

Efficient filtering of adult content using textual information

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays adult content represents a non negligible proportion of the Web content. It is of the utmost importance to protect children from this content. Search engines, as an entry point for Web navigation are ideally placed to deal with this issue.

In this paper, we propose a method that builds a safe index *i.e.* adult-content free for search engines. This method is based on a filter that uses only textual information from the web page and the associated URL.

Keywords

Adult content filtering

1. INTRODUCTION

Protecting youth from adult content on the web is an important issue. A study by Sabina *et al.* [10] shows that 93% of boys and 62% of girls are exposed to online pornography during their adolescence. The mean age at first exposure to adult content is around 14.

It is important to filter out adult content for many reasons. We see in [10] that not all exposures to pornography are on purpose. More precisely, almost 7% of boys and 42% of girls answering to the study stated that they never looked for pornography on purpose. We also see in this study that the exposure to deviant sexual activity and child pornography (which the viewing is illegal) is far from being negligible. There is thus a real issue about filtering pornography, and more generally adult content. It is also worth noting that it is legally forbidden in most countries to allow or facilitate the access to pornography to minors.

To ensure a safer Web experience search engines decided to offer a *safe search* option which objective is to remove adult content from search engines results pages.

In this paper, we propose a methodology to construct an adult content free index for a search engine. This index leads to a *safe search engine* rather than an option that can be deactivated.

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SEXI 2016, San Francisco, USA

© 2016 ACM. ISBN 978-1-4503-2138-9.

DOI: 10.1145/1235

Our methodology consists in an algorithmic pipeline which main element is a decision forest generated by a supervised machine learning algorithm.

We chose to construct a Web index without any adult websites rather than flagging in a standard Web index websites containing unsafe content for a specific reason. Indeed, when a user enters a query into a search engine, the pages that are output as relevant for this query are those that have high popularity (in term of pagerank for instance) and that have a content relevant to the query. By removing most of the adult websites from the index, we nullify the popularity of the remaining ones (websites tend to receive links mostly from pages in the same topical cluster). Moreover, our filter is based on the textual content of the websites, meaning that adult websites that are missed by the filter does not have an enough adult content to rank on adult queries. However, adult websites consisting of only images and videos, or with very little textual content will not be filtered by our method.

Finally, Our approach is interesting for several reasons: it is efficient, it is fast and the few false negatives are demoted in the search engines results pages, so most of the time nobody will see them.

The structure of the paper is as follows, section 2 presents the related work. In section 3 we give the general architecture of our filter. In section 4 we describe our methodology, the attributes we analyse on Web pages and the experimental results we obtained.

2. RELATED WORK

Identifying adult content on the Web is an active topic since the democratization of the Web. It is a problem of the utmost importance since children have an ever easier access to online resources that was extensively addressed in the literature.

Most techniques focus on adult content detection in media like images. Chan *et al* introduce in [2] the idea of using skin related features in images to detect pornography. However this first step prove efficient to detect images containing a lot of “skin” pixels but was not precise enough to efficiently detect pornographic content.

Rowley *et al* present in [9] the filtering system used in Google at the time. Their objective is to provide a very fast method since the volume of data they have to classify is tremendous. They train a SVM on 27 features based on skin and form detection. Their results are not spectacular but they are working on a real life dataset of over 1 billion images that is really difficult.

Hammami *et al* developed Webguard [4, 3], a tool for fil-

tering adult content on the Web. Webguard uses textual, structural and visual information on a Web page before taking a decision. It was the most complete tool at the time and it outperformed all its competitors. The authors show in [3] that textual and structural information already do a fantastic job at detecting adult content. Visual information only being used to detect false negative and improving the efficiency of the method by a margin. In their papers the authors give no indication on the performances of their tool.

Jansohn *et al* in [5] focus on detecting adult content in videos. Their approach consists on working on images extracted from the video as well as motion features extracted from the video. Using motion histograms together with a bag of visual approach yields very good results for classifying videos.

The following two papers have the same objective as ours, protecting children from pornography. They both focus on adult content accessed using mobile devices.

Amato *et al* introduces in [1] a parental control tool that tests images received on a mobile device before granting access to it. Their method intercepts images notification and transfer the image to a remote server that can classify the image before returning the result. If the image is inoffensive the notification is put back in the mobile device queue, if the image is not suited for a child it is simply deleted and the user wont even know he has received offensive content. Their process rely on a existing image classification system and runs in seconds per picture which is totally untractable for running during indexation.

Park and Kim proposes in [6] an authentication system to access restricted content in Mobile RFID service environment. Their system proposes a better anonymity for users as well as a better protection for minors. The proposed system only takes into account the access to restricted content and requires an already classified collection of content.

3. FAST FILTERING OF ADULT CONTENT

Fig. 1 depicts the principle of our fast filter. The goal of the filter is to construct a search engine index free of adult content. It is impossible to guarantee that there won't be any false negatives, meaning that there will still be some Web pages containing adult content in the final index. However, if the filter remove, for instance, 98% of adult content, we claim that a search engine using this index will almost certainly never show adult content to its users. Indeed, with only very few adult websites in the index, the pagerank of those websites will be low, meaning that to be in top position, a website will need a very relevant content. As we see in section 4.4, the filter fails mainly on websites without content, so it is unlikely that the index contains adult website with relevant content.

We now describe the global architecture of the filter.

Blacklist. To have the most efficient filter, we use a *blacklist* mechanism. The first step is thus to check whether or not the Web page under analysis is in the blacklist.

Adult content disclaimer. For legal or moral reasons, most adult websites declare themselves as such using a disclaimer. Those sites are thus easy to filter.

TLD is “.xxx”. Websites whose TLD is “.xxx” contain adult content.

Decision forest. The main part of the filter is a set of decision trees obtained using a statistical classifier. In this

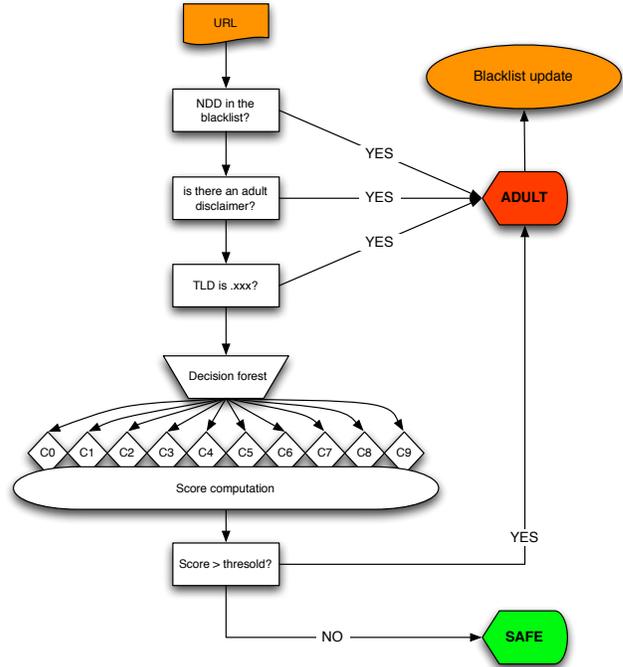


Figure 1: Principle of the filter

paper, we chose to use the C5.0 algorithm, an improved version of the well-known C4.5 (see [7] and [8] for more information). The score of a candidate page (for indexing) is the percentage of decision trees concluding that the page contains adult content. If the score is higher than 50% then the page is considered as unsafe.

Blacklist update. The blacklist is automatically updated as follows: if 3 pages from the same website are considered unsafe, then the domain name of the website is inserted into the blacklist.

4. DECISION FOREST

In this section we first present the methodology we use to train a decision forest to classify Web pages as safe or unsafe (e.g. containing adult content). We then describe the attributes used by the classifiers. Finally, we present experimental evidence that our approach gives satisfying results.

4.1 Methodology

We used the C5.0 algorithm of Quinlan [8] in order to obtain a decision forest that allows for the classification of the content of websites. This means that we obtain several independent decision trees (10 in our case) that will be used concurrently in order to obtain more accurate classification results.

To construct several decision trees, we used the *boosting* option provided by the C5.0. Moreover, our goal is to have a filter with a low percentage of false negatives (adult websites considered as safe), while false positives are less harmful (safe websites considered as containing adult content). Therefore, we penalize the false negatives by making them 20 times more costly than false positives in the C5.0 iterations.

The dataset used to train the decision forest is composed

of 226 Web pages, 120 of them being from adult websites. These websites were chosen manually and are representative of adult websites (youporn-likes sites, discussion forum about pornography/sexuality, swinger listings, erotic fiction and sex stories). Note that creating such a dataset is a matter of trial and error, and this step cannot really be automated.

Once the dataset is created, we gave it as input to the C5.0 implementation of Ross Quinlan, together with features extracted from an analysis of several attributes over pages from the dataset.

4.2 Description of the attributes

We chose to use only attributes that can be analysed quickly. This means that they are internal to pages and belongs to either textual content or quantitative attributes (e.g. number of images). We now describe each attribute and the associated computations.

in-url. We check the URL for the presence of given terms. We decided to use a list of 27 terms, from generic word (“porn”) to brands (“cam4”, “tube8”, etc.).

This attribute is used in two ways. We compute the number of terms from the list that are in the domain name, but also the number of terms that are in the URL. Moreover, we are looking for substring, meaning that, for instance, “sex” is considered as being in sexhungrymoms.com.

The following attributes are also defined by a list of terms. Each being subject to 3 different computations. We first compute the number of occurrences of terms from the file X in the page (denoted nb_X in the following). Then we compute the proportion of words from the file in the page (denoted ratio_X). Last, we make the reciprocal computation, that is the proportion of words from the page that are also in the file X (denoted prop_X).

brand-names. A set of 34 brands related to adult content (content producers, major websites, etc.).

categories-en. 222 english terms that are usual categories of pornographic websites.

categories-fr. 593 terms used by french pornographic websites as categories (terms can be in french or english).

categories-gen. 79 french categories.

en-words. 100 english terms for ultra-sensitive topics (child pornography, rape, etc.).

french-words. A list of 163 french words representative of adult content (the goal of this list is to filter erotic litterature).

pornstars. Names of 8825 adult entertainment industry actors (male and female).

queries. 716 typical adult queries (e.g. “porn gratis”, “porn gallery”, etc.).

small-set. 11 terms that are common on adult websites (e.g. “sex”, “xxx”, “porn”, etc.).

tags-en. 2000 most frequent tags (in english) for pornographic videos.

tags-fr. Similar to the previous list, 69 tags in french.

The last attribute is quantitative, and concerns images.

images. Number of images in the page.

tree id	size	error	tree id	size	error
0	7	13.7%	5	6	7.1%
1	3	23.0%	6	8	12.4%
2	4	9.7%	7	10	3.5%
3	6	6.2%	8	11	3.5%
4	10	8.0%	9	10	3.5%
global error			0%		

Table 1: Decision trees sizes and errors

One could remark that we are not using the number of videos or ads as an attribute. Our experience is that it does not give better results to use these attributes, and they are more difficult to compute than all the attributes above.

4.3 Obtained Decision trees

We obtained 10 decision trees, whose errors on the training dataset are depicted in the Tab. 1. We present in Fig. 2 a graphical view of the decision tree #2 (the one with a 9.7% error). This tree has a small complexity since only

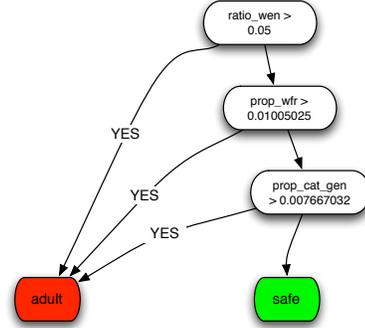


Figure 2: Decision tree #2

3 attributes are used. When a Web page is analyzed, it first computes the proportion of terms from **en-words** that are in the page (noted ratio_wen here). If ratio_wen > 5% then the page is considered as unsafe, otherwise the proportion of terms in the page that are also in **french-words** is computed, and compared to a threshold. The page is filtered depending on the comparison. Last, the attribute **categories-gen** is used.

All decision trees behave similarly, each of them being important to the final decision. Each decision tree has its own (sometimes high) error percentage. It is the aggregation of the decision of all trees through a majority vote that allows to a small global error.

We use a majority vote to aggregate decision from all trees. However, it is possible to tune the filtering power of our method by lowering the threshold (for instance, we can consider that a Web page is unsafe if at least 3 decision trees are in agreement on this outcome). Lowering the threshold will increase the number of false positive, which is less harmful when dealing with unsafe (adult) content.

In section 4.2, we saw that we deal with 36 different attributes. Amongst them, 23 are used by the decision forest. But not all 23 are used for analyzing each web page. 6 attributes were always computed when classifying Web pages from the training dataset: ratio_cat_gen, prop_cat_gen,

frequency	attribute	frequency	attribute
73%	IN-URL	50%	prop_brand
73%	ratio_brand	49%	ratio_tags_fr
70%	ratio_queries	46%	IN-NDD
68%	ratio_wfr	28%	ratio_tags_en
65%	nbr_img	28%	nb_star
63%	ratio_star	24%	nbr_brand
58%	prop_cat_en	24%	nb_wen
53%	nb_wfr	19%	nb_tags_fr
51%	prop_star		

Table 2: Attributes usage frequency

(a)	(b)	<- classified as
821	18	(a): class adult
14	300	(b): class safe

Table 3: Classification results

prop_wfr, prop_small, prop_queries. All these attributes depend on the presence of very specific terms in the textual content of the page. Both ratio and proportion are important, which is natural since it is unlikely that an adult website contains only one category of adult content, or only a few terms relevant to adult topics. Other attributes are used with frequencies presented in the following table.

We learn from Tab. 2 that an attribute such as the domain name is more useful at the blacklist level than at the decision forest level. Indeed, major players from the adult entertainment industry have domain name that are brands and as such that does not contain typical adult terms. However, attributes about the URL are important, mainly because many adult websites are using tags and categories in the URL in order to improve their search engines optimization (SEO). This is for instance the case of *youporn.com*.

4.4 Experiments

We saw in Sec. 4.3 that we obtain very promising results on the training dataset. However, it does not mean that the filter will be efficient on new data.

We tested our filter on a new sample of 1153 Web pages. 839 pages contain adult content, and 314 are safe pages. The results are summarized in Tab. 3. These are satisfying results. The miss rate is (all the following numbers are rounded values) 2.15%, the accuracy is 97.22%, the recall is 97.85% and the precision is 98.32%.

Note that we have tested here only the decision forest of the filter. We did not use the blacklist update mechanism, nor the TLD and disclaimer detection. If we add these additional mechanisms, the accuracy is higher.

It is interesting to understand why some adult websites are considered as safe by our filter (false negatives). We made 3 additional tests, with specific types of adult websites. What we learned from these tests is that some adult video streaming website contains images and videos without explicit textual content. This is for instance the case of the website *beeg*, a youporn-like website. Since our filter is looking only at textual content, it cannot detect such website. In an index where almost all adult websites have been removed, even this kind of website will not appear easily in the search results: they don't have textual content so they

are hardly relevant for textual queries, and their pagerank is very low since most of the sites that linked to them have been removed from the index.

A more ambiguous example is the one of discussion forums. While some of these forums are very explicit (this is for instance the case of "swingers forums"), others are forums of classical websites with a "sexuality" section. On those very specific websites, our filter is performing poorly. This is however a minority of the pages containing adult content, and the content of these forums is mildly explicit (no images, no videos).

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we presented a method that builds a safe index for search engines. Our experiments show that the method is efficient. Using only textual content proves sufficient in almost all cases with an accuracy of 97.22%.

Acknowledgements. The authors would like to thank Qwant for funding parts of this research.

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