

Finding Semantic Similarity Classification through Social Media Networks

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Abstract— The social media network is becoming more advanced and their information is growing faster and easier. Now we can see about how the social media is related by text, images, audio, and videos. The computer vision grows the classifications among pinterest, neural networks, and smartphones. Through this images are quickly shared to users by two ways, they are 1) finding the images of event in a semiautomatic. 2) Classify the type of event and image. The main important context based image retrieval is, it is used to retrieve the image easily and upload it in such a way that it provides time reduction to user also the images are measured and compared through semantic similarities. The social media is present to increase the information by storing the database and receiving the images, videos by one by one to each user and time reduced by user.

Key words: neural network, semantic similarity, pinterest, semi-automatic

I. INTRODUCTION

In social networking the pinterest are used to share the images are uploaded [1].Everyday, the people are contributed to social media by the use of upload photos, videos, status updates, likes and commands. We use the pin from pinterest.com is used to categorywise from the upload of images [1].The less work has done with respect to the event based destination on the visual information by images of social media posts [2].The images are grouped by social media [3], the canonical correlation analysis is used to reduce the dimension of photos to be able to cluster of photos into different groups. In facebook [4] comments when it is come to convey the human emotions and sentimental analysis in social media. They are used to give response from the user to what emotions are given in the news feed.[5] To find the fake id of the groups of the social media like twitter ,they are used to low enforcement agencies to discover the clues to crimes .

A. Related Works:

The social networks are used to gather the information on users. Mostly the context-based image retrieval and neural networks [3] [7] are used to retrieve the image and categories of images to share in social media networks. Using the semantic similarities the text and images are used to classify the images to time reduced by user. In addition, adding a group of the social networks is used to reduce the fake groups so it is not affected to all users in social media.

II. CONTEXT BASED IMAGE RETRIEVAL ON SOCIAL NETWORK

The context [7] based image retrieval is used for discovering and evaluation images, groups etc. it is used to measure the text document based on the test analysis and statistics of

information retrieval. The information regarding about captions, labels, tags and commands.



Fig. 1: Context Based Image Retrieval

III. RANKED IMAGES ON SOCIAL NETWORKS

To tag the images on social networks like flicker allow the user to [10] annotate images on free tags which significantly contribute the image retrieval and organizations. It is the re-ranking images according to their visual informations. For example a input query are given in the web search and resulted images and ranked images are showed web search.

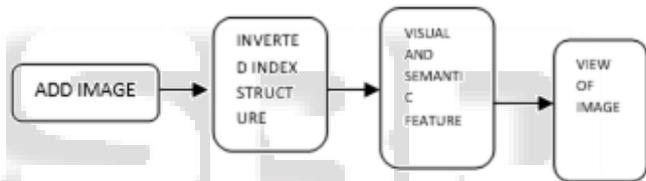


Fig. 2: On Process of View and Upload Image

IV. PINTEREST IMAGES METHODS

The pinterest [8] has the use of interest on the multi class classification on text and image pairs. When we search the image the corresponding images are also shown by the user. This set of categories is described as the state art representation of the text and images. The category wise are shown by the user and it is shared by many users.

Pinterest is a free website that requires registration to use. Users can easily upload, save and manage images known as pins and other media content (e.g., videos) through collections called as pinboards. Pinterest acts as personalized media platform. Users can browse the content of other Users can save individual pins of their own boards using the "Pin It" button, with pinboards organized Users can personalize their experience by pinning items, creating boards, and interacting with members and others.The end result is that the "pin feed" of each user displays unique, personalized results.

Content can be found outside of Pinterest and similarly upload to a board via the "Pin It" button, which can be downloaded to the bookmark bar on a web browser,or be implemented by a webmaster directly to the website. They also have the option of sending a pin to other Pinterest users and email accounts by the "Send" button. Some websites include red and white "pins it" buttons on which allow Pinterest users to pin them directly.

There are several ways to register a new Pinterest account. Potential users could receive an invitation from an already registered friend, or they could request an invitation directly from the Pinterest website take some time to receive. An account can also be created and accessed by linking Pinterest to a social media profile. When a user re-posts or repins an image to their own board, they have the option of notifying their social media followers. This feature can be managed on the settings page.



Animals

Car



Kids



Sports



Products



Holiday Events

Fig. 3: Categories of Pinterest Images Are Grouped

V. ALGORITHM

The algorithm for finding the semantic analysis of word net and word net distance(WD) is used to indicate the information concept in subsume them in the taxonomy, where $c1$ and $c2$ is the lexicalized in wordnet , d is the difference between distance of the context and p is the propose a similarity measures between arbitrary objects.

$$d(c1,c2)=\frac{2*\logp(lso(c1,c2))}{\logp(c1)+\logp(c2)}$$

VI. CLIQUE HASHING

The cliques are used in smartphones. For example in website the information is to be cliqued and shows the [1] list of users search reference and tag the information. Therefore, the two tables are stored in smart phones it contains the cliques and other tag to image representations.

VII. EXTRACTION OF NEURAL NETWORKS

The certain events are occurred and stored in neural networks. It is where the [3] images and text are using the caffe frameworks and caffenet model. The caffenet are useful to candicate windows called object proposals. It is used to remove the unwanted informations. Caffe is a deep learning framework and explains its philosophy, architecture, and

usage. This is a practical guide and framework introduction, full frontier, context, and history of deep learning cannot be covered. While explanations will be given where possible, background machine learning and neural networks is helpful.

VIII. REDUCTION ON FAKE GROUPS IN SOCIAL MEDIA

The groups are represented a population over 320 million users. [5][9]The problem of group members they are used the fake ids to misuse the social media. So, to reduce the fake ids we use the supervised classifiers. The supervised classifiers were their profits had the term such as free , artist ,freedagang and ripthefaleen and in addition to face with tears of joy, hundred points of symbol, money bag and pistol. Through this it was less obvious that classifier identifier gang members.



Sorry, this page isn't available
you followed may be broken, or the page may have bet



Fig. 4: Sample Fake Pages in Social Media Network

IX. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

From this we observe the social media networks are growing fast. Easily we tag the images, audios, videos etc, in addition to Pinterest. To find the group ID of social networks the supervised classifier is used to capture the fake IDs. In future work, it is not limited to be used by social media, it is used to extend the application of various search engines, security, the development of advanced deep learning algorithms, the content feature based method of deep semantic similarity and omission tags to grow in inverse.

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