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PRIVACY INFO POLICY FOR USER SHARING IMAGES ON CONTENT CONTRIBUTION NETWORK

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ABSTRACT:

With the increase in the size of the photos that users share on social sites, maintaining privacy has become a big problem, as evidenced by a recent wave of incidents that have been published when users exchange personal information without realizing . In light of these incidents, the need for tools to help users control access to their shared content is evident. To meet this need, we suggest an adaptive privacy policy prediction system to help users configure privacy settings for their photos. We study the role of social context, image content and metadata as potential indicators of user privacy preferences. We suggest a two-level framework that specifies, according to the user registration available on the site, the best privacy policy available for user images that are uploaded. Our solution is based on the image categorization framework for image categories that may be associated with similar policies, and on the policy prediction algorithm to automatically create a policy for each newly loaded image, also according to the social characteristics of the users. Over time, the policies created will follow the evolution of the user's privacy situation. We provide the results of our comprehensive evaluation of more than 5,000 policies, which demonstrate the effectiveness of our system, with a forecast accuracy of more than 90 percent.

Keywords: Online information services, web-based services

1. INTRODUCTION:

With the development of Web 2.0 social networks, many photos and videos appear everywhere on the Internet. This phenomenon has brought significant challenges to multimedia storage, indexing and recovery. In general, tag-based image search is more commonly used in social networks than the use of content-based image retrieval and content understanding [2-7]. Thanks to the low importance of the relevant initial recovery results and diversity, the problem of classification of tag-based image recovery has gained great attention from researchers. However, the following challenges impede the path of developing reclassification techniques to restore tag-based images.

1) Mark the mismatch. Social tags require users to name their photos uploaded with their own keywords and share them with others. Unlike the explanation of the image based on the ontology, there is no

predetermined classification or classification science in the signs of the social image. Each user has their own custom to distinguish images. Even for the same image, the labels provided by different users will make a big difference. Therefore, the same image can be interpreted in several ways with several different markers depending on the background behind the image. In this case, several seemingly irrelevant signs are presented.

2) Ambiguity of the query. Users cannot accurately describe their request using a single word and tag suggestion systems always recommend words that are closely related to the current set of tags. In addition, polysemy and synonyms are other causes of ambiguity in consultations. Therefore, the key issue in ordering the recovery of labeled social images is how to solve these problems reliably. With regard to the problem of "mismatch of brands", the methods for organizing and organizing brands and their suitability are dedicated to overcoming them. With respect to the problem of "ambiguity of the consultation", the effective approach is to present several recovery results that cover multiple issues on which the consultation is based. Currently, the collection and disposal of duplicate photos are key ways to solve the problem of diversity. However, most of the literature considers that the problem of diversity improves the performance of visual diversity, but the promotion of semantic coverage is often overlooked. To diversify the search results with the highest ranking from the semantic side, you must consider the community of themes for each image. In recent years, a growing number of scientists have paid attention to the diversity of recovery results. In the authors, first apply chart sets to assign images to groups, then use a random walk to get the final result. Diversity is achieved by establishing the probability that two images travel in different groups higher than those of the same group. Tian et al. I think the structure of the subject in the preliminary list is a hierarchy. First they organize the images for a different paper theme, then select the topic cover score based on the topic list, and finally use a greedy algorithm to get the highest list of subject cover scores, first suggest an assembly algorithm to get a theme tree Then, classify the threads according to the number of images in the theme. In each group, the loaded image is determined by the user with the highest visual grade as the first image, the second image that has the greatest distance for the first image. The third image is chosen as the image with the greatest distance for the two previous images, and so on. In our previous work, diversity is achieved based on the reorganization of the social user. We consider the photos uploaded by the same user as a group and choose an image of each group to achieve diversity. Most works consider diversity from a visual perspective and achieve it by applying clustering to visual characteristics. In this article, we focus on the diversity of the topic. First we collect all the tags in the list of initial recovery images to make the tags with similar connotations belong to the same group, then we assign the images in different groups. The images within the same group are presented with similar connotations. After grouping and grouping images in each

group, we select an image of each group to achieve our semantic diversity. In this document, we suggest creating a label chart and filtering the tea community

TERMINOLOGY AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Our work is related to the work of creating privacy settings on social sites, recommendation systems and analyzing the privacy of online images. Many recent works have examined how to automate the task of privacy settings (for example, [7] the concept of privacy groups that recommend users a set of privacy settings that have already been established by "experts" or other trusted friends , so that users can choose a configuration directly or simply need a simple adjustment, likewise, it suggests a machine learning method to automatically extract the privacy settings from the social context in which the data is produced. Study the concept of " social circles "consisting of groups of friends. T was formed by dividing user friend lists on how to predict user privacy preferences for site-based data (ie, share your location or not) in function of the site and time proposed as of today For selected friends, use this entry as an entry in Create r a workbook that classifies friends according to their profiles and automatically assigns privacy tags to unrelated friends. Recently, he studied whether the keywords and annotations that characterize his images can be used to help users create and maintain access control policies more effectively. Their findings are consistent with our approach: labels created for organizational purposes can be reused to help create precise access control rules. The methods mentioned above focus on deriving policy configurations for attributes only, so they take into account the social context, such as a list of friends. Although interesting, it may not be enough to address the challenges posed by image files, whose specificity may differ significantly not only due to the social context but also to the actual content of the image. As for the images, the authors provided an expressive language for the images uploaded to social sites. This work complements our work because we do not deal with the term political, but rely on common models of policy specifications for our prediction. In addition, there is a great deal of work in image content analysis, where the classification and interpretation are some examples), and also in the organization of images in the context of online photo exchange sites, such as Flickr. Of these jobs, Zerr's work may be closer to us. Zerr explores the classification of images with privacy recognition through a combination of features, content and metadata. This is a binary classification (private versus general) and, therefore, the classification task is completely different from the classification task. In addition, the authors do not address the problem of the appearance of a cold.

IMPLEMENTING DYNAMIC FACETED SEARCH

Our system includes five main parts: 1) Build the label chart based on the label information for the image data set. The label diagram is created to extract the community from the topic. 2) Expose to the community. The affinity aggregation method is used to reveal communities of subjects. 3) Community image mapping process. We

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assign each image to a community according to the speed at which the brand overlaps between the community of subjects and the image. 4) Arrangement between societies. We present an adaptive random walk model to classify subject communities according to the semantic importance of society and research. 5) Arrangement within the community. An organizational framework is proposed to determine the relevance of each image to the query by combining visual and semantic information and displaying information in a unified system. Sequentially we select the most relevant image in each community categorized as the final results of the reorganization.

Tag Graph Construction

To achieve a rapid recovery, we are building a fast inverted index structure for the collected images as used in our previous works. The structure of an inverted index depends on the brands. Each tag corresponds to the photos uploaded by different users. Let us indicate the total number of labels in our image data set and the corresponding set of labels is set by $\boldsymbol{\Gamma} = \{\Gamma 1, \Gamma 2, ..., \Gamma o\}$. The term signed that users used to comment on their shared photos. The inverted index structure of the image data set is described as $= \{ID1, ID2, ..., IDo\}$. IDi is a set of images of the brand Γi. This means that all images in IDi are marked with Γi. For the sake of simplicity, we refer to the set of images contained in the query q by X. The corresponding image number in X is denoted by N. The set of the mark X is set to $v = \{v1, v2, .. ., vN\}$. Therefore, for each query q, we only need to make a set of X data. To create a graph of the label, it is necessary to learn the representation of each label. Word2vec is a collection of related forms that are used to produce word motifs. He got a lot of attention in the field of text extraction. To get a better representation of each tag, we use Word2vec based on the English Wikipedia data set to train the word vector for each tag. To create a vector word well, we use the Gram jump model. After training, each word is represented by a vector with a dimension of 100. Finally, we construct a matrix of a vector of word dimension $\boldsymbol{FW} = \{fw1, fw2, ..., fwN\}$. Each row in the FW matrix represents a training sign sample at $V = \{v1, v2, ..., vN\}$, and the columns are the vectors of generated words. As a result, the word has multiple degrees of similarity. It can be calculated through a linear account. For example, vector - vector + vector is equal to vector After obtaining the word vector of each label, we construct the graph not vector G = {Vt, E} based on the similarities in the word vector between each label. In the graph G = {Vt, E}, the elements of the header group Vt are signs of $V = \{v1, v2, ..., vN\}$. The signs vi and b are related to the edge eij. The weight of the border by is indicated by cij, which is determined by the similarity of the cosine between the word vectors for the two parameters as follows: $c\ (vi, vj) = cij = \|fwi\| * \|fwj\|$

Fig no 1: system architecture

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CONCLUSION

We suggest a varied method of reorganizing themes for tag-based image recovery. On this issue, the various reclassifications and arrangements between local communities and classification within the community are implemented to obtain satisfactory results recovered. Creating a graphic label and community discovery are powerful ways to boost diversity. In addition, the word vector in each tag is trained using the Word2vec template based on the English Wikipedia group to improve the proper performance of the recovered results. However, we consider social similarities in the process of classification between societies, while ignoring the similarity of the theme of representative images. In addition, much of the information in the social media photo collection, such as the Flickr dataset, is not yet used, such as the title, the timestamp, etc. For future work, we will analyze the similarities between the representative images. In addition, we can combine these relationships to improve the performance of the diversity of the image rating system.

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