



Control and Secure of Photo Sharing On Online Social Network

Yogita Gaikwad¹, Arti Gadhave², Arti Daware³, Mangal Bhise⁴, Prof. Suhas B. Gote⁵.

^{1,2,3,4}Computer Department, Shatabdi Institute of Engineering And Research, Agaskhind, Nashik, INDIA

⁵Assistant Professor, Computer Department, Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research, Nashik, INDIA

Abstract—In Online Social Networking, photo sharing is an attractive feature and also may break the users privacy because any one can post, comment and tag on photo freely., In this paper, we attempt to address this issue and study the scenario when a user shares a photo containing individuals other than himself/herself (termed co-photo for short). 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. we need an efficient facial recognition (FR) system that can recognize everyone in the photo. photos publicly available to train the FR system. We show that our system is superior to other possible approaches in terms of recognition ratio and efficiency. Our mechanism is implemented as a proof of concept Android application on secure social networking.

Keywords-Social network, photo privacy, Mobile Computing, support vector machine, collaborative learning..

I. INTRODUCTION

Now a day, Online Social Networking Is the important part of our day to day life. It change the way to interact with each other. Fullfill our social needs for social interaction, information sharing, appreciation and respect. Without too much thought, people puts more content includings photos. However photo posted on online, it becomes permanent record which may ba used for wrong purpose that never expect. for eg. Posted photo in party may reveal a connection of politician to mafia world. Privacy protection over OSNs becomes an important issue. Currently there is no restriction with sharing of co-photos on social network. when photo sharing and tagging are added, the situation become more complicated. Now a day we can share any photo on online social network, wether this photo contents other people or not.

However, However, what if the co-owners of a photo are not willing to share this photo? Is it a privacy violation to share this cophoto without permission of the co-owners? Should the co-owners have some control over the co-photos? To answer these questions, we need to elaborate on the privacy issues over OSNs. Traditionally, privacy is regarded as a state of social withdrawal.

II. RELATED WORK

In Mavridis et al. study the statistics of photo sharing on social networks and propose a three realms model: “a social realm, in which identities are entities, and friendship a relation; second, a visual sensory realm, of which faces are entities, and co-occurrence in images a relation; and third, a physical realm, in which bodies belong, with physical proximity being a relation.” They show that any two realms are highly correlated. Given information in one realm, we can give a good estimation of the relationship of the other realm. In Stone et al., for the first time, propose to use the contextual information in the social realm and cophoto relationship to do automatic FR. They define a pairwise conditional random field (CRF) model to find the optimal joint labeling by maximizing the conditional density. Specifically, they use the existing labeled photos as the training samples and combine the photo co-occurrence statistics and baseline FR score to improve the accuracy of face annotation.

III. PROBLEM STATEMENT AND HYPOTHESIS

3.1 Privacy Policy and Exposure Policy

In this paper, we assume that each user i has a privacy policy $P_i(x)$ and a exposure policy $V_i(x)$ for a specifiphoto x . The privacy policy $P_i(x)$ indicates the set of users who can access photo x and exposure policy $V_i(x)$ indicates the set of users who can access x when user i is involved. The exposure policy is treated as a private data that shall not be revealed, and a secure set intersection protocol [11] is used to find the access policy.

3.2. FR with social Context

Social contexts contains a large amount of useful information which could be utilized as a priori knowledge help the facial recognition[19] for which we decompose it into several personal FR engine.

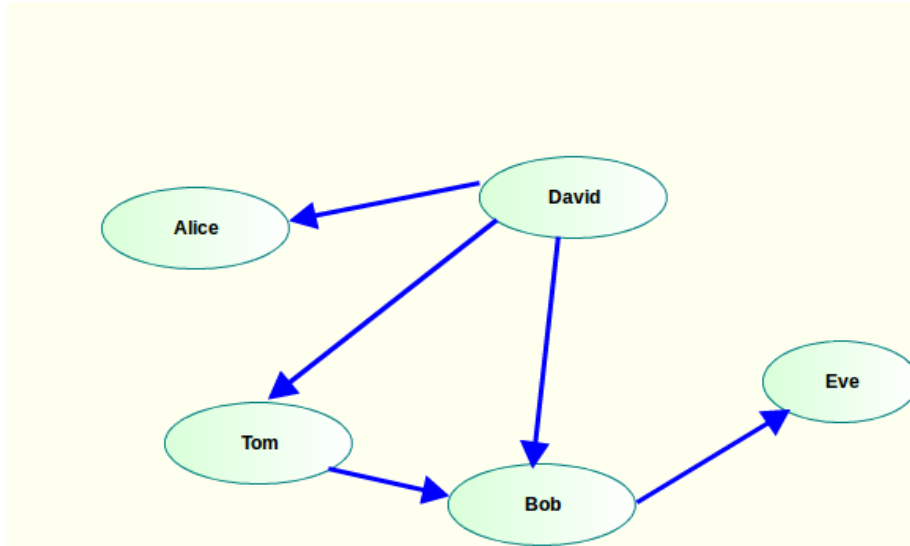


Fig. Friendship Graph

IV. EXISTING SYSTEM

In this system, privacy leakage is main problem because Photo sharing is an attractive feature which popularizes Online Social Networks (OSNs). it may leak users privacy if they are allowed to post, comment, and tag a photo freely. In given existing system, co-owner concept is not considered. We can directly upload, tag the photos in the given existing system. It is one of the disadvantages of existing system. In Current System there is no concept of Face Recognition. There is no FR System so at the time of posting, tagging photo Faces in that photo are not recognised and no Privacy policies are applied. In this System we does not prevent leakage of private photo/privacy.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this proposed system, it overcome the drawbacks of that existing system. 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. In this proposed System no one tag or comment on photo without permission of owner or co-owner of that photo. This proposed system provide the strong privacy to our photos.

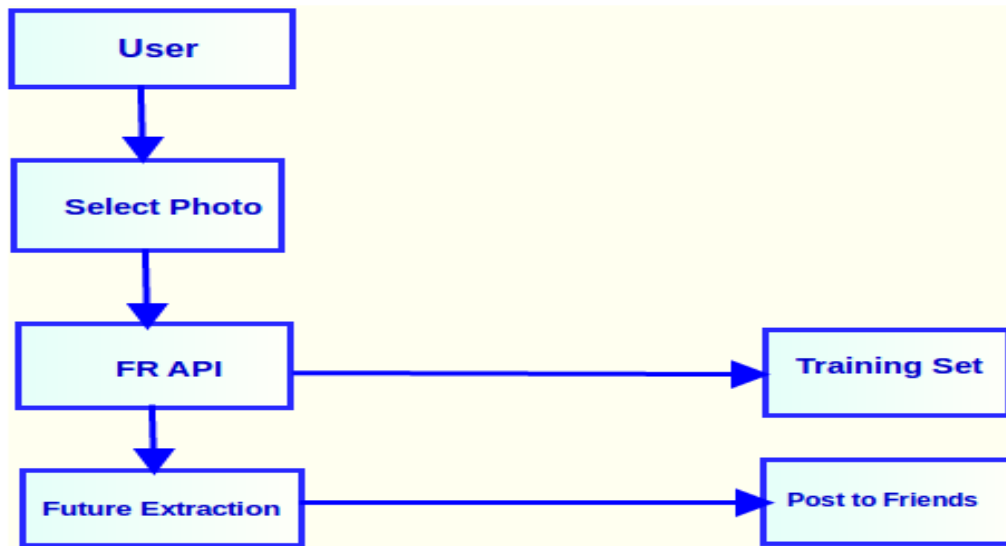


Fig.2.Proposed System Architecture

VI.CONCLUSION

Now a days, OSNs is most preferred for each an every activity like information and photo sharing, but activity like photo sharing may causes many privacy related issues. So control the privacy leakage we propose this system. We designed a privacy-preserving FR system to identify individuals in a co-photo. The proposed system is featured with low computation cost and confidentiality of the training set. We expect that our proposed system be very useful in protecting users' privacy in photo sharing over online social networks. We designed this system as web application and also mobile application.

VII.ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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IX.AUTHOR PROFILE



Yogita S Gaikwad is the scholar of B.E. Computer Engineering at Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research Agaskhind Nashik.under Savitribai Phule Pune University (India).



Arti G Daware is the scholar of B.E. Computer Engineering at Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research Agaskhind Nashik.under Savitribai Phule Pune University (India).



Arti V Gadhawe is the scholar of B.E. Computer Engineering at Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research Agaskhind Nashik.under Savitribai Phule Pune University (India).



Mangal G Bhise is the scholar of B.E. Computer Engineering at Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research Agaskhind Nashik.under Savitribai Phule Pune University (India).



Prof. Suhas B Gote has almost 3 years of teaching experience. And working as Assistant Professor in Department of Computer Engineering at Shatabdi Institute of Engineering & Research Agaskhind Nashik. He has Completed his Post graduation from VNIT, Nagpur And Completed his bachelors from KKWIEER Nashik.