NEWS TRACKER APPLICATION
LITERATURE SURVEY

News tracking often never comes in handy as we have to access Google, and search for the relevant topics. Eventually some of them are fake and not the exact kind of news we look for. Tracking the news hence will help people to avoid boring, fake and helps in finding the desired news.

The amount of data has grown exponentially with the increasing networks and information passing around through internet. The concern ultimately, is the selection and identification of extracting the knowledge of interest for different kinds of people. In the current models, the LDA (latent Dirichlet allocation) technique is used to extract topics from news texts. It is supported with various other processes like Gibbs Sampling method 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.

One kind of a large network of online resources and interconnected people sharing their opinions and news circulating around is Twitter. Breaking news that are posted, are categorized as groups, ranks and tracks. Instead of using a supervised ML model, the twitter messages are made into an intermediate value called as timeline to be tracked.

Clustering of the various messages, probable news with the format or structure, can be used to find the topic of relevance or interest by the people who need to view the news based on it. The improvement of the common agglomerative hierarchical clustering algorithm based on average-link method, which is used to implement the retrospective topic detection and the online topic detection of news stories of the stocks is implemented already as per the submitted paper.

Ultimately tracking of news by using stochastic models are also in use due to information occurring in fragments. These are formed by the story lines tracking in news channels and in documents. Using the Kullback–Leibler divergence, we can:

1) Identifying the same topics
2) Clustering the similar nodes
3) Topic selection
4) Topic Detection

Real time updates can be obtained by everyone at anytime and anywhere in the area of interest without any hassle.

REFERENCES

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