SECTION-K18KK

FINAL REPORT Topic-AI POWERED IMAGE RECOGNIZER FROM SOCIAL MEDIA INT-404 AI

By-

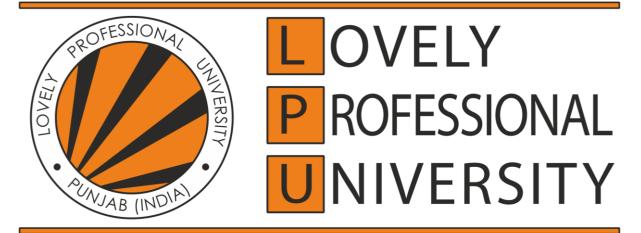
NAME	REGISTRATION NO.	ROLL NO.
MOHAMMAD AMIR IDREESI	11811970	70
AAKASH SAXENA	11805347	66

Program:Btech Cse(Hons.) School:

School of Computer Science and Engineering.

Faculty: Mr. Sagar Pande

Lovely Professional University Jalandhar, Punjab, India.



Transforming Education Transforming India

<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</u>

In performing our assignment, we had to take the help and guideline of some respected persons, who deserve our greatest gratitude. The completion of this assignment gives us much Pleasure. We would like to show our gratitude MR. SAGAR PANDE for giving us a good guideline for assignment throughout numerous consultations. We would also like to expand our deepest gratitude to all those who have directly and indirectly guided us in writing this assignment. In addition, a thank you to Professor MR. SAGAR PANDE, who introduced us to the Methodology of work, and whose passion for the "underlying structures" had lasting effect. Many people, especially our classmates and team members itself, have made valuable comment suggestions on this proposal which gave us an inspiration to improve our assignment. We thank all the people for their help directly and indirectly to complete our assignment.

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

<u>Artificial intelligence</u> (AI) refers to the simulation of human intelligence in machines that are programmed to think like humans and mimic their actions. The term may also be applied to any machine that exhibits traits associated with a human mind such as learning and problem-solving.

Image recognition is a computer vision technique that allows machines to interpret and categorize what they "see" in images or videos. Often referred to as "image classification" or "image labelling", this core task is a foundational component in solving many computer vision-based machine learning problems.

But how does image recognition actually work? What are the different approaches, what are its potential benefits and limitations, and how might you use it in your business?

Why is image recognition important?

Interactive marketing/Creative campaigns Image recognition is one of the most foundational and widely applicable computer vision tasks.

Image recognition's broad and highly generalizable functionality can enable several transformative user experiences, including but not limited to:

- Automated image organization
- User-generated content moderation
- Enhanced visual search
- Automated photo and video tagging

IMAGE RECOGNIZER FROM SOCIAL MEDIA

Performing intelligence gathering is a time-consuming process, it typically starts by attempting to find a person's online presence on a variety of social media sites. While this is an easy task for a few, it can become incredibly tedious when done at scale. What if it could be automated and done on a mass scale with hundreds or thousands of individuals?

SOCIAL MAPPER

(Abstract)

Social Mapper is an open source tool that searches for profile information from social media sites, such as Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn, Google+, Vkontakte and microblogging websites like Weibo and Douban. The tool uses names and photos as input to scan social media profiles of the people on mass. Target names and photos can be provided to the tool via csv file containing target names and URLs of the target photos, or it can be a folder containing named images. It takes approximately 60–70 seconds to scan one profile based on provided names and photos.

Social Mapper has a variety of uses in the security industry, for example the automated gathering of large amounts of social media profiles for use on targeted phishing campaigns. Facial recognition aids this process by removing false positives in the search results, so that reviewing this data is quicker for a human operator.

At a low level, Social Mapper works by running through 3 main stages. The first is target parsing, it creates a list of targets based on the input you give it. A social mapper target consists of a name and a

picture of that person. These can be provided via links in a csv file, images in a folder or via people registered to a company on LinkedIn.

Once the targets are processed, stage 2 of social mapper kicks in and it starts searching for these people online. It does this by instrumenting the Firefox browser, logging into the afore mentioned supported social media sites and begins searching for targets by name. It pulls out the top results from this search (usually between 10 and 20) and starts downloading the profile pictures and performing facial recognition checks to try and find a match. It's possible to tweak the way it performs via various parameters when the tool starts with options such as: if the program should keep searching after an initial match is found for a better one, and to change the thresholds of the facial recognition to remove more false positives at the risk of missing legitimate profiles.

Once all the social media sites have been checked, stage 3 of the tool kicks in and it starts generating your reports and data. Social Mapper has a variety of output; it generates a csv file with links to the profile pages of the target list and a more visual HTML report that can be handy for quickly checking and verifying the results.

IMPLEMENTATION

WEEK-1 (PLANNING) - Includes outline and prerequisite for the project.

WEEK-2(RESOURCE COLLECTION)-Includes learning all the concept related to project, which consists about the libraries and its implementations.

WEEK-3(CODE WRITING) -Includes writing the code. And also preparing for the necessary modules for the project.

WEEK-4(PRE-SUBMISSION REPORT)-includes short summary of what we have covered till 4th week.

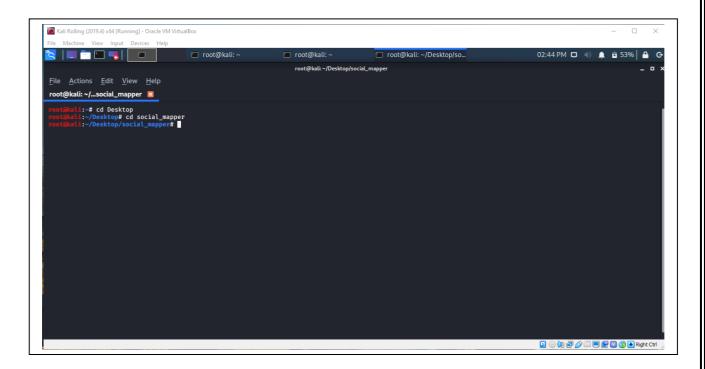
 $WEEK-5 (COMPLETION\ OF\ CODE) - \textit{Code completion and started coding for the modules}.$

WEEK-6(TESTING)-Testing the projects with multiple cases and trying to fix all the errors.

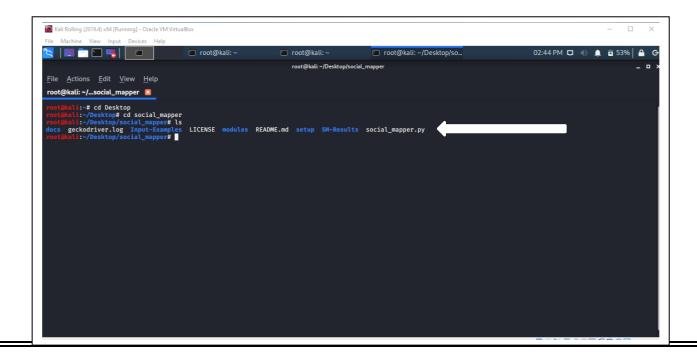
WEEK-7(FINAL REPORT PREPARATION)-Final presentation preparation and GitHub upload with completion of the project.

<u>RESULT</u>

Step-1 Clone the project from GitHub and make sure to meet all the requirements, using the command **git clone https://github.com/amir7587/AI-Powered-Image-Recognizers-from-Social-Media.git**



Here social_mapper.py is the program which we have to run.



Fill your login credentials within the double quotes

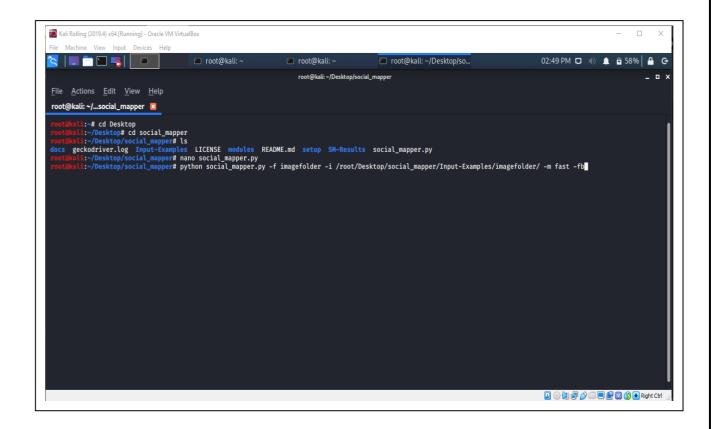
First open the social_mapper.py by typing nano social_mapper.py

```
**Call Rolling (2019A) s4d Planning)-Oracle VM VirtualBox

File Machine View Imput Decice Help

**root@kali:-- root@kali:-- root@kali:-
```

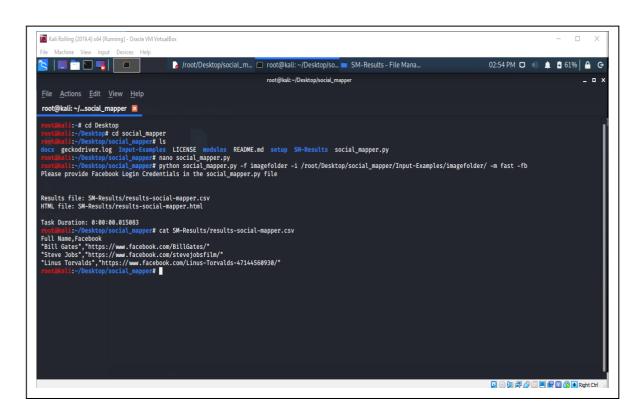
After filling the login credentials run the program by typing the following code

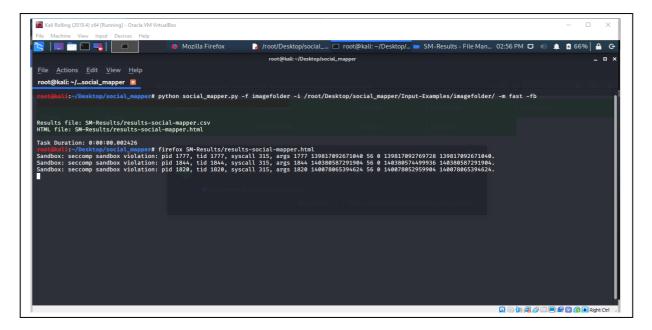


Here the search is complete

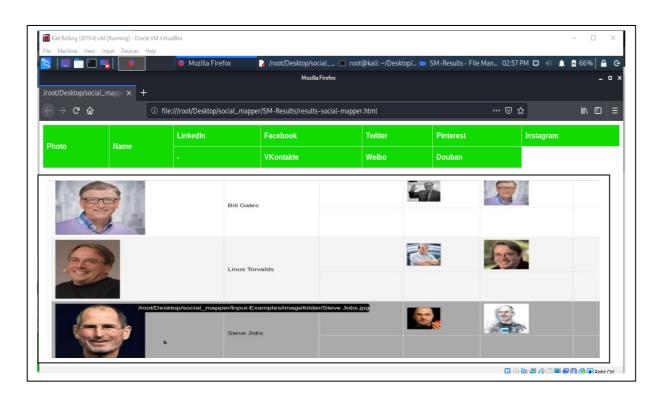
```
### Authority Constitution | Proceeding | Procedure |
```

Profile link is stored in .csv file we can see it by typing the below command and see the result



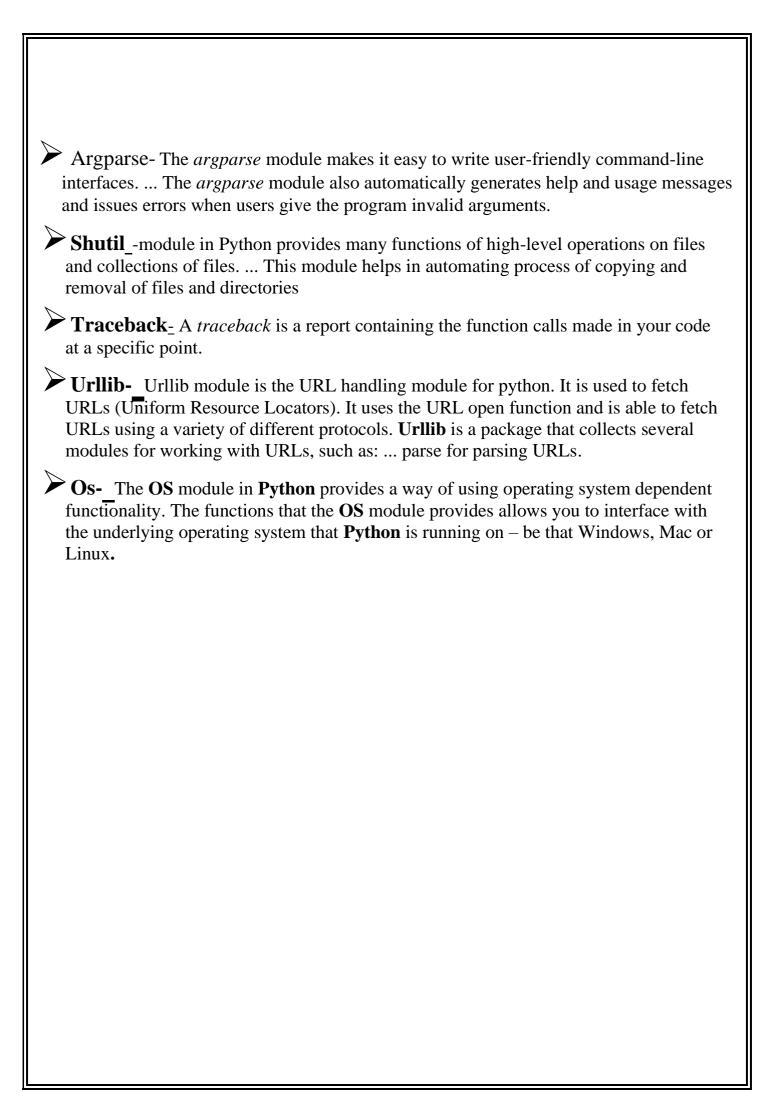


Here another output is in .html file which can give the detailed output of the program



LIBRARIES USED

- Selenium- Selenium library:
 - Used for Automation
 - Control Web driver
 - Perform actions like element clicks, refresh page, go to website link, etc.
- Time-Python's time module provides a function for getting local time from the number of seconds elapsed since the epoch called localtime (). Python *time*. *time* () The *time* () function returns the number of seconds passed since epoch. For Unix system, January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 at UTC is epoch (the point where *time* begins).
- bs4-BeautifulSoup 4. Beautiful Soup is a **Python library** for pulling data out of HTML and XML files. It works with your favorite parser to provide idiomatic ways of navigating, searching, and modifying the parse tree.
- __future future is a real module, and serves three purposes:
- To avoid confusing existing tools that analyze import statements and expect to find the modules they're importing.
- To ensure that <u>future statements</u> run under releases prior to 2.1 at least yield runtime exceptions.
- To document when incompatible changes were introduced, and when they will be or were made mandatory.
 - Traceback-_This *module* provides a standard interface to extract, format and print stack traces of *Python* programs. It exactly mimics the behavior of the *Python* interpreter.
 - **CODECS-** This module defines base classes for standard Python codecs (encoders and decoders) and provides access to the internal Python codec registry, which manages the codec and error handling lookup process.



Team Responsibilities

AMIR	 Resource collection Write code of social_mapper.py Debugging Write report and prepare contents. Learn & implement all the libraries used in the project
AAKASH	 Information gathering Prepared the module facebook_finder.py Debugging Prepare Report content Prepare for the various libraries required in the module

REFERENCES

- > Tallwalker.com
- Dzone.Ai
- ➤ Social Mapper
- > YouTube

THANK YOU