

Cross-Site Bonding of Anonymous Users in Multiple Social Media Networks

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Abstract: From last few years many online Social Media Networks (SMN) platforms came into existence only those users who connected through similar site network can communicate each other by exchanging their information. For example, a Facebook user can connect only with Facebook user not with cross site user like Twitter so to connect users through multiple cross site network we have introduced a new social networking site called Cross platform network. Cross platform is a site which helps people to connect with huge number of different online Social Media Networks such as Facebook, Twitter, and Wechat. Using Cross platform network people can communicate each other by exchanging the information from different sites.

Keywords: Similar Site, Cross Site, Social Media Network

I. INTRODUCTION

Social Networks are one of the highest growing industries in the world. Social Networking sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Wechat, Instagram are extremely a powerful communication tools. Most of people think that using these social media network they can communicate each other easily and also it helps to run a successful business.

Twitter is an online news and social networking service where users post and interact with messages, "Tweets", restricted to 140 characters [1]. Registered users can post tweets, but those who are unregistered can only read them.

Based on the number of active users Facebook is considered as most popular social networking sites in the world. It has totally 2 billion monthly users. Users of age between 13 to 18 are considered as minors therefore their profiles are set to share with friends only. On year of 2010 Facebook has announced with domain name called fb.com from American Farm Bureau Federation. It allows people to share information like pictures, videos what we have been up to with friends.

In cross platform network they have proposed an algorithm called Friend Relationship-Based User Identification (FRUI). FRUI computes a match degree for all hopeful User Matched Pairs (UMPs), and just UMPs with

top positions are considered as indistinguishable clients. We likewise created two recommendations to enhance the productivity of the calculation. After effects of broad investigations show that FRUI performs much superior to anything current system structure-based calculations.

Cross-Platform research faces many new challenges. As shown in Fig. 1, with the growth of different SMN platforms on the Internet, the cross-platform approach is used to merge various SMNs to create richer raw data and more complete SMNs for social computing tasks. The main purpose of using cross-platform SMN research is for identification of users in multiple SMNs. Many studies have addressed the user identification problem by examining public user profile attributes, including screen name, birth date, location, gender, profile photo, etc. [4], [5], [7], [8], [9]. Since these attributes are not used by any fake users. Cross platform encompasses two groupings: The single-following and the mutual-following associations. The first one can also be referred to as the tracking up of the associations or the relations. It can be explained as: when the user with A as name tag along the user with name B, in this case it is considered as the A and the B user will be having the tracking relationship, where one is known by the other but the same thing is not with the other. This type of following is seen in the SMNs relating to micro-blogging that takes in Twitter. While the mutual-following associations are said to be as friend associations, in which SMNs related to micro-blogging they refer to commonly tracking associations amongst the two users.

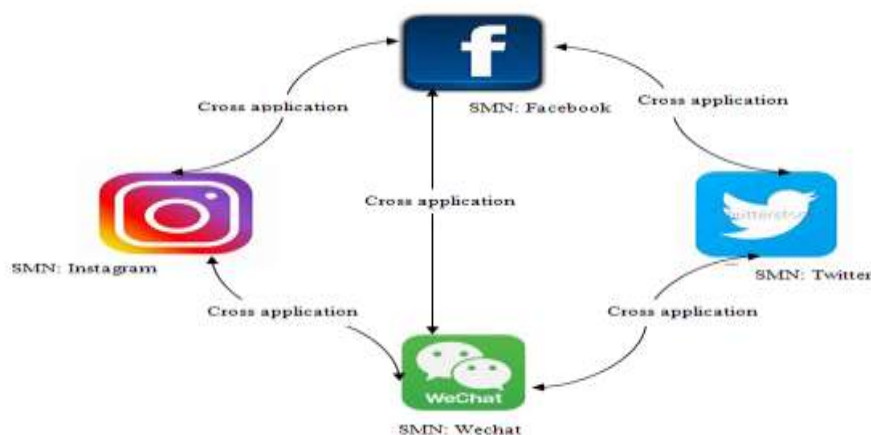


Fig 1: Cross-application research to merge a variety of SMN's

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In year of 2011 B. Zhou and J. Pei introduced a technique called the k-anonymity and l-diversity approaches to provide privacy for different social networks to maintain data privately by providing security. Because many online social networks has lead to the problem of leaking confidential information of individual person. This requires a preservation of privacy before that network data has introduced by service provider. Providing privacy in different social networks has a one of most important concern. Many published academics studies have proposed solution for providing privacy but those technique have not worked properly to overcome this problem they have proposed a new technique called The k-anonymity and l-diversity to maintain privacy [3].

In year of 2013 P. Jain and P. Kumaraguruhas developed Finding Nemo, it is a method which matches accounts called Facebook and Twitter. However, this text based network search method has low accuracy and high complexity in term of user identification, since only text of same nick name are recognized while searching the friend sets of friends [5].

In 2013 O. Goga linked accounts belonging to the same person identity, based solely on the profile information. Organization has started to collect a personal data of user who generates their day to day activities through online. In this work we need to set the capabilities machine learning to link independent accounts to maintain users in different social networks. Based on that information users provide their profiles publicly. Large scale correlation approach helps to match account between different social networks such as Twitter, Facebook and Google+. In result it shows user names, real names, location, photos using this information we can

identify 80% of the matching user account between combinations of any two social networks [8].

In year of 2014 X. Qian et al. introduced a method called Personalized Recommendation to combine the users based on their interest and social circle. With the appearance and notoriety of interpersonal organization, an ever increasing number of clients get a kick out of the chance to share their encounters, for example, evaluations, audits, and online journals. The new factors of informal organization like relational impact and intrigue in light of friend networks bring openings and difficulties for recommender system (RS) to tackle the cool begin and sparsity issue of datasets. A portion of the social factors have been utilized as a part of RS, yet have not been completely considered. In this paper, three social variables, individual intrigue, relational intrigue comparability, and relational impact, meld into a bound together customized proposal demonstrate in light of probabilistic grid factorization. The factor of individual intrigue can make the RS prescribe things to meet clients' distinctions, particularly for experienced clients. Also, for chilly begin clients, the relational intrigue comparability and relational impact can improve their connection among highlights in the dormant space [10].

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

The problem can be defined as in the existing we can send or receive friend requests only to the person if he or she holds an account in the same social networking site, for example consider a person A who has an account in Facebook and another person B has an account in Twitter, now A cannot send friend request to B because A & B are in different social networking sites. To overcome this we are designing a Cross-Site where in which the users of different social networking sites can send or receive friend requests with each other.

III. ARCHITECTURE

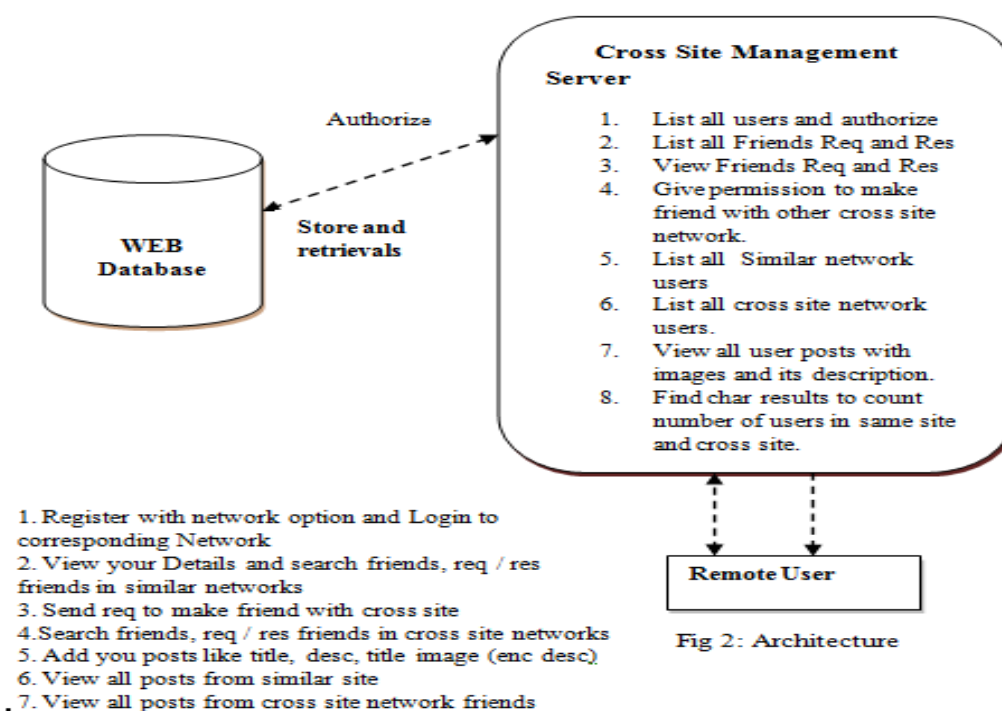


Fig 2: Architecture

In above Fig 2 cross site management server list all users and authorize the register user to get login to corresponding networks after that the user has to view his own profile and send request to make friends with cross site and also he can add posts like title, description, image in both cross site as well as in same site. To make friends in cross site admin has to give permission then only the user can send request to cross site user. Here admin list all friends from cross site and similar site network and view all user posts with image description and finally chart results to count number of users in same site and cross site will be displayed.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

FRUI ALGORITHM:

In this study, we propose an innovative approach to address the challenges faced by previous studies. This new approach focuses on the friendship structure, and develops the Friend

Relationship-based User Identification (FRUI) algorithm. FRUI differs from the two existing algorithms, JLA and NS, in the following aspects

(1) NS is suitable for directed networks, while JLA and FRUI focus on undirected networks. JLA is restricted in undirected networks by Conditional

Random Fields, while FRUI relies on friend relationships, as this is more reliable and consistent with real-life friendship.

(2) JLA compares unmapped neighbors of nodes from one of the two SMNs, while NS matches unidentified users from different networks by

comparing the mapped neighbors of each node. FRUI aims to identify the most matched pairs among mapped users, but does not iterate unmapped users. Therefore, it markedly reduces computational complexity.

V. RESULTS



Fig 3: All User and Authorize

In Fig. 3 admin is giving permission to the user to login into system after giving permission the status will be changed from waiting to authorized



Fig 4: All Friend Request and Response

In Fig. 4 admin can view all friend request and response with respect to name of a person and social site

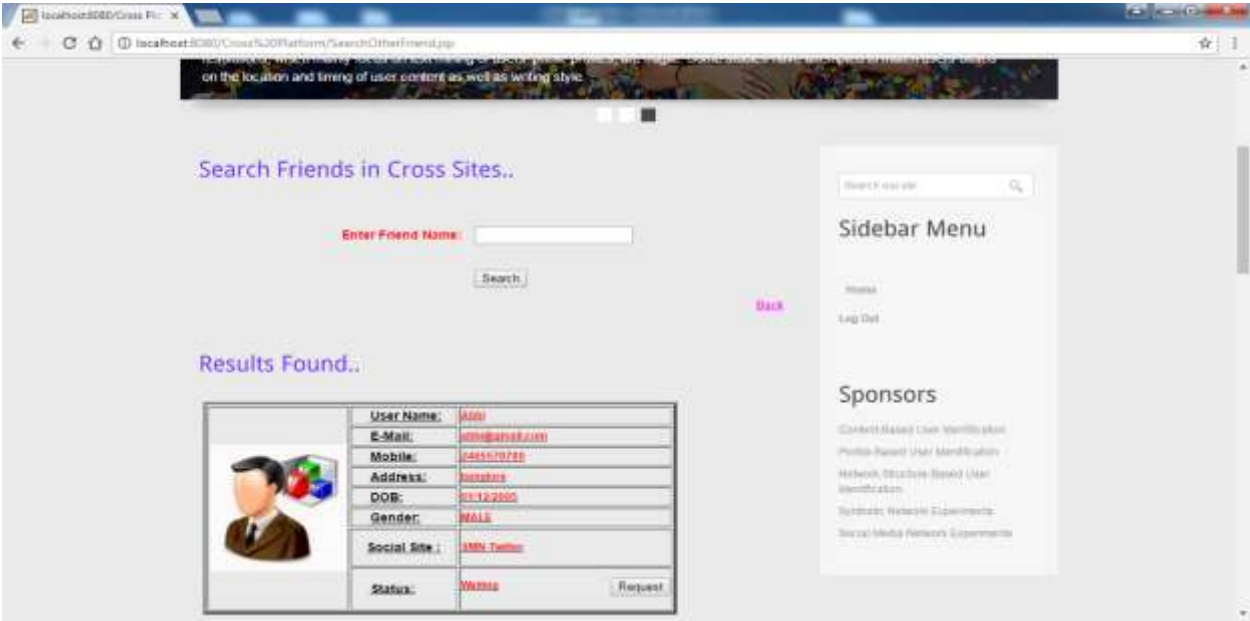


Fig 5: Search Friends in Cross Site

In Fig. 5 user can search friends from cross site and send request to a particular person

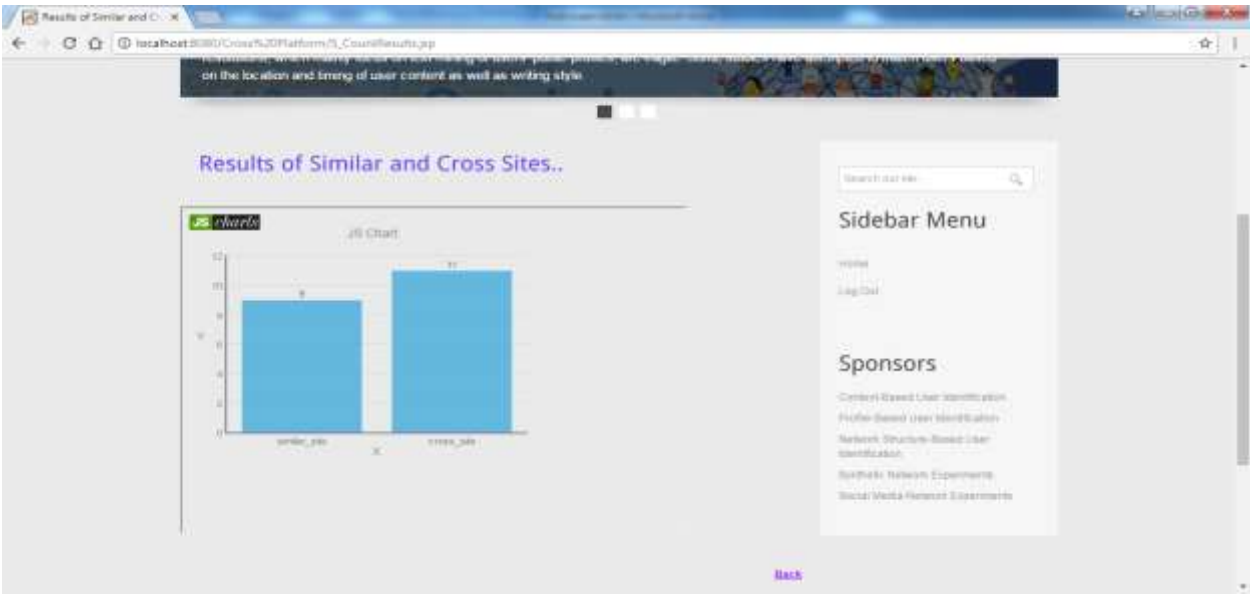


Fig 6: Graph Result

In Fig. 6 graph result will display based on connected users that may either same site and cross site

VI. CONCLUSION

In this study we have designed new solution called cross platform to identify unknown users across multiple social media networks. We also developed a new method called friend relationship based user identification (FRUI). FRUI helps to computes a match degree for all hopeful User Matched Pairs (UMPs), and UMPs with top positions are considered as indistinguishable clients. Using this method user can connect easily though different cross site network.

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