

Tag Suppression and Classification Resources in Collaborative Tagging Systems

Charulatha M, Ashwini M, Arul U

Information Technology, Dhanalakshmi College of Engineering, Chennai, Tamilnadu, India

ABSTRACT

Collaborative Tagging is the popular word in social bookmarking sites e.g. Digg, Delicious various tags can be used the core aim is to protect user's privacy so tag suppression method is used here both Online and offline bookmarking can be performed Tag Suppression is performed by giving our own tags or Server provides the relevant tags. Parental control is also enhanced by filtering the content only to certain users this is performed by adding the users so that we can block the specific content from the view of certain users.

Keywords: Tag suppression, social bookmarking websites, iltration, parental control, privacy utility tradeoff offline bookmarking

I. INTRODUCTION

The core idea of using collaborative tagging is to widely categorise resources based on the user's feedback, Collaborative tagging is used in social bookmarking sites for tagging resources.by providing tag name and allocating category to it, As an example, the tags collected by social bookmarking services can be exploited to enforce enhanced web access functionalities, like content filtering and discovery, based on preferences specified by the end user. However, to achieve this enhanced use, the current architecture of collaborative tagging services must be extended by including a policy layer. The aim of this layer will be to enforce user preferences, intentionally denoting resource on the basis of the set of tags associated with them, and, parameters possibly, other concerning their trustworthiness (the percentage of users who have added a given tag, the social relationships and characteristics of those users, etc.).

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Problem Statement

The collection of end-users' private information stored by social services, is now recognized as a privacy threat it is worth noting that the public availability of usergenerated data (as tags are) could be used to extract an accurate snapshot of users' interests or user profiles, containing sensitive information, such as health-related information, political preferences, salary or religion. Actually, the huge number of users using collaborative tagging services, and the fact that collaborative tagging is a service supported virtually by any social online application, other users can view it thereby privacy is breached there. Indeed, it could be possible to correlate the account of a user with other accounts he/she may have at different services, which would imply gaining far more precise information about the user profile.

Proposed System

Proposed System protects user privacy to a certain extent, by dropping those tags that. Make a user profile show bias towards certain categories of interest. Tag suppression is a technique that has the purpose of preventing privacy attackers from profiling users' interests on the basis of the tags they specify. By using Natural language processing (NLP) tool we perform tag suppression. Tag suppression must address two issues: protecting user privacy and granting that the perturbed data set can be effectively used. The proposed architecture consists of a bookmarking service and two additional services built on it. The former service enables users to specify policies both to block undesired web content and to denote resources of interest. The newer one includes suppressing tags, protecting privacy without breaching, the combination of these two services allows us then to broaden the functionality of collaborative tagging systems and, at the same time, provide users with a mechanism to preserve their privacy while tagging.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. User Profile Module

In this module, admin has to register their details. After successful registration, details are stored in database. When the admin login, he/she can view his/her profile. Here Admin can add users. Admin set username and password to users. Using this username and password, user can view admin's profile, bookmarks etc. Admin restricts users to view only specified contents.



Actual user profile user can bookmark his area of interest and tags suppression will provide a complete irrelevant tag name

B. Search And Bookmark

User can search resources in web. List of links displayed where user can view his/her interested links. If the user likes the link, he/she can bookmark by giving tag. User can give access privileges to bookmarks. If the bookmark is private, only the user can view. If the bookmark is public, other users can view his/her bookmarks. In future, he/she can search tags in his/her bookmarks or in other users bookmark.

C. Tag Suppression And Tag Recommendation

User likes a link in web and he/she bookmark that link. User tag the bookmark. While tagging, user can give his/her own tag or he/she can ask server to suggest tags. . Server provides suppressed tags where user can choose tag. In this way, user protects his/her privacy while tagging. Tag recommendation is meant to suggest to users the tags to be used to describe resources they are book marking.

D. 4 Parental Control

Admin can add users for content filtration purpose. Admin enable a web filter for his/her users by granting them access only to contents specified by admin. Admin denote which resources is un/safe. By checking the available tag categories, admin realizes the suitable tags for users. User can access the specified tags giving username and password.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The collection of end-users' private information stored by social services, is now recognized as a privacy threat it is worth noting that the public availability of usergenerated data (as tags are) could be used to extract an accurate snapshot of users' interests or user profiles, containing sensitive information, such as health-related information, political preferences, salary or religion. Actually, the huge number of users using collaborative tagging services, and the fact that collaborative tagging is a service supported virtually by any social online application, increases the risk of cross referencing, thereby seriously compromising user privacy. Indeed, it could be possible to correlate the account of a user with other accounts he/she may have at different services, which would imply gaining far more precise information about the user profile. Proposed System protects user privacy to a certain extent, by dropping those tags that make a user profile show bias toward certain categories of interest. Tag suppression is a technique that has the purpose of preventing privacy attackers from profiling users' interests on the basis of the tags they specify. Data perturbation technology allows a user to refrain from tagging certain resources in such a manner that the profile does not capture their interests so precisely. A more intelligent form of tag perturbation consists in replacing (specific) user tags with (general) tag categories.

Proposed system addresses two scenarios: resource recommendation and Parental control. In Resource recommendation, provides relevant resources based on user interest. Parental control concerns whenever a group user requests resource, group owner give privilege to access resources.

By using Natural language processing tool we perform tag suppression (i.e.)if we provide a tag name My guitar the server by using Parts of speech segregates the relevant keywords by neglecting the articles and prepositions, the relevant keyword is taken the Wordnet 2.1 dictionary suppresses the keywords by linking the synonomical word to the particular keyword for the tag guitar it may provide the general tag name say stringed instruments so that by using this the user's area of interest is not revealed and privacy breach can be avoided to certain extent.

IV. CONCLUSION

The future enhancement includes parental control, offline bookmarking in which we can upload images stored in the server .so that the relevant bookmarking link will be provided by the server.

V. REFERENCES

- P. Mika, "Ontologies Are Us: A Unified Model of Social Networks and Semantics," Proc. Int'l Semantic Web Conf. (ISWC '05), Y. Gil, E. Motta, V. Benjamins, and M. Musen, eds., pp. 522-536, 2005.
- [2] X. Wu, L. Zhang, and Y. Yu, "Exploring Social Annotations for the Semantic Web," Proc. 15th Int'l World Wide Web Conf. (WWW), pp. 417-426, 2006.
- [3] B. Markines, C. Cattuto, F. Menczer, D. Benz, A. Hotho, and S. Gerd, "Evaluating Similarity Measures for Emergent Semantics of Social Tagging," Proc. 18th Int'l Conf. World Wide Web (WWW), pp. 641-650, 2009.
- [4] C. Marlow, M. Naaman, D. Boyd, and M. Davis, "HT06, Tagging Paper, Taxonomy, Flickr, Academic Article, to Read," Hypermedia (HYPERTEXT), pp. 31-40, 2006
- [5] B. Carminati, E. Ferrari, and A. Perego, "Combining Social Networks and Semantic Web Technologies for Personalizing Web Access," Proc. Fourth Int'l Conf. Collaborative Computing: Networking, Applications and Worksharing, pp. 126-144, 2008.

- [6] R. Gross and A. Acquisti, "Information Revelation and Privacy in Online Social Networks," Proc. ACM Workshop Privacy Electronic Soc. (WPES), pp. 71-80, 2005.
- [7] P. Heymann, D. Ramage, and H. Garcia-Molina, "Social Tag Prediction," Proc. 31st Ann. Int'l ACM SIGIR Conf. Research Development Information Retrieval, pp. .