NEWS TRACKER APPLICATION

Introduction

In today's world people cannot go a day without technology and social sites. In the past few decades, people were familiar with the social News sites, but in recent years, the need of features has been increased so as to make the lives of people much simpler, better and handy. The rapid progress in the mobile technology field has created a new zeal in the many new young minds of the software engineers and developers. There have been many attempts made to develop a freeware and cross platform instant news service for smart phones. A pilot case study was carried out to trace the support of the features of news applications.

The prototype developed includes the testing module. Using web services over the internet that offers latest news helps the process of development in a standardized way of the clients. It is a research on how to use and develop new features in the smart phones for bringing the world to the hands of the people and making every updates of the world easily accessible and user friendly. In the research we intend in developing a mobile news application which can connect the whole world in just a tap on the smart phones and make the people's life easy by keeping them updated with news updates.

Literature Review

1) Research On Topic Detection and Tracking for Online News Tracker: With the rapid development of the Internet, the amount of data has grown exponentially. On the one hand, the accumulation of big data provides the basic support for artificial intelligence. On the other hand, in the face of such huge data information, how to extract the knowledge of interest from it has become a matter of general concern. Topic tracking can help people to explore the process of topic development from the huge and complex network texts information. By effectively organizing large-scale news documents, a method for the evolution of news topics over time is proposed in this paper to realize the tracking and evolution of topics in the news text set. First, the LDA (latent Dirichlet allocation) model is used to extract topics from news texts and the Gibbs Sampling method is used to speculate parameters. The topic mining using the K-means method is compared to highlight the advantages of using LDA for topic discovery. Second, the improved single-pass algorithm is used to track news topics. The JS (Jensen–Shannon) divergence is used to measure the topic similarity, and the time decay function is introduced to improve the similarity between topics with the similar time. Finally, the strength of the news topic and the content change of the topic in different time windows are analyzed. The experiments show that the proposed method can effectively detect and track. The topic and clearly reflect the trend of topic evolution

Merits: Improved Single-Pass algorithm is used for topic tracking, in which the time decay function and the JS divergence are used to measure the similarity between the topics.
Demerits: The characteristics of the news, the position factor is not considered, which will be the direction of the next work.

2) A Location- and Diversity-Aware News Feed System for Mobile Users: : A location-aware news feed (LANF) system generates news feeds for a mobile user based on her spatial preference (i.e., her current location and future locations) and nonspatial preference (i.e., her interest). Existing LANF systems simply send the most relevant geotagged messages to their users. Unfortunately, the major limitation of such an existing approach is that, a news feed may contain messages related to the same location (i.e., point-of-interest) or the same category of locations (e.g., food, entertainment or sport). We argue that diversity is a very important feature for location-aware news feeds because it helps users discover new places and activities. In this paper, we propose D-Mobi Feed; a new LANF system enables a user to specify the minimum number of message categories (h) for the messages in a news feed. In D-Mobi Feed, our objective is to efficiently schedule news feeds for a mobile user at her current and predicted locations, such that (i) each news feed contains messages belonging to at least different categories, and (ii) their total relevance to the user is maximized. To achieve this objective, we formulate the problem into two parts, namely, a decision problem and an optimization problem. For the decision problem, we provide an exact solution by modeling it as a maximum flow problem and proving its correctness. The optimization problem is solved by our proposed three-stage heuristic algorithm. We conduct a user study and experiments to evaluate the performance of D-Mobi Feed using a real data set crawled from Foursquare. Experimental results show that our proposed three-stage heuristic scheduling algorithm outperforms the Brute force optimal algorithm by at least an order of magnitude in terms of running time and the relative error incurred by the heuristic algorithm is below 1%. D-Mobi Feed with the location prediction method effectively improves the relevance, diversity, and efficiency of news feeds.

Merits: D-Mobi Feed with the location prediction method effectively improves the relevance, diversity, and efficiency of news feeds.
D-Mobi Feed can efficiently provide location- and diversity-aware news feeds when maintaining their high quality in terms of relevance
Demerits: A news feed may contain messages related to the same location (i.e., point-of-interest) or the same category of locations (e.g., food, entertainment or sport).

3) Exploring Mobile News Reading Interactions for News App Personalization: As news is increasingly accessed on smartphones and tablets, the need for personalizing news app interactions is apparent. We report a series of three studies addressing key issues in the development of adaptive news app interfaces. We first surveyed users' news reading preferences and behavior; analysis revealed three primary types of reader. We then implemented and deployed an Android news app that logs users' interactions with the app. We used the logs to train a classifier and showed that it is able to reliably recognize a user according to their reader type. Finally we evaluated alternative, adaptive user interfaces for each reader type. The evaluation demonstrates the differential benefit of the adaptation for different users of the news app and the feasibility of adaptive interfaces for news apps.

   Merits: The reader types emerging from the online survey are well defined and distinct. The evaluation of the three variant interfaces suggest that different news reader type need different user interface.
   Demerits: This application doesn't have automation process and updation.

4) Tracking News Stories Using Blockchain to Guarantee their Traceability and Information Analysis: Nowadays, having a mechanism to guarantee the traceability of the information and to monitor the evolution of the news from its origin, and having elements to know the reputation and credibility of the media, analyze the news as well as its evolution and possible manipulation, etc. is becoming increasingly significant. Transparency in journalism is currently a key element in performing serious and rigorous journalism. End-users and factchecking agencies need to be able to check and verify the information published in different media. This transparency principle enables the tracking of news stories and allows direct access to the source of essential content to contrast the information it contains and to know whether it has been manipulated. Additionally, the traceability of news constitutes another instrument in the fight against the lack of credibility, the manipulation of information, misinformation campaigns and the propagation of fake news. This article aims to show how to use Blockchain to facilitate the tracking and traceability of news so that it can provide support to the automatic indexing and extraction of relevant information from newspaper articles to facilitate the monitoring of the news story and allows users to verify the veracity of what they are reading.

   Merits: To determine a way to address the issues of fake news, disinformation campaigns, and the lack of credibility to which journalists and media are exposed.

   Simply put, Blockchain technology is a digital database for recording encrypted blocks of information that can neither be changed nor hacked.

Demerits: These consist of a batch of devices (or nodes) that collectively store and share files. Each node works as a peer. If the P2P network is too extensive, the updates become a big challenge.

By nature, Blockchain uses strict logic, so it does not allow redesign without losing benefits, leading to considerable business alterations. If you do not make those changes, a blockchain solution will not accept you.

5) A Review Paper on Fake News Detection: With the popularity of mobile technology and social media growing, information is readily available. Mobile App and social media platforms have overturned traditional media in the distribution of news. Alongside the increment in the utilization of online media stages like Facebook, Twitter, and so forth news spread quickly among a large number of clients with an extremely limited ability to focus time. Machine learning and Knowledge-based approach and approach are the two techniques utilized for investigating the truthiness of the content. Public and private assessments on a wide assortment of subjects are communicated and spread persistently through various online media. Most methodologies are utilized, for example, regulated AI. The spread of phony news has extensive results like the making of one-sided feelings to influencing political race results to support certain applicants. Additionally, spammers utilize engaging news features to produce income utilizing notices through click baits. In this paper, we intend to perform a parallel grouping of different news stories accessible online with the help of thoughts identifying with Artificial Intelligence, Natural Language Processing, and Machine Learning. The result of the project determines the fake news detection for social networks using machine learning and also checks the authenticity of the publishing news website.

   Merits: Survey based on Fake news detection proven using various machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques. Machine Learning Algorithms such as Linear Regression, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machine, K-Nearest Neighbors, Neural Network Models and Decision Trees are used to predetermine the future content and determine the inaccurate news and posts.

   Demerits: A situation that arises when a machine learning model fails to capture the data properly. This typically occurs when the hypothesis function cannot fit the data well. Outliers can have a very big impact on linear regression's performance and hence they must be dealt with appropriately before linear regression is applied on the dataset.

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