



Review On Developemnt Of Opinion-Solve Scuffle

Ayaz Sheikh ¹, Shubham Mirase ², Jaishankar Tripathi ³, Harshal Burde⁴,

Isha Ganvir⁵, Laxmikant Anturkar⁶

¹Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

²B.E Graduate(iv year), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

³B.E Graduate(iv year), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

⁴B.E Graduate(iv year), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

⁵B.E Graduate(iv year), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

⁶B.E Graduate(iv year), Department of Computer Science and Engineering, NIT, Nagpur

Abstract : This project "Opinion - Solve Scuffle" is a system based desktop application that is useful for solving people queries and scuffle. Whenever the government comes up with policies, some people understand the policies and some do not. We are creating an application for an opinion poll where we would be providing two buttons: agree or disagree. When the user agrees with the policy, he will press the agree button and have to write a review. Whenever the user doesn't like the policies, he will press the disagree button, and the application will provide them with a summary of the policies as written by the agreed customer for a better understanding of the policies. In part, it would be helpful for the government too, as they would better understand the people's expectations and problems with those particular policies. First, let's clarify one thing. The social media application is powered by multiple algorithms that determine all aspects of how content is served on the platform. This includes everything from recommended accounts to top tweets, like most social media algorithms. When most people talk about the social media algorithm, they mean the one that powers the home feed timeline (also known as the top opinions view). Here's how social media itself describes the algorithmic home timeline: "A stream of opinions from accounts you have chosen to follow on social media applications, as well as recommendations of other content. We think you might be interested in based on accounts you interact with frequently, opinions you engage with, and more." The social application feed algorithm doesn't affect the main timeline for those using the Latest Opinions view, a simple list of opinions from followed topics and accounts in reverse-chronological order. But it does structure the timeline for those using Home View. Social media algorithms also power political trends, topics, and recommendations, which appear in the Notifications tab (and come through as push notifications), on the Explore page, and in the home timeline

Index Terms : Opinion based groups Social identity theory Identification Computer mediated communication Online opinion sharing

INTRODUCTION

Opinion-Solve Scuffle is a social media platform for micro blogging that allows users to share opinions on a range of subjects at any time. Opinions are the name for Sharing Opinions.

Introducing a website that helps to resolve scuffles caused by government policies based on the opinions of its users. This website aims to create a platform where people can come together to express their opinions on various government policies and share their ideas on how to improve them.

The website will provide a forum where people can engage in constructive debates and discussions on various policies. Users can share their opinions, suggest alternatives, and provide feedback on different policies. The website will provide a neutral ground where people can express their opinions without fear of judgment or bias.

The website will also feature a rating system that will help users rate the policies based on their effectiveness, impact, and implementation. Users will be able to rate the policies based on their personal experiences and perspectives.

The website will be user-friendly and easy to navigate. Users can create an account to join the discussions and participate in debates. The website will also have a search feature that will help users find specific policies or topics they are interested in.

Overall, the website will aim to promote healthy discussions and debates on government policies and provide a platform for people to voice their opinions and ideas. By doing so, the website hopes to contribute to creating a more informed and engaged citizenry that can work towards creating better policies and a better society.

The website will also have a section for resources and tools that can help users understand government policies better. This section will provide users with links to relevant articles, reports, and other resources that can help them gain a deeper understanding of various policies.

To ensure that the discussions on the website are productive and respectful, the website will have a code of conduct that all users must abide by. The code of conduct will outline the rules and guidelines for engaging in discussions on the website. Users who violate the code of conduct may be banned from the website.

To ensure the credibility of the opinions shared on the website, the website will also have a system for verifying user accounts. Users may be required to provide proof of identity to create an account. This will help prevent the spread of fake news and misinformation on the website.

The website will also have a feedback mechanism where users can provide feedback on the website's features and functionality. Users can suggest new features or improvements to existing features, and the website's developers will take these suggestions into consideration when making updates to the website.

Overall, the website aims to promote transparency and accountability in government policies by providing a platform for citizens to voice their opinions and ideas. By facilitating healthy discussions and debates, the website hopes to contribute to creating a more informed and engaged citizenry that can work towards creating better policies and a better society

LITERATURE REVIEW

[1] Appl. Sci. 2022,12, 6567 22 of 254.MIT. TheSocial Media Summit @ MIT (SMS@MIT) 2021—MIT Initiative on the Digital Economy. 2021.Available online:<https://ide.mit.edu/events/the-social-media-summit-mit-smsmit/> (accessed on 17 April 2022)

In this paper we have learn Social media has transformed the mode of communication globally by providing an extensive system for exchanging ideas, initiating business contracts, and proposing new professional ideas. However, there are many limitations to the use of social media, such as misinformation, lack of effective content moderation, digital piracy, data breaches, identity fraud, and fake news. In order to address these limitations, several studies have introduced the application of Blockchain technology in social media. Blockchains can provides transparency, traceability, tamper-proofing, confidentiality, security, information control, and supervision. This paper is a systematic literature review of papers covering the application of Blockchain technology in social media.

[2]Staff, C. Blockchain Social Media and Crypto Social Media. 2022. Available online: <https://www.gemini.com/cryptopedia/blockchain-social-media-decentralized-social-media> (accessed on 14 June 2022)

In this paper we have learn Social media invoke digital platforms reachable by the internet and permit users to form and interact in virtual groups. People can easily share information, which greatlystrengthens communication and contact. They can find old classmates and acquaintances,connect with novel groups, or find persons with similar attractions across political, financial,and geographic boundaries. Thus, social media enable millions of internet users aroundthe world to exchange information.

[3] Tama, B.A.; Kweka, B.J.; Park, Y.; Rhee, K.H. A critical review of blockchain and its current applications. In Proceedings of the 2017 International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (ICECOS), Palembang, Indonesia, 22–23 August 2017; pp. 109–113.Published in: 2017 International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (ICECOS)

In this paper we have learn Blockchain technology has been known as a digital currency platform since the emergence of Bitcoin,the first and the largest of the cryptocurrencies. Hitherto, it is used for the decentralization of markets more generally, notexclusively for the decentralization of money and payments. The decentralized transaction ledger of blockchain could be employed to register, confirm, and send all kinds of contracts to other parties in the network. In this paper, we thoroughly review state-of-the-art blockchain-related applications emerged in the literature. A number of published works were carefully included based on their contributions to the blockchain's body of knowledge. Several remarks are explored and discussed in the last section of the paper.

[4] IEES. Blockchain Based Social Media Platforms To Know—EES Corporation. 2022. Available online: <https://www.eescorporation.com/blockchain-based-social-media/> (accessed on 19 April 2022).

In this paper we have learn Blockchain Decentralized networking platforms built on blockchain protocols/platforms that enable the development of applications and smart contracts are known as social media. Some of the blockchain protocols that support the development of social media DApps are Ethereum, Steem, and Stellar, to mention a few. Because Blockchain social media networks are decentralized, there is no central proprietary authority in charge of all data. Instead, the data is distributed across servers at each network node in a homogeneous and decentralized manner.

[5] Jiang, L.; Zhang, X. BCOSN: A Blockchain-Based Decentralized Online Social Network. *IEEE Trans. Comput. Soc. Syst.* 2019, 6, 1454–1466.

In this paper we have learn Online social networks (OSNs) are becoming more and more prevalent in people's life, but they face the problem of privacy leakage due to the centralized data management mechanism. The emergence of distributed OSNs (DOSNs) can solve this privacy issue, yet they bring inefficiencies in providing the main functionalities, such as access control and data availability. In this article, in view of the above-mentioned challenges encountered in OSNs and DOSNs, we exploit the emerging blockchain technique to design a new DOSN framework that integrates the advantages of both traditional centralized OSNs and DOSNs. By combining smart contracts, we use the blockchain as a trusted server to provide central control services. Meanwhile, we separate the storage services so that users have complete control over their data. In the experiment, we use real-world data sets to verify the effectiveness of the proposed framework.

[6] Sari, R.; Ilmananda, A.; Romano, D. **Social trust-based blockchain-enabled social media news verification system.** *J. Univers. Comput. Sci.* 2021, 27, 979–998. **Social Trust-based Blockchain-enabled Social Media News Verification System.** *Journal of Universal Computer Science*, vol. 27, no. 9 (2021), 979-998

In this paper we have learn in the current digital era, information exchanges can be done easily through the Internet and social media. However, the actual truth of the news on social media platforms is hard to prove, and social media platforms are susceptible to the spreading of hoaxes. As a remedy, Blockchain technology can be used to ensure the reliability of shared information and can create a trusted communications environment. In this study, we propose a social media news spreading model by adapting an epidemic methodology and a scale-free network. A Blockchain-based news verification system is implemented to identify the credibility of the news and its sources. The effectiveness of the model is investigated by utilizing agent-based modelling using NetLogo software. In the simulations, fake news with a truth level of 20% are assigned a low News Credibility Indicator (NCI \pm -0.637) value for all of the different network dimensions. Moreover, the Producer Reputation Credit is also decreased (PRC \pm 0.213) so that the trust factor value is reduced. Our epidemic approach for news verification has also been implemented using Ethereum Smart Contract and several tools such as React with Solidity, IPFS, Web3.js, and Metamask. By showing the measurements of the credibility indicator and reputation credit to the user during the news dissemination process, this proposed smart contract can effectively limit user behaviour in spreading fake news and improve the content quality on social media.

[7] Xu, X.; Weber, I.; Staples, M. **Introduction.** In *Architecture for Blockchain Applications*; Springer International Publishing: Cham, Switzerland, 2019; pp. 3–25.

In this paper we have learn as an increasing amount of our lives is spent interacting online through social media platforms, more and more people tend to seek out and consume news from social media rather than traditional news organizations. The reasons for this change in consumption behaviors are inherent in the nature of these social media platforms: (i) it is often more timely and less expensive to consume news on social media compared with traditional news media, such as newspapers or television; and (ii) it is easier to further share, comment on, and discuss the news with friends or other readers on social media.

[8]RenitaMurimi, April 2019 DOI Networking: 10.5195/ledger.2019.178 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332311631_A_Blockchain_Enhanced_Framework_for_Social

In this paper we have learn the introduction of online social networks (OSN) has transformed the way people connect and interact with each other as well as share information. OSN have led to a tremendous explosion of network-centric data that could be harvested for better understanding of interesting phenomena such as sociological and behavioural aspects of individuals or groups.

[9] THE DECENTRALIZATION OF SOCIAL MEDIA THROUGH THE BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY AUTHORS: BARBARA GUIDI, ANDRIA MICHENZI JUNE 2021 PAGES 138–139 [HTTPS://DOI.ORG/10.1145/3462741.3466680](https://doi.org/10.1145/3462741.3466680)

In this paper we have learn online Social Networks (OSNs) have become one of the most popular applications of the daily life of users in the worldwide. Today, the number of Social Media users is more than 4 billion, and this trend increases year after year with a high impact on the privacy issue. During the last years, decentralization of social services has been considered as a big opportunity to overcome the main privacy issues in OSNs, and not only (fake news, censorship, etc.). Blockchain technology represents today the most well-known decentralized technique, which has been taken into account to develop the new generation of decentralized social platforms. Blockchain-based Online Social Media (BOSMs) are decentralized Social Media platforms that use the blockchain technology as the underlying technology or as a tool in order to provide rewarding strategies. In this tutorial, we will highlight the BOSMs scenario by presenting their main characteristics and how data could be collected and analysed.

[10] Chakravorty, A.; Rong, C. **Ushare: User Controlled Social Media Based on Blockchain.** In *Proceedings of the 11th International Conference on Ubiquitous Information Management and Communication, IMCOM 2017, Beppu, Japan, 5–7 January 2017*; Association for Computing Machinery: New York, NY, USA, 2017.

In this paper we have learn this paper presents the potential for blockchain based solutions to disrupt the world of social networking. We offer Ushare, a user centric blockchain supported social media network that enables users to control, trace and claim ownership of every piece of content they share. Harnessing peer-to-peer capabilities of the blockchain technology allows a truly decentralized, secure, anonymous and traceable content distribution network. Ushare consists of four key components: the blockchain, a hash table with encrypted content shared by a user, a Turing complete relationship system to control the the maximum number of shares performed by user's circle members and a local personal certificate authority that manages the user's circles and encrypts data to be shared before it is broadcasted to the network.

METHODOLOGY

Blockchain technology works by creating an environment that is secure and transparent for the financial transactions of virtual values such as Bitcoin. Hash codes of each block keep records safe in the blockchain. This is mainly because irrespective of the size of the information or document, the mathematical hash function provides a hash code of the same length for each block. So, attempting to change a block of information would generate a completely new hash value

A network that is open to everyone and concurrently maintains user's anonymity undoubtedly raises trust issues regarding the participants. So, to build the trust the participants need to go through several consensus algorithms such as Proof of Work and Proof of Stake. The digital crypto currency Bit coin uses the first-ever blockchain technology. . It is a digital store of value that enables peer to peer transactions over the internet without the intervention of a third party. The blockchain network is a decentralized structure that consists of scattered nodes (computers) that inspect and validate the authenticity of any new transactions that attempt to take place. This combine agreement is done through several consensus models by the process of mining. The process of mining demonstrates that each node trying to add a new transaction has gone through and solved the complex computational puzzle through extensive work and deserves to get a reward in return for their service.

To maintain the transactions using digital currency in the blockchain network, we need to have an understanding of the digital wallet which is used to store, send, and receive digital currency. A digital wallet or a crypto currency wallet is a string of letters and numbers forming a public address associated with each block in the blockchain. This public address is used whenever a transaction takes place; that is, the Bit coin currency is assigned to the public address of the specific wallet. However, to prove the ownership of the public address there is a private key associated with the wallet that serves as the user's digital signature that is used to confirm the processing of any transaction. The user's public key is the shortened version of his private key generated through complex and advanced mathematical algorithms.

1.2 Dataset

MongoDB Atlas, the database-as-a-service cloud solution from MongoDB, is perfect for storing a blockchain ledger. Its flexible schema makes it easy to store complex objects such as transactions. It provides enterprise-grade security.

Database-as-a-Service (DBaaS) is a service that allows you to set up, deploy, and scale a database without worrying about on-premise physical hardware, software updates, and the details of configuring for performance. With DBaaS, a cloud provider does all that for you and gets you up and running right away. MongoDB Atlas is a fully-managed cloud database that handles all the complexity of deploying, managing, and healing your deployments on the cloud service provider of your choice (AWS, Azure, and GCP). MongoDB Atlas is the best way to deploy, run, and scale MongoDB in the cloud.

Front End Languages:

HTML:

The Hypertext Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as cascading style sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

CSS:

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. External style sheets are stored in CSS file

Back End Languages:

PHP5:

PHP 5 is the first version to have iterators in the PHP core. Iterators allow the coder to use a for each loop through various data, such as XML files and database results. In the standard PHP library the coders can find a collection of iterators, through which the results of the loop can be filtered or modified.

JavaScript:

JavaScript is the programming language for the web. JavaScript can update and change both HTML and CSS. JavaScript can calculate, manipulate and validate data

ALGORITHM

Tools and Algorithms

Browser: A software application used to access information on the World Wide Web is called a Web Browser. When a user requests some information, the web browser fetches the data from a web server and then displays the webpage on the user's screen.

Solidity : Solidity is an object-oriented, high-level language for implementing smart contracts. Smart contracts are programs which govern the behaviour of accounts within the. Solidity is statically typed, supports inheritance, libraries and complex user-defined Blockchain algorithms.

Asymmetric key Algorithm:

Symmetric-key algorithms are algorithms for cryptography that use the same cryptographic keys for both the encryption of plaintext and the decryption of cipher text. The keys may be identical, or there may be a simple transformation to go between the two keys. The keys, in practice, represent a shared secret between two or more parties that can be used to maintain a private information link. The requirement that both parties have access to the secret key is one of the main drawbacks of symmetric-key encryption, in comparison to public-key encryption (also known as asymmetric-key encryption). However, symmetric-key encryption algorithms are usually better for bulk encryption. They have a smaller key size, which means less storage space and faster transmission. Due to this, asymmetric-key encryption is often used to exchange the secret key for symmetric-key encryption.

Asymmetric-key algorithms work in a similar manner to symmetric-key algorithms, where plaintext is combined with a key, input to an algorithm, and outputs cipher text. The major difference is the keys used for the encryption and decryption portions are different, thus the asymmetry of the algorithm. The key pair is comprised of a private key and a public key. As the names imply, the public key is made available to everyone, whereas the private key is kept secret. Which key is used for encryption and which key is used for decryption varies depending on the intended use of asymmetric-key algorithm in question.

The two main uses of asymmetric-key algorithms are public-key encryption and digital signatures. Public-key encryption is a method where anyone can send an encrypted message within a trusted network of users. The sender encrypts the message using the receiver's public key, allowing only the receiver to decrypt the message using his or her own private key. Anyone could intercept the encrypted message, but only the receiver can decrypt it. This makes public-key encryption an ideal method for protecting messages sent over unsecured mediums, such as the World Wide Web, where the sender has no control over how a message is routed to the sender.

The biggest vulnerability to asymmetric-key encryption is key management. Along with symmetric-key encryption, a compromised key is very bad, as it could be used to disclose all information encrypted with that key. However, the additional threat faced by asymmetric-key encryption is the risk of an attacker using a compromised private key to send message on the victim's behalf. The message would encrypt and decrypt correctly, so there would be no indication of wrongdoing. In this sense, key management is even more critical in asymmetric-key encryption. Great care should be taken to manage the encryption key lifecycles from issuance, to renewal, and revocation. Encrypting a message does not guarantee that it will remain unchanged while encrypted. Hence, often a message authentication code is added to a ciphertext to ensure that changes to the ciphertext will be noted by the receiver need types among other features.

Node.js: A Node.js app runs in a single process, without creating a new thread for every request. Node.js provides a set of asynchronous I/O primitives in its standard library that prevent JavaScript code from blocking and generally, libraries in Node.js are written using non-blocking paradigms, making blocking behavior the exception rather than the norm. This allows Node.js to handle thousands of concurrent connections with a single server without introducing the burden of managing thread concurrency, which could be a significant source of bugs. Node.js has a unique advantage because millions of frontend developers that write JavaScript for the browser are now able to write the server-side code in addition to the client-side code without the need to learn a completely different language.

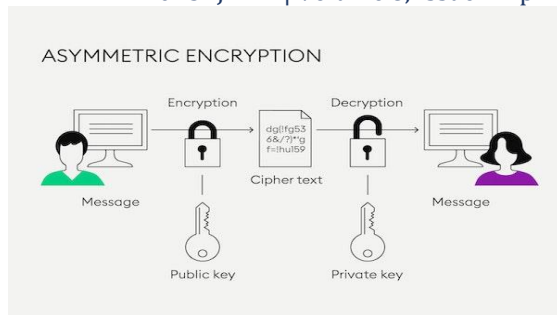


Figure 1: Asymmetric Encryption

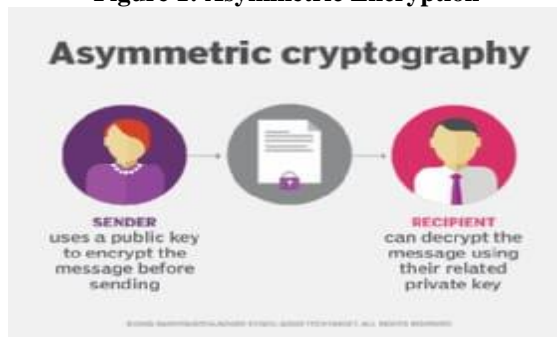


Figure 2: Asymmetric Cryptography

Blockchain Hash Function:

In the context of crypto currencies like Bitcoin, the blockchain uses this cryptographic hash function's properties in its consensus mechanism. A cryptographic hash is a digest or digital fingerprints of a certain amount of data. In cryptographic hash functions, the transactions are taken as an input and run through a hashing algorithm which gives an output of a fixed size. The SHA-256 Hashing algorithm was developed by the National Security Agency (NSA) in 2001.

Uses of Hash Functions in Blockchain:

The blockchain has a number of different uses for hash functions. Some of the most common uses of the hash function in blockchain are:

Merkle Tree: This uses hash functions to make sure that it is infeasible to find two Merkle trees with the same root hash. This helps to protect the integrity of the block header by storing the root hash within the block header and thus protecting the integrity of the transactions.

Proof of Work Consensus: This algorithm defines a valid block as the one whose block header has a hash value less than the threshold value.

Digital signatures: Hash functions are the vital part of digital signatures that ensures data integrity and are used for authentication for blockchain transactions.

The chain of blocks: Each block header in a block in the blockchain contains the hash of the previous block header. This ensures that it is not possible to change even a single block in a blockchain without being detected. As modifying one block requires generating new versions of every following block, thus increasing the difficulty.

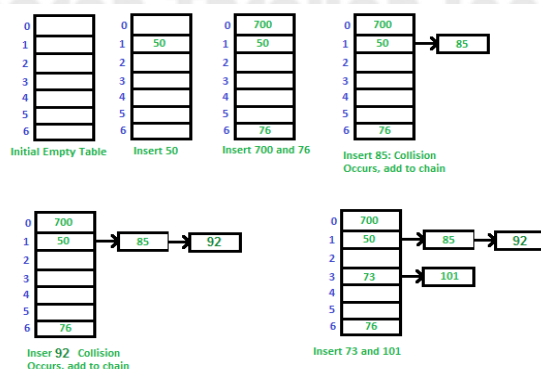


Figure 3: Hashing Table Entries in Database

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this application is fulfilled which is to describe the functionality and specifications of the design of an android application for Managed data and their Government Problems. The expected audiences of this document are the developers and the admin of the android application. Now with the help of this system the admin has the information on his finger tips and can easily prepare a good record based on their requirements. Finally, we can say that this system will not only automate the process but save the valuable time of the manager or the admin, which can be well utilized by his institute. This will be an additional advantage and management of power based on their free time from his normal duty.

Blockchain social media, with its decentralized and distributed networks, offers a plausible solution to such issues. Among other things, they enable users to assert greater control over their data.

Moreover, in the absence of any centralized authority, users on these networks benefit from greater privacy. In turn, this upholds the freedom of speech and expression, relieving users of the miseries of being prosecuted for their thoughts on social media. Most decentralized social media platforms also enable their users to earn crypto currencies upon posting and interacting. However, despite the many benefits, such uncensored platforms are rife with opportunities for criminal activities, which undermine the purpose of ensuring freedom. That said, regulations may be necessary to ensure that decentralized blockchain social media's ideals are actualized to provide benefits and not harm.

In all, this domain's prospects are diverse and with proper handling, these may transform the way we interact on the internet.

If you are interested in exploring the Blockchain possibilities in the space of social networking, you can get in touch with the Blockchain development team at LeewayHertz.

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