# **Automatic Blogs Filter In Social Networking**

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Abstract: Today's On-line Social Networks (OSNs) provide users the ability to control the messages posted on their wall and their own private space. This is helpful to avoid unwanted contents that displayed on users wall. But the today's available OSNs provides little support to this requirement. So in this paper, we propose a system allowing OSN users to have a direct control on the messages posted on their walls. This is achieved through Automatic Blogs Filtering System, that allows users to customize the filtering criteria to be applied to their walls. This is helpful to avoid unwanted contents that displayed on users wall. Also with this system user can be able to block the person or persons who is creator of such blogs having unwanted contents.

Keywords: On-line Social Networks, Information Filtering, Short Text Classification

#### I. INTRODUCTION

## A. PURPOSE

- ✓ The purpose 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. At the same time block the person who is creator of unwanted messages and who is responsible for posting any insulting comments and blogs.
- ✓ In this system we use support vector machine Algorithm. Support Vector Machine is a practical learning method based on Statistical Learning Theory and is used for text categorization. Also in this system we use another algorithm called benson.
- ✓ To the best of our knowledge this is the first proposal of a system to automatically filter unwanted messages from OSN user walls on the basis of both message content and the message creator relationships and characteristics.

#### B. PROPOSED SYSTEM

We are going to implement the system

✓ To develop a system which Automatically filter unwanted message from user wall.

- ✓ To develop the system which block the creator of unwanted message.
- ✓ Also to check status of message before publishing on wall.

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## C. EXISTING SYSTEM

ONLINE Social Networks (OSNs) are one of the most popular medium to share, communicate, and distribute an important and large amount of human living information. On a daily basis and continuous messages involve the exchange of several types of content, including free content, image, audio, and video information.

Along with Facebook information1 average user creates 90 pieces of substance every month, while more than 30 billion quantity of substance (web links, news stories, notes, blog posts, photo albums, etc.) are distributed every month. The huge and dynamic character of these data creates the premise for the employment of web content mining strategies aimed to automatically discover useful information dormant within the data. They are instrumental to give a dynamic support in complex and sophisticated tasks involved in OSN administration, for example such as access power or information filtering.

# D. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



# Figure 1: Filtered Wall Conceptual architecture

The architecture in support of OSN services is a three-tier structure. The first layer, called Social Network Manager (SNM), commonly aims to provide the basic OSN functionalities (i.e., profile and relationship management), whereas the second layer provides the support for external Social Network Applications (SNAs). 4 The supported SNAs may in turn require an additional layer for their needed Graphical User Interfaces (GUIs). According to this reference architecture, the proposed system is placed in the second and third layers. In particular, users interact with the system by means of a GUI to set up and manage their FRs/BLs. Moreover, the GUI provides users with a FW, that is, a wall where only messages that are authorized according to their FRs/BLs are published. The core components of the proposed system are the Content-Based Messages Filtering (CBMF) and the Short Text Classifier (STC) modules.

#### STEPS

*STEP 1:* After entering the private wall of one of his/her contacts, the user tries to post a message, which is intercepted by FW.

*STEP 2:* A ML-based text classifier extracts metadata from the content of the message.

*STEP 3:* FW uses metadata provided by the classifier, together with data extracted from the social graph and users' profiles, to enforce the filtering and BL rules.

*STEP 4:* Depending on the result of the previous step, the message will be published or filtered by FW.

#### E. ALGORITHMS USED IN PROJECT

✓ SVM(Support Vector Machine)Algorithm

✓ Benson Algorithm

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