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Image Predictions and Classifications with Certificate Secure Policy

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Abstract: Our social network is an add electronic service for data sharing sites. It is add service which provides a reliable communication, through this communication and new fast searching service; they can easily wrong use the data through these media. Some users affects users security on their personal contents, where some users keep on sending unrequired comments and messages by taking benefit of the users' inherent believe in their relationship network. By this security of the user data may be loss for this issue this paper handles the most prevalent issues and threats targeting different recently. This proposes a privacy policy prediction and access restrictions along with blocking scheme for social sites using data mining techniques. To perform this, the system utilizes access policy prediction and access control mechanism by applying bayesian information criterion algorithm.

Keywords: media privacy policy prediction (media), media - core, media - social, polar fourier transform (pft)

I. INTRODUCTION

Our system that helps users automates the privacy policy settings for their uploaded images. The OUR system provides a comprehensive framework to infer privacy preferences based on the information available for a given user. We also effectively tackled the issue of cold start, leveraging social context information. OUR-core: (I) Image classification and (ii) Adaptive policy prediction. User images are first classified based on content and metadata. Privacy policies of each category of images are analyzed for the policy prediction. Content-based classification algorithm compares image signatures defined based on quantified and sanitized version of wavelet transformation. Metadata based classification groups images into subcategories under aforementioned baseline categories. OUR-social multi criteria inference mechanism that generates representative policies by leveraging key information related to the user's social context. Images searching for content based and image based the result found for each image privacy policy set of user privacy in sharing site. Content based classification is based on an efficient and yet accurate image similarity approach. Classification algorithm compares image signatures defined based on quantified and sanitized version of wavelet transformation. The Image encodes frequency and spatial information related to image color, size, and texture. The small number of coefficients is selected to form the signature of the image.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

[2]Our Content-based is dependent on the features of and its efficiency is dependent on the robust properties. The Fourier Transform is similar to the wavelet Transform in two dimensions but uses transform parameters radius and angle rather than the Cartesian parameter.To improve implications for content based retrieval of natural images where there will be a higher number of features.[6]Local symmetry is to identify regions of interest within a scene. A schema and feature detector and as a region of interest detector the new transform is seen to offer equal or superior performance to contemporary techniques. The method has been demonstrated on a series of images and other template, and compared against a number of contemporary techniques from the literature. Equal or superior performance on the images tested [5]The refining process is formulated as an optimization framework based on the consistency between "visual" and "semantic" similarity in social media. An image scheme that aims at improving the quality of the tags associated with social images in terms of content relevance. Concerns for Photo Sharing in Online Social Network. Privacy Concerns for Photo Sharing in Online Social Network

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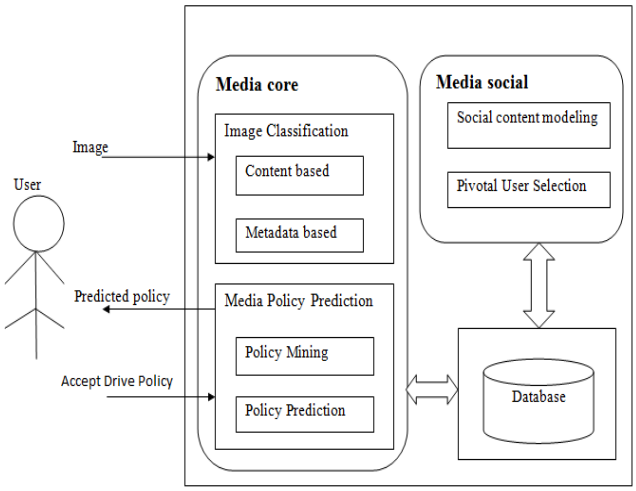
III. PROPOSED WORK

The MEDIA system consists of two main components: MEDIA core and MEDIA -social. The overall data flow is the following. When a user uploads an image, the image will be first sent to the MEDIA -core. The MEDIA -core classifies the image and determines whether there is a need to invoke the MEDIA -social. In most cases, the MEDIA -core predicts policies for the users directly based on their historical behaviour. If one of the following two cases is verified true, MEDIA core will invoke MEDIA social: (i) The user does not have enough data for the type of the uploaded image to conduct policy prediction; (ii) The MEDIA -core detects the recent major changes among the user's community about their privacy practices along with user's increase of social networking activities (addition of new friends, new posts on one's profile Etc). In above cases, it would be beneficial to report to the user the latest privacy practice of social communities that have similar background as the user. The MEDIA -social groups users into social communities with similar social context and privacy preferences, and continuously monitors the social groups. When the MEDIA -social is invoked, it automatically identifies the social group for the user and sends back the information about the group to the MEDIA -core for policy prediction. At the end, the predicted policy will be displayed to the user. If the user is fully satisfied by the predicted policy, he or she can just accept it. Otherwise, the user can choose to revise the policy. The actual policy will be stored in the policy repository of the system for the policy prediction o f future uploads.



A. *Media -Core*

There are two major components in MEDIA -core: (i) Image classification and (ii) Adaptive policy prediction. For each user, his/her images are first classified based on content and metadata. Then, privacy policies of each category of images are analyzed for the policy prediction. Adopting a two-stage approach is more suitable for policy recommendation than applying the common one-stage data mining approaches to mine both image features and policies together Image classification: Groups of images that may be associated with similar privacy preferences; we propose a hierarchical image classification which classifies images first based on their contents and then refine each category into subcategories based on their metadata. Images that do not have metadata will be grouped only by content. Such a hierarchical classification gives a higher priority to image content and minimizes the influence of missing tags. Note that it is possible that some images are included in multiple categories as long as they contain the typical content features or metadata of those categories. Adaptive policy prediction: The policy prediction algorithm provides a predicted policy of a newly uploaded image to the user for his/her reference. More importantly, the predicted policy will reflect the possible changes of a user's privacy concerns. The prediction process consists of three main phases: (i) policy normalization; (ii) policy mining; and (iii) policy prediction.

1) Policy Normalization: The policy normalization is a simple decomposition process to convert a user policy into a set of atomic rules in which the data (D) component is a single-element set.

2) Policy Mining: Hierarchical mining first look for popular subjects defined by the user, then look for popular actions in the policies containing the popular subjects, and finally for popular conditions in the policies containing both popular subjects and conditions.

3) Policy Prediction: The policy mining phase may generate several candidate policies while the goal of our system is to return

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the most promising one to the user. Thus, we present an approach to choose the best candidate policy that follows the user's privacy tendency. To model the user's privacy tendency, we define a notion of strictness level. The strictness level is a quantitative metric that describes how "strict" a policy is.

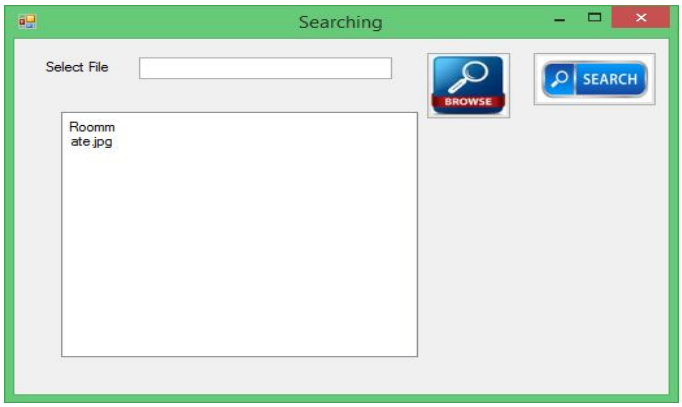
B. Media -Social

The MEDIA -social employs a multi-criteria inference mechanism that generates representative policies by leveraging key information related to the user's social context and his general attitude toward privacy. As mentioned earlier, MEDIA social will be

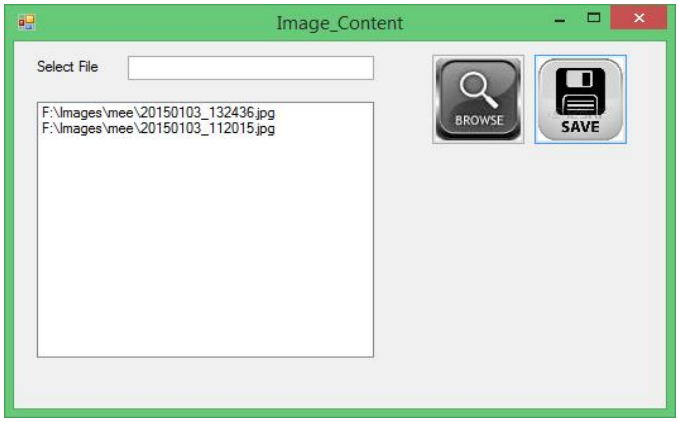
IV. RESULT

A. User Login

B. File Search



C. Content Search



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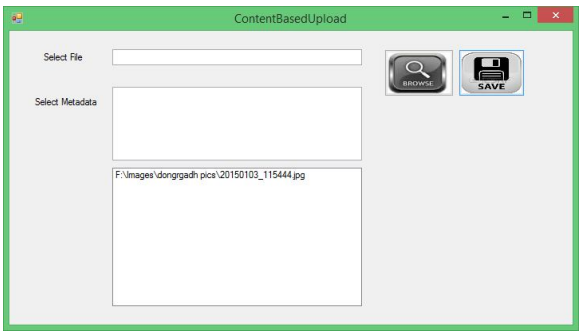
D. Color Search



V. CONCLUSIONS

We have proposed an Media Security Policy Prediction system that helps users automate the security policy settings for their uploaded images. The MEDIA system provides a comprehensive framework to infer security preferences based on the information available for a given user. It effectively handle led the issue of cold-start, leveraging social context media information. Our experimental study proves that our MEDIA is a practical tool that offers significant improvements over current approaches to security.

Social media network is an advance media for information sharing through network. It provides a content sharing like text, image, service for content sharing in social sites security is an important issue. It is an emerging service which provides a reliable communication, through this a new attack ground from an un-authored person can easily misuses the data through these media.

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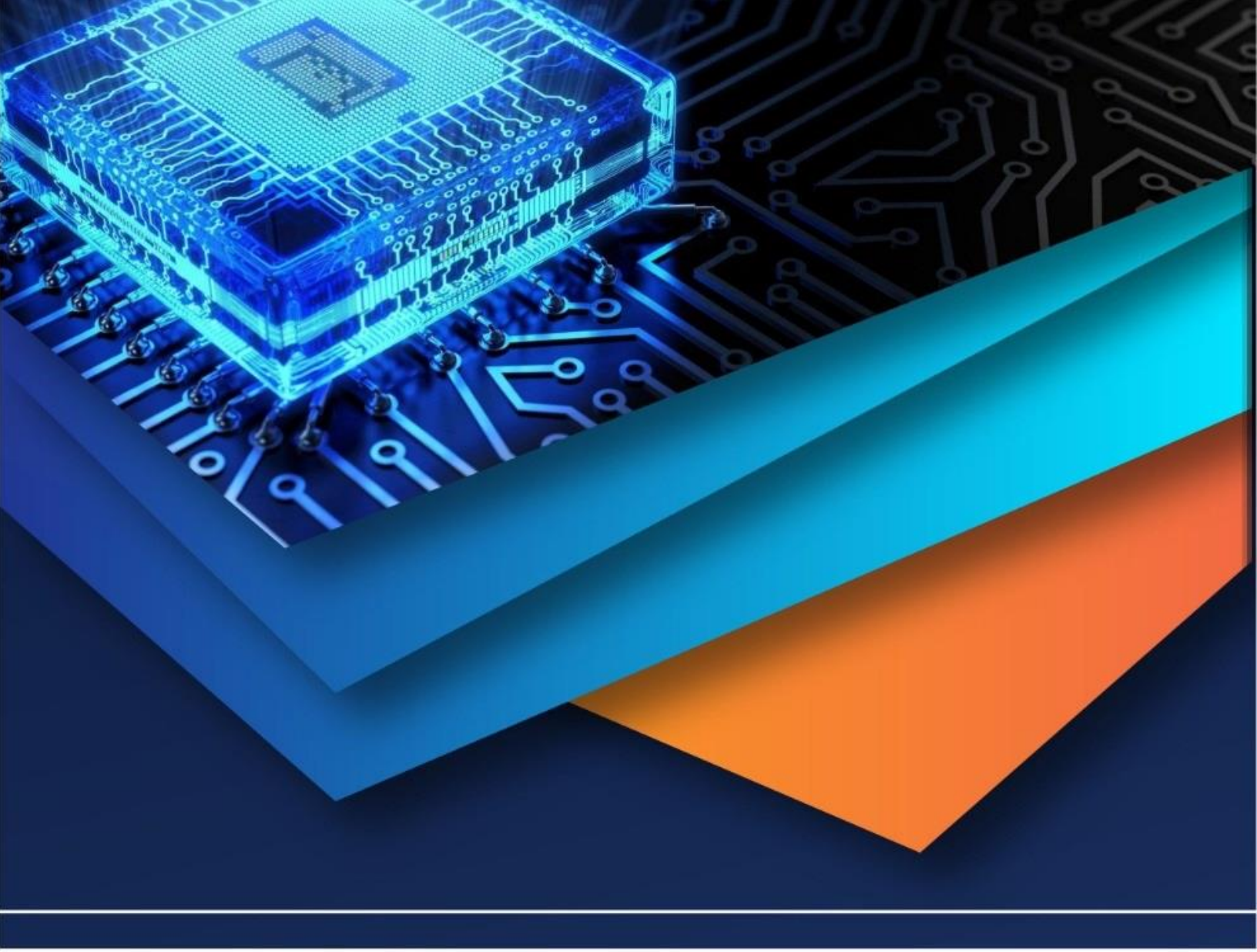

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