

SIMULATION OF PORNOGRAPHY WEB SITES (PWS) CLASSIFICATION USING PRINCIPAL COMPONENT ANALYSIS WITH NEURAL NETWORK

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ABSTRACT

The explosive growth of objectionable web content such as pornography, terrorist and violence had been a serious threat for internet users especially children. Recently content analysis based filtering is being introduced to overcome this problem. In term of the promising result to satisfy the result of web content analysis, features extraction techniques play an important role to extract appropriate features from large volume of web information such as text, image, audio, video etc. In this paper we propose a model of pornography web site classification which mainly based on textual content-based analysis such as indicative keywords detection. This paper will show that implementation of principal component analysis in back-propagate neural network is capable to classify high similarity illicit web content sufficiently. In this study, we introduce three techniques to implement our Pornography Web Site Classification Model (PWSCM) such as PWSCM with principal component analysis (PWSCM-PCA), PWSCM with only CPBF (PWSCM-CPBF) and PWSCM with integration of CPBF and PCA (PWSCM-CPBF-PCA). We compare the performance of these three techniques by conducting several simulation experiments. From the experiment results, we have found that the proposed model with three different techniques capable to perform efficient identification for illicit web content. Hence this paper will discuss the simulation results of the model with three techniques.

Keywords – *artificial neural network, pornography web sites classification, principal component analysis, textual content analysis.*

1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the recent years, we have witnessed an impressive growth of on-line information and resources. There are estimated 1 billion pages accessible on the web with 1.5 million pages being added daily [John M. Pierre, 2000].

The ease of making information available on the Web allows some publishers make offensive, harmful or even illegal contents present in Web sites across the world. Along with the explosive growth of internet, proliferation of objectionable web content such as pornography, terrorist and violence have been a serious threat for Internet users especially children. As more information become available, it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish between useful and harmful web content. This fact makes the use of filtering and monitoring systems a necessity in educational environments and in the work place to protect children and prevent Internet abuse. In order to protect users from possible 'harmful' content, an efficient tool for classifying and filtering the objectionable web content is highly desired.

The simplest way to filter the harmful contents is to block those relevant webs URL or IP address. Currently there are many Web-filtering systems that are commercially available. Internet users can even download trial versions from the Internet. For example, some commercial products [Internet Filter Review, 2007] like CyberPatrol or NetNanny, and open source systems such as SquidGuard or DansGuardian. According to in-depth evaluations of these products (e.g. the one performed in the European Project NetProtect [NetProtect, 2003]), their filtering effectiveness is limited by the use of simple techniques such as URL blocking and keyword matching. Unfortunately, these techniques always fail to block the unknown web sites. The technique such as URL blocking has even become inefficient since it is nearly impossible to obtain the complete block list form current World Wide Web (WWW). Hence, there is a need of more sophisticate and intelligent approaches to increase effectiveness of filtering solutions, and thus, to improve children's protection and Internet abuse prevention. To overcome this problem, several content analysis based filtering approaches had been introduced to classify web pages content. For instance, Yilu et al. using link and content

analysis for detecting US domestic extremist groups on the web [Y. Zhou et al., 2005], Hwanjo et al. introduce web pages classification without negative example [H. Yu et al., 2004], Hisham Al-Mubaid and Syed A. Umair propose a text categorization technique using distributional clustering and learning logic [H.Al-Mubaid and S.A.Umair, 2006].

Ordinary pornography web sites (PWS) are constructed by mixing textual hyperlinked content with visual content. In other words, PWS could be a quite representative instance of general web site categorization and classification problem. As a result, the intelligent content-based analysis for PWS classification is highly relying on machine learning process especially with supervised learning. For instance, Lee et al. [P.Y.Lee. et al., 2002] use Kohonen's Self-Organizing Maps (KSOM) and Fuzzy Adaptive Resonance Theory (Fuzzy ART) for their online pornography document classification. Mohamed et al. [M.Hammami et al., 2006] show a machine learning-based system for PWS classification by combining textual and structural content-based analysis, and Selamat et al. [A. Selamat and S. Omatu, 2004] proposed Web Page Classification Model (WPCM) to classify Japanese web sport news. Selamat et. al. [A. Selamat and C.C. Ng, 2008] use Fuzzy ART for Arabic script documents language identification and N. Churcharoenkrug et al. [N. Churcharoenkrug et al., 2005] filter the illicit web pages with Multiple Classification Ripple-Down Rules (MCRDR) technique which similar to rules based approach.

The fundamental challenges in machine learning are the extraction of features to best represent original content and the design of discriminating feature vectors which relies on our priori knowledge for classification problem. The lesser features being extracted, the shorter computation processing time is exhausted. However, these become higher possibility of data being lost at the same time. The same issue is faced during PWS content analysis especially deals with World Wide Web (WWW). In other words, features extraction techniques play an essential role to extract appropriate features from large volume of web information during PWS content analysis.

We design an intelligent pornographic web site classification model which mainly based on textual content-based analysis such as indicative keywords detection. In order to extract features that best represent the original content from large volume of information, we employ principal component analysis (PCA) as feature extraction and reduction technique. In this model, we implement a supervised learning technique, namely artificial neural network (ANN) for PWS classification purpose. Throughout this paper, we will prove that this

model is efficient to distinguish between illicit and healthy web pages. This paper is constructed as follow: section 2 discusses our Pornography Web Site Classification model (PWSCM), section 3 presents about the experiment environment, section 4 would be mainly focus on result discussion and finally section 5 is the conclusion of this paper.

2.0 PORNOGRAPHY WEB SITE CLASSIFICATION MODEL

The main purpose of Pornography Web Site Classification model (PWSCM) is to classify the pornography and non pornography web page. This model is mainly based on textual content based analysis which extracts textual and symbolic characters from web page as features. This model is constructed by several modules such as web page retrieval process, pre-processing (which consists of stemming, stop-word filtering and term weighting scheme), class profile based feature (CPBF), feature extraction and reduction, and finally web page classification. In this study, we observe the performance of PWSCM with three techniques which are PWSCM with principal component analysis (PWSCM-PCA), PWSCM with only CPBF (PWSCM-CPBF) and PWSCM with integration of CPBF and PCA (PWSCM-CPBF-PCA) as shown in figure 1.

Basically web pages retrieval is a preliminary for all techniques of PWSCM. The web pages are crawl from WWW during web retrieval modules. The web pages go through pre-processing before analysis the web pages. During the pre-processing module, those web pages will go through the stemming and stop-word filtering process to reduce those noise features. The relationship within features and web pages will be built and calculated during term weighting process. In order to find out a better way to analysis the characteristics for web pages, we compare three different techniques which are PCA only, CPBF only and integration of PCA and CBPF. The detail description for each technique will be further carry out in follow sections.

For PWSCM-PCA, words that exist in web pages will be obtained and form a term frequency (TF) matrix. Certain portion of information from the TF matrix would be extract using principal component analysis (PCA) as principal component (PC) or feature vector P. The formulation for PCA will be discussed during section feature extraction and reduction using PCA. Later, P will treat as the input for artificial neural network (ANN) for web pages classification. Meanwhile, PWSCM-CPBF will go through the process CPBF but not PCA. In CPBF module, the features of each category web pages will be saved in different class profiles. Certain number of term features will be manually selected as key features for

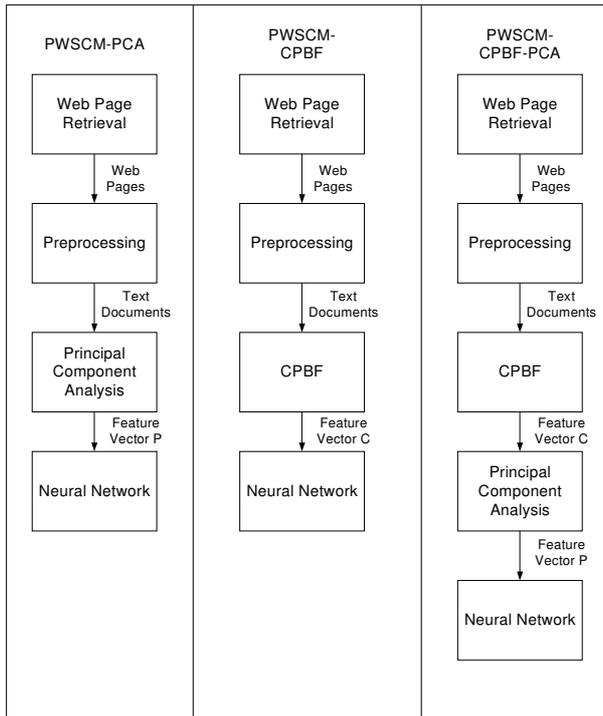


FIGURE 1: Pornography Web Site Classification Model (PWSCM) with three different techniques which are PWSCM-PCA, PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA.

CPBF. The CPBF section will discuss more detail for the procedure of CPBF. Lastly, the output of CPBF or feature vector C will feed to ANN for web pages classification. On the other hand, PWSCM-PCA-CPBF would be the integration of PCA and CPBF. Basically the process is similar with PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF, the different is just the web pages will go through two process which CPBF and PCA. The output for CPBF will be treated as reference for PCA to perform feature extraction and reduction. The main purpose for PCA in this model is to extract and reduce the original data vectors in CPBF into small numbers of relevant features. Finally the output vector of PCA will be treated as the input for ANN classification as shown in Figure 1.

2.1 Pre-processing of Web Pages

Web page retrieval is a process to retrieve collections of web documents to database from online internet with the help of web crawler. Those retrieved web pages will be stored in local database for further process. Stop-list is a dictionary that contains the most common and frequent words such as ‘I’, ‘You’, ‘and’ and etc. Stopping on stop-word is a process that filters those common words that exist in web document by using stop-list. Stemming plays an important role to reduce the occurrence frequency of a term which is similar meaning in the same document. It is a process of extract each word from a web document by reducing it to a possible root word. For example, ‘beauty’

and ‘beautiful’ have the similar meanings. As a result, the stemming algorithm will stem it to its root word ‘beauty’

After stopping and stemming process, those documents will go through term weighting scheme where the relationship within term features and documents will be constructed and calculated. The data will be represented as the term frequency (TF) matrix corresponding to each document using vector space model (VSM) approach.[G.Salton et al., 1975] where $Doc_j \times TF_{jk}$ during this process.

2.2 Class Profile Based Feature

Class profile-based feature (CPBF) is a process that identifies those most regular words in each class or category [A. Selamat and S. Omatu, 2004]. We will manually select certain number of specific terms from each category of web pages as features. After these key features being selected, we will calculates the weights of the words by implementing term frequency inverse document frequency (TFIDF) technique. The calculation of the terms weight x_{jk} of each word w_k will be done using a technique which introduced by Salton and McGill [G.G.Chowdhury, 1999] as the following equation

$$x_{jk} = TF_{jk} \times idf_k \tag{1}$$

For PWSCM-CPBF, the outcome of CPBF will be treat as input of ANN without go through the process of PCA.

2.3 Feature Extraction and Reduction with PCA

In this model, principal component analysis (PCA) will be performed in pre-processing section as input for neural network. The dimension reduction process that implements PCA will reduce the original data vectors into small numbers of relevant features.

Lets M is a matrix document-terms weight as below: For PWSCM-PCA, we assign the term frequency matrix after pre-processing as M. However for PWSCM-CPBF-PCA, the output of CPBF would be assign as M.

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & \dots & x_{1k} & \dots & x_{1m} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & \dots & x_{2k} & \dots & x_{2m} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & \dots & x_{3k} & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \dots \\ x_{n1} & x_{n2} & \dots & x_{nk} & \dots & x_{nm} \end{pmatrix}$$

The definition of x, j, k, m and n has been explained in table 1. The mean of m variables in data matrix M will be calculated by

TABLE 1: Explanation of index for calculation based on term frequency inverse document frequency

Index	Explanation
j	Variable, $j=1,2,\dots,n$
k	Variable, $k=1,2,\dots,m$
x_{jk}	Terms weight
Doc_j	Each web page document that exists in local database
TF_{jk}	Number of how many times the distinct word w_n occurs in document Doc_j
df_k	Total number of documents in the database that contains the word w_k
idf_k	Equal to $\log(n/df_k)$ where n is the total number of documents in database

$$\bar{x}_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n x_{jk} \quad (2)$$

After that the covariance matrix, $C=\{c_{jk}\}$ is calculated. The variance c^2_k is given by

$$c^2_k = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (x_{jk} - \bar{x}_k)^2 \quad (3)$$

The covariance is given by

$$c_{jk} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ji} - \bar{x}_j)(x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k), j \neq k \quad (4)$$

where $j=1,2,3,\dots,n$ and $k=1,2,\dots,m$. An eigenvalue λ and eigenvector \mathbf{e} can be found by $C\mathbf{e} = \lambda\mathbf{e}$ where C is covariance matrix. If C is an $m \times m$ matrix of full rank, m eigenvalues and all corresponding eigenvectors can be found by using

$$(C - \lambda_i I)\mathbf{e}_i = 0 \quad (5)$$

We will sort the eigenvalues and eigenvectors so that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m$. A square matrix E be constructed from the eigenvector columns where $E=[\mathbf{e}_1 \ \mathbf{e}_2 \ \dots \ \mathbf{e}_m]$. Let matrix B denote as

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix} \quad (6)$$

We will perform eigenvalue decomposition to get the principal component of matrix C by using

$$E^T C E = B \quad (7)$$

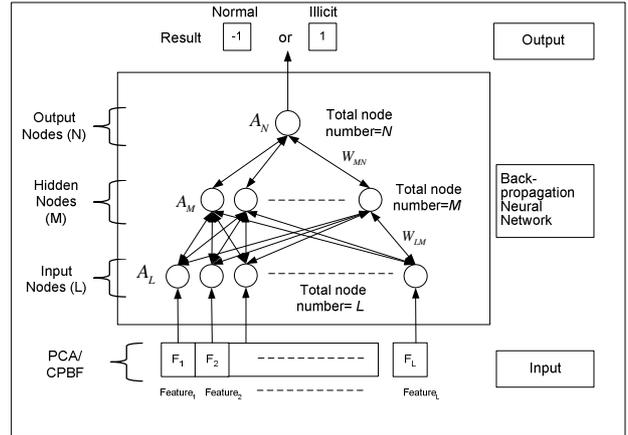


FIGURE 2: Implementation of Back Propagation Neural Network in PWSCM.

After that, we will select the first $p \leq m$ eigenvectors where p is the desired value such as 10, 20, etc. The set of principal components is represented as $Z_1=\mathbf{e}_1^T c$, $Z_2=\mathbf{e}_2^T c$, ..., $Z_p=\mathbf{e}_p^T c$. An $n \times p$ matrix R is represented as

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & \dots & r_{1p} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & \dots & r_{2p} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ r_{n1} & r_{n2} & \dots & r_{np} \end{pmatrix} \quad (8)$$

where r_{ij} is a reduced feature vectors from the $n \times m$ original data size to $n \times p$ size.

As mentioned previously, for PWSCM-PCA, the outcome of PCA will directly feed to ANN for classification purpose.

2.4 Integration of CPBF with PCA

Integration of CPBF with PCA is a technique that use for PWSCM-CPBF-PCA. In this process, we will use CPBF to identify those most regular terms and weight them using the TFIDF. Each category of term features will be saved in different class profiles. These profiles will then be treated as reference for PCA to perform feature extraction and reduction. The procedure for integration of CPBF and PCA here is similar with CPBF and PCA modules, the only thing that make the different is just sequence where will perform CPBF before the PCA. Finally the outcome of PCA will feed to ANN as input features.

2.5 Artificial Neural Network as Classifier

For PWSCM-CPBF, the outcome of CPBF will be the input for ANN. However for PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CBPF-PCA, the output of feature vectors for PCA will be treated as the input for classifier. In this

model the artificial feed forward-back propagation neural network (ANN) is adopted as the classifiers. For classifying a test document (d_j), their term weights after PCA (matrix R) are load into the input units. The activation of these units will propagate forward through the network, and finally the value of the output unit(s) determines the categorization decision(s). The back propagation neural network is used due to if a misclassification occurs the error is “back propagated” so as to change the parameters of the network and minimize or eliminate the error.

The concept for implementation of back propagation neural network is illustrated in figure 2. Basically we design the neural network with three main layers which are input (L), hidden (M) and output (N) layer. The total number nodes that exist in input layer will be same as total number of input features which is either from CPBF or PCA. Besides, the total number of nodes that in hidden layer is the half of total number nodes in input layer. It can also be represented as $M=L/2$. Since that we only focus on binary classification where determine only either the web pages content illicit or healthy information, so only one node is need in output layer.

3.0 EXPERIMENTS ENVIROMENT

3.1 Data Sets

We collect 1092 web pages which are reviewed to make standard classification. The web pages are divided to two kind of dataset which are small class dataset (data set 1) and normal class dataset (data set 2) as shown in table 2. To simplify the experiment, this study will classify the web pages to only two categories which are pornography and non-pornography. The pornography web pages are referring to those adult web pages which display the sexual activity. On the other hand, the non-pornography web pages in this experiment are referring to those web pages which display helpful and informative contents dataset that being used for non-pornography category is consists of medical sex, sex education and business news web pages.

Table 2 summarizes the data. As to the content of pornography, medical sex and sex education web pages always having high similarity within each other, hence this experiment use the mix of medical sex and sex education web pages as non-pornography category. The purpose to do so is to test the ability of PWSCM whether it is able to perform extensive classification or not. The model is evaluated from two aspects. The first aspect is observe the performance of PWSCM during the situation that only to differential pornography and sex education web content under small class dataset (data set 1). The another aspect is observe the performance of PWSCM

TABLE 2: Web pages dataset

Category	Data set 1	Data set 2
Pornography	40	305
Non pornography (medical sex + sex education)	30	417
Non pornography (Business news)	0	300
Total	70	1022

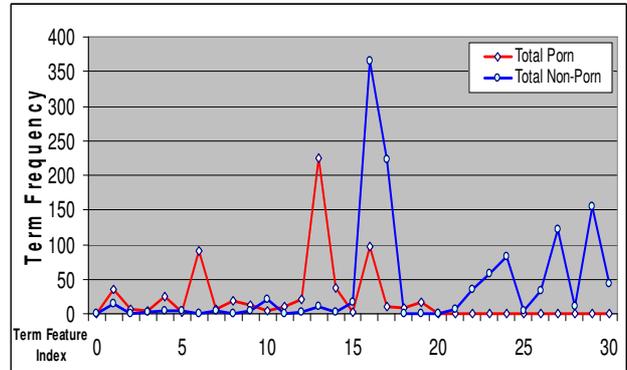


FIGURE 3: The Term Frequency Pattern for Pornography and Non-Pornography Web Pages Corresponding to Data Set 1.

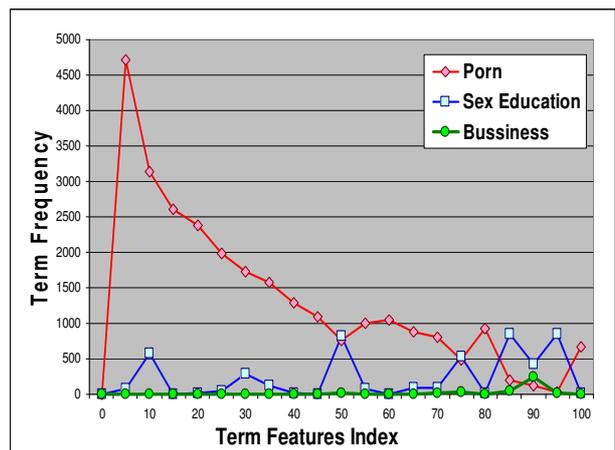


FIGURE 4: The Term Frequency Pattern for Pornography, Sex Education and Business Web Pages Corresponding to Data Set 2.

under the situation of similar to the real world where the data consist of pornography, sex education and neutral web pages such as business news web pages. In this study, we would test the PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM CPBF only with data set 2 whereas PWSCM-CPBF-PCA will test with data set 2 and 1. The pattern for both data sets corresponding to the term features will be discuss at further section.

3.2 Data Sets Pattern

We have done a simple analysis to the dataset in order to identify the pattern of both pornography and non-pornography web pages. The analysis result is obtained

corresponding to data set 1 and 2 which summarized in table 2. In both data sets, we noticed that pornography web pages clearly having a different pattern compare to non-pornography web pages which are illustrated in figure 3 and 4. In order to give a clear picture to the readers, we recorded the top five terms occurrences for each pattern corresponding to data set 1 and 2. in table 3 and 4. Based upon table 3 and 4, we found that they showing a similar characteristic in both tables. The term features for pornography web pages is more toward to sexual activity terms such as ‘porn’, ‘fuck’, ‘cock’, ‘teen’, etc. On the other hand, the non-pornography pattern is more related to medical terms such as ‘medical’, ‘health’, ‘school, etc. Besides, if we observe the business news pattern (to represent the neutral web pages pattern) in figure 4, we found that the term occurrence corresponding to 100 selected term features is extremely low. This do provide a very significant information neutral web pages (the web pages that not belonging to either pornography or sex education category) are not active corresponding to these features. Hence it form another pattern where would make the classification process become easier.

The term pattern analysis is very helpful since it could be used as a guideline to identify good features for further analysis process. In this study, we only present the result of techniques PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-PCA based on data set 2. However we will present the analysis result of PWSCM-CPBF-PCA based on both data set 1 and 2. This is due to PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-PCA do not give much significant different within both data sets but PWSCM-CPBF-PCA do show some significant different within data set 1 and 2.

3.3 Principal Component Analysis

For PWSCM-PCA, we select 100 features from term-frequency matrix after the pre-processing. The selection of the features is simply based top 100 words that achieve the highest term frequency after the term pattern analysis. The 100 features will form a term-document matrix and go through PCA for feature reduction process. For PWSCM-CPBF-PCA, we select 100 features from term frequency matrix for data set 2 and 30 features from term frequency matrix for data set 1. Different with PWSCM-PCA, these features will go through CPBF process before send to PCA which had explained in integration of CPBF with PCA section. After CPBF, both 30 and 100 features will also form a term-document frequency matrix respectively.

Before the process of PCA, the document-term frequency matrix needs to perform eigenvalue decomposition in order to get the principal component matrix. Figure 5 and 6 illustrates the eigenvalues propotion during eigenvalue

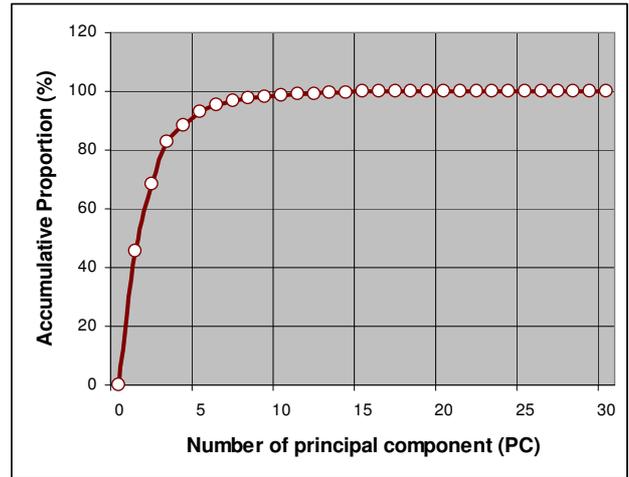


FIGURE 5: Accumulate Proportion Versus Number of Principal Component(s) Corresponding to Data Set 1.

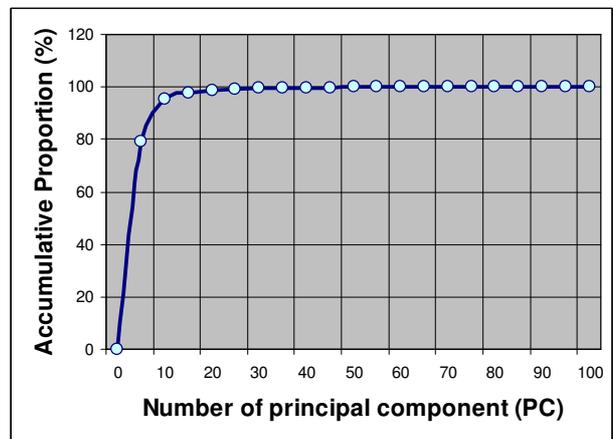


FIGURE 6: Accumulate Proportion Versus Number of Principal Component(s) Corresponding to Data Set 2.

decomposition for 30 and 100 eigenvalue index respectively. We sort the eigenvalues and eigenvectors so that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m$ and represent each column of the eigenvectors as eigenvalue index. The higher values of eigenvalue for each eigenvector (eigenvalue index), the greater proportion of data it extract is. In other word, the higher value of eigenvalue represents the more significance of eigenvector. We select the first $p \leq m$ eigenvectors where p is the desired value such as 5,10, 15,20,etc until m is the maximum number of eigenvector.

In this study, the maximum number of eigenvectors that corresponding to data set 1 is 30, so the value of m is 30. It is similar to data set 2, the maximum number of eigenvectors is 100, so the value of m is 100. The set of principal components is represented as Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_p , which discussed in section feature extraction and reduction with PCA. The value of p will determine the size of reduced feature vectors which is matrix R. In

TABLE 3: The top five term occurrences for pornography and non-pornography pattern corresponding to data set 1.

	Pornography		Non-Pornography	
	Occurrences	Term	Occurrences	Term
1	224	porn	364	sex
2	97	sex	222	sexual
3	91	fuck	154	medical
4	38	pornography	122	health
5	35	adult	83	education

TABLE 4: The top five term occurrences for pornography and non-pornography pattern corresponding to data set 2.

	Pornography		Non-Pornography	
	Occurrences	Term	Occurrences	Term
1	17204	teen	5316	sex
2	10399	gallery	3577	education
3	6750	movie	2661	sexual
4	2645	sex	2565	school
5	4706	picture	1975	health

other word, value p also represents the number of principal component (PC). Figure 5 and 6 also indicate the accumulate proportion of data versus the number of principal component being selected. The more PCs are selected, the higher proportion of data being extracted.

3.4 Back Propagation Neural Network

In order to do the classification, we implement a back-propagation neural network (BP-ANN) as our classifier. We use a set of documents as shown in table 5 and specification of the network which had been summarized in table 6. The ANN network parameters are obtained based on trial-and-error approach. Firstly we initialize both learning rate and Mean-Square-Error (MSE) to 0.01. According to Teuvo Kohonen (Teuvo Kohonen,1995, 1997, 2001), the network would only achieve better statistical accuracy if the number of iterations is 500 larger than the number of output neuron. Our ANN network having one neuron as its output, thus we pre-define the maximum number of iteration in ANN training algorithm as 500 iterations. The network parameters are iterated in a preset number (500) for the first time and the network results are checked against with expected result. This procedure is repeated with adjusted parameters until it is capable to achieve satisfactory results as expected.

Based on observation, we found that the network will obtain optimum result if given parameters' values as shown in table 6. In addition, the experiment is conducted according to the architecture design of neural network as presented in table 7. As mentioned in section 2.5, the total number nodes for input layer will be same as total number of input features which is either from CPBF or PCA. However, the total number of nodes that in hidden layer is the half of total number nodes in input layer.

TABLE 5: Training and testing Set for PWSCM with Neural Network.

	Category of Web Pages	Training Documents	Testing Documents
Data Set 1	Pornography	10	30
	Non Pornography	10	20
	Total	20	50
Data Set 2	Pornography	100	205
	Non Pornography	200	717
	Total	300	922

TABLE 6: Parameters for error back-propagation neural network

Parameters	Value
Learning rate	0.05
Number of interaction	15000
MSE	0.001

TABLE 7: Architecture of Neural Network

Term/PC	Neural Network Architecture		
	Input nodes (L)	Hidden nodes (M)	Output nodes (N)
1	1	1	1
10	10	5	1
20	20	10	1
30	30	15	1
40	40	20	1
50	50	25	1
60	60	30	1
70	70	35	1
80	80	40	1
90	90	45	1
100	100	50	1

The training set for neural network is illustrated in table 5. We will examine the performance of PWSCM base on two data sets. For the data set 1, we choose 20 documents as the training set which consists of 10 pornography and 10 non-pornography web pages. Then we select 50 documents as the testing set which consists of 30 pornography and 20 non-pornography web pages. Meanwhile, we choose 300 documents as the training set and 922 documents as testing set for data set 2. During training, the connection weights of the neural network are initialized with some random values. The connection weights within input, hidden and output layers are adjusted according to the error back-propagation learning rule. This process is continued until either the predefine threshold for learning interactions is archived or the predefined level of mean squares error (MSE) is reached.

3.5 Experiment Hardware Environment

The classification experiments are conducted under the hardware condition that specified in table 8. The experiments are conducted by using a personal computer with "Intel Centrino Dual Core 1.66Ghz " processor, RAM capacity of 2GB and under the operating system of MS Windows XP2. All the experiments are conducted

under the same hardware environment so that the observation and analysis process are fair.

4.0 RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

In this study, we examine the performance of PWSCM by compare it within three techniques which are PWSCM-PCA, PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-CPBF_PCA. The PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF are tested with data set 2, however PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is tested with both data set 1 and 2. The experiments are conducted under the environment that being explained during experiment environment section. In this section, we will just discuss the experiment result.

Firstly we compare those three PWSCM techniques with data set 2. We evaluate the performance of each technique by benchmark their classification accuracy rate corresponding to the number of input features that being fed into neural network. For instance, we select 1, 10, 20 until 100 term features as milestone to run the simulation for PWSCM-CPBF technique. We run 10 independent simulations for each milestone and take the average of them as the final result for that particular milestone. This process is repeated until we complete to benchmark every milestone. The similar procedure is repeated for PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA. The only different with PWSCM-CPBF is PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA are using principal component (PC) as their milestones but not term features. For PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA, we use features (Z_1, Z_2, \dots, Z_p) that selected by PCA as input for neural network to do classification. In other word, the parameter that mainly affects the classification result of the simulation in this experiment is the number of principal component. The simulation result for PWSCM-PCA, PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA are illustrated in figure 7 and table 9.

Based upon figure 7, we found that for all three techniques of PWSCM, the milestone as 1 PC and term features achieve the lowest accuracy rate however the performance increase dramatically during second milestone (10PCs or terms) and reach a stable stage after fourth milestone where it is 40PCs or terms. This is due to when the first milestone, it contains a very minimum information, so neural network not able to learn well by only one feature is provided. However the performance increases dramatically when more complete information are provided to the neural network during second milestone. For PWSCM-PCA and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA, the second milestone with 10PCs is nearly equivalent to 95% of the original information which illustrated in figure 5. Meanwhile, for PWSCM-CPBF, even with 10 term features, it is capable to provide neural network a better performance. Due to neural network is able to learn more complete by providing more information, so it improve the classification performance.

TABLE 8: Hardware specification that used for experiment setup

No	Hardware	Specification
1	Processor	Intel Centrino Dual Core 1.66Ghz
2	Memory (SDRAM 667Mhz)	DDRII 2GB
3	Operating System	MS Windows XP2

TABLE 9: Comparison result for three techniques of PWSCM using data set 2

Term /PCs	Accuracy rate (%)		
	PWSCM-CPBF	PWSCM-CPBF-PCA	PWSCM-PCA
1	61.498	40.03	44.63
10	86.814	86.26	80.183
20	92.23	90.122	85.3
30	93.676	96.676	92.983
40	96.09	97.47	94.05
50	96.676	97.784	93.845
60	94.875	97.091	94.645
70	95.23	96.814	94.507
80	94.875	96.676	94.645
90	95.875	97.091	94.983
100	96.953	96.537	94.845

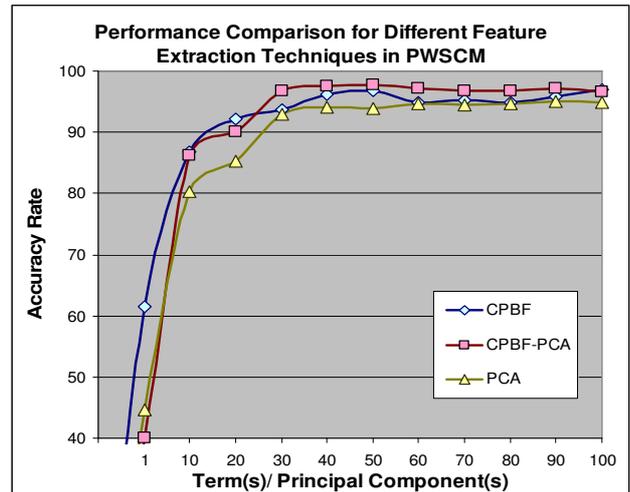


FIGURE 7: Performance Comparison for Different Feature Extraction Techniques in PWSCM under Data Set 2

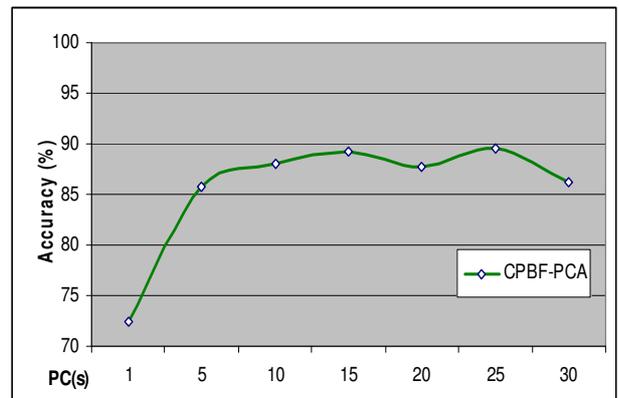


FIGURE 8: Accuracy versus number of principal component (PC) for CPBF-PCA with dataset 1

After the fourth milestone (40PCs or terms), the simulation result for all the three PWSCM techniques generally reach a stable stage where PWSCM-PCA is around 93-94%, PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is around 96-97% and PWSCM-CPBF is around 95-96%. From the PCA analysis which shown in figure 6, 40PCs is almost equivalent to 100% of original information. As a result, neural network could learn better by providing complete information and further enhance the classification performance. Due to the information that feed to neural network reach an optimum condition, hence the classification result would maintain the similar classification performance after 40PCs or terms. In general, PWSCM-CPBF-PCA performs better classification result than the PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-PCA.

On the other hand, we also evaluate the stability of the classification performance of all three techniques for PWSCM by observing their simulation performance on each milestone. In order to simplify the result presentation in this paper, we only present several most significant milestones which are 1, 20 and 40PC.or term features. The simulation results are shown in figure 11, 12 and 13 corresponding to PWSCM-PCA, PWSCM-CPBF and PWSCM-CPBF-PCA respectively. We found that PWSCM-CPBF achieve the most stable classification performance where averagely only 1-2% of performance difference within each simulation for the same milestone. For instance, CPBF-40 had approximately 1% difference within their classification performance where the best performance is 95.74% and the lowest is 96.87%. Average differential performance for PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is 2% however for PWSCM-PCA is around 3-4%. The lower of the differential value, the more stable it is. Hence, PWSCM-PCA is most unstable among the three techniques.

In addition, we also evaluate the performance for PWSCM-CPBF-PCA from the aspect of small class data set by using data set 1. We fixed the number of Principal Component (PC) to several milestones which are 1,5,10,15,20,25 and 30. In order to observe the pattern of accuracy rate, we run 10 independent simulations for each milestone which the results are shown in figure 14. We found that the accuracy pattern of PC whose number is 1, 5 and 10 are less consistent in comparison with the number of PC which higher than 10. This is due to incomplete data being extracted by the PC less than 10. Table 10 and figure 8 indicate the average accuracy rate for each milestone with ANN classification using data set 1 for PWSCM-CPBF-PCA technique.

We found that if the number of PCs was increased, the accuracy rate will also increase respectively. In this experiment, we noticed that the accuracy rate for classification reached the lowest point (which was around 72.4%) when one PC was selected. Based upon figure 5, we know that if one PC is selected, it extract only a small portion of data which is less than 40% of its original information. Hence, most of the information is lost before it is fed to neural network and this causes the classification result less than 80%.

According to the experiment, it is noted that the best number of PCs being selected is 15 or 25 which attain around 89% accuracy rates. However the higher number of PCs is not promising the better accuracy rate. The highest number of PC which is 30 PC was selected for ten test run. The classification accuracy rate for 30 PC was approximately 86.2%. The percentage rate was still lower than 10, 15, 20 and 25 PCs in the result. This shows some of the data is noise. The noise data are mostly extracted by 26th to 30th PC when 30 PCs were selected. They fed to the neural network together with those useful data made the accuracy rate become lower.

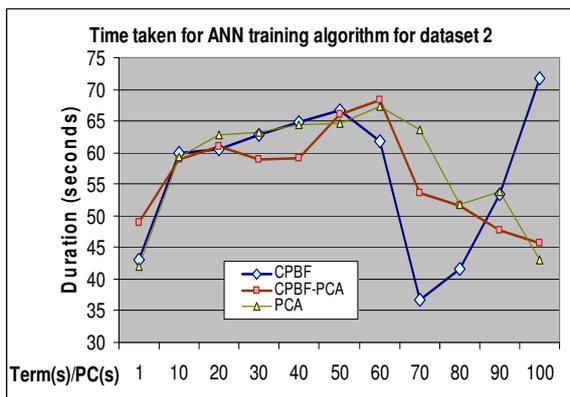


FIGURE 9: Comparison of time duration that taken by neural network training for dataset 2 with CPBF, CBPF-PCA and PCA techniques.

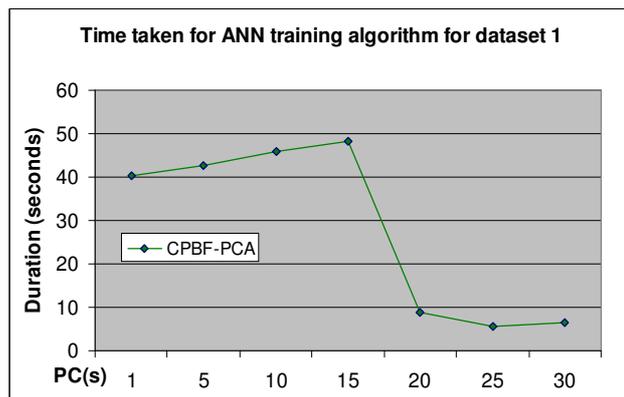


FIGURE 10: Time duration that taken by neural network training for dataset 1 with CBPF-PCA techniques.

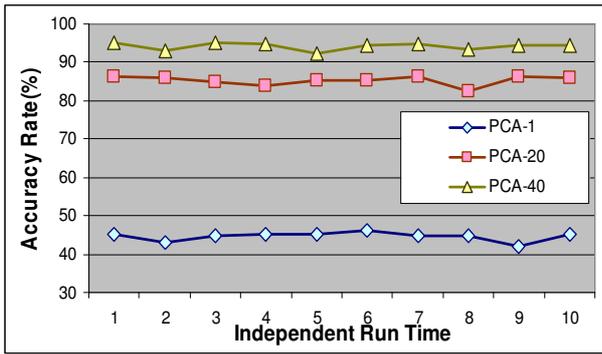


FIGURE 11: Accuracy Rate Corresponding to PCA-1, PCA-20 and PCA-40 for Ten Independent Simulation Run Time by Using ANN in Data Set 2

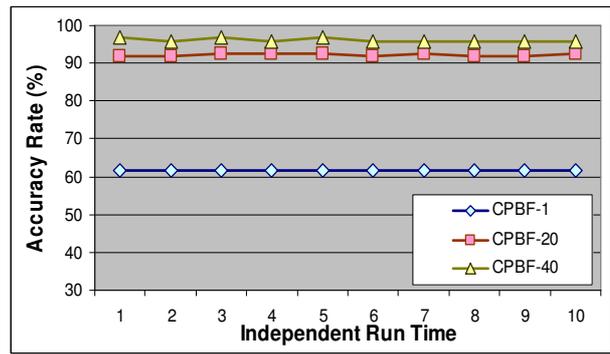


FIGURE 12: Accuracy Rate Corresponding to CPBF-1, CPBF-20 and CPBF-40 for Ten Independent Simulation Run Time by Using ANN in Data Set 2

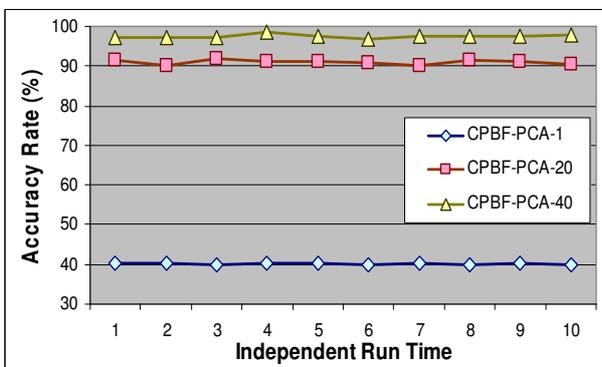


FIGURE 13: Accuracy Rate Corresponding to CPBF-PCA-1, CPBF-PCA-20 and CPBF-PCA-40 for Ten Independent Simulation Run Time by Using ANN in Data Set 2

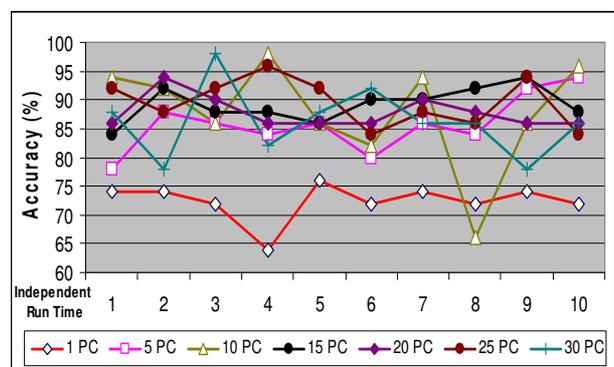


FIGURE 14: Accuracy Rate Corresponding to PCA-1, PCA-5 until PCA-30 for Ten Independent Simulation Run Time by Using ANN in Data Set 1

TABLE 10: Accuracy Vs Number of PC in Data Set 1

PC	1	5	10	15	20	25	30
Accuracy (%)	72.4	85.8	88	89.2	87.8	89.6	86.2

In this small class data set (data set 1) experiment, we found that PWSCM-CPBF-PCA performs efficiently which capable attain higher than 85% accuracy rate if more than 4 PCs being selected. However the restriction for it during small class data set is PWSCM-CPBF_PCA perform very unstable which illustrate figure 14. The average differential of it is around 10%.

In order to measure the time performance for those three proposed techniques, we had conducted an experiment to evaluate the time taken by neural network for training dataset 1 and 2 by using the proposed techniques which presented in figure 9 and 10. Based upon figure 9, we found that there having two difference trends of time performance pattern which are pure CPBF pattern and PCA pattern such as CBPF-PCA and PCA. For CPBF pattern, the more terms extract as input nodes, the longer training duration that neural network take for archive convergence. However it is different with PCA pattern

where the more principal component (PC) extract as input nodes, the shorter training duration that neural network takes for archive convergence. The similar pattern also has been identified for small class dataset which is dataset 1 as shown in figure 10. This may mainly due to the information is more complete when more PCs are selected. Hence neural network could archive convergence faster by providing the more complete training information. Meanwhile, based upon figure 9, we also found that PCA pattern averagely is taking shorter duration for neural network training process especially when the PC number is 40 and 100 for both CBPF-PCA and PCA techniques. Thus, implementation of PCA as feature extraction technique is better than the technique that without implement PCA.

From the experiment of both data set 1 and 2, we found that PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is capable to classify high similar web content such as pornography and sex education web pages. The classification performance of it is significantly improved when the size of data set increase (from 70 to 1022 web pages). This experiment also indicated that PCA would perform better if the data

is huge enough This may due to PCA could compressed the data more efficiently if the data size is big. This could be proved where the classification performance of PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is more stable in data set 2 compare with data set 1 even though we selected the same number of PCs. For instance, the performance differentiation for 20PCs in data set 1 is around 9% however in data set 2 is approximately 1%. In addition, the neural network also obviously achieves a better performance when the data size is increase. This evidence does show that PWSCM-CPBF-PCA is more flexible where it is not only appropriate for big size data set but also adaptable for small size data set.

Generally PWSCM-CPBF-PCA achieves the best performance among three techniques of PWSCM. We also compared our PWSCM with ANN [7] and MCRDR [10] model as shown in Table 11. PWSCM performed better than MCRDR and ANN-Fuzzy-ART but just a little bit better than ANN-KSOM. However the dataset for ANN and MCRDR were constructed by general healthy and unhealthy web pages. Due to the general healthy web pages such as sports, politics, news, etc. having lower similarity terms and content, thus it is easier to cluster by classifier. We argue that the unsupervised learning algorithms (KSOM and Fuzzy-ART [P.Y.Lee et al., 2002]) and rules based algorithm [N. Churcharoenkrung et al., 2005] may fail to perform web pages classification efficiently if the data are constructed by high similarity web content (such as pornography and sex education web pages). We overcome this issue by implementing BP-ANN which is based on supervised learning. The BP-ANN is working well with high similarity content but it will require longer processing time if increase the number of input features. We overcome this challenge by using PCA where the major large input information is maintained while tactically reducing the input features. This also enhances the processing time for BP-ANN. We believe that PWSCM is capable to outperform ANN and MCRDR if more general healthy web pages are added as dataset. Unfortunately this argument is hardly to proof since all of the experiments are using different kind dataset and experiment environments.

In order to make a fair analysis, we had conduct another comparison experiment within Kohonen Network (KSOM) [P.Y.Lee et al., 2002] and back propagate neural network (BP-ANN) under PWSCM model by using dataset 2. From the experiment result as shown in Table 12, we found that CPBF-KSOM is not performing as well as BP-CPBF-PCA where the accuracy rate is around 76%. We identified that the misclassification (where 42% error) of CPBF-KSOM are mostly occur when the input web pages are belong to healthy category (sex education web pages). In other word, most of the healthy (sex education) web pages are label as unhealthy (pornography) category for CPBF-KSOM classification.

TABLE 11: The performance comparison for ANN [P.Y.Lee et al., 2002], MCRDR [N. Churcharoenkrung et al., 2005] and PWSCM model.

Technique	ANN		MCRDR	PWSCM
	KSOM	Fuzzy ART	Rules based	BP-CPBF-PCA (40PCs or above)
Healthy	496	428	146	717
Unhealthy	499	475	137	205
Total	1005	943	283	922
Accuracy	95%	89.1%	82.22%	97%

TABLE 12: Classification performance for KSOM and BP-ANN under PWSCM model.

Technique	PWSCM	
	CPBF-KSOM	BP-CPBF-PCA (40PCs or above)
Healthy	717	717
Unhealthy	205	205
Total	922	922
Accuracy	76%	97%

Hence the argument of “*the unsupervised learning algorithms may fail to perform web pages classification efficiently if the data are constructed by high similarity web content*” is proofed via this experiment. However we unable to conduct a fair comparison experiment with Fuzzy Art [P.Y.Lee et al., 2002] and MCRDR [N. Churcharoenkrung et al., 2005] approaches since the rules and experiment details are not available from their published documentation. Thus, we conclude that supervise learning algorithm is advantage than unsupervised algorithm in PWSCM condition.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Along with explosive growth of web pages in current internet, it becomes hard to distinguish between useful and harmful web content. The high level of similarities in content within the web pages such as pornography, medical sex and sex education make it become a challenging task for content analysis approach. In this paper, we try to tackle the challenging problem by identifying its inherent features and to use PWSCM to perform the pornography web pages classification.

This study presented here show that implementation of principal component analysis in back-propagate neural network is capable to classify high similarity illicit web content sufficiently. During the term pattern analysis process, we found that the term features for pornography pattern are more towards sexual activity terms. Meanwhile the non pornography pattern is more related to medical terms. In other word, the selections of appropriate indicative keyword would certainly affect the classification result in the textual content analysis approach.. We had shown three similar but slightly different techniques for implement PWSCM. The performance comparison experiment had been conducted and proof that three of them are capable to classify

pornography web pages efficiently even though the data set contains those healthy but similar to pornography content web pages. Among the three technique of PWSCM, the simulation results had shown that PWSCM-CPBF-PCA achieve the best performance. In this study, we also had done a simple comparison within PWSCM and others approach. Theoretically PWSCM perform slightly better, however this argument is hardly to proof since all the approaches are using different kind dataset in different environment. Anyway we hope that this paper would give an insight for researchers about the basic concept of illicit web content filtering.

It is a fact that current web pages are more multimedia rather than just textual content; therefore, the future direction of this work is to move towards to the image and multimedia content-based analysis.

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