

A Location Aware News Feed System For Mobile Users

Ameya Dixit¹, Rahul Gade², Amol Kadam³, Ashwini Khilare⁴, Prof. Shilpa Pimpalkar⁵

^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}AISSMS IOIT, Pune

Abstract- A LANF (Location Aware News Feed) system generates news feeds for a mobile user based on user's current location and future locations and as per user interest. Existing LANF systems simply send the most relevant geo-tagged 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 or the same category. Here diversity is a very important feature for location aware news feeds because it helps users discover new places and activities.

Keywords- Location-aware news feeds, diversity constraint, online scheduling, location-based services, user mobility

I. INTRODUCTION

A soft error is a "glitch" in a semiconductor device. These A location-aware news feed (LANF) system generates news feeds for a mobile user supported user preferences such as user's current location and future locations and user's interest. Existing LANF systems send the relevant geo-tagged messages to their users. Here diversity may be a vital feature for location-aware news feeds as a result of it helps users discover new places and activities.

Today additional news are notified to the people. However some users have an interest in specific form of news and a few users not. There is additional news that isn't necessary for a few users thanks to user's location. This sort of reports creates trouble in users. Thus a tendency to implement the app that provides location primarily based news that is totally hassling free.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Improving Personalized Web Search using Result Diversification.

AUTHORS: Filip Radlinski, Susan Dumais They present and evaluate methods for diversifying search results to improve personalized web search. A common personalization approach involves reranking the top N search results such that documents likely to be preferred by the user are presented higher. The usefulness of reranking is limited in part by the

number and diversity of results considered. We propose three methods to increase the diversity of the top results and evaluate the effectiveness of these methods.

2. Feeding Frenzy: Selectively Materializing Users Event Feeds

AUTHORS: Adam Silberstein, Jeff Terrace, Brian F. Cooper¹, Raghu Ramakrishnan In this paper, they formalize this important class of applications as a type of view materialization problem. They introduce the abstraction of a producer, which is an entity that generates a series of Time - ordered, human-readable events for a particular follow- able interest. Thus, a producer might be a friend, a website, or aggregator of content on a particular topic collected from multiple sources. The goal of a follows application is to produce a "feed" for a user, which is a combined list of the latest events across all of the producers a user is following. For example, a feed might combine recent status updates from all of the users friends on a social site, or recent stories on all of the users topics on a content aggregation site. In some cases a user wants a combined feed, including both social and topic updates. An important point to keep in mind for optimization purposes is that we need only show the most recent events (specified in terms of a window of time or number of events) when a consumer checks his feed.

3. Rank and Relevance in Novelty and Diversity Metrics for Recommender Systems.

AUTHORS: Sal Vargas and Pablo Castells They present a formal framework for the definition of novelty and diversity metrics that unifies and generalizes several state of the art metrics. They identify three essential ground concepts at the roots of novelty and diversity: choice, discovery and relevance, upon which the framework is built. Item rank and relevance are introduced through a probabilistic recommendation browsing model, building upon the same three basic concepts. Based on the combination of ground elements, and the assumptions of the browsing model, different metrics and variants unfold. They report experimental observations which validate and illustrate the properties of the proposed metrics. The proposed framework roots recommendation novelty and diversity metrics on a few

ground concepts and formal models. They identify three essential concepts: choice, discovery and relevance, upon which the framework is built.

The metric scheme takes at its core an item novelty model discovery-based or distance-based which mainly determines the nature of the resulting recommendation metric.

4. Instant Message Clustering Based on Extended Vector Space Model.

AUTHORS: Le Wang, Yan Jia, and Weihong Han They propose an instant message clustering method called WRKMeans, which can automatically scan instant message corpora, construct conversations and enhance traditional TF-IDF model by adding relevant words in conversations. WRKMeans performs clustering on this evolved model of conversations like k-means. WR-Kmeans method is evaluated and compared with two other well-known text clustering methods which is based on traditional TF-IDF model. HowNet knowledge base is used to quantify the relation strengths between words in conversations during the experiments. Experimental evidence shows that WR-KMeans is significantly outperformed. Furthermore, HowNet is Chinese-English bilingual linguistics, so WRKMeans and its components can be smoothly transformed to process Chinese.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing LANF systems simply send the most relevant geo-tagged 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).

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed system is tested for user inputs against different modules, validations are done. GUI is tested for appearance of different controls, visibility graphs is tested. GUI testing involves following actions: 1. Check all elements for size, position, width, length and acceptance of characters or numbers. For instance, you must be able to provide inputs to the input fields. 2. Overall functionality related with performance of users graphical interface are checked. 3. Check Error Messages are displayed correctly.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

D-MobiFeed location-aware news feed framework takes the relevancy and variety of stories feeds into

consideration once programming news feeds for moving users. DMobiFeed users will specify the minimum variety of classes. During an exceedingly news feed as an h-diversity constraint, and it aims at maximizing the whole relevancy of generated news feeds and satisfying the h-diversity constraint. There is a target of 2 key issues in D-MobiFeed, namely, call and optimization issues. The choice downside is sculptural as a most flow downside and modifies D-MobiFeed to choose whether or not it will fulfill the h-diversity constraint for a news feed..

Our future direction is to measure the dissimilarity of pairwise messages in terms of their category information and study a new multi-objective optimization problem of finding a set of news feeds, in which each news feed satisfies the h-diversity constraint and the dissimilarity of the messages in each news feed is maximized while maximizing the total relevance of a set of n+1 news feeds for mobile users (where n is the look-ahead step).

REFERENCES

- [1] Wenjian Xu, Chi-Yin Chow, A Location- and Diversity-aware News Feed System for Mobile Users, IEEE Transactions on Services Computing 2015.
- [2] 2010 Census TIGER/Line Shapefiles. <http://www.census.gov/geo/www/tiger/tgrshp2010/tgrshp2010.html>.
- [3] Z. Abbassi, V. S. Mirrokni, and M. Thakur. Diversity maximization under matroid constraints. In ACM KDD, 2013.
- [4] G. Adomavicius and Y. Kwon. Improving aggregate recommendation diversity using ranking-based techniques. IEEE TKDE, 24(5):896911, 2012.
- [5] G. Adomavicius and A. Tuzhilin. Toward the next generation of recommender systems: A survey of the state-of-the-art and possible extensions. IEEE TKDE, 17(6):734749, 2005.
- [6] R. Agrawal, S. Gollapudi, A. Halverson, and S. Leong. Diversifying search results. In ACM WSDM, 2009.
- [7] R. K. Ahuja, T. L. Magnanti, and J. B. Orlin. Network Flows: Theory, Algorithms, and Applications. Prentice Hall, 1993.
- [8] J. Bao, M. F. Mokbel, and C.-Y. Chow. GeoFeed: A location-aware news feed system. In IEEE ICDE, 2012.
- [9] J. Carbonell and J. Goldstein. The use of mmr, diversity-based reranking for reordering documents and producing summaries. In ACM SIGIR, 1998.