MAHENDRA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY(AUTONOMOUS)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

IBM NALAIYATHIRAN [LITERATURE SURVEY]

TITLE	News Tracker Application
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ABSTRACT

As world's technology is rapidly growing, we have fast connection and network to instantly connect to another person. Day to day use in mobile, tablets and laptop is increasing, most of the people already have these facilities. In this fast and information-oriented world we need to stay updated with every incident and news too.

INTRODUCTION

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 behaviour's; 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.

LITERATURE SURVEY

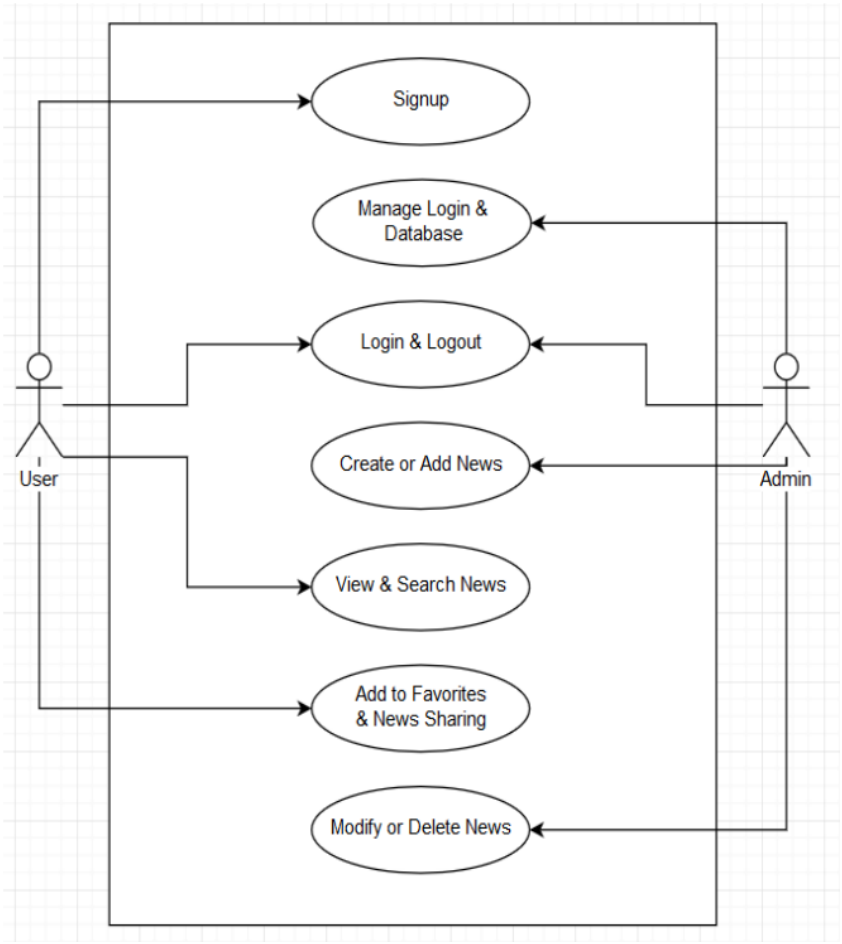
The author describes [1] the era of the Internet of Things and social media. Communities, governments, and corporations are increasingly eager to exploit new technological innovations to track and keep up to date with important new events. Examples of such events include the news, health related incidents, and other major occurrences such as earthquakes and landslides. This area of research commonly referred to as Topic Detection and Tracking (TDT) is proving to be a key component of the current generation of Internet-based applications, where it is of

critical importance to have early detection and timely response to important incidents such as those mentioned above. The advent of big data though beneficial to TDT applications also brings about the enormous challenge of dealing with data variety, velocity and volume (3Vs). A promising solution is to employ Cloud Computing, which enables users to access powerful and scalable computational and storage resources in a "pay-as-you-go" fashion. However, the efficient use of Cloud resources to boost the performance of mission critical applications employing TDT is still an open topic that has not been fully and effectively investigated. An important prerequisite is to build a performance analysis capable of capturing and explaining specific factors (for example; CPU, Memory, I/O, Network, Cloud Platform Service, and Workload) that influence the performances of TDT applications in the cloud. Within this paper, their main contribution is that they present a multi-layered performance analysis for big data TDT applications deployed in a cloud environment. Our analysis captures factors that have an important effect on the performance of TDT applications. The novelty of our work is that it is the first vertical analysis on infrastructure, platform, and software layers. They identify key parameters and metrics in each cloud layer (including Infrastructure, Software, and Platform layers), and establish the dependencies between these metrics across the layers. They demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed analysis via experimental evaluations using real-world datasets obtained from Twitter.

The author describes [2] MapReduce as a widely used programming model for large scale data processing. To estimate the performance of MapReduce job and analyse the bottleneck of MapReduce job, a practical performance model for MapReduce is needed. Many works have been done on modelling the performance of MapReduce jobs. However, existing performance models ignore some key factors, such as I/O congestion and task failures over cluster, which may significantly change the execution costs of MapReduce job. That paper, aiming at predicting the execution time of a MapReduce job, presents an enhanced performance model that takes the resource contention and task failures into consideration. In addition, the experimental results show that the model is more accurate than those without considering the contention and failure factors.

SYSTEM MODEL

Use Case Diagrams: Referred as behaviour diagram which describes the commutation between actors or participations and set of actions. This is set of actions or use cases will be enclosed by system boundary and can also have relation with each other.



Division among tupelos will based on the information gain computed for each attribute. Main Admin can add Users, Writers, and News. He can also approve, update and delete it. Using this approach, we can create network in local areas connect by writers and local admins which will provide news at local level and we can also implement location feature which will update local news of different location or city.

AVAILABLE FEATURES

Global Support: Different type of newspaper will be available from all around the world in different languages with this user will be able to get news from all around the world.

Short News: News will be displayed in short format with title, image and little description in list view. It will help user to access required news faster.

Search Option: User will be able to search from not only one source but many different sources available within API.

Favourites / Offline Reading: News can be added as favourites which will automatically will be saved for offline reading.

Sharing: User will be able to share news easily on social media.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AND RESULT

User was allowed to use this application in his smartphone and screenshots were taken as a result for this study. First User need to Sign Up in order to access the application which provides security for this application. Also predicted user error handling with pop-up messaging was done before this experiment like entering invalid data in fields, not selecting a field before clicking on action button etc. The result will be shown in form of screen shots below.

FUTURE WORK

Location feature with automation can be implemented which means as user move from one city to other local news will change as per it. Offline Reading can be improved will more efficient way on full articles. Data quality check needed. If API can't reach to certain article source it gives null value which can cause problem in JSON parsing.

REFERENCES

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2. X. Cui, X. Lin, C. Hu, R. Zhang, C. Wang, Modeling the performance of MapReduce under resource contentions and task failures, in: Proceedings of the IEEE 5th International Conference on Cloud Computing Technology and Science (Cloud Com 2013), IEEE Computer.