indexing and feature selection used as an approach . comparison of this approaches will be done. Better performance will be taken. R.E.Schapire and Y.Singer AdaBoost consist of two extension, specially planned for multi-class, multi labeled data. 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 of proposed system.

3. Existing System

We believe that this is 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). 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. 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.

4. Proposed System

The aim of the present work is therefore to propose and experimentally evaluate an automated system, called Filtered Wall (FW), able to filter unwanted messages from OSN user walls. We exploit Machine Learning (ML) text categorization techniques [1] to automatically assign with each short text message a set of categories based on its content. The major efforts in building a robust short text classifier are concentrated in the extraction and selection of a set of characterizing and discriminate features. The solutions investigated in this paper are an extension of those adopted in a previous work by us [1] from which we inherit the learning model and the elicitation procedure for generating pre-classified data.
The original set of features, derived from endogenous properties of short texts, is enlarged here including exogenous knowledge related to the context from which the messages originate. As far as the learning model is concerned, we confirm in the current paper the use of neural learning which is today recognized as one of the most efficient solutions in text classification . In particular, we base the overall short text classification strategy on Radial Basis Function Networks (RBFN) for their proven capabilities in acting as soft classifiers, in managing noisy data and intrinsically vague classes. Moreover, the speed 2 in performing the learning phase creates the premise for an adequate use in OSN domains, as well as facilitates the experimental evaluation tasks. In this paper, Blacklist mechanism is used, where the user's list will be avoided for the moment to post on user wall. This paper is the extension of previous paper, all classification and filtering rules will be included, additionally BL rule is used. Based on the user wall and relationship, the owner of the wall can block the user. This prohibition can be approved for an uncertain period of time.

5. System Designing

Architecture of the proposed system includes filtering rules and blacklist. The whole process will be visible clearly in Architecture. Message will be labeled based on the content, so classification will be over. Then the filtration part, which is done by filtering rules. Analysis of Creating the specification will be done. Finally probability value is calculated and the user who post the unwanted message will be kept in Blacklist. So that the user will be temporarily blocked. Advantage of our proposed System is to have a direct control over the user wall.

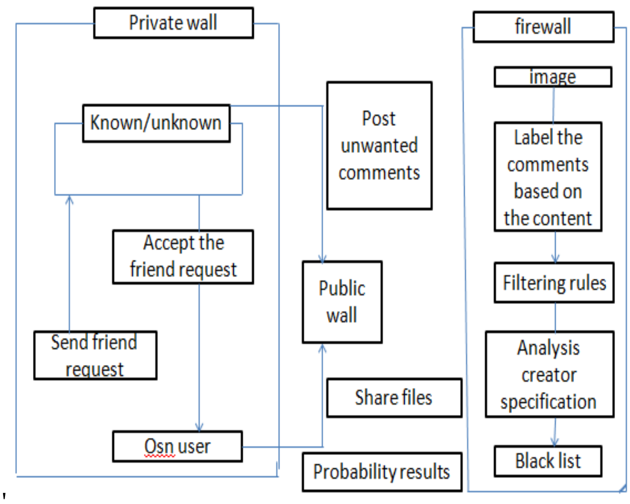

Figure 1: System Architecture

6. Implementation

The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it's constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

1) Filtering Rules

In defining the language for FRs specification, I consider three main issues that, in our opinion, should affect a message filtering decision. First of all, in OSNs like in everyday life, the same message may have different meanings and relevance based on who writes it. As a consequence, FRs should allow users to state constraints on message creators. Creators on which a FR applies can be selected on the basis of several different criteria; one of the most relevant is by imposing conditions on their profile's attributes. In such a way it is, for instance, possible to define rules applying only to young creators or to creators with a given religious/political view. Given the social network scenario, creators may also be identified by exploiting information on their social graph. This implies to state conditions on type, depth and trust values of the relationship(s) creators should be involved in order to apply them the specified rules. To define the language for FR specification ,many issues are considered. First issue may be

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the message with different meaning and significance based on who writes it. As a result, FR should allow the user to restrict the message creators. Here the type, depth, and trust value are recognized by creator Specification.

Definition1(Creator specification) A Creator Specification CreaSpec, which denotes a set of OSN users. Possible combinations are 1.Set of attributes in the An OP Av form,where An is a user profile attribute name, Av is profile attribute value and OP is a comparison 2. Set of relationship of the form (n, Rt, minDepth, maxTrust) indicate OSN users participating with user in a relationship of type Rt, depth greater than or equal to minDepth, trust value greater than or equal to maxTrust.

Definition 2 (Filtering rule) A filtering rule is a tuple (auth,CreaSpec,ConSpec,action)
1. auth is the user who state the rule. 2.CreaSpec is the Creator specification. 3.ConSpec is a boolean expression. 4. action is the action performed by the system. Filtering rules will be applied ,when a user profile does not hold value for attributes submitted by a FR. This type of situation will dealt with asking the owner to choose whether to block or notify the messages initiating from the profile which does not match with the wall owners FRs, due to missing of attributes.

2) Online Setup Assistant For Frs Thresholds

As mentioned in the previous section, I address the problem of setting thresholds to filter rules, by conceiving and implementing within FW, an Online Setup Assistant (OSA) procedure. OSA presents the user with a set of messages selected from the dataset discussed in Section VI-A. For each message, the user tells the system the decision to accept or reject the message. The collection and processing of user decisions on an adequate set of messages distributed over all the classes allows to compute customized thresholds representing the user attitude in accepting or rejecting certain contents. Such messages are selected according to the following process. A certain amount of non neutral messages taken from a fraction of the dataset and not belonging to the training/test sets, are classified by the ML in order to have, for each message, the second level class membership values

3) Blacklists

A further component of our system is a BL mechanism to avoid messages from undesired creators, independent from their contents. BLs are directly managed by the system, which should be able to determine who are the users to be inserted in the BL and decide when users retention in the BL is finished. To enhance flexibility, such information are given to the system through a set of rules, hereafter called BL rules. Such rules are not defined by the SNM, therefore they are not meant as general high level directives to be applied to the whole community. Rather, we decide to let the users themselves, i.e., the wall's owners to specify BL rules regulating who has to be banned from their walls and for how long. Therefore, a user might be banned from a wall, by, at the same time, being able to post in other walls.

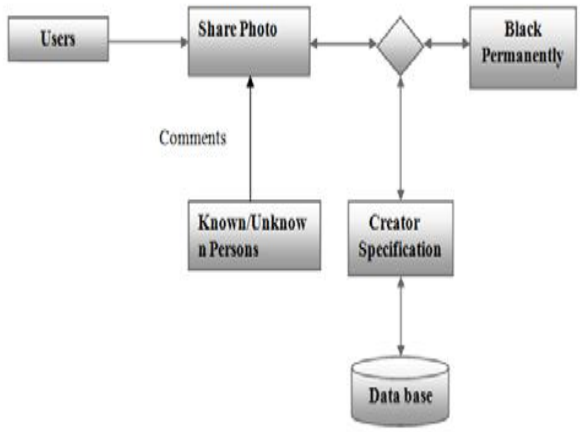

Figure: Black List System

BL are handled undeviating by the system. This will able to decide the users to be inserted in the blacklist. And it also decide the user preservation in the BL will get over. Set of rules are applied to improve the stiffness , such rules are called BL rules. By applying the BL rule ,owner can identify which user should be blocked based on the relationship in OSN and the user's profile. The user may have bad opinion about the users can be banned for an uncertain time period. we have two information based on bad attitude of user. Two principle are stated. first one is within a given time period user will be inserted in BL for numerous times, he /she must be worthy for staying in BL for another sometime. This principle will be applied to user who inserted in BL atleast once. Relative Frequency is used to find out the system ,who messages continue to fail the FR. Two measures can be calculated globally and locally, which will consider only the message in local and in global it will consider all the OSN users walls.

Similar to FRs, our BL rules make the wall owner able to identify users to be blocked according to their profiles as well as their relationships in the OSN. Therefore, by means of a BL rule, wall owners are for example able to ban from their walls users they do not directly know (i.e., with which they have only indirect relationships), or users that are friend of a given person as they may have a bad opinion of this person. This banning can be adopted for an undetermined time period or for a specific time window. Moreover, banning criteria may also take into account users' behavior in the OSN. More precisely, among possible information denoting users' bad behavior we have focused on two main measures. The first is related to the principle that if within a given time interval a user has been inserted into a BL for several times, say greater than a given threshold, he/she might deserve to stay in the BL for another while, as his/her behavior is not improved. This principle works for those users that have been already inserted in the considered BL at least one time. In contrast, to catch new bad behaviors, 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 measures can be computed either locally, that is, by considering only the messages and/or the BL of the user specifying the BL rule or globally, that is, by considering all OSN users walls and/or BLs.

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4) Machine Learning Based Classification

Short text classifier include hierarchical two level classification process. First level classifier execute a binary hard categorization that label message as neutral and non neutral. The first level filtering task assist the succeeding second level task in which a finer grained classification is done. The second level classifier will do the soft partition of non neutral messages. Among the variety of models, RBFN model is selected. RBFN contain a single hidden layer of processing units. Commonly used function is Gaussian function. Classification function is non linear, which is the advantage of RBFN. Potential over training sensitivity and potential sensitivity to input parameters are the drawbacks.

To understand the machine learning technique let us consider M1 and M2 as first level and second level classifier and y1 be the neutral class. The machine learning works as follows:

1) Let Mi be the message and it is processed such that xi vector is extracted from the feature. Consider two sets such as $TrSd$ and $TeSd$ are transformed into $TrS= xi,i$,.., $x\ TrSD$,$y\ TrSD$ and TeS= xi,yi ,…., $x\ TeSD$,$y\ TeSd$
2) Binary set is created for message M1 as$TrS1$={(xi,yj)ϵTrS| xi,yj ,yj=$yj1$}.
3) Multi class set is created for message M2 as $TrS2$={(xj,yj)ϵTrS| xj,yj ,yjk=yjk+1,k=2…..,|Ω|}
4) To find whether the message is neural are non neutral for the message M1 is trained with TrS1 and Then the performance of message M1 is evaluated using TeS1
5) Performance of the M2 is evaluated using TeS2.for this message M2 is trained with Non neural TrS2 message.

7. Conclusion

Thus in this project I able to block the messages through administrator, which are to be posted on OSN User wall from authenticated and unauthenticated users. In this paper, I have presented a system to filter undesired messages from OSN walls. The system exploits a ML soft classifier to enforce customizable content-dependent FRs. Moreover, the flexibility of the system in terms of filtering options is enhanced through the management of BLs. This work is the first step of a wider project. The early encouraging results I have obtained on the classification procedure prompt us to continue with other work that will aim to improve the quality of classification. In future work, I plan to address this problem by investigating the use of on-line learning paradigms able to include label feedbacks from users.

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