IOSR Journal of Engineering (IOSR JEN) **www.iosrjen.org**
ISSN (e): 2250-3021, ISSN (p): 2278-8719
PP 75-79

Identifying User Details Captured Through Social Media

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Abstract: *There is no all things considered framework accessible which will catch the item at runtime and foresee its data. We are building up this product which will catch the item picture, and contrast caught picture and the informational collection of web-based social networking and foresee client data. Like: Person Name, Address, DOB, Hobbies and so forth. Online life information is plainly the biggest, most extravagant and generally unique. By utilizing this immense dataset of web based life we can recover data of any individual just by catch the picture by an android gadget. In this proposed framework we use Viola-Jones Algorithm to identify the essences of the individual. There is a requirement for high security of information and data. Biometrics has now gotten more consideration. Face biometrics, helpful for an individual's confirmation is a basic technique that perceives face in visual model and builds up a computational model for it. In this paper first we present an outline of face acknowledgment and examine the system and its working. From there on we speak to the latest face acknowledgment methods posting their points of interest and disservices. A few procedures determined here likewise improve the productivity of face acknowledgment under different demeanor state of face pictures.*
Keywords: *Image Capture, Face Detection, Viola-Jones Algorithm, Dataset Collection, Information Retrieval*

I. Introduction

Social media has evolved into a vital constituent of many human activities. We increasingly share several aspects of our private, interpersonal, social, and professional lives on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tumblr, and many other social media platforms. The resulting social data is persistent, archived, and can be retrieved and identified. There is also no such system which shows the information of a person at runtime. Suppose we encountered a stranger and we want to know about him/her, but we can't because we don't have his/her details or the username used on by his/her on the social media. Hence we propose a system where we can get the information of the person by the image of the person.

We will perform following steps for implementation:
Image of the person is captured with an android device, which then processed for face detection. The face detection is done by the Viola-Jones Algorithm. After detecting the face it is compared with the dataset of social media, if it matches the information of the person is retrieved successfully.
1) Capturing the image done via android.
2) Face Detection with Viola-Jones Algorithm is performed in the MATLAB.
3) And the information retrieval is performed by java.

There is no as such system available which will capture the object at runtime and predict its information. We are developing this software which will capture the object image, and compare captured image with the data set of social media and predict user information.

Like Social media have a largest, richest and most dynamic data. Social media analytics is concerned with developing and gathering informatics tools and frameworks to collect monitor, analyze, summarize, and visualize social media data to facilitate interaction. As Smart phones and other mobile devices, Face book and YouTube channels etc. appear everywhere, they help to share experiences and leads to the growing fabric of business. As the number of users on social media sites continues to increase, so d need for businesses to monitor increases. According to this paper, we explore how social media necessitates the use of analytics; we explain the underlying stages of the social media analytics process; we describe the most common social media analytic techniques in use; and we discuss the ways in which social media analytics create business value.

II. Methodology

For recognition of item we have utilized Viola-Jones calculation in MATLAB and relationship investigation and data recovery in performed in JAVA. Beneath square graph indicates how our proposed framework functions.

1) First our picture is caught with the webcam or other outer gadget.
2) We group the picture by changing over it in dim picture.

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VIOLA– JONES ALGORITHM:

The Viola Jones Object Detection system was proposed by Paul Viola and Michael Jones in 2001 which was the primary structure to give focused item discovery rates. It is a structure which is utilized for identifying objects continuously however predominantly connected to confront recognition application since its preparation rate is high and the outcome is progressively exact in contrast with others. Because of its high discovery rate (genuine positive rate) and quick preparing somewhere around two edges for every second should be handled that is to recognize a face from non-faces.

The fundamental four stages of this calculation are as per the following:

1. Haar features:Simple rectangular highlights, called Haar highlights. This Digital picture highlight is utilized to find human faces, people on foot, items and outward appearances in a picture every single human face have comparable properties like eyes, mouth, and scaffold of a nose. These properties are thought about utilizing Haar include and for the most part utilized for face identification.
2. Integral Image:Integral Image idea for fast element discovery. Square shape highlights can be registered exceptionally quick utilizing a transitional portrayal of the picture which is known as the essential picture. The essential picture figures a pixel esteem, in a speedy and successful path at every pixel.
3. AdaBoost: It is an AI calculation used to improve their execution and recognize frail component selector.
4. Cascading Classifiers: The way toward joining the classifiers which rapidly disposes of the foundation windows with the goal that more calculation can be performed on face-like. It can keep high discovery rate and low false positive rate. Haar like highlights are utilized to recognize variety operating at a profit and light bit of the picture. This calculation shapes a solitary square shape around the identified face. In light of the shading shade close nose or brow a shape is framed.

After the discovery of face we have to coordinate the facial picture with the put away database picture. There is the fundamental necessity for the coordinating of picture in any biometric verification. For this coordinating of picture we are utilizing hamming separation strategy.

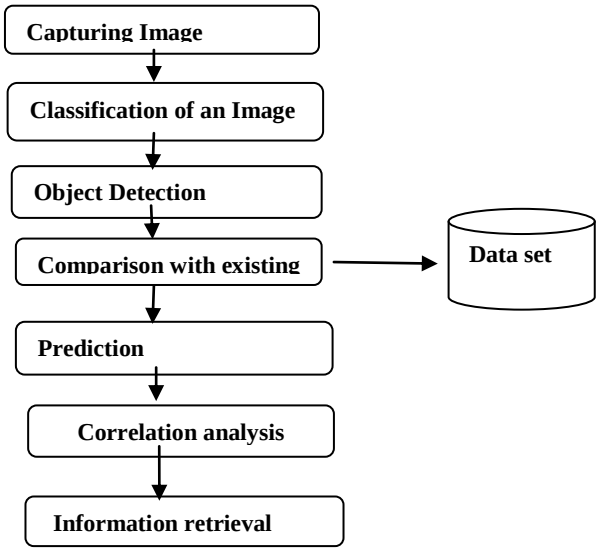

Figure1: System Architecture

In hamming separation calculation there are following advances engaged with it:

1) First we took the present picture and put away database picture and use resize capacity to resize our pictures as indicated by the prerequisite.
2) Then we convert the shaded pictures into highly contrasting pictures for example RGB to dark.
3) Now we convert the dim scale pictures into twofold organization. At that point these parallel arrangement pictures contrasted and one another.
4) Ensure the two strings are of equivalent length. The Hamming separation must be determined between two strings of equivalent length. String 1: "1001 0010 1101" String 2: "1010 0010"
5) Compare the initial two bits in each string. In the event that they are the equivalent, record a "0" for that bit. On the off chance that they are extraordinary, record a "1" for that bit. For this situation, the principal bit of the two strings is "1," so record a "0" for the main piece.
6) Compare each piece in progression and record either "1" or "0" as fitting. String 1: "1001 0010 1101" String 2: "1010 0010" Record: "0011 0000 1111"
7) Add every one of the zeros in the record together to acquire the Hamming separation. Hamming separation = 0+0+1+1+0+0+0+0+1+1+1+1 = 6
8) We have set the edge hamming separation for example 20 in the event that the hamming separation is littler than 20, at that point the picture is coordinated on the off chance that it is more noteworthy than the 20.
9) The picture isn't coordinated and the login is disposed of.

Face Analysis Process

In this flowchart, an image is taken as input, which is processed for face detected. If any face is not detected no details/information is displayed. If the face is detected, the respective information is displayed.

Flowchart- This flowchart shows how the face is detected. First image is converted into gray, if any face is detected it will find the no. of faces. After that faces are cropped, resized and get saved in the database. At last detected face is displayed.

Figure 2 Expected output after applying Viola Jones Algorithm.

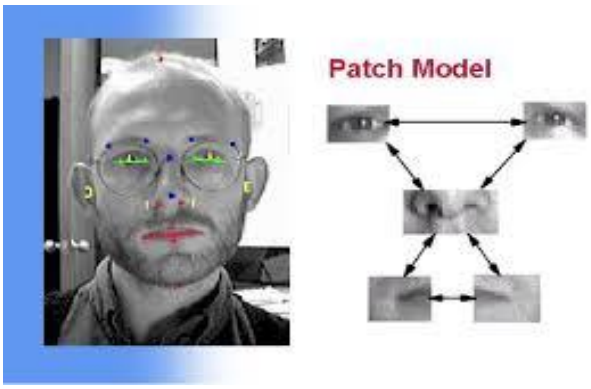

Figure 3 Expected output after matching and face detection

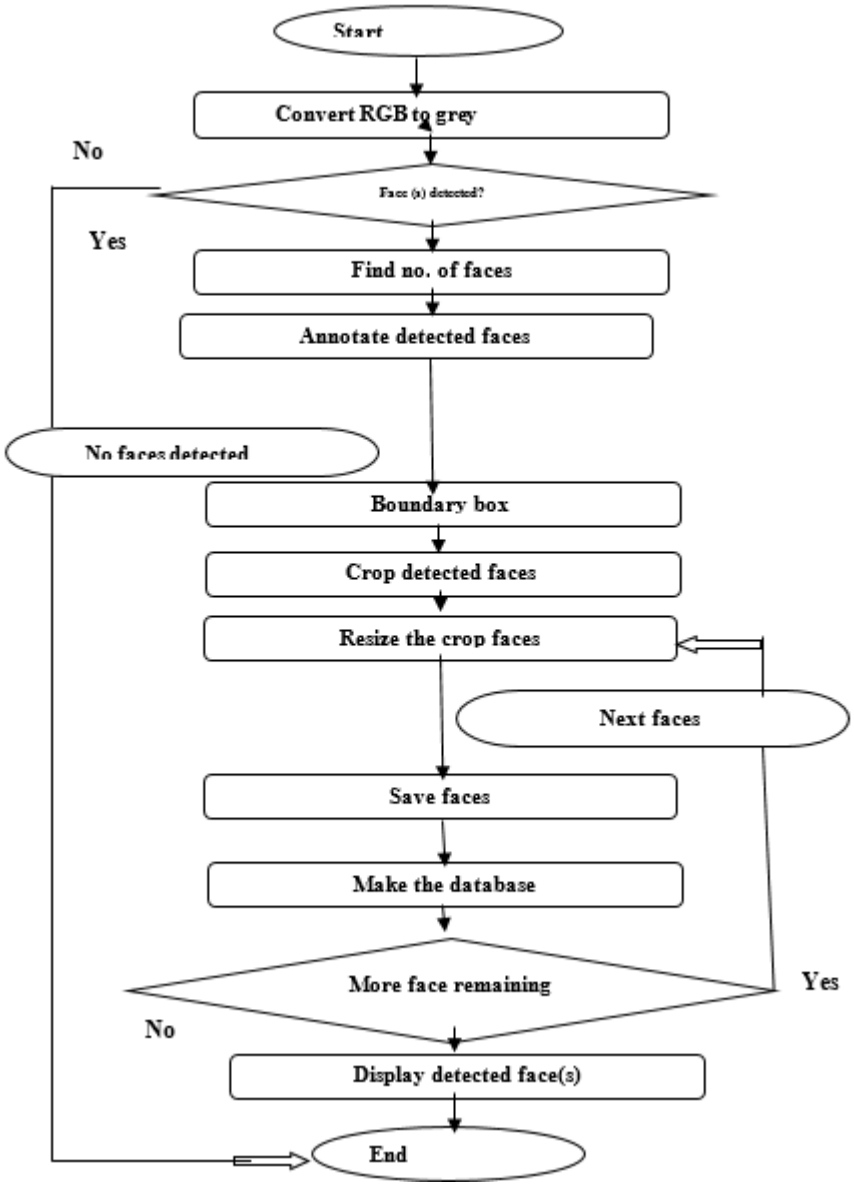

Figure .4 Flowcharts for face detection

III. Performance Evaluation

Recovering the data of the individual on simply catching of picture has a wide future degree. With the assistance of this we can realize any individual living ideal beside us. This is critical in getting data of lawbreakers, If somebody broke into our homes and we don't have any acquaintance with him/her we can get their subtleties by means of this framework likewise there subtleties must be in the dataset.

Evacuating superfluous data, for example, clamor and non-face part would make face identification less convoluted. Highlight based investigation is one of the transcendent strategy that the vast majority of the Detection Algorithms use somehow. Henceforth, productive element determination is extremely significant. We should pick something like two highlights for face distinguishing proof. Since, depending just on one component may result in incorrect recognition. Shifted Facial Expression and postures makes face recognition progressively convoluted. Lightning conditions extraordinarily influences face recognition. Calculations should be quick and should require less fundamental memory as larger parts of utilization are of constant in nature. While experiencing the course like technique, re-calculation of an as of now processed face must be dodged. It is extremely basic for an approach to characterize its meaning of face and fruitful face recognition.

Figure 5 Original image

Figure 6 Detected Faces

First image shows original photo that we have captured from any android phones, and the second image shows the images that we have detect the number of faces by using the algorithm,so that by using this algorithm we reduces our time of getting all the details about the person.

IV. Conclusion

By using this software we capture the image and can get the information about the person as we needed during emergency. As we have applied algorithms which helps us to develop the software. It can reduce the time and shows the details at run time.

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