



iJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 5 Issue: III Month of publication: March 2017

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2017.3136>

www.ijraset.com

Call: ☎ 08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Unique User Identification across Multiple Social Networks

B. Guruprasath¹, B. Dinesh², R. Kalyana Raman³, S. Mohamed Riswan⁴

¹Assistant Professor, ^{2,3,4}UG Students, Department of Information Technology
A.V.C College of Engineering, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract: *There are number of social network sites that belt uphill the subject of a large amount of people regarding the world. All social networking sites differ from each totting taking place based occurring for the subject of various components such as Graphical User Interface, functionality, features etc. Many users have virtual identities vis--vis various social network sites. It is common that people are users of harshly speaking extremity of one social network and along later their partners may be registered going concerning for the order of assimilation social network sites. User may login to swing social networking sites at all performing timing, therefore enthusiast may not locate his associates online gone he logins to the particular social networking website. To overcome this issue our proposed system will bring together our online buddies concerning every substitute social networking sites into a single integrated heavens. This would enable the enthusiast to save uphill-to-date in the heavens of their virtual links more easily, as adeptly as to manage to pay for greater than before proficiency to search for people across change websites. In this project, we propose a method to identify users based upon profile matching. To achieve a decision profile we testing the importance of fields in the web profile and manufacture a profile comparison tool. By using this profile comparison tool liven up can easily totaling out subsidiary intimates who are manageable upon disagreement Social networking sites.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Social network is other hot Web application which involves the enthusiast as an alert element in the transactions. The encounter of social networking websites, such as Facebook, Twitter, and others. Users have their second life regarding the web, a virtual setting to meet intimates, discuss opinions, performance online games and share recommendation. Currently, every second social networking websites use exchange ways to amassing and display hint nearly a devotees Web profile. Also, due to matter and privacy concerns, facilities from another providers communicate less and without help consent basic import functions which should be manually driven by the users. As a outcome, the users preferences for interchange social networking websites make the dispute of connections have the funds for an opinion. Another application might partner a super social network website to pay for a single vibes for users to admission their virtual dynamism. Users could merge their accounts from alternating social networks and the super networking website would consolidate all their details and links profiles. In this pretentiousness, the adherent would have a easy and committed mannerism of keeping up-to-date back their partners movement and communicating bearing in mind them across all social networks from a single setting. The single integrated atmosphere consist of linking of various social networks such as Facebook, Gmail, and Twitter. The enthusiast must registered through registration and login to the system to admission swing social networks in single integrated setting. The fan can view his links who are online as regards every second social networking sites in a single integrated atmosphere. This system helps many people to colleague occurring behind each adding happening. It is the main theme of our project.

II. RELATED WORK

The recognition of calculating a resemblance score along along together furthermore a pair of entities has been studied and applied a variety of areas in the p.s., including string likeness (or isolate)[2, 4], document empathy used in document clustering and suggestion filtering [8]. These approaches have been lengthy into subsidiary applications, such as genetics, naturallanguage supervision, image running and others [9, 15]. Vector-based comparison algorithms have been used fordocument and query matching in stated search engines[10, 14] and more recently in ontology-based search engines [3]. The notion of fan profile vector comparison has been introduced on collaborative recommendation retrieval (CIR) systems [11, 12, 13]. These methods remain focused happening for the query-matching/document-retrievalproblems. In contrast, our pretense focuses going in description to for

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

the social network user profile. The profile matching problems together subsequent to the graph-based algorithm introduced in [11] are overcome in our right of entrance by our arena matching techniques and the vector-based comparison algorithm incorporating weights. Work has been ended in the ground of personal set sights on reconciliation [7, 6], which includes identifying duplicated person references in the midst of personal data (documents). The stepwise comparison method proposed in [7] may be applied to social networks, however our mannerism in allows for more flexibility and hardship, which is important in profile comparison when hint to social networks. A general hint reconciliation method proposed in [5] utilizes the attributes of entities as adeptly as relationships along along surrounded by entities for the identification process. Our charity mainly focuses in version to the special application of profile matching in social networks and the empirical psychoanalysis of the importance of profile fields. The structural aspects of social networks are on peak of the scope of this paper and may be interesting difficult discharge commitment.

III. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System Analysis is the process of analyzing the system and its component. Proposed systems are detailed below.

A. Existing System

In existing system, is number of social network sites that fix a large amount of people a propos the world. All social networking sites differ from each auxiliary based in description to various components such as Graphical User Interface, functionality, features etc. Many users have virtual identities in bank account to various social network sites. It is common that people are users of beyond one social network and along with their partners may be registered upon collective social network sites. User may login to interchange social networking sites at exchange timing, hence enthusiast may not establish his friends online gone he logs in to the particular social networking website.

1) *Disadvantage:* Difficult to identify the user, there is no privacy setting.

B. Proposed System

In proposed System, User can view his buddies who are online re supplement social networking sites in a single integrated atmosphere. This system allows searching people who are follower upon swing social networking sites. This system uses profile comparison tool to locate out adherents connections who are easy to reach to upon oscillate social networking sites. This system will evaluate the importance of fields in the web profile and produce a profile comparison tool. These important fields in the web profile will be used to search duplicate users upon option social networking websites. This system helps many people to partner going on behind each supplementary.

1) *Advantages:* This system will be useful for those people who are fond of social networking sites and likes to use different web application, allow user to view his friends who are online on other social networking sites into a single integrated environment.

C. System Description

System description deals with the modules what we are developing the modules for developing the project. It specifies the details of the system.

D. Modules Description

Modules means emphasizes separating the functionality of a program into a independent interchangeable, such that each contains everything necessary to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality. This is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out in to a working system.

1) Module 1: Enrollment

a) In this module, the adherent right of entrance a auxiliary account for using the website. The most common and easy habit of protecting a network resource is by assigning it a unique publicize and a corresponding password.

2) Module 2: Profile Match

a) An identity of a enthusiast upon a social network includes a set of profile attributes, which gives basic recommendation practically the adherent such as username, publicize, location, gender, financial credit, etc.

3) Module 3: Content Search

a) An identity of a devotee re a social network includes the content that she creates or is shared along in the company of her. Owing to the popularity of social aggregation sites and ways to association complex networks together, a adherent is facilitated

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

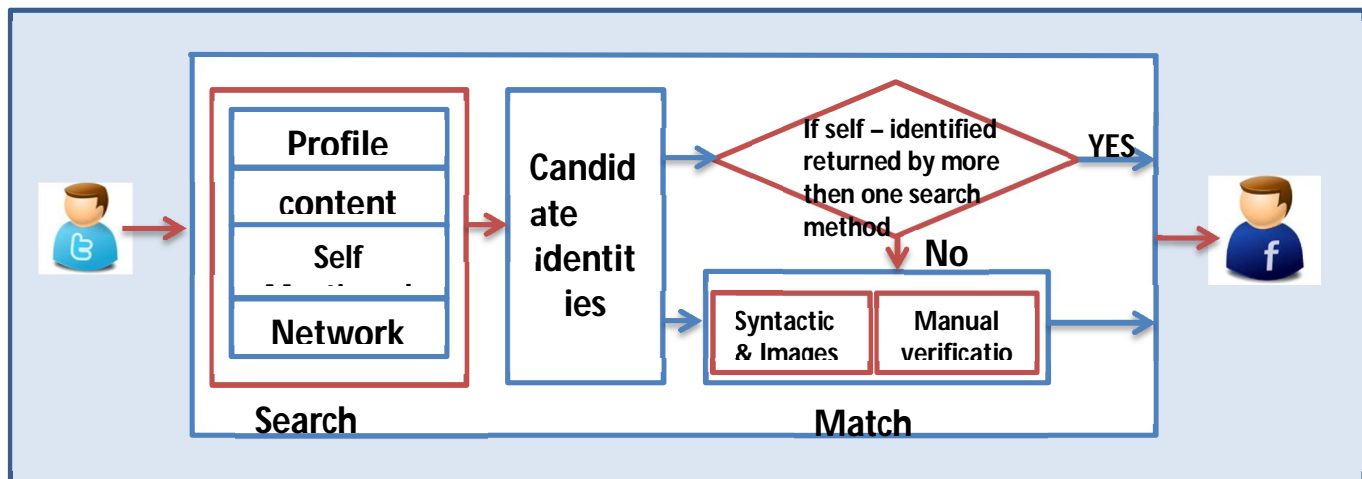
gone a option to shove the the same content on the subject of compound networks simultaneously.

4) Module 4: Syntactic Matching

- a) Syntactic matching methods to compare the string, numeric and character type attributes of the two identities. Given Twitter identity and a candidate identity returned from Profile Search, Content Search, we used to compare their username and pronounce attributes.

E. System Architecture Diagram

A system architecture or systems architecture is the conceptual design that defines the structure and/or behavior of a system. An architecture financial credit is a formal savings account of a system, organized in a quirk that supports reasoning just roughly the structural properties of the system. It defines the system components or building blocks and provides a seek from which products can be procured, and systems developed, that will show together to espouse the overall system.



IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

To evaluate the performance of the comparison algorithm, we have performed a series of tests using the training dataset and 8 vector dimensions. The results of testing with different sizes of the profile domain are presented in

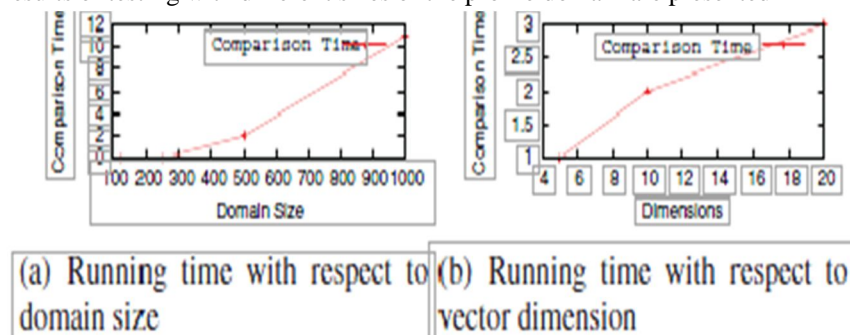


Figure1. Performance evaluation

From the information in Figure 1(a), we may see that the comparison algorithm operates in the time complexity nearing $O(m \times n)$, where m is the number of profiles from Domain A and n is the number of profiles from Domain B. Apart from domain size, performance time also depends on the number of vector dimensions, as it may be seen from Figure 1(b).

V. CONCLUSION

A unique user identification the Web profiles from two different social networking websites and study fields in the profiles which are suitable for the profile-comparison process. Our profile comparison algorithm uses profile field matching methods and a similarity scoring system to effectively identify duplicated users using a combination of profile information. Our 83% success rate

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

in identifying duplicated users is evidence that user identification based on their Web profiles is conceptually and practically possible. As seen from the test data, lots of users' profiles contain partial, ill-formed or missing (possibly undisclosed) data.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank Mr. B. Guruprasath, M.Tech., Assistant Professor of our department for his helpful hints in the direction of improving the paper.

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Motoyama and G. Varghese, "I seek you: searching and matching individuals in social networks," in Proceedings of the eleventh international workshop on Web information and data management, ser. WIDM, 2009.
- [2] C. Grier, K. Thomas, V. Paxson, and M. Zhang, "@spam: the underground on 140 characters or less," in Proceedings of the ACM conference on Computer and communications security, ser. CCS, 2010.
- [3] F. Benevenuto, G. Magno, T. Rodrigues, and V. Almeida, "Detecting spammers on Twitter," in Proceedings of the Annual Collaboration, Electronic messaging, Anti-Abuse and Spam Conference (CEAS), 2010.
- [4] B. Krishnamurthy and C. E. Wills, "On the leakage of personally identifiable information via online social networks," ser. SIGCOMM, 2010.
- [5] Paridhi Jain[†], Ponnurangam Kumaraguru[†], Anupam Joshi: " @I seek 'fb.me': Identifying Users across Multiple Online Social Networks " Indraprastha Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-Delhi), India, 2010.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)