M.KUMARASAMY
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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MONITORING SUSPICIOUS DISCUSSION ON ONLINE PORTAL

A MINOR PROJECT – III REPORT

Submitted by

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BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

M.KUMARASAMY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

(Autonomous)

KARUR – 639 113

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M.KUMARASAMY COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, KARUR

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this **18ECP105L - Minor Project III** report "MONITORING SUSPICIOUS DISCUSSION ON ONLINE PORTAL**"**is the bonafide work of "**MONISHA.A(927621BEC129),POORVAJA.V.S(927621BEC147)"** who carried out the project work under my supervision in the academic year **2022-2023 – ODD semester.**

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This report has been submitted for the **18ECP105L – Minor Project** review held at M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur on _____

PROJECT COORDINATOR

INSTITUTION VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To emerge as a leader among the top institutions in the field of technical education.

Mission

M1: Produce smart technocrats with empirical knowledge who can surmount the global challenges.

M2: Create a diverse, fully-engaged, learner-centric campus environment to provide quality education to the students.

M3: Maintain mutually beneficial partnerships with our alumni, industry and professional associations

DEPARTMENT VISION, MISSION, PEO, PO AND PSO

Vision

To empower the Electronics and Communication Engineering students with emerging technologies, professionalism, innovative research and social responsibility.

Mission

M1: Attain the academic excellence through innovative teaching learning process, research areas & laboratories and Consultancy projects.

M2: Inculcate the students in problem solving and lifelong learning ability.

M3: Provide entrepreneurial skills and leadership qualities.

M4: Render the technical knowledge and skills of faculty members.

Program Educational Objectives

PEO1: **Core Competence:** Graduates will have a successful career in academia or industry associated with Electronics and Communication Engineering

PEO2: **Professionalism:** Graduates will provide feasible solutions for the challenging problems through comprehensive research and innovation in the allied areas of Electronics and Communication Engineering.

PEO3: **Lifelong Learning:** Graduates will contribute to the social needs through lifelong learning, practicing professional ethics and leadership quality

Program Outcomes

PO 1: Engineering knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

PO 2: Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

PO 3: Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

PO 4: Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

PO 5: Modern tool usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

PO 6: The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

PO 7: Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

PO 8: Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

PO 9: Individual and team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

PO 10: Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

PO 11: Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.

PO 12: Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Program Specific Outcomes

PSO1: Applying knowledge in various areas, like Electronics, Communications, Signal processing, VLSI, Embedded systems etc., in the design and implementation of Engineering application.

PSO2: Able to solve complex problems in Electronics and Communication Engineering with analytical and managerial skills either independently or in team using latest hardware and software tools to fulfil the industrial expectations.

Abstract	**Matching with POs, PSOs**
Admin, user, monitoring Suspicious, online portal	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO5, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO9, PO10, PO11, PO12, PSO1, PSO2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Our sincere thanks to **Thiru.M.Kumarasamy, Chairman** and **Dr.K.Ramakrishnan, Secretary** of **M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering** for providing extraordinary infrastructure, which helped us to complete this project in time.

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We would like to thank our **Minor Project Co-ordinator**, **Dr.K.Karthikeyan, B.E., M.Tech., Ph.D., Associate Professor**, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for his kind cooperation and culminating in the successful completion of this project work.

We are glad to thank all the Faculty Members of the Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering for extending a warm helping hand and valuable suggestions throughout the project. Words are boundless to thank our Parents and Friends for their motivation to complete this project successfully.

ABSTRACT

Anonymizing networks such as Tor allow users to access Internet services privately by using a series of routers to hide the client's IP address from the server. The success of such networks, however, has been limited by users employing this anonymity for abusive purposes such as defacing popular websites Website administrators routinely rely on IP-address blocking for disabling access to misbehaving users, but blocking IP addresses is not practical if the abuser routes through an anonymizing network. As a result, administrators block all known exit nodes of anonymizing networks, denying anonymous access to misbehaving and behaving users alike. To address this problem, we present Nymble, a system in which servers can "blacklist" misbehaving users, thereby blocking users without compromising their anonymity. Our system is thus agnostic to different servers' definitions of misbehavior - servers can blacklist users for whatever reason, and the privacy of blacklisted users is maintained.

Keywords- Admin, user, monitoring Suspicious, online portal

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM		ABBREVIATION
DDL	-	Data definition language
DML	-	Data manipulation language
DCL	-	Data control language
TCL	-	Transaction control language
CRUD	-	Create,delete,update and delete

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Anonymizing networks such as Tor route traffic through independent nodes in separate administrative domains to hide a client's IP address. Unfortunately, some users have misused such networks—under the cover of anonymity, users have repeatedly defaced popular Web sites such as Wikipedia. Since Web site administrators cannot blacklist individual malicious users' IP addresses, they blacklist the entire anonymizing network. The success of such networks, however, has been limited by users employing this anonymity for Abusive purposes such as defacing popular Web sites. Web site administrators routinely rely on IP-address blocking for disabling access to misbehaving users, but blocking IP addresses is not practical if the abuser routes through an anonymizing network. As a result, administrators block all known exit nodes of anonymizing networks, denying anonymous access to misbehaving and behaving users alike.

Monitoring suspicious, a system in which servers can blacklist misbehaving users, thereby blocking users without compromising their anonymity. Our system is thus agnostic to different servers' definitions of misbehavior servers can blacklist users for whatever reason, and the privacy of blacklisted users is maintained. In pseudonymous credential systems users log into Web sites using pseudonyms, which can be added to a blacklist if a user misbehaves. Anonymous credential systems employ group signatures. Basic group signatures allow servers to revoke a misbehaving user's anonymity by complaining to a group manager**.**

Since these nodes are operated independently, users are able to trust the anonymizing network to provide anonymity. Real-world deployments of anonymizing networks, however, have had limited success because of their misuse Administrators of websites are unable to blacklist malicious users' IP

addresses because of their anonymity. Left with no other choice, these administrators opt to blacklist the entire anonymizing network. This approach eliminates malicious activity through such networks, but at the cost of the anonymity of honest users.

1.1 ORGANISATION PROFILE:

Kovai Consultancy Services is a leading Developer on Web based software development and Hybrid app development providing Company situated in Coimbatore, which has its client network spread all across the geographical area. KCS with its expertise group of management team provides diversified services to its clients. The services include Application Development, Software application migration, Web application Development, Mobile applications, Software/Web Designing and Software Training.

At KCS, we focus on delivering client satisfaction based on high end solutions with innovations, within a short span of time. KCS has become a demanding software solution provider in the IT market. KCS at each and every step of action we try to deliver a creative and innovative solution to our customer. We make creativity as a Habit and Innovation as a Product.

KCS focus on providing open source based software solutions. We have a dedicated team to work on enhancing the open source software model and to provide a cost effective solution to our customer with open source tools.

As we start the new year, it is very common to set goals and resolutions that we hope to achieve. We are pensionable and also innovative. Hope is generally a wrong guide, though it is good company along the way.

The growing attention on company culture in the start-up world is due in part to our industry's difficulty in articulating the concept. We know admirable

examples of company culture when we see them. But defining the idea isn't as obvious.

1.2 MODULES

In this Blocking misbehaving users in anonymizing networks project there are 2 modules:

- **ADMIN**
- **USER**

ADMIN:

Sub Modules:

- **Login:** Admin can login using their username and password.
- **View Homepage:** After login admin is able to view the homepage.
- **Add Keyword:** Admin is allowed to add new keywords.
- **View Keywords:** Admin is allowed to View the existing keywords.

USER:

Sub Modules :

- **Login:** User can login using their Id and Password or register.
- **Obtain IP Address:** While the user registers their IP address is obtained.
- **Upload and view media:** The users are allowed to upload and view photos and videos on the platform.

- **Report to Admin :** The posts and comments containing inappropriate keywords are send to admin.
- **Warning and Blocking:** The users who misuses the platform are warned twice and the users IP address are blocked if the activities continues[1].

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Certainly, here's a literature survey tailored to a report on "Monitoring Suspicious Discussions on Online Portals." This survey focuses on relevant studies, concepts, and technologies related to the detection and monitoring of suspicious discussions on online platforms:

Online Community and Discussion Platforms:

"Characteristics and Roles of Online Communities in Modern Society" by Nicole B. Ellison and danah boyd: Discusses the characteristics and societal roles of online communities.

Online Content Moderation:

"Content Moderation and Its Implications for Online Communities" by Sarita Yardi Schoenebeck and Cliff Lampe: Explores the challenges and implications of content moderation on online platforms.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Text Analysis:

"Natural Language Processing: An Introduction" by Alan R. Aronson: A foundational work on NLP techniques.

"Text Mining: Applications and Theory" by Michael W. Berry and Jacob Kogan: Provides insights into text mining applications.

Sentiment Analysis and Anomaly Detection:

"Anomaly Detection: A Survey" by Varun Chandola, et al.: A comprehensive survey of anomaly detection techniques.

"Sentiment Analysis in Social Media" by Apoorv Agarwal, et al.: Discusses sentiment analysis techniques in social media data.

Machine Learning and Data Mining:

"Machine Learning: A Review of Classification and Combining Techniques" by George Mason University: Offers an overview of classification techniques, which are essential for anomaly detection.

"Introduction to Data Mining" by Pang-Ning Tan, Michael Steinbach, and Vipin Kumar: Provides a comprehensive overview of data mining techniques.

Social Network Analysis:

"Social Network Analysis: Methods and Applications" by Stanley Wasserman and Katherine Faust: A foundational book on social network analysis.

"Detecting Anomalies in Social Networks" by B. Bringmann and J. Leskovec: Discusses the detection of unusual behavior in social networks.

Cybersecurity and Online Threats:

"Cybersecurity and Cyberwar: What Everyone Needs to Know" by P.W. Singer and Allan Friedman: Provides an introduction to cybersecurity and online threats.

"Measuring and Analyzing the Impact of Online Censorship" by Sheharbano Khattak, et al.: Explores the impact of online censorship on communication platforms.

Case Studies and Tools:

Investigate case studies and tools used for monitoring and analyzing online discussions, including academic papers, industry reports, and cybersecurity tools.

Ethical Considerations:

"Ethics of Online Research" by Elizabeth A. Buchanan: Explore the ethical challenges of monitoring online discussions, considering privacy and free speech concerns.

Emerging Technologies:

Stay updated on recent literature discussing emerging technologies in NLP, machine learning, and cybersecurity as they relate to online discussion monitoring.

Future Directions:

Seek papers or articles discussing the future of online discussion monitoring, potential challenges, and opportunities in this field.

In your literature survey for the report, summarize and critically analyze the key findings from each source, and identify gaps in existing research that your report can address. Properly cite all the sources used in your review to maintain academic rigor and transparency[2].

CHAPTER-3

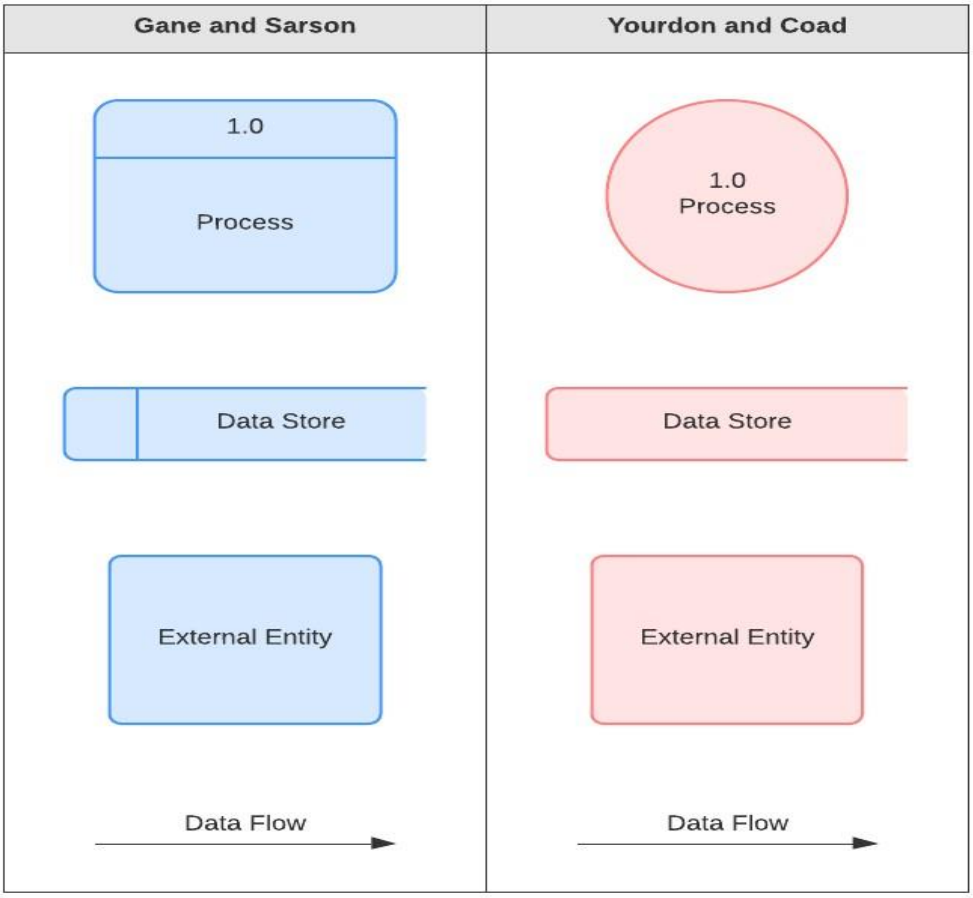
EXISTING SYSTEM

Anonymizing networks such as Tor allow users to access Internet services privately by using a series of routers to hide the client's IP address from the server. The success of such networks, however, has been limited by users employing this anonymity for abusive purposes such as defacing popular Web sites. Web site administrators routinely rely on IP address blocking for disabling access to misbehaving users, but blocking IP addresses is not practical if the abuser routes through an anonymizing network. As a result, administrators block all known exit nodes of anonymizing networks, denying anonymous access to misbehaving and behaving users alike[3].

CHAPTER 4

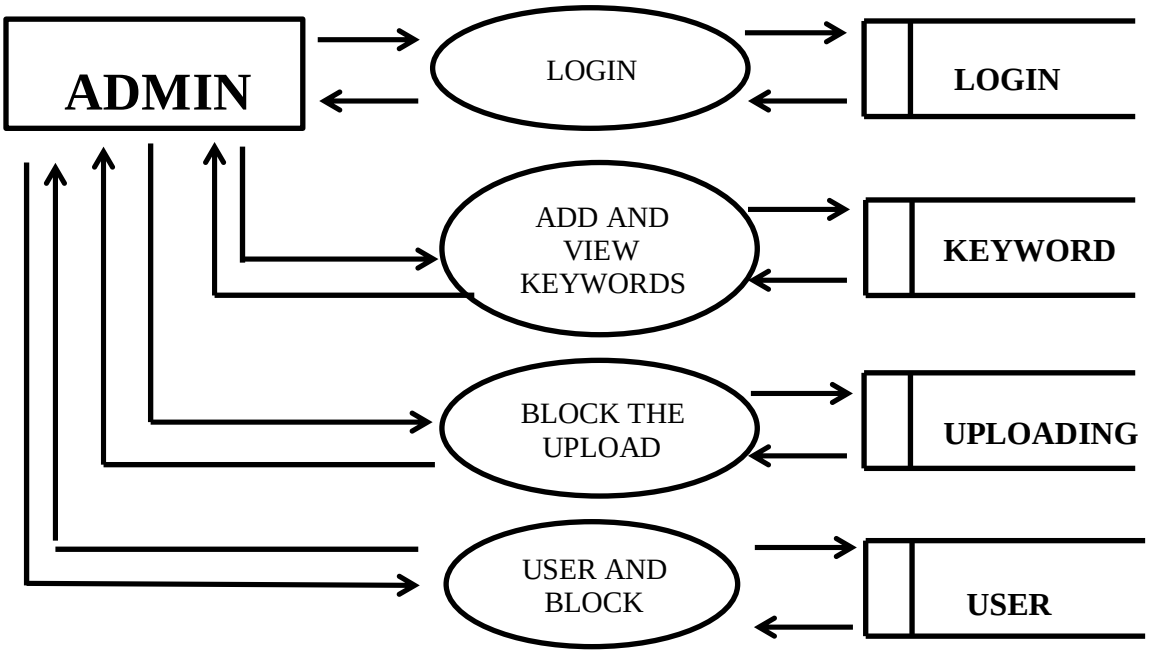
PROPOSED SYSTEM

We present a secure system called Nymble, which provides anonymous authentication, backward unlinkability, subjective blacklisting, fast authenticqation speeds, rate-limited anonymous connections, revocation auditability that is the users can verify whether they have been blacklisted, monitoring suspicious thus represents a practical solution for blocking misbehaving users of anonymizing networks[4].

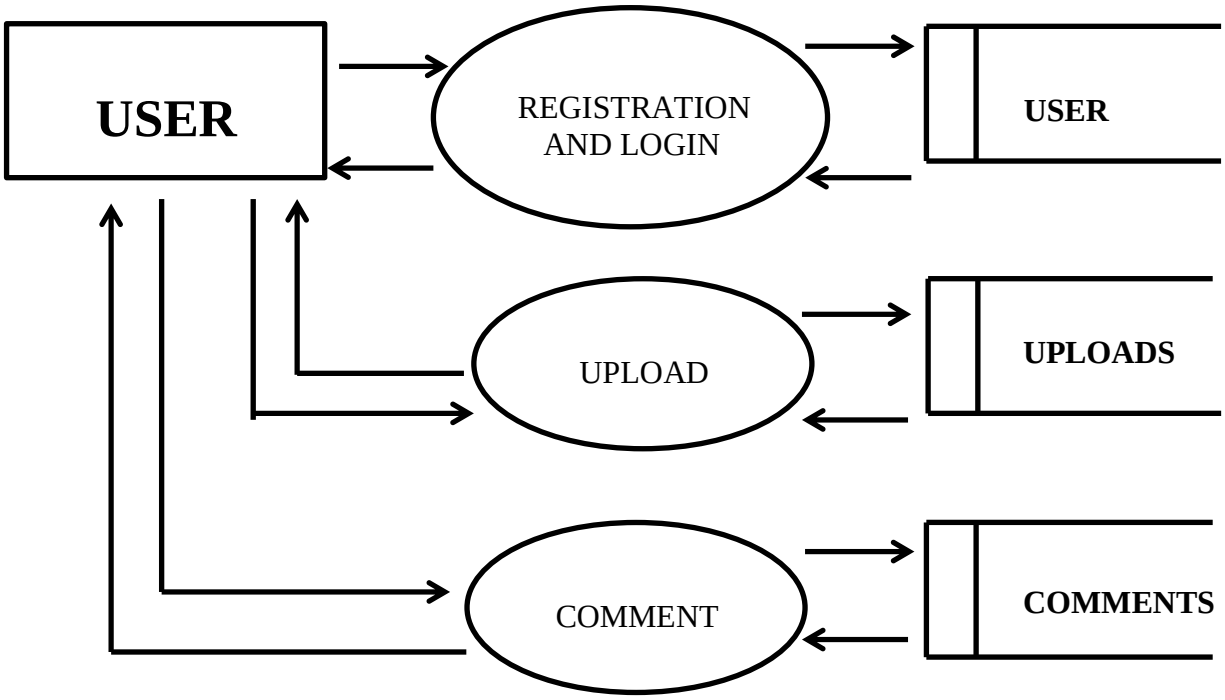


4.1..Description of working flow

LEVEL - 1



LEVEL - 2



CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

5.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Processor : Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-8250U CPU @ 1.60GHz, 1801 Mhz, 4 Core(s), 8 Logical

  Processor(s)

- Hard Disk : HP
- Mouse : HP
- RAM : 8192 MB
- Keyboard : 105 key enhanced

5.2 SOFTWARE REQURIEMENTS:

- Operating system : Windows 11
- IDE : Visual studio code
- Frame : Flask
- Front end : Python
- Back end : MY SQL Browser : Google Chrome

5.3 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION:

PYTHON LANGUAGE INTRODUCTION:

Python is a high-level, interpreted, interactive and object-oriented scripting language. Python is designed to be highly readable. It uses English keywords frequently where as other languages use punctuation, and it has fewer syntactical constructions than other languages.

Python is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning Python:

5.3.1 Python is Interpreted − Python is processed at runtime by the interpreter. You do not need to compile your program before executing it. This is similar to PERL and PHP.

5.3.2 Python is Interactive − You can actually sit at a Python prompt and interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs.

5.3.3 Python is Object-Oriented − Python supports Object-Oriented style or technique of programming that encapsulates code within objects.

5.3.4 Python is a Beginner's Language − Python is a great language for the beginner-level programmers and supports the development of a wide range of applications from simple text processing to WWW browsers to games.

Features:

5.3.5 Readable:

Python is a very readable language.

5.3.6 Easy to Learn:

Learning python is easy as this is a expressive and high level programming language, which means it is easy to understand the language and thus easy to learn.

5.3.7 Cross platform:

Python is available and can run on various operating systems such as Mac, Windows, Linux, Unix etc. This makes it a cross platform and portable language.

5.3.8 Open Source:

Python is a open source programming language.

5.3.9 Large standard library:

Python comes with a large standard library that has some handy codes and functions which we can use while writing code in Python.

5.3.10 Free:

Python is free to download and use. This means you can download it for free and use it in your application. See: Open Source Python License. Python is an example of a FLOSS (Free/Libre Open Source Software), which means you can freely distribute copies of this software, read its source code and modify it.

5.3.11 Supports exception handling:

If you are new, you may wonder what is an exception? An exception is an event that can occur during program exception and can disrupt the normal flow of program. Python supports exception handling which means we can write less error prone code and can test various scenarios that can cause an exception later on.

5.3.12 Advanced features:

Supports generators and list comprehensions. We will cover these features later.

5.3.13 Automatic memory management:

Python supports automatic memory management which means the memory is cleared and freed automatically. You do not have to bother clearing the memory.

FLASK FRAMEWORK:

If you're developing a web app in Python, chances are you're leveraging a framework. A framework "is a code library that makes a developer's life easier when building reliable, scalable, and maintainable web applications" by providing reusable code or extensions for common operations. There are a number of frameworks for Python, including Flask, Tornado, Pyramid, and Django. New Python developers often ask: Which framework should I use?

Flask is a web framework. This means flask provides you with tools, libraries and technologies that allow you to build a web application. This web application can be some web pages, a blog, a wiki or go as big as a web-based calendar application or a commercial website.

Flask is part of the categories of the micro-framework. Micro-framework are normally framework with little to no dependencies to external libraries. This has pros and cons. Pros would be that the framework is light, there are little dependency to update and watch for security bugs, cons is that some time you will have to do more work by yourself or increase yourself the list of dependencies by adding plugins

MySQL:

Structure Query Language is a database query language used for storing and managing data in Relational DBMS. SQL was the first commercial language introduced for E.F Codd's Relational model of database. Today almost all RDBMS use SQL as the standard database query language. SQL is used to perform all types of data operations in RDBMS.

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language. It is used for storing and managing data in relational database management system (RDMS).
- It is a standard language for Relational Database System. It enables a user to create, read, update and delete relational databases and tables.
- All the RDBMS like MySQL, Informix, Oracle, MS Access and SQL Server use SQL as their standard database language.
- SQL allows users to query the database in a number of ways, using English-like statements

Features of SQL:

- High performance
- High availability
- Easy to learn and use
- Robust transactional support
- Functionally complete

- Highly secure
- Comprehensive application development

RDBMS:

RDBMS is the collection of programs and capabilities that enables the user to interact with a relational database. A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a type of DBMS with a row-based table structure. Most commercial RDBMS use SQL. The most basic RDBMS functions are related to create, read, update and delete operations, collectively known as the CRUD cycle.

Features of RDBMS:

- An RDBMS is easily accessible using SQL commands.
- An RDBMS provides full data independence.
- The basic unit of data storage in a relational database is called a table.
- A table consists of tuples/rows/records and each record has one or more columns used to store values.
- In RDBMS, we can use conditional operations such as joins and restrictions.
- An RDBMS enables data sharing between users.
- Also at the same time, you can ensure consistency of data across multiple tables by using integrity constraints[5].

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM DESIGN

6.1 DATABASE DESIGN:

Databases are structures that hold data. The software that enables the flow of data through these structures is called database management system or DBMS. The most widely used system of DBMS is something called RDBMS or Relational DBMS. This simply means that the data is stored in tables, moreover. Whatever relationships that exist within the data are stored Within tables.

To put it simply, there are three parts that make a database:

Tables

We all know what tables are - a matrix of rows and columns. In databases, it's the same. Each row is a record, or a unit of data. A record (row) can have several columns or fields. Each field is like an attribute of that record.

Queries

Query is a question posed to the database, to retrieve a specific set of records, based on conditions supplied in the query.

Views

These are virtua1 tables, or (a set of) stored queries. At a physical level, the data is stored in data files specific to the DBMS. Examples of modern-day RDBMSs that are wide1y used include Oracle, MySQL, etc. Oracle is the largest commercially available RDBMS and MySQL) is a free and open source RDBMS that is very Well-known.

6.2.Types of SQL Commands

There are five types of SQL commands: DDL, DML, DCL, TCL, and DQL.

1. Data Definition Language (DDL)

- DDL changes the structure of the table like creating a table, deleting a table, altering a table, etc.
- All the command of DDL are auto-committed that means it permanently save all the changes in the database.

2. Data Manipulation Language

- DML commands are used to modify the database. It is responsible for all form of changes in the database.
- The command of DML is not auto-committed that means it can't permanently save all the changes in the database. They can be rollback.

3. Data Control Language

DCL commands are used to grant and take back authority from any database user.

Here are some commands that come under DCL:

- Grant
- Revoke

4. Transaction Control Language

TCL commands can only use with DML commands like INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE only.These operations are automatically committed in the database that's why they cannot be used while creating tables or dropping them[6].

5.Data Query Language

DQL is used to fetch the data from the database.

It uses only one command:

- SELECT

TABLE NAME : KEYWORDS

PRIMARY KEY : ADMIN_ID

FOREGIN KEY : STATUS

ADMIN TABLE-1

FIELD	TYPE	SIZE
ADMIN_ID	Int	10
KEYWORDS	Varchar	20
STATUS	Varchar	10

Table:6.1

TABLE NAME : USER

PRIMARY KEY: USER ID

FOREGIN KEY : USER_ID

USER TABLE-2

FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH
IP_ADDRESS	Varchar	20
USER_ID	Int	10
PASSWORD	Varchar	20
MAIL_ID	Varchar	40
NAME	Varchar	40
LATITUDE_LONGITUDE	Float	40
STATUS	Varchar	10

Table:6.2

TABLE NAME : UPLODING

PRIMARY KEY: USER_ID

FOREGIN KEY : USER_ID

UPLOADING TABLE - 3

FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH
ADMIN_D	Int	10
USER_ID	Varchar	10
IMAGE	Varchar	250
CAPTION	Varchar	20
STATUS	Varchar	20

Table:6.3

TABLE NAME : COMMENT

PRIMARY KEY: USER_ID

FOREGIN KEY : USER_ID

COMMENT TABLE -4

FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH
ADMIN_ID	Int	10
USER_ID	Varchar	10
POST_ID	Int	10
COMMENT	Varchar	20
STATUS	Varchar	20

Table:6.4

6.3. INPUT DESIGN:

The input design is the link that ties the Information system into the world of its users. It is a process of converting user-originated inputs to a computer based format. Input data are collected and organized into a group of similar data. Once identified, appropriate input media are selected for processing.

The goal of designing input data is to make entry easy, logical and free form errors. In input data design, we design source document that capture the data and then select the media used to enter them into the computer.

The input forms are developed in a user-friendly way so that a layman also can easily understand everything. Menus are provided to users and different icons are designed so the proposed system design looks decorative. Input design is the part of the overall system design. Source documents initiate a processing cycle as soon as they are entered into the system through the keyboard. A source should be logical and easy to understand.

6.4.Objectives of input Design:

- To achieve the highest possible level of accuracy. To ensure that the input is acceptable and understood by the user.

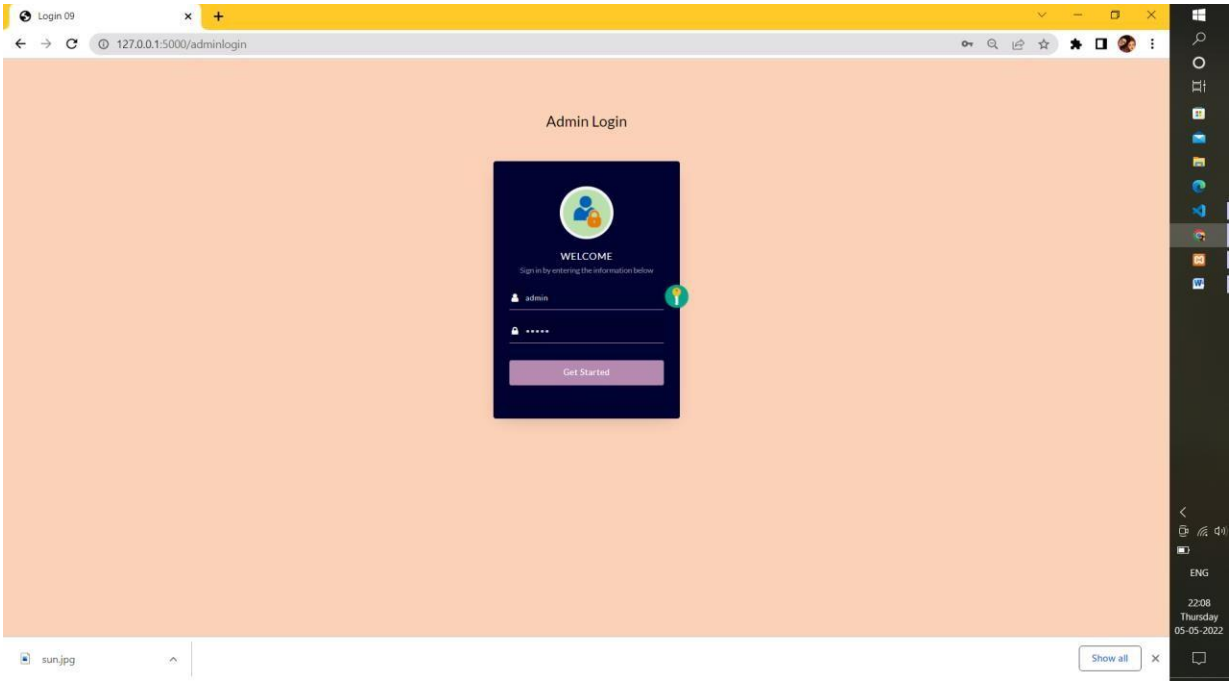


Figure 6.1: Admin Login using username and password.

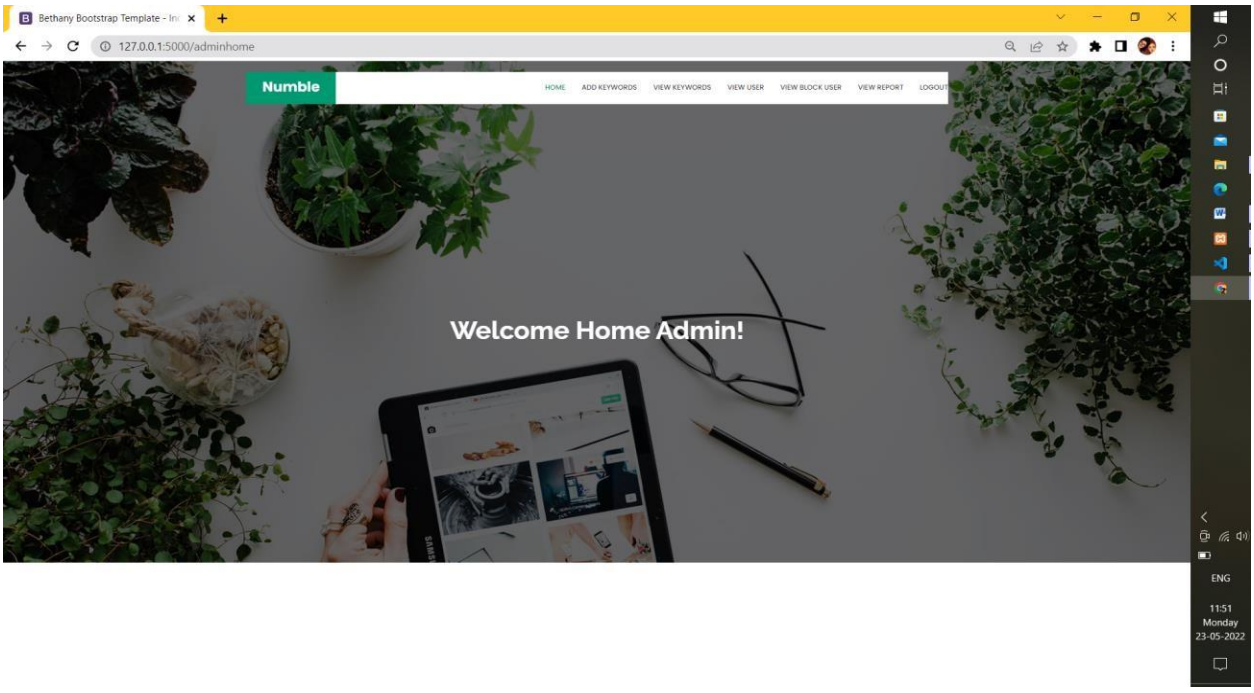


Figure 6.2: Admin Home is the page where all the modules of the admin is present.

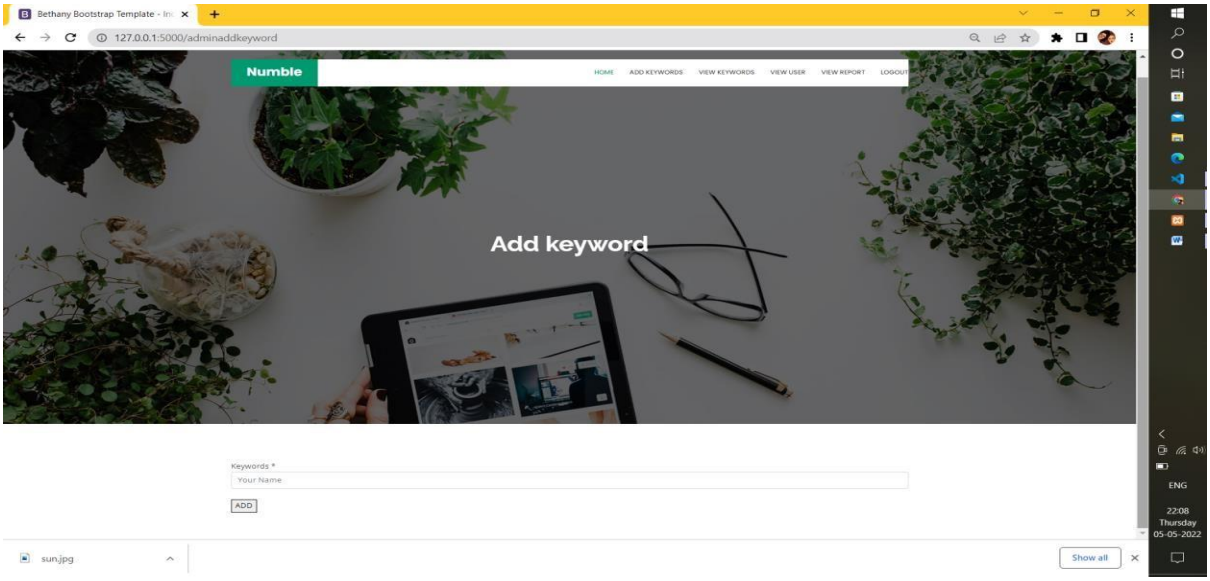


Figure 6.3: Add Keyword Page is the page used to add keyword the Nymble system.

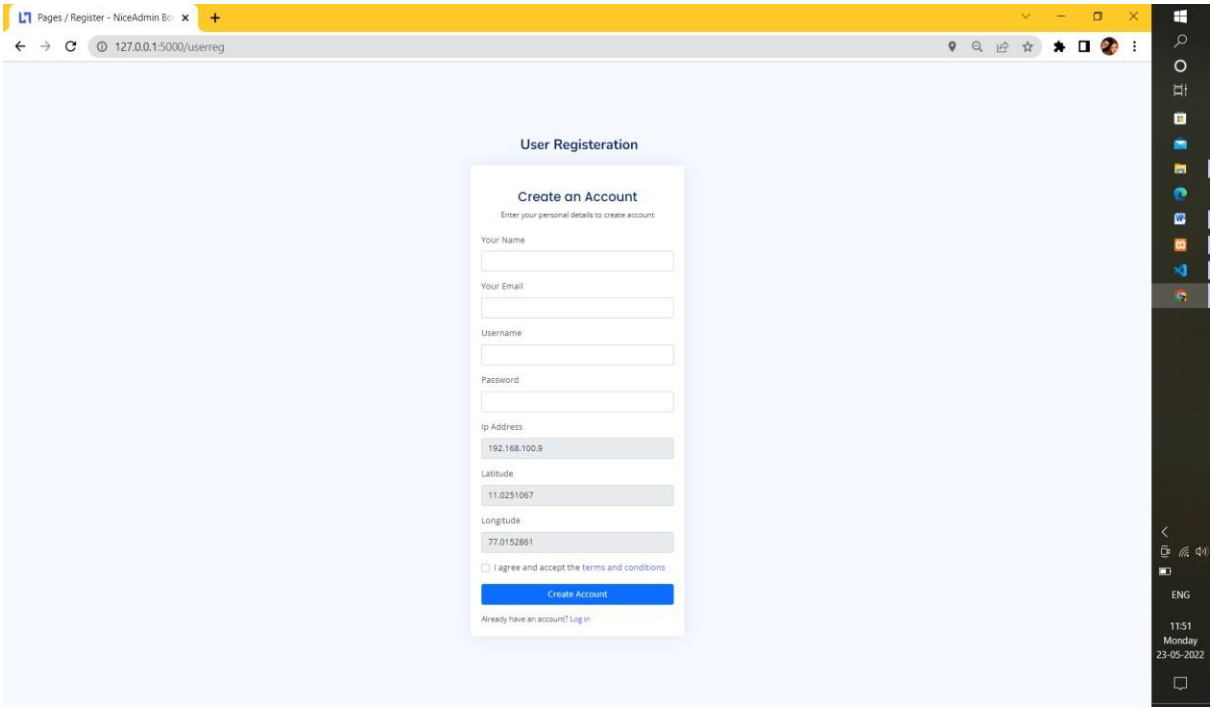
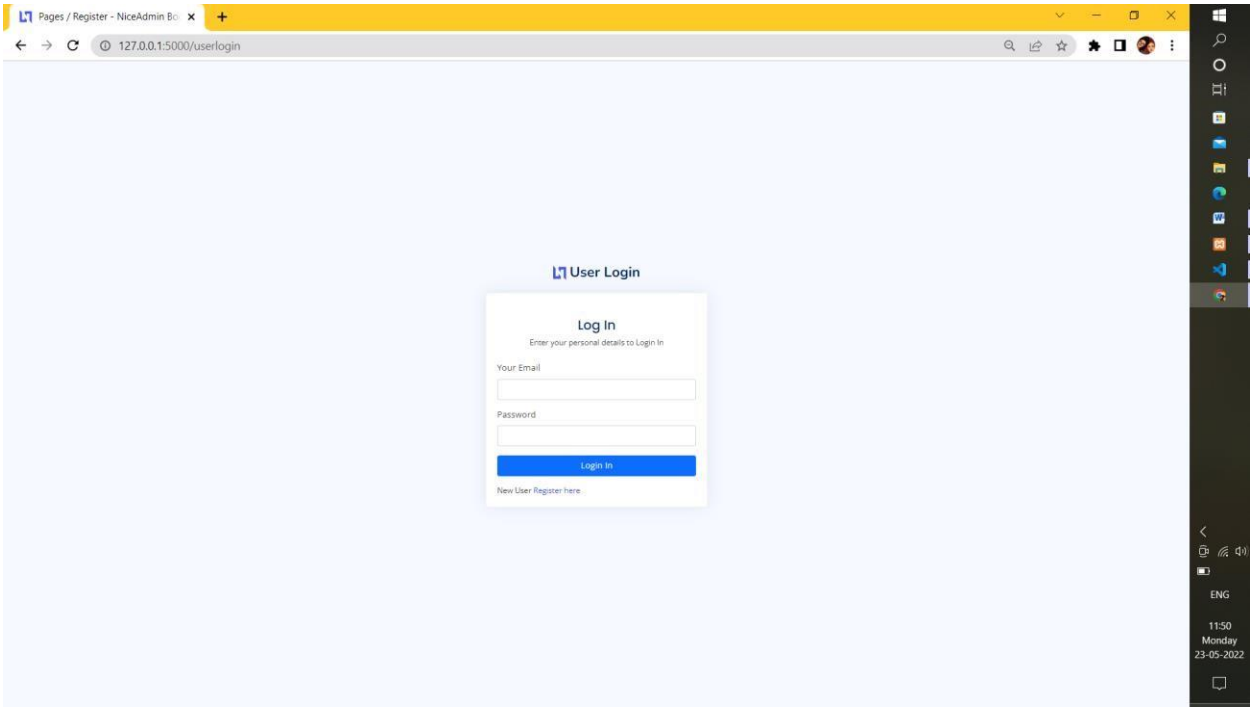


Figure 6.4: User Registration is used for registration of new users.



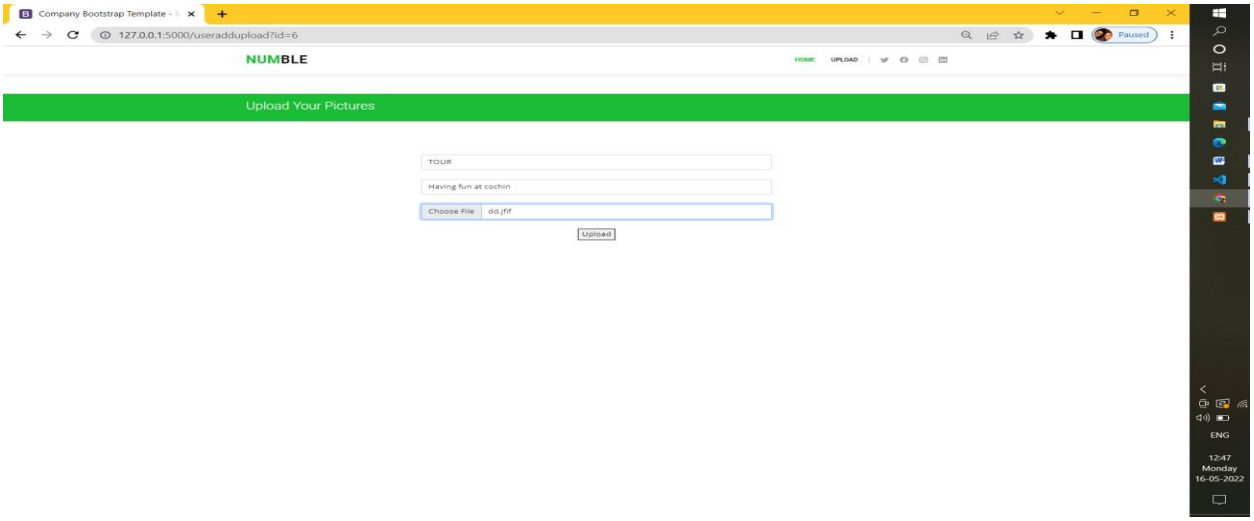


Figure 6.5: User Uploading Page is the page where the user can upload their pictures with caption and title

CHAPTER-7

OUTPUT DESIGN

Output forms are also designed in a specific manner as per the user requirement. Results are formatted to enhance clarity. Depending on the user the system would generate appropriate output. The output forms are designed in such a way that the entire user required data is presented.

While designing an output, the system analyst must accomplish the following:

- Determine what information to present.
- Decide whether to display, print or speak information and select the output medium Arrange the presentation of information.

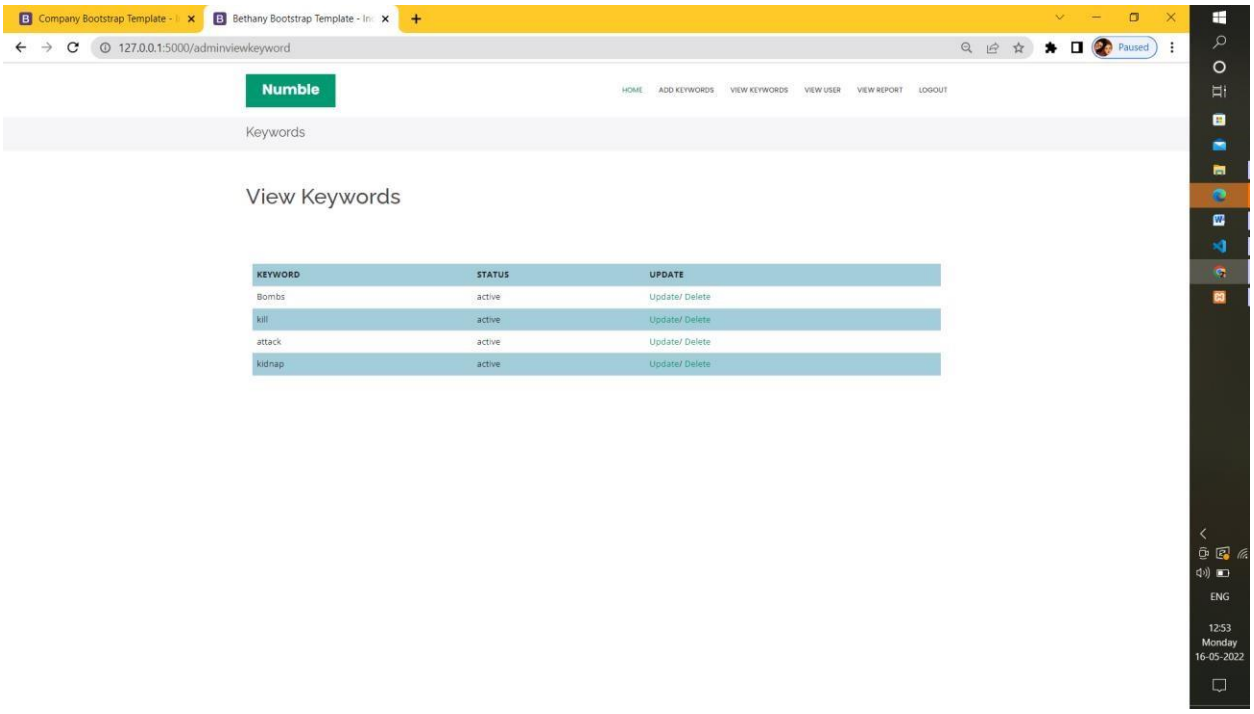


Figure 7.1: View Keyword Page is the page which shows the added keyword present in the Nymble system

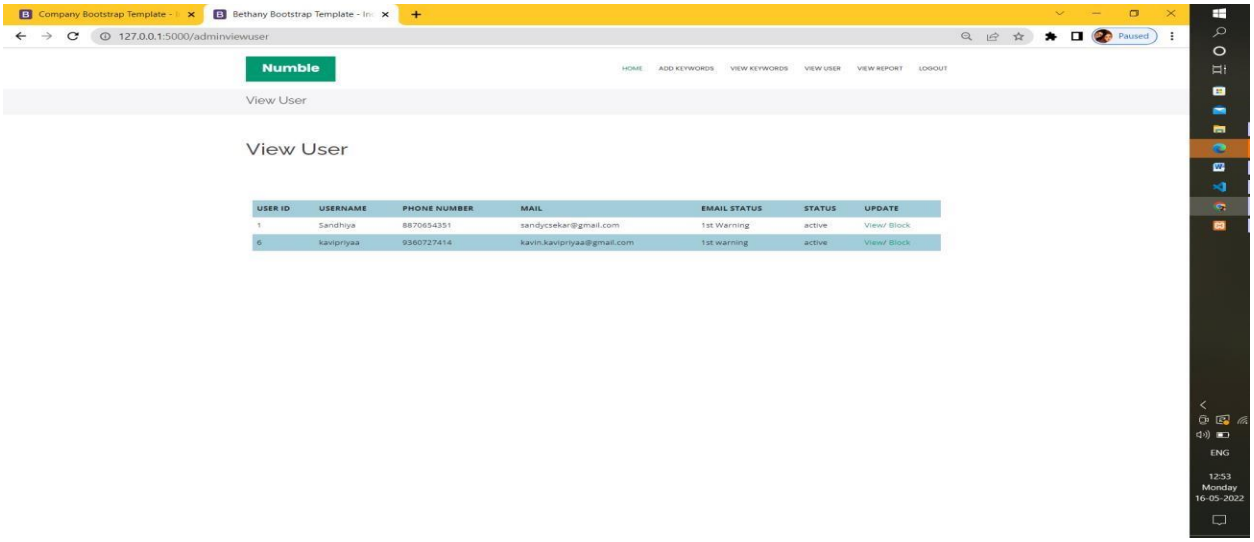


Figure 7.2: View User Page is the page which shows the list of user registered in the Nymble system

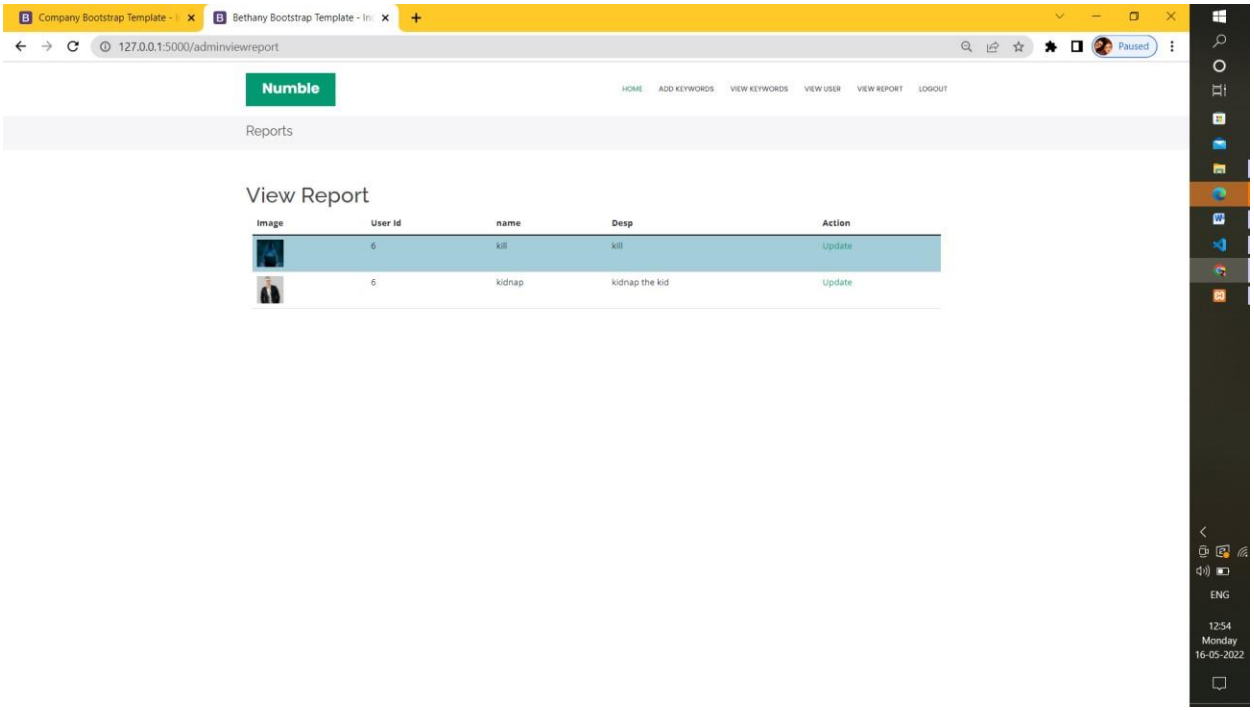


Figure 7.3: shows all the inappropriate posts made with its user id and option to update it View Report Page.

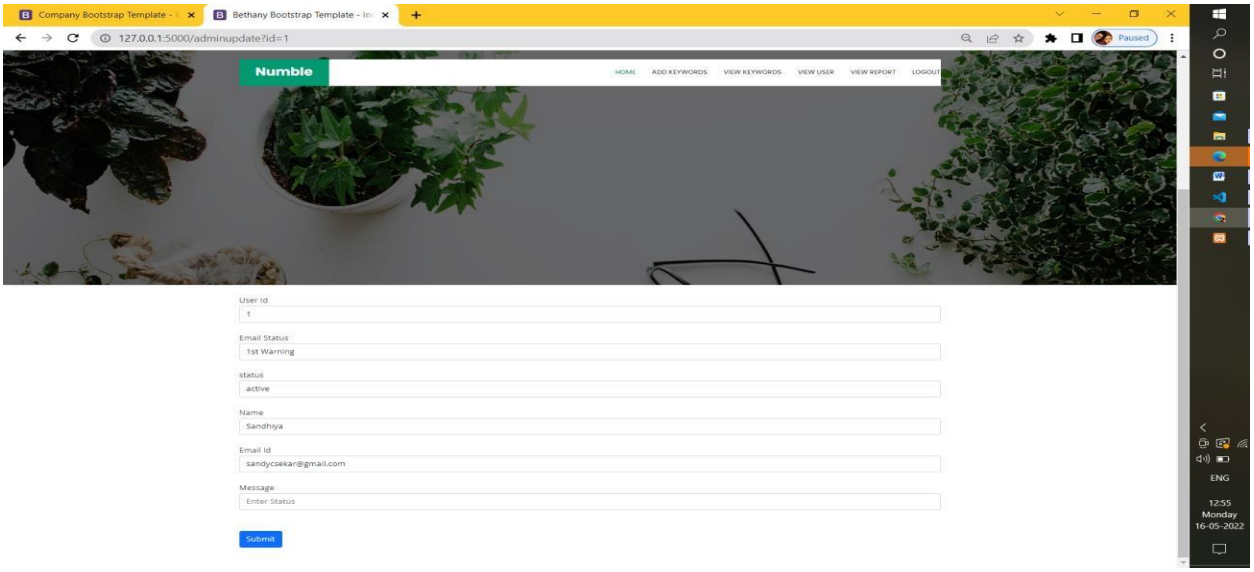


Figure 7.4: Mail Warning page is used to send warning mail to the user as a warning.

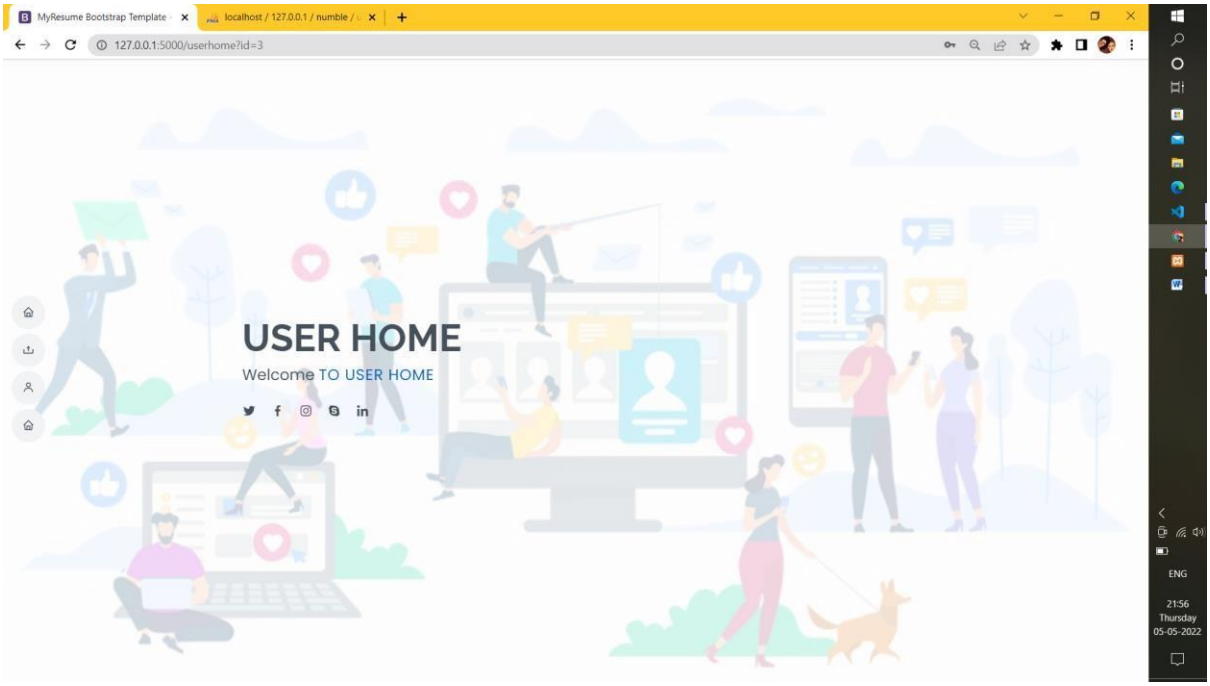


Figure 7.5: User Home is the home page for all the users where the upload, profile and logout tabs are present.

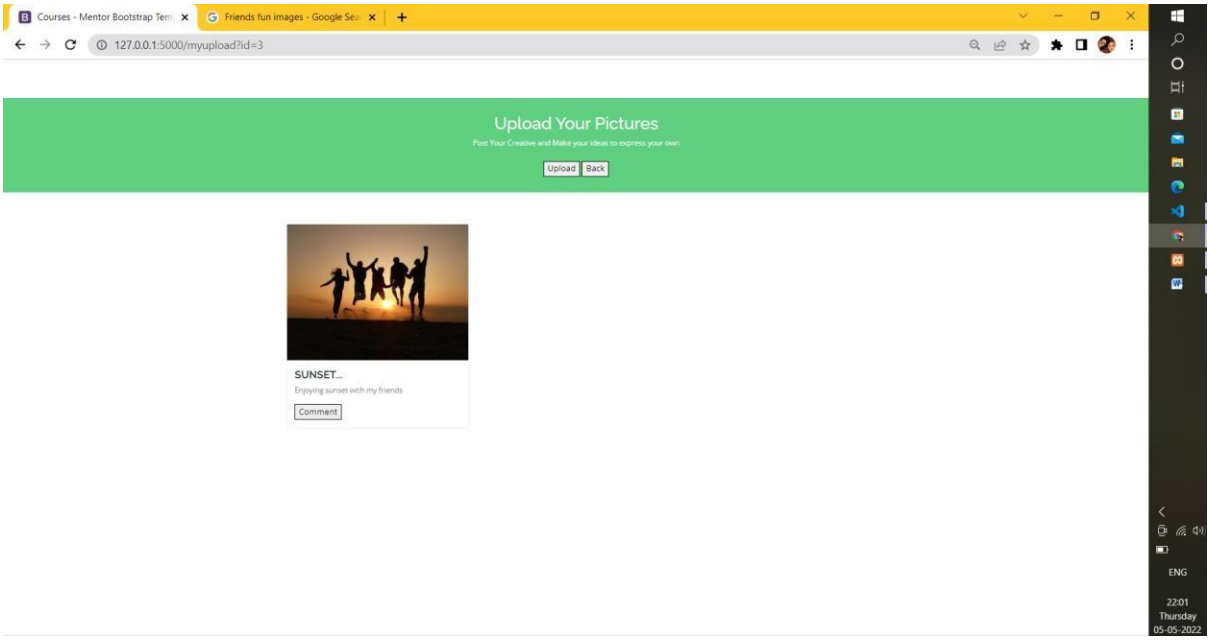


Figure 7.6: User Uploads Page shows all the uploads that the user made and its comments

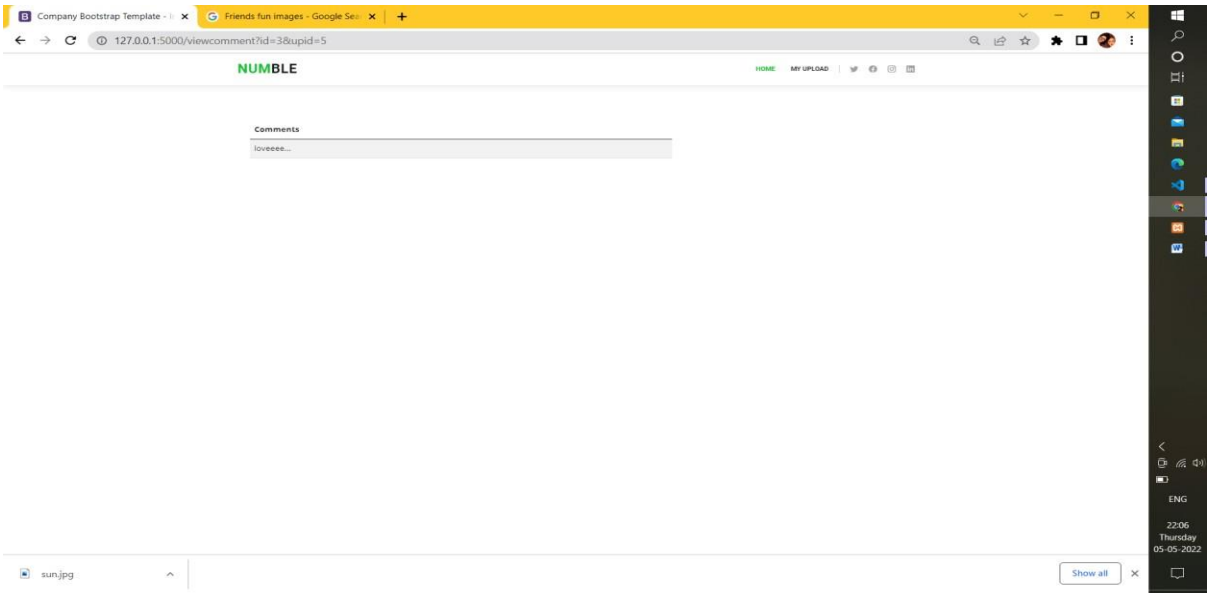


Figure 7.7: View Comments Page shows all the views made in the system.

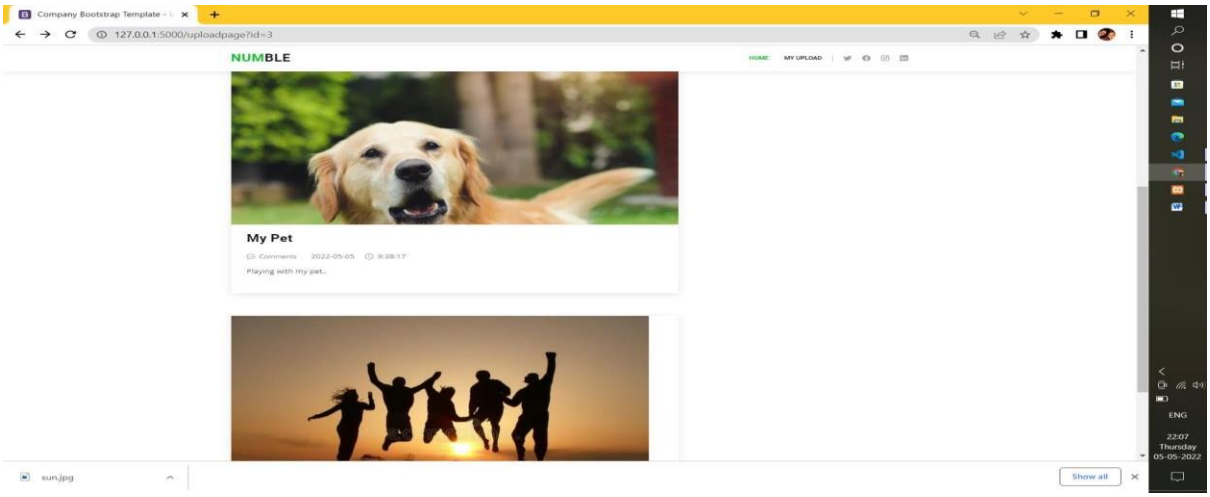


Figure 7.8: Upload View Page shows the uploads made by all the users.

7.2 SYSTEM TESTING

Need for Testing:

1. To click the efficiency of the system
2. To remove the errors of the system
3. To check whether the objectives of the project is accomplished
4. To enable the removal of complexities
5. To check the user-friendliness of the system
6. To check the flexibility of the system.

7.3 TYPES OF TESTING:

7.3.1 VALIDATION TESTING:

Validation testing is the process of testing the output for various inputs. The inputs are classified into string inputs. Integer inputs, decimal inputs. All the inputs were tested for all these three inputs and their behaviors were tested. The behavior's lead to the effecting error handling coding. The error handling coding includes a message box for all types of errors.

This testing includes the testing of several of values. The validation testing is tested for all adding and modification functions. The modifications of primary key values were also tested. While modification the testing was done whether the system accepts duplicate values for primary key and the errors displayed there in.

The validation testing leads to the final system testing. This includes testing of various conditions and removing all standard values and providing actual outputs.

SYSTEM TESTING:

System testing specifically goes after behaviors and bugs that are properties of the entire system as distinct from properties attributable to components (unless, of course, the component in question is the entire system). Examples of system testing are Recourse loss bugs, throughput Bugs, performance, security, recovery, transaction bugs, performance, security, recovery, transaction synchronization bugs (Often misnamed "timing bugs").

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Safety is the basic and most important part of any platform as it allows users to make use of the platform without any fear and threats .This project ensures such safety and protection.

This testing includes the testing of several of values. The validation testing is tested for all adding and modification functions. The modifications of primary key values were also tested.

CONCLUSION AND FUTUTE WORK:

We have built a comprehensive system called NYMBLE, this system can be used add layer of accountability networks. Server can blacklist misbehaving users while maintaining their privacy.

Thus the project will help us ensure the safety in the social media from inappropriate and harmful content. This is the first step in the making social media user friendly without any misbehaving users. This brings the spot on the misbehaving anonymous users on such platform and prevents them from further misbehaving.

Safety is the basic and most important part of any platform as it allows users to make use of the platform without any fear and threats .This project ensures such safety and protection[7].

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OUTCOME:

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This is to certify that Dr./Mr./Ms. **Monisha A** of **M.Kumarasamy College of Engineering** has participated and presented a paper titled **Monitoring Suspicious Discuss on Online Portal** in the IETE sponsored National Conference on Innovative Research in Electrical, Electronics and Communication Engineering (ELECTROX'23) organized by Department of ECE & EEE, Karpagam Institute of Technology, Coimbatore held on October 28, 2023.

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