

Students, Family & Friends Connection in Internet Website using LAMP technology

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ABSTRACT

Family Connections is a content management system. A CMS is an application that allows people to create and maintain a Web site without the knowledge of HTML. The Internet has been a platform for individuals, groups of people and companies to interact with each other through social media. Social media has already helped interact and even other business services through social networks, forums, blogs, and more. The forums have been used as tools / platforms to create discussions and contact people (mostly of the same interests) and sources of relevant information. . This work aims to utilize forums as tools to help potential and relative friends make the right decisions about their choice of communication, environment selection, etc. Based on an in-depth review of some of the relevant literatures, some basic requirements were identified. They are in a convenient Web application mode. This social platform will be developed online for

students to meet some of their needs and solve some of the issues they face with their career choice, their course of study, access to relevant information about any institution, etc., and can also chat with friends and relatives.

INTRODUCTION

O SNS has become an integral part of our daily lives and has profoundly changed the way we interact with one another and meet our social needs - the needs of social interactions, the sharing of information, appreciation and respect. The nature of social media is what makes people put more content, including images, on OSNs without thinking much about content. However, when something is posted, such as an image, on the Internet, it becomes a permanent record, which can be used for purposes we never expect. For example, an image posted at a party may reveal a relationship between a celebrity and a mafia world. Because OSN users may be negligent in content deployment while the impact is far-reaching,

protecting privacy on OSNs becomes an important issue. When you add more functions like photo sharing and tagging, the situation becomes more complicated. For example, at present we can share any image as we like on OSNs, regardless of whether this image contains other people (shared image) or not. Currently, there are no restrictions on sharing shared images. On the contrary, social network providers such as Facebook encourage users to post shared photos and tag their friends in order to attract more people to participate. However, what if the photo owners do not want to share this photo? Is it a privacy violation to share this photo without the permission of the owners? Should the participating owners have some control over the shared images? To answer these questions, we need to explain privacy issues on OSNs. Traditionally, privacy is seen as a state of social withdrawal. According to Altman's theory of privacy regulation [1] [15], privacy is a dialectical and dynamic regulation of boundaries, where privacy is not fixed but "selective control of self-access or one group". In this theory, "dialectic" refers to self-openness and closeness to others, and "dynamism" means that the level of privacy required changes with time according to the environment.

During the process of privacy regulation, we strive to match the level of privacy that has been achieved with the desired level. At an optimal level of privacy, we can experience the confidence required when we want to hide or enjoy the attention we need when we want to show up. However, if the actual level of privacy is too high, we will feel lonely or isolated; on the other hand, if the actual level of privacy is below the desired level, we will feel overwhelmed and vulnerable. Unfortunately, in most current OSN networks, users do not have control over information that appears outside their profile page. In [21], Thomas, Gerd and Nicole examine how uncontrolled privacy can inadvertently expose sensitive information about a user. To mitigate this threat, Facebook's privacy model is proposed to be adapted to achieve multilateral privacy. Specifically, there must be a mutually acceptable privacy policy that specifies what information should be published and shared. To do this, OSN users are required to specify a privacy policy and an expose policy. The privacy policy is used to identify the group of users who can access an image when they are the owner, while the exposure policy is used to identify the group of users who can access when they are involved in the property. These two policies

mutually identify how a shared image can be accessed. However, before studying these policies, finding identities in cophotos is the first and perhaps most important step in importing. In the rest of this paper we will focus on the radio frequency drive to find identities on a common image. FR problems across OSNs are easier than the normal FR problem because contextual information can be used for OSN in FR [20]. For example, people who appear together on a shared photo are likely to be friends on OSNs, so FR can be trained to identify social friends (people in the social circle) specifically. Training techniques can be adapted from pre-fab training algorithms, but how to get enough training samples is difficult. The higher FRR requires more training samples (images per person), but online image resources are often insufficient. Privacy users are unlikely to put images on the Internet. Perhaps it is precisely those people who really want to have a scheme to protect the privacy of images. In order to break this dilemma, we propose a cooperative, protected, privacy-protected training system as our FR engine. In our system, we ask each of our users to create their own set of images. We use these special images to build FR personal drives based on the specified social context and promise that

during FR training, only discriminatory rules are revealed but nothing else. Through training data (special image sets) distributed among users, this problem can be framed as a typical, secure, multilateral accounting problem. Intuitively, we may apply encryption technology to protect private images, but we use computational computing and communications.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To develop a web / online platform where students can share different questions or views on different topics and make information mainly about any institution, friends and relatives accessible to all to exchange appropriate guidance. This will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Gather appropriate requirements for this application.
2. Modeling requirements compiled using UML.
3. Implementing the system by creating an easy to use system that makes it easy for these students to interact with each other and ask questions using topics and

topics.

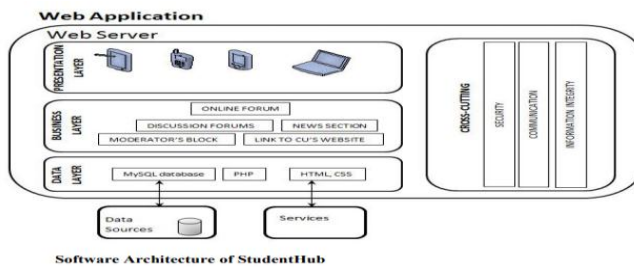


Photo sharing is one of the most popular social networking features like Facebook. Unfortunately, publishing obscure images may publish the privacy of individuals in a posted image. To reduce privacy leaks, we suggested enabling potential individuals in the image to grant permissions before posting a shared image. We designed the FR system to maintain privacy to identify individuals in a common image. The proposed system is characterized by a low cost account and a confidential training package. Theoretical experiments and experiments were conducted to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed scheme. We expect our proposed plan to be very useful in protecting the privacy of users in sharing photos / images via social networks over the Internet. However, there is always a trade-off between privacy and utility. For example, in the current Android app, the shared image can only be published with the permission of all participating owners. The response time

in this process will greatly affect the OSN user experience. More, local FR training will quickly drain the battery. Our future work may be how to transfer proposed training schemes to personal drawers such as Dropbox and / or icloud.

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