

A REVIEW ON: SECURITY TO PROFILE INFORMATION & PHOTOS OVER ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORK

DIPALI KHANDAGALE

*Department of computer Science , Solapur University / SVERI's COE, Pandharpur
dips.khandagale@gmail.com*

PROF. PRAJAKTA SATARKAR

*Department of computer Science , Solapur University / SVERI's COE, Pandharpur
pasatarkar@sveri.ac.in*

ABSTRACT

Now each day various persons are victimization various applications a number of them are social networking application where anyone will share their personal info, photos, videos, documents among friends over online Social Network(OSN). In recent years we have witnessed a significant growth of social-computing communities online services during which users share info in numerous forms. As content contributions from participants are crucial to the viability of those communities, it's necessary to grasp what drives users to participate and share info with others in such settings. Online social networks such face book, orkut, twitter, whats app has setting to share the non-public info, photos videos over the networks. whereas such networks do allow users to manage what they share with whom, access management policies are notoriously difficult to congre properly, this raises the question of whether or not OSN users' privacy settings match their sharing intentions. Picture sharing is a pretty feature that popularizes online Social Networks (OSNs). Sadly, it should reveal user's privacy if they're permissible to post, comment, and tag a photograph generously. To handle this downside, numerous systems are explained which will be accustomed acknowledge everybody within the picture. For users of social networking sites like Facebook, this method focuses on the privacy considerations and wishes of the users, at an equivalent time explores concepts for privacy protection mechanisms by considering user's current considerations and behaviors.

KEYWORDS: Online social network, Photo sharing, social computing communities, Social Networking Sites. Human-Computer Interaction.

INTRODUCTION

Social Networking Sites (SNSs) became a limitless communication media to stay in tuned on the far side boundaries. SNSs square measure a section of human culture than simply an online application. Use of SNSs has out spaced in nearly each fields as news agencies, massive and tiny firms, governments, and illustrious personalities etc. to act with one another. With the adoration of sharing, Facebook has stood out because the most honor SNSs within the world wherever folks area for hours. On-line social networks (OSNs) like Facebook, Google, and Twitter square measure inherently designed to enable folks to share personal and public data and build social connections with friends, co-workers, colleagues, family, and even with strangers. In recent years, we've seen unprecedented growth within the application of OSNs. For instance, Facebook, one of representative social network sites, claims that it's over 800 million active users and over thirty billion items of content (web links, news stories, blog posts, notes, image albums, and so on.) shared every month [1].

It is conjointly this terribly nature of social media that creates individuals place a lot of content, together with photos, over OSNs while not an excessive amount of thought on the content. However, once one thing, like a photograph, is denote on-line, it becomes a permanent record, which can be used for functions we tend to ne'er expect. As an example, a denote icon during a party could reveal affiliation of a star to a mafia world. As a result of OSN users could also be careless in posting content whereas the result is thus extensive privacy protection over OSNs becomes a vital issue. Presently there's no restriction with sharing of co-photos, on the contrary, social network service suppliers like Facebook are encouraging users to post co-photos and tag their friends so as to urge a lot of individuals concerned. However, what if the co-owners of a

photograph don't seem to be willing to share this photo? Is it a privacy violation to share this co-photo while not permission of the co-owners? Ought to the co-owners have some management over the co-photos? Generally, protection is thought to be a condition of social withdrawal. In venture with Altman's protection direction hypothesis [2][3], security might be an argument and element limit control strategy wherever security isn't static however "a particular administration of access to the self or to ones gathering". Amid this hypothesis, "logic" alludes to the openness and closeness of self to others and "element" implies that the predefined protection level changes with time in venture with setting. In [4], Thomas, Grier and Nicol analyze however the lack of joint security administration will unwittingly uncover delicate information two or three client. To moderate this risk, they advice Facebook's security model to be uniquely designed to achieve multi-party protection. In, Squicciarini et al. propose a diversion theoretic subject inside which the protection approaches square measure cooperatively implemented over the mutual information [5]. This happens once the looks of client has altered, or the photographs inside the training set square measure changed including new pictures or erasing existing pictures. The cordial relationship diagram may alteration after some time [6][1].

OBJECTIVES OF WORK

To propose an Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction (A3P) system to help users compose privacy settings for their images. We analyze the part of social context, image content, and meet information as could be expected under the circumstances pointers of user's privacy preferences. We propose a two-level structure which as indicated by the user's accessible history on the site, decides the best available privacy approach for the user's images being uploaded.

LITERATURE REVIEW

OSNs are currently being studied via scholars in many disciplines, together with conversation, human–pc interaction (HCI), computer science, expertise science, information techniques, and economics. This section summarizes one of the vital primary researches, in particular from the perspectives of privacy security in OSNs, and privacy-associated expertise sharing and safety on the staff degree.

Paper Title	Year	Author	Proposed System	Advantages	Disadvantages
Privacy-Preserving Photo Sharing on a Secure JPEG.	2013	Lin Yuan, Pavel Korshunov, and Touradi Ebrahimi	Proposes privacy preserving photo sharing architecture for JPEG file considering its content. Offers scrambling as a photo protection tool.	Provides a solution for photo security by using scrambling.	This system only applies on JPEG images.
Collaborative Face recognition for improved face annotation in Personal Photo Collection	2011	Jae Young Choi, Wesley De Neve, Yong Man Ro	Proposes a novel collaborative face recognition (FR) framework Improving the accuracy of face annotation by effectively making use of multiple FR engines available in an OSN.	Multiple FR engines are collaboratively gives the accurate outcome.	Multiple FR engines increases the cost of computation
Paper Title	Year	Author	Proposed System	Advantages	Disadvantages
Privacy-Preserving Photo Sharing on a Secure JPEG.	2013	Lin Yuan, Pavel Korshunov, and Touradi Ebrahimi	Proposes privacy preserving photo sharing architecture for JPEG file considering its content. Offers scrambling as a photo protection tool.	Provides a solution for photo security by using scrambling.	This system only applies on JPEG images.
Collaborative Face recognition for improved face annotation in Personal Photo Collection	2011	Jae Young Choi, Wesley De Neve, Yong Man Ro	Proposes a novel collaborative face recognition (FR) framework Improving the accuracy of face annotation by use of multiple FR engines available in an OSN.	Multiple FR engines are collaboratively gives the accurate outcome.	Multiple FR engines increases the cost of computation

RELATED WORK

To prevent possible privacy leakage of a photo, we design a mechanism to enable each individual in a photo be aware of the posting activity and participate in the decision making on the photo posting. For this purpose, we need an efficient facial recognition (FR) system that can recognize everyone in the photo. However, more demanding privacy setting may limit the number of the photos publicly available to train the FR system.

A. Homomorphic Encryption Algorithm

Homomorphic coding may be a style of coding that enables computations to be dispensed on cipher text, therefore generating Associate in nursing encrypted result that, once decrypted, matches the results of operations performed on the plaintext. Homomorphic coding would permit the chaining along of various services while not exposing the info to every of these services.

B. Picture Privacy

Users' cares concerning privacy area unit unlikely to place photos on-line. Maybe it's precisely those people that really need to possess a photograph privacy protection theme. To interrupt this quandary, we have a tendency to propose a privacy-preserving distributed cooperative coaching system as our Fr engine. In our system, we have a tendency to raise every of our users to ascertain a non-public picture set of their own. We have a tendency to use these personal photos to make personal Fr engines supported the particular social context and promise that in Fr coaching, solely the discriminating rules area unit disclosed however nothing else With the coaching knowledge (private picture sets) distributed among users, this downside may be developed as a typical secure multiparty computation downside.

C. Risk in online social network

Personal info shared in on-line social networks will hurt the user in typically surprising ways in which Photos uploaded to on-line social networks may be harmful for somebody after they comprise the incorrect hands. Uploading photos of a wild party may well be harmless once shared with friends World Health Organization were conjointly at that party however it'd not profit the human if those photos comprise the hands of his spotter. There's lots of confusion concerning what's handled as public, semi-public or personal info in on-line social networks. Where as many social networking sites provide knowledge sharing controls, there's no customary method of checking and dominant that personal info is shared with whom.

PROPOSED WORK

To propose an Adaptive Privacy Policy Prediction (A3P) system to help users compose privacy settings for their images. We analyze the part of social context, image content, and meet information as could be expected under the circumstances pointers of user's privacy preferences. We propose a two-level structure which as indicated by the user's accessible history on the site, decides the best available privacy approach for the user's images being uploaded.

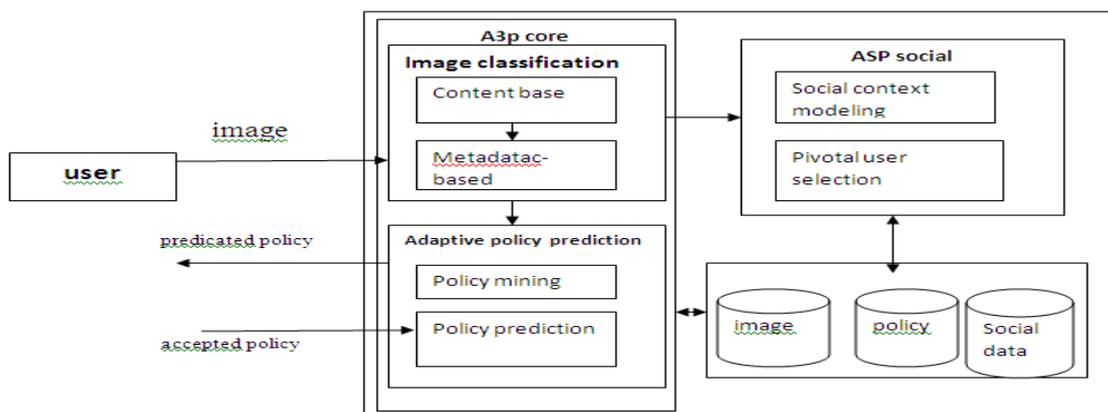


Figure 1. Frame work of project

CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

We propose social interaction primarily based audience segregation model that mimic reality interaction patterns to larger extent. We tend to conjointly determine the impact of assorted social interactions out there to users in on-line social networks. There are 3 main innovative aspects of our model. 1st of all, it take into account all potential of set interactions among friends. Secondly, the model considers the direction of interaction either from user to friend or contrariwise. Finally, all interaction sorts are appointed a numerical weight so as to extend or decrease its contribution in interaction intensity calculation supported its importance within the development of relationship ties. In future, we tend to decide to conduct formal study of user interaction behavior and sharing patterns. This study can give America basis for distribution completely different weight to social interactions and ranking profile things on the premise of their sensitivity. Within the next section, we are going to develop formal model and proof of thought paradigm to validate of our hypothesis.

REFERENCES

- 1) Face book Statistics, <http://www.facebook.com/press/info.php?statistics>, 2013.
- 2) I. Altman. Privacy regulation: *Culturally universal or culturally specific? Journal of Social Issues*, 33(3):66–84, 1977
- 3) L. Palen. *Unpacking privacy for a networked world*. pages 129–136. Press, 2003.
- 4) K. Thomas, C. Grier, and D. M. Nicol. Unfriendly: Multi-party privacy risks in social networks. In M. J. Atallah and N. J. Hopper, editors, *Privacy Enhancing Technologies, volume 6205 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 236–252. Springer, 2010
- 5) Open Social Website <http://www.opensocial.org>, 2010.
- 6) Facebook help centre <http://www.facebook.com/help/>.
- 7) I. Altman. Privacy regulation: *Culturally universal or culturally specific? Journal of Social Issues*, 33(3):66-84, 1977.
- 8) A. Besmer and H. Richter Lipford. *Moving beyond untagging: photo privacy in a tagged world*. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, CHI 10*, pages 1563-1572, New York, NY, USA, 2010. ACM.
- 9) S. Boyd, N. Parikh, E. Chu, B. Peleato, and J. Eckstein. *Distributed optimization and statistical learning via the alternating direction method of multipliers*. *Found Trends Mach. Learn.*, 3(1):1-122, Jan. 2011.
- 10) B. Carminati, E. Ferrari, and A. Perego. *Rule-based access control for social networks*. In R. Meersman, Z. Tari, and P. Herrero, editors, *On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2006: OTM 2006 Workshops, volume 4278 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, pages 1734-1744. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2006.
- 11) J. Y. Choi, W. De Neve, K. Plataniotis, and Y.-M. Ro. *Collaborative face recognition for improved face annotation in personal photo collections shared on online social networks*. *Multimedia, IEEE Transactions on*, 13(1):14-28, 2011.