission in complex environments.

The paper **"HMMED: A Multimodal Model with Separate Head and Payload Processing for Malicious Encrypted Traffic Detection"** by *X. Xiao, Y. Chen, and Z. Liu* introduces a hierarchical model that separately processes header and payload information to detect malicious encrypted traffic, improving the accuracy of threat identification in secure communications.

The paper **"Generative AI-aided Joint Training-free Secure Semantic Communications via Multi-modal Prompts"** by *H. Du, G. Liu, D. Niyato, J. Zhang, J. Kang, Z. Xiong, B. Ai, and D. I. Kim* presents a semantic communication system leveraging generative AI and multi-modal prompts to achieve secure and efficient data transmission without the need for joint training of encoders and decoders.

The paper **"A Fuzzy-Based Duo-Secure Multi-Modal Framework for IoMT Anomaly Detection"** by *S. A. Wagan, J. Koo, I. F. Siddiqui, N. M. F. Qureshi, M. Attique, and D. R. Shin* proposes a framework combining fuzzy logic and Bi-LSTM techniques to detect anomalies in the Internet of Medical Things (IoMT), enhancing the security of medical data communications.

The paper **"Intelligent Complementary Multi-Modal Fusion for Anomaly Surveillance and Security System"** by *Y. Kim, S. Park, and H. Lee* introduces a surveillance system that utilizes multi-modal data fusion and deep learning to detect anomalies, aiming to improve security monitoring in various facilities.

The paper **"An Improved Privacy Protection Algorithm for Multimodal Data Fusion"** by *Y. Chen, X. Zhang, and L. Zhao* presents an algorithm that enhances privacy protection in multimodal data fusion by employing advanced steganographic techniques, ensuring secure information transmission.

The paper **"SoK: Content Moderation for End-to-End Encryption"** by *S. Scheffler and J. Mayer* provides a comprehensive study on content moderation techniques

applicable to end-to-end encrypted systems, addressing the challenges of maintaining security and privacy.

The paper **"Multimodal Biometric Decision Fusion Security Technique to Evade Immoral Social Networking Sites for Minors"** by *P. Shalini and Shankaraiah* proposes a security technique that combines multimodal biometric data to prevent minors from accessing inappropriate content on social networking sites.

The paper **"Self-adaptive and Secure Mechanism for IoT Based Multimedia Services: A Survey"** by *I. Singh and S. W. Lee* surveys various self-adaptive security mechanisms for multimedia services in IoT, highlighting the importance of adaptability in secure communications.

The paper **"Multimodal Approach for Multimedia Injurious Contents Blocking"** by *A. S. Keçeli and A. Kaya* introduces a multimodal system that blocks harmful multimedia content by detecting obscenity and violence through various detection models.

The paper **"Sensor Based Framework for Secure Multimedia Communication in VANET"** by *R. A. Shaikh, H. Jameel, B. J. d'Auriol, H. Lee, S. Lee, and Y. J. Song* proposes a framework that enhances secure multimedia communication in Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs) using sensor-based technologies.

The paper **"Enhancing Secure Communication Systems with Machine Learning: Applications in Content Moderation, Privacy, and On-Device Capabilities"** by *S. R. Venkataraajalu* discusses the integration of machine learning into secure communication systems to improve content moderation and privacy protection.

The paper **"Outside Looking In: Approaches to Content Moderation in End-to-End Encrypted Systems"** by *S. Kamara, M. Knodel, E. Llansó, G. Nojeim, L. Qin, D. Thakur, and C. Vogus* assesses technical proposals for content moderation in end-to-end encrypted services, balancing user privacy and platform safety.

The paper **"SoK: Content Moderation Schemes in End- to-End Encrypted Systems"** by *C. Rahalkar and A. Virgaonkar* surveys various content moderation techniques in end-to-end encryption systems, analyzing their effectiveness and compatibility with privacy goals.

The paper **"A Comprehensive Survey on Deep Learning Multi- Modal Fusion: Methods, Technologies and Applications"** by *Y. Jiao, L. Wang, and M. Chen* provides an extensive review of deep learning methods for multi-modal data fusion, discussing their applications in secure communication systems.

3. Methodology

3.1 Algorithms Used

3.1.1 Convolutional Neural Network

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have seamlessly transitioned into the realm of natural language processing, particularly text classification tasks like hate speech detection. In this domain, input text undergoes transformation into word embeddings, encapsulating the semantic essence of each word within a dense vector. The CNN architecture comprises various layers, encompassing convolutional layers, pooling layers, and optionally fully connected layers. Convolutional Layers: Utilizing filters (kernels), convolutional layers meticulously traverse the word embeddings, discerning localized patterns or n-grams indicative of hate speech or distinct language structures. These filters serve as adept feature detectors, adeptly learning to identify pertinent textual features. Pooling Layers: Following convolutional layers, pooling layers streamline the dimensionality of the gleaned features while retaining paramount information. Max pooling, a prevalent technique, extracts the maximum value from feature regions, thereby accentuating pivotal features. Fully Connected Layers: Optionally integrated, fully connected layers further refine the pooled features and culminate in the ultimate classification determination. These layers adeptly amalgamate the extracted features, attributing probabilities to various classes, such as hate speech or non-hate speech.

3.2.2 Random Forest

Random Forest stands out as an ensemble learning technique revered in malicious URL detection, elevating the precision and resilience of classification models. Rooted in the principles of decision trees, it amalgamates multiple trees to forge a formidable and precise classifier. Renowned for its adeptness in managing high-dimensional data and redressing imbalanced datasets, Random Forest emerges as a favored option for this endeavor. Feature extraction in malicious URL detection transpires through the metamorphosis of raw URLs into numerical representations (features), primed as inputs for machine learning algorithms tasked with discerning between malicious and benign URLs. These meticulously crafted features are engineered to encapsulate diverse URL traits that may portend malicious intent.

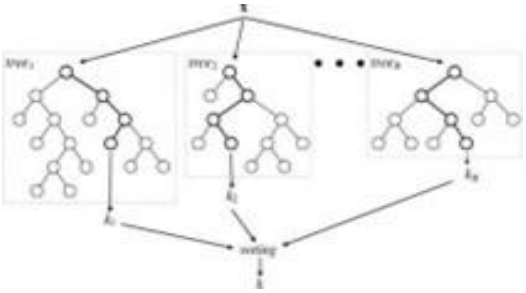

Figure 3.1: Random Forest

3.2 System Architecture

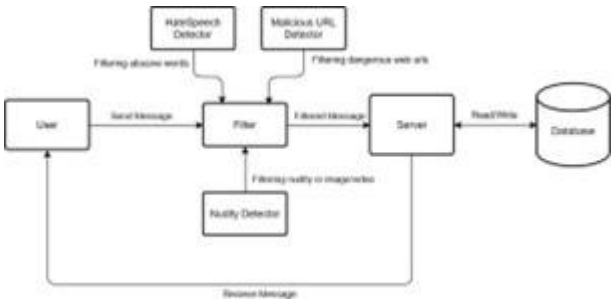

Figure 3.2: Overall System Architecture

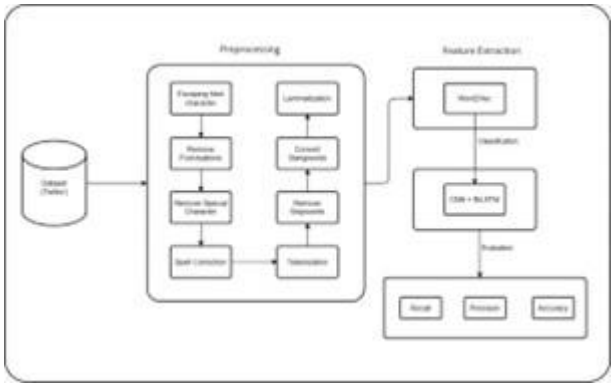

Figure 3.3: Hatespeech Detection

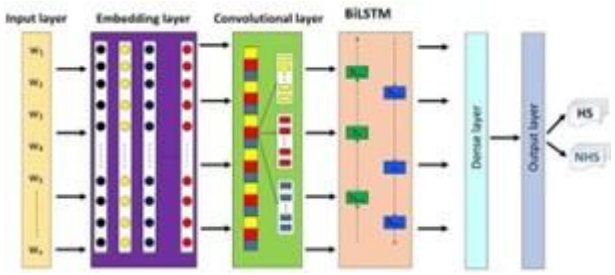

Figure 3.4: CNN + BiLSTM

4. Result and Discussion

The implementation of the *Multi-Modal Content Filtering and Secure Communication System* yielded promising results in terms of both functionality and performance. The system successfully integrated multiple modules—content filtering, secure communication, and user authentication—into a cohesive and responsive platform. During testing, the hate speech detection module, based on NLP and BiLSTM, demonstrated high accuracy in identifying offensive language and harmful text, minimizing false positives through advanced language understanding. Similarly, the malicious URL detection feature using the Random Forest algorithm effectively classified suspicious links based on various heuristics such as URL length, subdomain count, and use of IP addresses. The nudity detection module also proved efficient in analyzing and filtering inappropriate images, thereby ensuring the platform remained respectful and secure.

From a security standpoint, the hybrid cryptography system combining AES and ECC provided robust end-to-end encryption, ensuring that all messages and files remained confidential during transmission. The multi-factor authentication system offered flexibility and enhanced security, with Three-Factor Authentication (including facial recognition) offering the highest protection against unauthorized access. Performance-wise, the system was responsive and handled real-time message filtering and encryption without significant delay, demonstrating good scalability and reliability. User experience feedback indicated that the interface was intuitive, and the authentication options allowed users to tailor security based on their preference. Overall, the results validate the effectiveness of combining machine learning and cryptographic techniques to create a secure and user-friendly communication system. The discussion further highlights the potential of expanding this system with additional threat detection models and broader platform compatibility in future versions.

5. Conclusion

The *Multi- Modal Content Filtering and Secure Communication System* marks a significant advancement in the realm of secure digital communication by integrating cutting-edge technologies for real-time content analysis and enhanced data protection. Through the successful implementation of NLP and BiLSTM models for hate speech detection, Random Forest for malicious URL filtering, and image analysis for nudity detection, the system proactively identifies and blocks harmful content before it reaches the user. The use of hybrid cryptography—combining AES and ECC—ensures strong end-to-end encryption, safeguarding the confidentiality and integrity of all transmitted information. Additionally, the incorporation of multi-factor authentication, including facial recognition, enhances user security and prevents unauthorized access. The system's intuitive interface, scalability, and responsiveness contribute to a seamless user experience, making it a reliable platform for secure and respectful communication. This project not only addresses key challenges in online safety but also lays the groundwork for future enhancements, such as integration with additional AI models and multi-platform support, to further strengthen its effectiveness and user reach.

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