DETECT AND IDENTIFY THE SHAMEFUL TWEETS ON TWITTER SOCIAL NETWORK

BATHINA VIJAY KUMAR [#1], K.RAMBABU [#2]

[#1] MCA Student, Master of Computer Applications,

D.N.R. College, P.G.Courses & Research Center, Bhimavaram, AP, India.

[#2] Head & Assistant Professor, Master of Computer Applications,

D.N.R. College, P.G.Courses & Research Center, Bhimavaram, AP, India.

Abstract

Nowadays almost all the users try to exchange their day to day updates in their life on online social networks like Facebook, Twitter, and a lot more. In general, the users want to tweet on some friend's tweets either in a positive manner or in a negative manner based on their original feelings. In a recent survey report, there are a lot of posts that are contained in shameful tweets with some shameful related comments and replies. These tweets may contain some times information about political, social, and financial life with some shameful related messages, hence there is no method to identify these types of tweets automatically and try to display these tweets separately. Hence in this proposed application, we try to design a new method that can able to identify the tweets and its inner meaning of those tweets and try to categorize the tweets into separate categories like positive, negative, and shameful. Here we try to use Feature Extraction Method along with SVM Classifier algorithm for classifying the shameful tweets and normal tweets individually.

1. INTRODUCTION

ONLINE SOCIAL networks (OSNs) are frequently flooded with scathing remarks against individuals or organizations on their perceived wrongdoing. When some of these remarks pertain to objective fact about the event, a sizable proportion attempts to malign the subject by passing quick judgments based on false or partially true facts. Limited scope of fact check ability coupled with the virulent nature of OSNs often translates into ignominy or financial loss or both for the victim. Negative discourse in the form of hate speech, bullying, profanity, flaming, trolling, etc., in OSNs is well studied in the literature. On the other hand, public shaming, which is condemnation of someone who is in violation of accepted social norms to arouse feeling of

guilt in him or her, has not attracted much attention from a computational perspective. Nevertheless, these events are constantly being on the rise for some years. (a) a definite single target or victim (b) an action committed by the victim perceived to be wrong (c) a cascade of condemnation from the society. In public shaming, a shamer is seldom repetitive as opposed to bullying. Hate speech and profanity are sometimes part of a shaming event but there are nuanced forms of shaming such as sarcasm and jokes, comparison of the victim with some other persons, etc., which may not contain censored content explicitly.

In the existing system a there is no concept like identifying the shameful tweets and normal tweets automatically and try to display these two categories in separate manner. All the existing systems try to observe the tweet meaning by verifying the total tweet manually and then find out the internal meaning of that tweet. These tweets may contain some times information about political, social, and financial life with some shameful related messages, hence there is no method to identify these types of tweets automatically and try to display these tweets separately. In this proposed work, we try to design a new method that can able to identify the tweets and its inner meaning of those tweets and try to categorize the tweets into separate categories like positive, negative, and shameful.The main scope or significance of designing this current application is to apply a new method that can able to identify the tweets and its inner meaning of those tweets and try to categorize the tweets into separate categories like positive, negative, and shameful.

The main scope for designing this current application is to overcome the problem which is faced in current web sites while storing the user comments which is posted on user post.In current days all the post are almost containing both useful and shameful comments and hence the user is unable to identify automatically which one is normal and which one is shameful.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INRODUCTION

Literature survey is the most important step in software development process. Before developing the tool, it is necessary to determine the time factor, economy and company strength. Once these things are satisfied, ten next steps are to determine which operating system and language used for developing the tool. Once the programmers start building the tool, the programmers need lot of external support. This support obtained from senior programmers, from book or from websites. Before building the system the above consideration r taken into for developing the proposed system.

2.2 RELATED WORK

1. Developing Simplified Chinese Psychological Linguistic Analysis Dictionary for Micro blog

The words that people use could reveal their emotional states, intentions, thinking styles, individual differences, etc. LIWC (Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count) has been widely used for psychological text analysis, and its dictionary is the coreThe reliability and validity of Simplified Chinese LIWC dictionary were tested by these four judges. This new dictionary could contribute to all the text analysis on micro blog in future.

2. Learning robust uniform features for cross-media social data by using cross autoencoders

Cross-media analysis exploits social data with different modalities from multiple sources simultaneously and synergistically to discover knowledge and better understand the world. There are two levels of cross- media social data. One is the element , which is made up of text, images, voice, or any combinations of modalities. Elements from the same data source can have different modalitieswe extend it to the AS using the convolutional neural network (CNN), namely convolutional cross au- to encoder (CCAE). We use CAEs as filters in the CCAE to handle cross-modality elements and the CNN framework to handle the time sequence and reduce the impact of outliers in AS

3. Psychological Stress Detection From Cross-Media Microblog Data Using Deep Sparse Neural Network

Long-term stress may lead to many severe physical and mental problems. Traditional psychological stress detection usually relies on the active individual results show that the proposed method is effective and efficient on detecting psychological stress from micro blog data.

4. Detecting Adolescent Psychological Pressures from Micro-Blog

Under the rapid social and economic development and intensive competition pressures, adolescents are experiencing different psychological pressures coming from study, communication, affection, and self-recognition . We also present ways to aggregate single- tweet based detection results in time series to overview teenagers' stress fluctuation over a period of time.

3. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system a there is no concept like identifying the shameful tweets and normal tweets automatically and try to display these two categories in separate manner. All the existing systems try to observe the tweet meaning by verifying the total tweet manually and then find out the internal meaning of that tweet. These tweets may contain some times information about political, social, and financial life with some shameful related messages, hence there is no method to identify these types of tweets automatically and try to display these tweets separately.

LIMITATION OF EXISTING SYSTEM

The following are the limitation of existing system. They is as follows:

1. Till now there was no method in data mining literature which can provide a facility to identify the shameful tweets in online social networks.

2. There is no accurate analysis lack of Classification using Support Vector Machine .

3. All the existing OSN networks try to find classify the tweets based on manual approach rather than automatic approach.

4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed system we try to design a new method that can able to identify the tweets and its inner meaning of those tweets and try to categorize the tweets into separate categories like positive, negative, and shameful..

Advantages of the Proposed System

The following are the advantages of the proposed system:

1. All the search result is accurate

2. The System is very effective due to Automated Classification of Shaming Tweets.

3. The System provides Analysis in the presence of Classification using Support Vector Machine.

4. The system is very accurate in identifying shameful and normal tweets easily using the text mining techniques.

5. SOFTWARE PROJECT MODULES

Implementation is the stage where the theoretical design is converted into programmatically manner. In this stage we will divide the application into a number of modules and then coded for deployment. We have implemented the proposed concept on Java programming language with JEE as the chosen language in order to show the performance this proposed protocol. The proposed application is divided into mainly 2 modules and they are many sub-modules present in these main modules. Now let us look about them in detail as follows:

1) Admin Module

2) User Module

Now let us discuss about each and every module in detail as follows:

5.1 ADMIN MODULE

In this module, the Admin has to login by using valid user name and password. After login successful he can do some operations such as view all user and their details and authorize them, Add and View All Filters, View All Created Tweets, View All Recommended Tweets, View All Shared Tweets, View All Transactions, View Tweets Using Tripartite Graph, View Positive Retweets,View Negative or Shameful Retweets,Find Rank For All Tweets ,Find Vote For All Tweets, Find Rating For All Tweets.

5.2 USER MODULE

In this module, there are n numbers of users are present. User should register before doing some operations. After registration successful he has to wait for admin to authorize him and after admin authorized him. He can login by using authorized user name and password. Login successful he will do some operations like View My Profile, Search Friend and Find Friend Request, View All My Friends, Create Tweets, View All Tweets, Search Tweets By Keyword, View All My Friends Tweets And Recommend ,View All My Friends Shared Tweets Details ,View All Recommended Tweets And Recommend.Admin can view all filter words
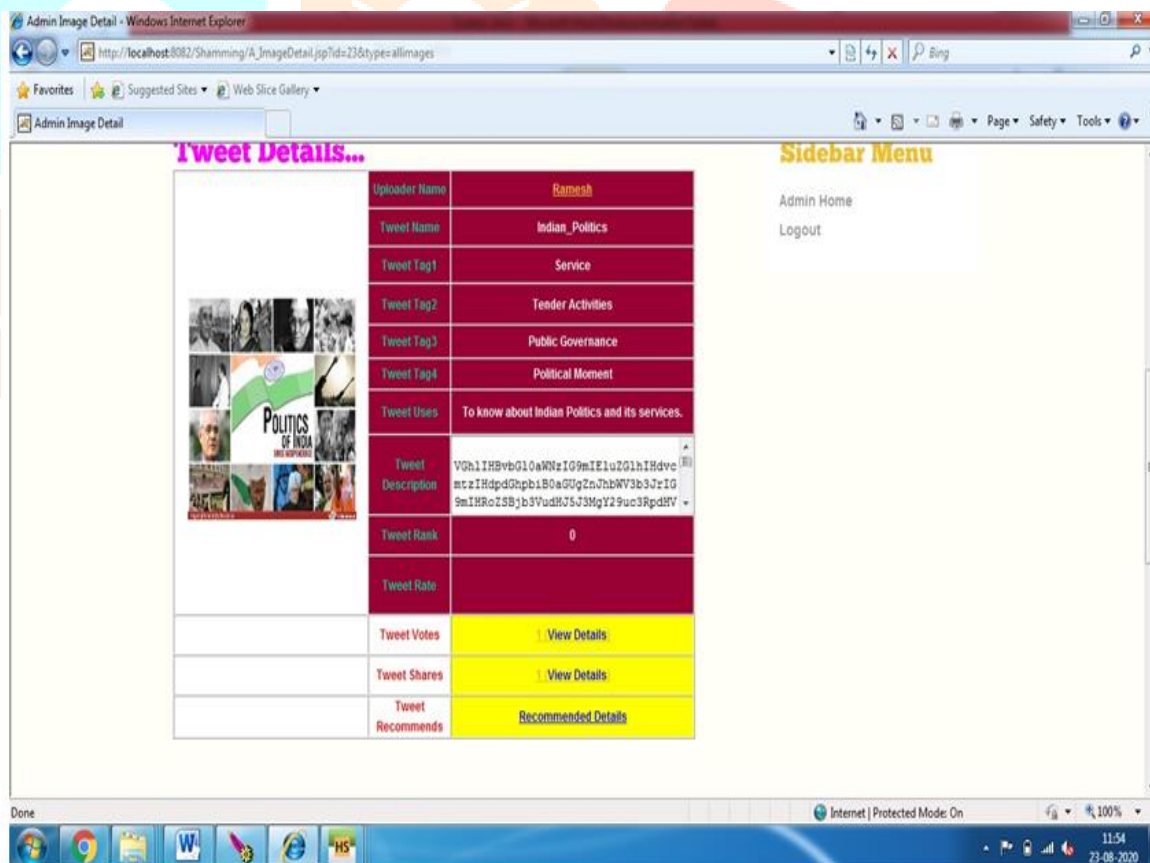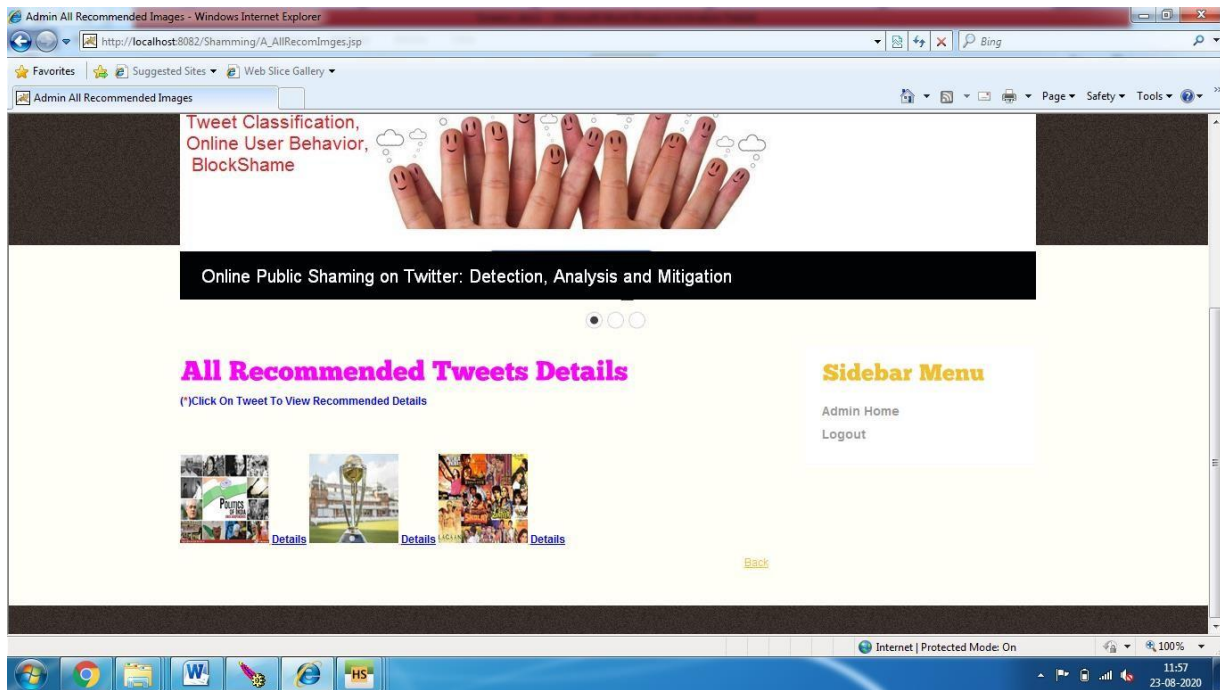
6. OUTPUT RESULTS
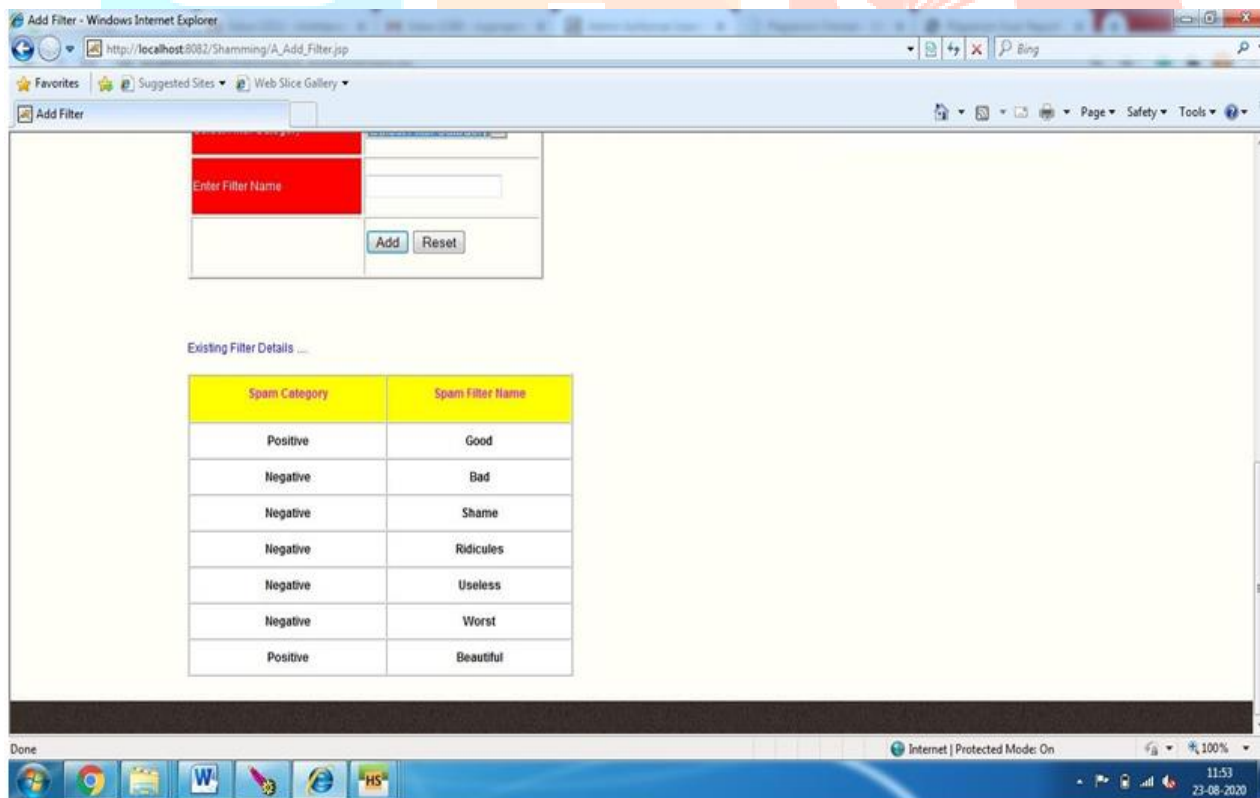
ADMIN VIEWS ALL POSTED TWEETS BY THE USER

ADMIN CAN VIEW THE VOTES AND COMMENTS FOR THE TWEETS

ADMIN CAN VIEW ALL RECOMMENDED TWEETS

7. CONCLUSION

In this work, we proposed a potential solution for countering the menace of online public shaming in Twitter by categorizing shaming comments in six types, choosing appropriate features and designing a set of classifiers to detect it. Instead of treating tweets as stand alone utterances, we studied them to be part of certain shaming events. In doing so, we observe that seemingly dissimilar events share a lot of interesting properties, such as, a Twitter user's propensity to participate in shaming, retweet probabilities of the shaming types and how these events unfoldin time.

8. REFERENCES

1) J. Ronson, So You've Been Publicly Shamed.Picador, 2015.61.

2) E. Spertus, "Smokey: Automatic recognition of hostile messages," inAAAI/IAAI, 1997, pp. 1058–1065.

3) S. Sood, J. Antin, and E. Churchill, "Profanity use in online communities,"in Proceedings of the GCHI Conference on Human Factors inComputing Systems. ACM, 2012, pp. 1481–1490.

4) S. Rojas-Galeano, "On obstructing obscenity obfuscation," ACM Transactionson the Web (TWEB), vol. 11, no. 2, p. 12, 2017.

5) E. Wulczyn, N. Thain, and L. Dixon, "Ex machina: Personal attacksseen at scale," in Proceedings of the 26th International Conference onWorld Wide Web. International World Wide Web Conferences SteeringCommittee, 2017, pp. 1391–1399.

6) A. Schmidt and M. Wiegand, "A survey on hate speech detection usingnatural language processing," in

Proceedings of the Fifth InternationalWorkshop on Natural Language Processing for Social Media. Associationfor Computational Linguistics, Valencia, Spain, 2017, pp. 1–10.

7) Hate-Speech,   "Oxford   dictionaries,"   retrieved   August   30,   2017 fromhttps://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/hate speech.

8) W. Warner and J. Hirschberg, "Detecting hate speech on the world wideweb," in Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Language in SocialMedia. Association for Computational Linguistics, 2012, pp. 19–26.

9) I. Kwok and Y. Wang, "Locate the hate: Detecting tweets against blacks."in AAAI, 2013.

10) P. Burnap and M. L. Williams, "Cyber hate speech on twitter: Anapplication of machine classification and statistical modeling for policyand decision making," Policy & Internet, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 223–242,2015.

11) Lee-Rigby, "Lee rigby murder: Map and timeline," retrieved December07, 2017 from https://http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-25298580.

12) Z. Waseem and D. Hovy, "Hateful symbols or hateful people? Predictivefeatures for hate speech detection on twitter." in SRW@ HLT-NAACL,2016, pp. 88–93.

13) P. Badjatiya, S. Gupta, M. Gupta, and V. Varma, "Deep learning for hatespeech detection in tweets," in Proceedings of the 26th InternationalConference on World Wide Web Companion. International World WideWeb Conferences Steering Committee, 2017, pp. 759–760.