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Profiling Online Social Behaviors for Compromised Account Detection

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ABSTRACT — Account breakout is a serious threat to social networking users (OSN). While unsolicited spammers benefit from the trust that exists between account owners and their friends in spreading spam effectively, timely discovery of compromised accounts is a major challenge given the trust that exists between service providers, account holders and their friends. In this paper, we study the social behaviors of OSN users, that is, their use of OSN services, and their application in detecting compromised accounts. In particular, we suggest a set of social behavioral features that can effectively distinguish user social activities on the OSN. We investigate the effectiveness of these behavioral features by collecting and analyzing real user clicks to the OSN Web site. Based on our measurement study, we put a behavioral profile of the individual user by incorporating their behavioral benchmarks. The social behavior profile accurately reflects the user's OSN activity patterns. Although the original owner complies with the account's social behavior profile in a forced manner, it is difficult and costly for the fraudsters to pretend. We evaluate the ability of social behavioral profiles to distinguish different OSN users, and our experimental results show that social behavioral profiles can accurately distinguish individual OSN users and reveal hacked accounts. Indexing conditions - online social behavior, privacy, data analysis, discovery of hacked accounts.

INTRODUCTION Online social networking accounts (OSN) are more suitable than Sybil accounts for spammers and other malicious OSN attackers. Harmful parties exploit established relationships and trusted relationships between legitimate account holders and their friends, distribute spam ads effectively, phishing links, or malware, while avoiding blocking by service providers. Offline analyzes of tweet and Facebook [10] reveal that most spam is distributed through hacked accounts, rather

than custom spam accounts. The recent incidents of large-scale piracy [1], [2] in the common OSNs demonstrate this trend. Unlike custom spam or sybil accounts, which are created only for malicious purposes, hacked accounts are originally owned by good users, while custom malicious accounts can simply be blocked or removed upon detection, similarly hacked accounts can not be handled because of the impact Potential negative impact on the normal user experience (for example, these accounts may continue to be actively used by their real, trusted owners). OSN today employs the main login to the IP protocol for battles against hacking accounts [3], [4]. However, it is known that this approach suffers from low detection accuracy and high false positive rate. Previous research on the detection of spam accounts [9], [10], [12], [28] often distinguishes accounts from Siebel accounts, with only one study conducted by Egele et al. [8] Features of hacking accounts. The current curriculum includes analysis of the account profile [19], [28] and analysis of the message content [8], [9], [12], [18], [22] And Compilation of Messages [8], [9]). However, the account profile analysis does not apply to detect hacked accounts, since their profiles are the original common user information that is likely to remain intact by spammers. The URL blacklist has the challenge of timely maintenance and updating, and message aggregation offers a significant increase in costs when exposed to a large number of messages in real time. Instead of analyzing the contents of a user's profile or the contents of messages, we seek to detect behavioral anomalies of accounts that have been compromised using the social activity patterns of their legitimate owners, which can be observed in a light-weight manner. To better serve users' social networking needs, OSNs offers a wide variety of online features for users to share, such as building connections, sending messages, uploading photos, browsing the latest updates for friends, and so on. In every activity fully driven by personal interests and social customs. As a result, interaction patterns with a number of OSN activities tend to be spaced across a large group of users. While the user tends to conform to his social patterns, it is likely to be a hacker in a user account that knows little about the habit of user behavior is different from the patterns.

EXISTING SYSTEM:

mostly can not find the former about the discovery of spam accounts mostly distinguish between accounts hacked from

Sybil accounts, with only one recent study conducted by Egele et al. Features expose risk accounts.

approaches The current policies include analyzing the account profile and analyzing message content (such as parsing embedded URLs and message pools). However, the account profile analysis does not apply to detect hacked accounts, since their profiles are the original common user information that is likely to remain intact by spammers.

Disadvantages of existing system:

exploit Harmful parties exploit established relationships and trust relationships between legitimate account owners and their friends, effectively distribute unwanted ads, phishing links, or malware, while avoiding blocking by service providers.

employ The main OSN networks are currently logging into the IP location in the battle against the hacking account. However, it is known that this approach suffers from low detection accuracy and high false positive rate.

black The URL blacklist has the challenge of timely maintenance and updating, and message aggregation offers a significant increase in costs when exposed to a large number of messages in real time.

Proposed System:

 Rather than analyzing the contents of a user's profile or the contents of messages, we seek to detect the behavioral anomalies of hacked accounts using the social activity patterns of their legitimate owners, which can be observed in a light-weight manner.

 To better serve users' social networking needs, OSNs offers a wide variety of online features for users to share, such as building connections, sending messages, uploading photos, browsing the latest updates to friends, etc. Involves in every activity fully driven by personal interests and social customs. As a result, interaction patterns with a number of OSN activities tend to be spaced across a large group of users. While the user tends to conform to his social patterns, it is likely to be a hacker in a user account that knows little about the habit of user behavior is different from the patterns.

 In view of the intuition and reasoning above, we first study the social behaviors of online users by collecting and analyzing user click on the known OSN Web site. Based on our observation of user interaction with different OSN services, we suggest several new behavioral features that can effectively identify user differences in social activities over the Internet. For each behavioral

feature, we derive a measure of behavior by obtaining a statistical distribution of value ranges, observed from click flows per user. In addition, we collect behavioral metrics for each user in a social behavioral form, which represents the user's social behavior patterns.

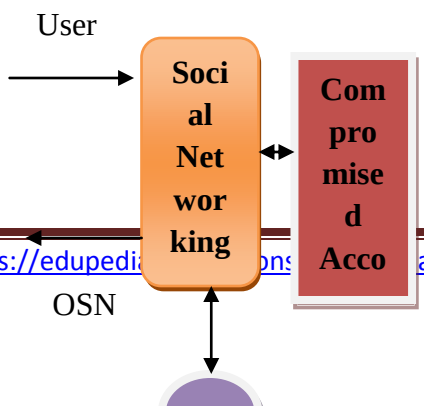
Advantages of the proposed system:

 To verify the effectiveness of your social behavior profile in detecting account activity anomalies, we apply the social behavior profile for each user to distinguish the click flows of their respective user from all other users.

 We conduct multiple validation tests, each with a different amount of input data to build social behavioral files

 Our evaluation results show that the social behavioral aspect can effectively distinguish individual OSN users with a resolution of up to 98.6%. The more active the user, the more accurate the detection.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:



CONCLUSION

In this paper, we suggest creating a social behavior profile for individual OSN users to differentiate their behavior patterns. Our approach takes into account both controversial and presented behaviors. Based on privileged behavioral profiles, we can distinguish users from others, which can be easily used to detect hacked accounts. Specifically, we provide eight behavioral features to portray user social behaviors, which include both impressive review and introductions. User statistical distributions of these attribute values include behavioral appearance. While the behavior of users is different, it is likely that individual user activities will be consistent with the behavioral appearance. This fact is therefore used to detect a hacked account, because impersonated social behaviors can not be

consistent with the behavioral appearance of the original user. Our assessment of a sample of Facebook users indicates that we can achieve high accuracy in detection when behavioral files are constructed in a complete and accurate manner.

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