Application for connecting with different social sites

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, use of social networking sites are widely used. There are billions of users logged in on different of social networking sites and number of users are increases per day. Social networking sites are attracting users by providing different facilities. Each social networking site is different from another one and have its identity. There is one problem that we can predict our recipient is logged in on so many social sites. [1] We proposed a system in which we can find our recipient is logged in on different social sites. In this system user can have their contact numbers from Google cloud or manually. From these contact we can easily find out our recipient is on how many social networking sites by using API of respective social sites. Then user can send their messages, files, audio, video. We are also maintaining history of shared data from sender to recipient, due to this efficient searching, file sharing is established by using DHT routing algorithm. Also achieves highly efficient and trustworthy file sharing compared to current file sharing systems.

Keyword :- *Online Social network , file sharing , DHT routing.*

1. INTRODUCTION

We proposed a system in which we can find our recipient is logged in on different social sites. In this system user can have their contact numbers from Google cloud or manually. From these contact we can easily find out our recipient is on how many social networking sites by using API of respective social sites. Then user can send their messages, _les, audio, video. We are also maintaining history of shared data from sender to recipient, due to this efficient searching, _le sharing is established by using DHT routing algorithm. Also achieves highly efficient and trustworthy file sharing compared to current file sharing systems.

We integrate a social network into a peer-to-peer network for efficient and trustworthy file sharing. Taking advantage of the interest information in the social network, the socially close nodes with similar multi-interests are clustered together. Nodes are connected with their friends within a cluster. Within each cluster, a trust-based random walk is used to forward a query message along trustworthy links, enhancing file searching efficiency and trustworthiness.

2.LITRATURE SURVEY

In today's world, use of social networking sites are widely used. There are billions of users logged in on different of social networking sites and number of users are increases per day. Social networking sites are attracting users by providing different facilities. Each social networking site is different from another one and have its identity. There is one problem that we can predict our recipient is logged in on so many social sites. Peer-to-peer (P2P) systems are popularly used as file-swapping networks to support distributed content sharing. [1] A number of P2P networks for file sharing has been developed and deployed. Napster, Gnutella, and FastTrack are three popular P2P systems. This chapter presents a broad overview of P2P computing and focuses on content sharing networks and technologies. It

also emphasizes on the analysis of network topologies used in popular P2P systems. In addition, this chapter also identifies and describes architecture models and compares various characteristics of four P2P Systems Napster, Gnutella, Fasttrack, and OpenFT. A peer-to-peer (P2P) file sharing system provides a platform that enables users to share their files. Retrieving files efficiently and trustworthily in such a large and jumbled system is critically important. [2]   However, the issues of efficient searching and trustworthy searching have only been studied separately. Simply combining two separate strategies dealing with each issue doubles system over-head. In this paper, we first study trace data from Facebook and BitTorrent. Guided by the study observations, we propose a P2P system based on social networks for simultaneous efficient and trustworthy file sharing, namely Social-P2P. Social-P2P groups common-multi-interest nodes into a cluster and further connects socially close nodes within a cluster. The comparably stable nodes in each cluster form a DHT for inter-cluster file searching. [3]   A file query is forwarded to the cluster of the file by the DHT routing and then is forwarded along constructed connections within a cluster, which achieves high hit rate and reliable routing. Sharing files among socially close friends discourages nodes from providing faulty files since people are un-likely to risk their reputation in the real world. Experimental results show that by leveraging a social network, Social-P2P achieves highly efficient and trustworthy file sharing. To address privacy concerns over online social networking services, several distributed alternatives have been proposed. These peer-to-peer (P2P) online social networks do not rely on centralized storage of user data. Instead, data can be stored not only on a computer of a profile owner but almost anywhere (friend's computers, random peers from the social network, third-party external storage, etc.). Since the external storage is often untrusted or only semi-trusted, encryption plays a fundamental role in security of P2P social networks. Encryption, however, also adds some overhead in both the time and space domains. To be scalable, a system that relies heavily on encryption should use as efficient algorithms as possible. [3] It also needs to provide the functionality of changing access rights at reasonable cost, and, crucially, the system should preserve privacy properties itself. That is, beyond user data confidentiality, it has to protect against information leakage about user's access rights and traffic analysis. In this paper we explore the requirements of encryption for P2P social networks in detail and propose a list of criteria for evaluation. We then compare a set of approaches from the literature according to these criteria. We find that none of the current P2P architectures for social networks manages to achieve secure, efficient, 24/7 access control enforcement and data storage. They either rely on trust, require constantly running servers for each user, use expensive encryption, or fail to protect privacy of access information.

3.PROPOSED SYSTEM

We proposed a system in which we can find our recipient is logged in on different social sites. In this system user can have their contact numbers from Google cloud or manually. From these contact we can easily find out our recipient is on how many social networking sites by using API of respective social sites. Then user can send their messages, files, audio, video. We are also maintaining history of shared data from sender to recipient, due to this efficient searching, _le sharing is established by using DHT routing algorithm. Also achieves highly efficient and trustworthy file sharing compared to current file sharing systems.

To search particular person on different social media we have to logged in on different social media manually and then search that person on that social site. In these system we can find person on different social sites by providing only contact number at on platform.
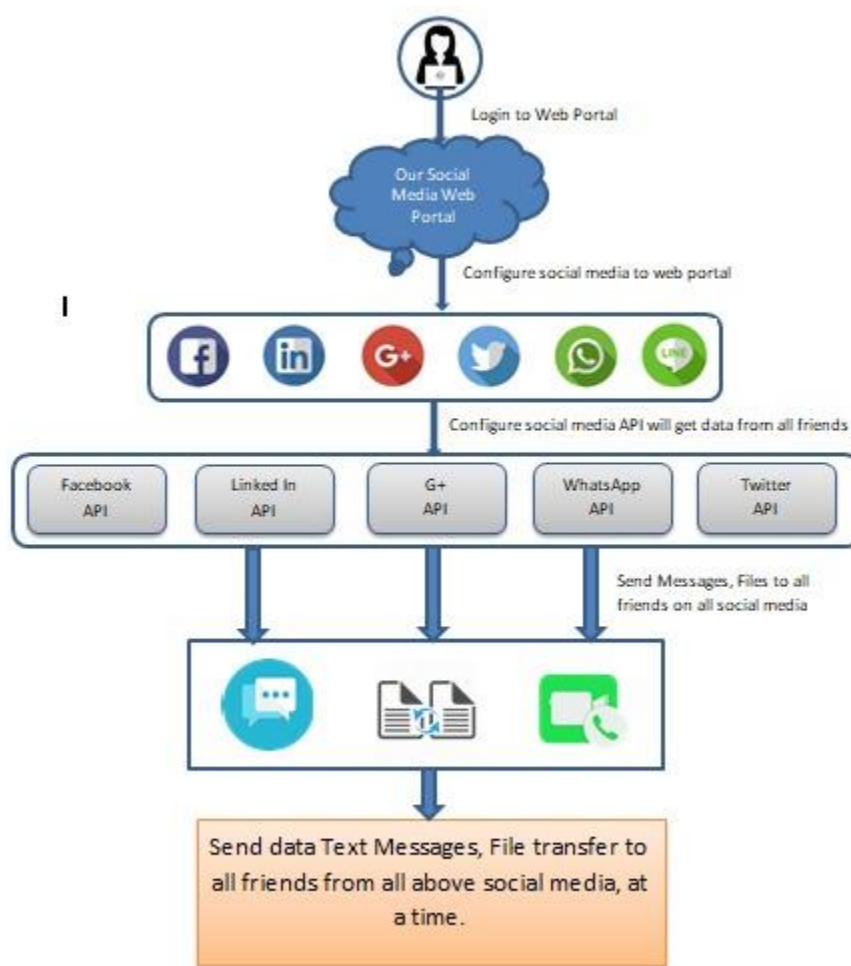
4.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

4. CONCLUSIONS

We integrate a social network into a peer-to-peer network for efficient and trustworthy file sharing. Taking advantage of the interest information in the social network, the socially close nodes with similar multi-interests are clustered together. Nodes are connected with their friends within a cluster. Within each cluster, a trust-based random walk is used to forward a query message along trustworthy links, enhancing file searching efficiency and trustworthiness.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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