AN INVESTIGATION ON ORGANIZING PHOTO CHIPPING IN ONLINE SOCIAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Photo sharing is away of sharing our personal photo with our friends and relative through online or by social networks like facebook, twitter, instagram,picasa, etc. Sometimes photo sharing may result in lack of privacy, by allowing the user to morph the photo, comment on the photo and also other user can share the photo in other social networks. This photo sharing may create so many exertions to the user. Privacy can be provided to photos shared online by setting up or by managing user who can view the photo, tag the photo, comment on photos, etc. If an unlawful user accesses the photos, he can view only blurred image, he cannot comment on the photo, he cannot share the photos with other social networks, only authorised user or user who can have tag request can view the original image. In this work we are going to address the privacy issues and to share the photos online with more security. This mechanism provides more privacy and innovative ideas to share the photos online, usingparameterized public key cryptosystem. The system provideseffectiveness and flexibility.

Keywords: Photo sharing, Security, Social Networks, Photo tagging.

I.INTRODUCTION

Social sites have become important part of our daily life. Online social networks (OSNs) such as face book, Google and sound of birds are inherently designed to make able people to part personal and public information and make social connections with friends, co-workers, persons having like-position, family, and even with strangers. To keep safe (out of danger) user facts, way in control has become a chief thing point of OSNs. However it becomes everlasting record once some Photo/image is posted/uploaded. Late consequences can be dangerous; people may use it for different unexpected purposes. For example a posted may reveal the mafia relationship of any celebrity. A user profile usually includes information with respect to the users work history birthday, gender, residence, interests, education, and, travel information and be in touch information. Moreover, users upload the picture and tag other people even though they are willing or not willing to be part of uploaded image/content. With respect to current architecture and

implementations of social sites, either user will alone because highly imposed security constraints else will be impacted by several security threats because of low security mechanisms. Few authors studied about the security challenges because of lack of joint or collaborative control over the images being shared across the online social sites.

II.PROPOSED SYSTEM

In our proposed system, address all privacy issues by allowing the user to register their account. User can create a group; user can add their friend to the created group. Then user can share their photos to the group members. Only group members can view the shared photo, members from outside the group cannot view the original photo, only blurred image will be displayed to the user. Our proposed system address all privacy issues efficiently, user can trust other users while sharing the photos.

- More secure and user privacy is preserved.

- Only user within particular group can view the shared photos

- Commenting on photos functionality is defined by photo owner
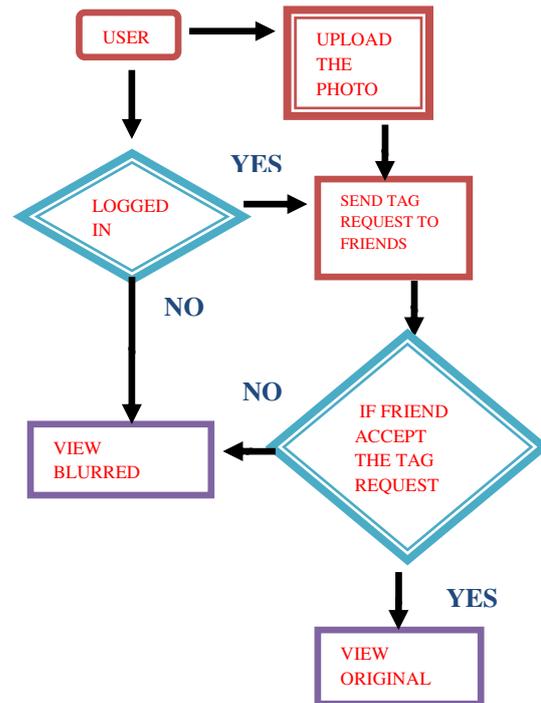
- Only group member can see the user friend list

Figure 1. Flow illustration for Proposed structure

III.SECTION DESCRIPTION

1. USER REGISTRATION

In this Section the System requests for name, email, phone number, user name and password. User must enter the correct values and submit. Now the system checks with database existence, then it will store the user's information. The System informs the user as Information was saved.

2. USER LOGIN

After registration, user is taken to login Section. User has to specify correct username and password, and then this information is cross verified with database. Once the entered information is correct, the system authenticate the user and redirects to next process.

3. CREATE GROUP

After successful login user can create group. In this Section all the registered user will be displayed. Now user can add their friends to the group and increase their friends circle. Meanwhile if a user share a photo, it will only visible to their friends who are all connected within particular group.

4. UPLOAD FILE AND VIEW UPLOADED FILE

In this Section user can upload the photo, and then they can share their uploaded photo within the group. After uploading the file user can view all images uploaded by him.

5. SEND TAG REQUEST

After uploading the photo, user can send tag request to their friend by selecting the friends name from dropdown list. The shared photo will be visible to the group members, if any group member accepts the photo tag request, or else blurred image will be displayed to all group members until tag request once accepted by particular member. User can share the photo to other group members by sending individual photo tag request to specify friend. Only that friend can view the original image by accepting the tag request sent by photo owner.

USER TABLE	TAG TABLE
UID	TID
FNAME	TSENDER
EMAIL	TRECIEVER
UNMAE	TFILE
UPASS	TSTATUS
PHONE NO	COMMENT

Table 1. User Table and Tag Table

6. VIEW TAG REQUEST

In this Section, user can view the tag request send by other user. After viewing the tag user can accept the photo tag. Now user can view original photo after accepting the tag request. If a user belongs to particular group and he accepts the tag request, other users from the group can view the original photo.

7. ADD COMMENTS

In this section, user can add comment to the photo tagged by owner. User can also view the comments posed by other user belongs to the particular group.

HOMOMORPHIC ENCRYPTION

Homomorphic encryption is a form of encryption with an additional evaluation capability for computing over encrypted data without access to the secret key. The result of such a computation remains encrypted. Homomorphic

encryption can be viewed as an extension of either symmetric-key or public-key cryptography.

Homomorphic refers to homomorphism in algebra: the encryption and decryption functions can be thought of as homomorphisms between plaintext and ciphertext spaces.It uses public key to encrypt data and allows only the individual with the matching private key to access its unencrypted data. This technique remains encrypted while it's being processed and manipulated. To encrypt the data it plays an extra operation which is denoted as a public key Cryptosystem.
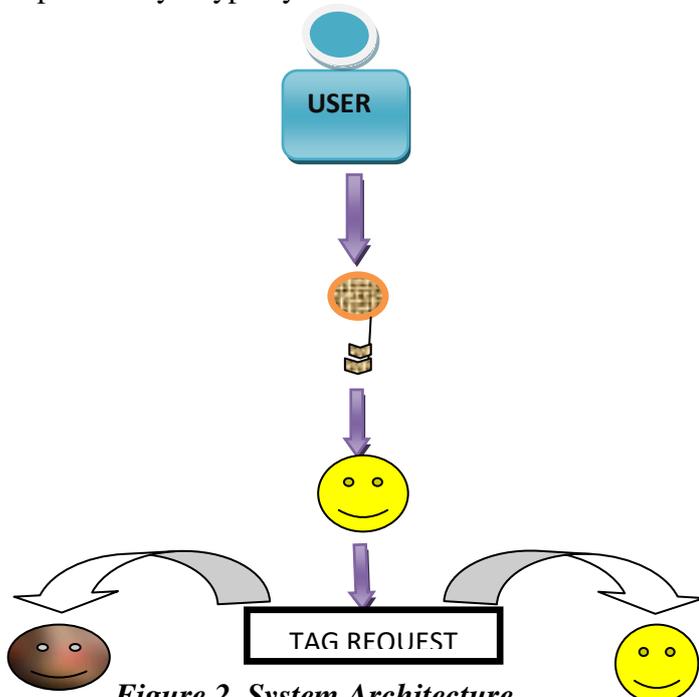

Figure 2. System Architecture

V.FUTURE STIMULUS

Photo sharing is the process of publishing or transfer of a user's digital photos on-line. Individuals in a co-photo are identified by the proposed FR system. The system reveals the detailed description of our system. Generally speaking, the consensus result could be achieved

by iteratively refining the local training result. Various websites over services such as uploading, hosting, and managing for photo-sharing (publicly or privately). These functions provided by websites and applications facilitate the upload and display of images. The term may even be useful for online photo galleries that are positioned up and managed by individual users, including photo blogs. The system used a toy system with two users to demonstrate the principle of the design. The system that is built has proven that how to build a general personal FR with more than two users. The system can reduce the privacy leakage by using this design as it provides intimation to the co-owners and even to the owners through random OTP generation. .

VI.CONCLUSION

Photograph sharing is a standout amongst the most prevalent elements in online informal organizations, for example Facebook. Unfortunately, imprudent photograph posting may uncover security of people in a posted photograph. To control the security spillage, we proposed to empower people possibly in a photograph to give the consents before posting a co-photograph. We planned a security safeguarding FR framework to recognize people in a photograph. The proposed framework is highlighted with low calculation expense and privacy of the preparation set. We expect that our proposed plan be exceptionally helpful in ensuring clients protection in photograph/ picture sharing over online informal organizations. Approach presented in this

procedure will enormously affect client experience of OSNs.

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