

News Feed Recommendation & Diversification for Mobile User

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Abstract-- A location-aware news feed (LANF) system generates news feeds for a mobile user supported their abstraction preference (i.e., their current location and future locations) and non-spatial preference (i.e., their interest). Existing LANF systems merely send the foremost relevant geo-tagged messages to their users. Unfortunately, the key limitation of such associate existing approach is that, a news feed might contain messages related to identical location (i.e., point-of-interest) or identical class of locations (e.g., food, diversion or sport). We argue that diversity may be an important feature for location-aware news feeds as a result of it helps users discover new places and activities. In this paper, we propose News-Feed; a replacement LANF system allows a user to specify the minimum variety of message classes (h) for the messages in a very news feed. In News-Feed, our objective is to with efficiency schedule news feeds for a mobile user at their current and expected locations, such (i) every news feed contains messages happiness to a minimum of h completely different classes, and (ii) their total connectedness to the user is maximized. To attain this objective, we formulate the matter into 2 components, namely, a choice drawback and an improvement drawback. For the choice drawback, we offer a definite answer by modeling it as a most flow drawback and proving its correctness. The improvement drawback is resolved by our projected three-stage heuristic formula. we conduct a user study and experiments to estimating the performance of News-Feed employing a real information set crawled from Experimental results show that our projected three-stage heuristic planning formula outperforms the brute-force optimum formula by a minimum of associate order of magnitude in terms of period of time and also the relative error incurred by the heuristic formula is below 125th. News-Feed with the placement prediction methodology effectively improves the connectedness, diversity, and potency of reports feeds.

Keywords— Android smart phone, GPS

I. INTRODUCTION

A location-aware news feed system allows mobile users to share geo-tagged user-generated messages, e.g., a user will receive near messages that are the foremost relevant to them. In this paper, a framework designed for planning news feeds for mobile users. News-Feed consists of 2 key functions, location prediction and relevance measure. The situation prediction perform is meant to predict a mobile user's locations supported an existing path prediction formula. The relevance measure perform is enforced by combining the vector house model with non-spatial and spatial factors to see the relevance measure of a message to a user. The news feed computer hardware works with the opposite 2 functions to get news feeds for a mobile user at their current and foreseen locations with the simplest overall quality. To confirm that News-Feed will proportion to a bigger range of messages, we style heuristic news feed computer hardware A news feed may be a common practicality of existing location aware social network systems. It allows mobile users to post geo-tagged messages and receive near user-generated messages, e.g., "Alice will receive 4 messages that are the foremost relevant to her among the messages at intervals one click from her location".

Since a location-aware social network system typically possesses a large range of messages, there are several messages in an exceedingly querying user's neck of the woods. Not to mention user quality, a key challenge for the situation aware news feed system is the way to expeditiously schedule the k most relevant messages for a user and show them on the user's mobile device[6]. Though location-aware news feed and social network systems have attracted plenty of attention from completely different analysis communities, none of those applications has centered on the way to schedule news feeds for mobile users[4]. The progressive analysis paradigm of a location-aware news feed system is GeoFeed. In distinction to GeoFeed, News-Feed focuses on challenges in providing location-aware news feeds for mobile users[7]. we style a location-aware news feed computer hardware that works with our location prediction and message relevance measure functions to supply news feeds for mobile users. During this paper, we gift News-Feed that's a location aware news feed framework designed for social network systems to schedule news feeds for mobile users[8].

Objective

Our objective is to expeditiously schedule news feeds for a mobile user at her current and predicted locations, such that

- Each news feed contains messages happiness to a minimum of h totally different classes.
- Their total connection to the user is maximized.
- It is challenges in providing location-aware news feeds for mobile user.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Mobifeed: A Location Aware News Feed System for Mobile User

In this paper, a framework designed for programming news feeds for mobile users. MobiFeed consists of three key functions, location prediction, relevance measure, and news feed computer hardware. The situation prediction operate is intended to predict a mobile user's locations supported an existing path prediction algorithmic program. The relevancy measure operate is enforced by combining the vector house model with non-spatial and spatial factors to see the relevancy of a message to a user. The news feed computer hardware works with the opposite 2 functions to come up with news feeds for a mobile user at her current and foreseen locations with the simplest overall quality. To make sure that MobiFeed will proportion to a bigger range of messages, we have a tendency to style heuristic news feed computer hardware[12].

Instant Message Clustering Based on Extended Vector Space Model

Author proposed an instant message clustering technique known as WRKMeans, which may mechanically scan instant message corpora, construct conversations and enhance ancient TF-IDF model by adding relevant words in conversations. WR-Means performs cluster on this evolved model of conversations like k-means. WR-Means technique is evaluated and compared with 2 different well-known text clustering strategies that relies on ancient TF-IDF model. However internet knowledge domain is employed to quantify the relation strengths between words in conversations throughout the experiments. Experimental proof shows that WR-KMeans is considerably outperformed. Moreover, HowNet is Chinese-English bilingual linguistics, therefore WRKMeans and its elements is swimmingly remodeled to method Chinese[13].

Feeding Frenzy: selectively Materializing User's Event feeds

In this paper, there is category of applications as a kind of read materialization drawback. We introduce the abstraction of a producer that is associate entity that generates a series of your time - ordered, human-readable events for a specific follow- ready interest. Thus, a producer could be an admirer, a website, or collector of content on a specific topic collected from multiple sources. The goal of a follows application is to supply a feed" for a user, that may be a combined list of the most recent events across all of the producers a user is following. For instance, a feed would possibly mix recent standing updates from all of the user's friends on a social web site, or recent stories on all of the user's topics on a content aggregation web site. In some cases a user needs a combined feed, together with each social and topic updates. a vital purpose to stay in mind for optimization functions is that we want solely show the foremost recent events (specified in terms of a window of your time or variety of events) once a client checks his feed[14].

Beyond Independent Relevance: Methods & evaluation Metrics for subtopic Retrieval

In this paper, the subtopic retrieval drawback, which needs modeling dependent relevancy. The subtopic retrieval drawback needs to do with finding documents that cover as many various subtopics of a general topic as attainable. As an example, a student doing a literature survey on "machine learning" could also be most curious about finding documents that cover representative approaches to machine learning, and also the relations between these approaches. In general, a subject usually includes a distinctive structure that involves many various subtopics. A user with a high recall retrieval preference would presumptively wish to cover all the subtopics, and would so like a ranking of documents such the highest documents cowl completely different subtopics. A closely connected drawback, typically known as "aspect retrieval," is investigated within the interactive track of TREC, wherever the aim is to check however an interactive retrieval system will best support a user gather info regarding the various aspects of a subject. Here we study a selected category of automatic ways for this problem: ways for manufacturing a hierarchical list of documents that's ordered therefore on offer sensible subtopic retrieval. In different words, we retain the fundamental "query in—ranked list out" model employed in ancient retrieval, however ask for to switch the ranking therefore on embody documents relevant to several subtopics

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

This work considers a mobile setting that creates our location- and diversity-aware news feed system distinctive and more difficult. With the geographical distance between a message and a mobile user during a connection live model, the connection of a message to a mobile user is dynamical because the user is moving. Such a dynamic setting offers us a chance to use location prediction technique to enhance the standard of stories feeds and also the system potency. Existing diversification issues specialize in retrieving a private list of things with an explicit level of diversity. In distinction, with our location prediction techniques, we aim at up the standard of stories feeds by programming multiple location- and diversity-aware news feeds for mobile users at the same time. Our planned system needs the registration and login to the News-Feed Application. Once sure-fire login user the applying checks for the present location and fetches the News supported the present location. User may also add the News supported current location and it'll be shared to close users. Admin is supposed for adding the news and assign location supported news, more it'll be shared to any or all users there under location[15].

IV. METHODOLOGY

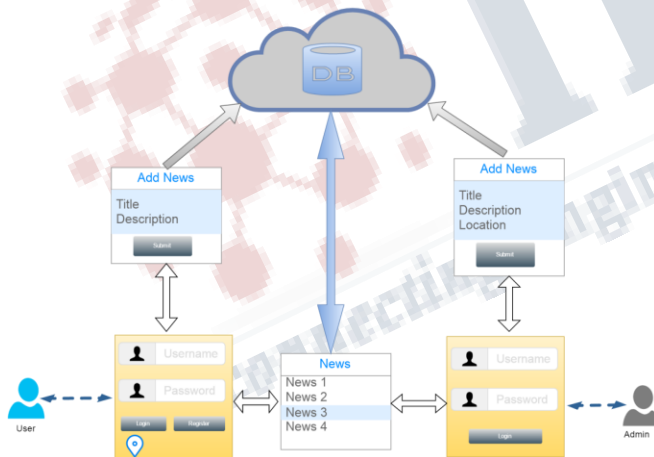


Fig. 1: Architecture Diagram for News Feed Recommendation & Diversification for Mobile user

The proposed system is divided into three modules

1. User
2. Admin
3. DB

4.1 User

User using this application must register and login, once successful login users current location are fetched and supported that the news are given to user. User may add the news supported his/her current location which is able to be shared to different registered users. There are multiple user can add news and it helps discover current news

5.2 Admin

Admin is meant for adding the most recent news and providing actual location for that news which is able to be shared to registered user. Admin also can view the news. Admin has Access of database. He can do all operation related database.

5.3 Database

User details are keeping in info and retrieved throughout verification method. It additionally contains the title of reports, location of reports shared (Latitude and Longitude), description of the news. He is related to maintaining a successful *database* environment.

5.4. Third-Party Provider Solutions

Last few years, a big varies of third-parties providing to deliver alert messages (and totally different information services) via text messaging services. The look of these systems is relatively simple. Whether or not or not activated through a web interface, directly from a phone, or as code running on a field administrator's laptop, these services act as SMS aggregators and inject text messages into the network. Among the event of an emergency message is shipped to the service center from the victim or footer mobile.

5.4.1. GSM Technology

GSM may well be a cellular network that suggests that cell phones connect with it by finding out cells among the immediate neighborhood. There are a unit 5 absolutely utterly totally different cell sizes in a very GSM network. The coverage house of every cell varies per the implementation atmosphere. Indoor coverage is additionally supported by GSM. GSM uses many crypto logical algorithms for security. A convenient facility of the GSM network is that the short message service. The Short Message Service – purpose to purpose (SMS-PP) was originally written in GSM recommendation that is presently maintained in three GPP as TS twenty 3.040. GSM 03.41 (now three GPP TS twenty

3.041) defines the Short Message Service – Cell Broadcast (SMS-CB), that enables messages (advertising, public info, etc.) to be broadcast to any or all mobile users in a very nominal geographical area. Messages area unit sent to a brief message service center (SMSC) that offers a "store and forward" mechanism. It makes an attempt to send messages to the SMSC's recipients. If the subscriber's mobile unit is powered off or has left the coverage house, the message is hold on and offered back to the subscriber once the mobile is powered on or has reentered the coverage house of the network. This operate ensures that the message area unit getting to be received. Each mobile terminated (MT, for messages sent to a mobile handset) and mobile originating (MO, for those sent from the mobile handset) operations are supported. In Message delivery, delay or complete loss of a message is rare, generally poignant but 5-hitter of messages.

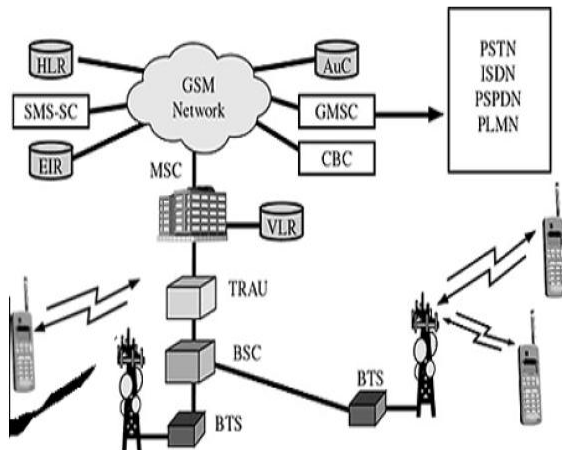


Fig 2: GSM Network along with SMSC

4.4.2. GPS Technology

The Global Positioning System (GPS), else stated as Navstar, may be a world navigation satellite system (GNSS) that has location and time info altogether climatic conditions, anyplace on or close to the planet wherever there's accolade unobstructed line of sight to four or uncountable GPS satellites. The GPS system operates severally of any telecommunication or web reception, though' these technologies will enhance the utility of the GPS positioning info. The GPS system provides essential positioning capabilities to military, civil, and industrial users round the world. The central created the system, maintains it, and makes it freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. The GPS conception depends on time and together the celebrated

position of specialized satellites. The satellites carry terribly stable atomic clocks that unit synchronic with each other and to ground clocks. Any drift from true time maintained on rock bottom is corrected daily. Likewise, the satellite locations unit celebrated with nice accuracy. GPS receivers have clocks as well; but, they're typically not synchronic with true time, and unit less stable. GPS satellites unceasingly transmit their current time and position. A GPS receiver monitors multiple satellites and solves equations to envision the precise position of the receiver and its deviation from true time. At a minimum, four satellites have to be compelled to be visible of the receiver for it to work out four unknown quantities (three position coordinates and clock deviation from satellite time).

V. ALGORITHM

5.1. Min-Max Algorithm

This Min-Max algorithm is employed for locating the placement nearer to the user from the information. To seek out the minimum worth into an array of things isn't tough. There don't seem to be several choices to try to that. The foremost natural approach is to require the primary item and to check its worth against the values of all alternative components. Once we discover a smaller part we continue the comparisons with its worth. Finally we discover the minimum.

First thing to notice is that we go through the array with n steps and that we would like precisely n-1 comparisons[6]. It's clear that this can be the optimum resolution; as a result of we should check all the weather. Obviously we can't take care that we've found the minimum (maximum) worth on faith each single worth.

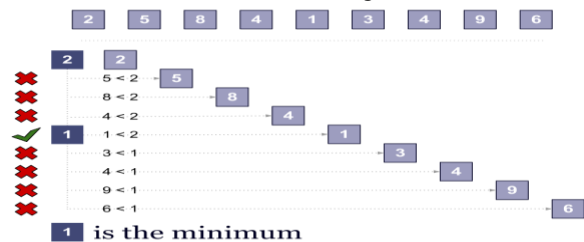


Fig 3: Min Max Algorithm

VI. CONCLUSION

We presented News-Feed that's a location-aware news feed framework designed for planning news feeds for

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mobile users. We represented the 3 key functions of News-Feed, namely, location prediction, connection live, and news feed computer hardware. The placement prediction perform is intended to estimate a user's location supported the trail prediction algorithm. The connection live perform is enforced by desegregation non-spatial and abstraction factors into the vector area model to live the connection of a message to a user. we designed a heuristic news feed computer hardware that works with the other 2 functions to come up with news feeds for a user at his/her current and look-ahead locations.

FUTURE SCOPE

In the new era of 2.5G, 3G and 4G, Location primarily based Services are recognized joined of the quickest growing areas for novel service provision within the telecommunications sector with nice revenue potential. What differentiates them from ancient services is their ability to supply extremely customized, context sensitive and timely info to users anytime anyplace. But they need not matured enough yet so as to produce the a lot anticipated 'killer application', mainly due to technical, business and moral challenges, that haven't nonetheless been adequately addressed. All the participants within the LBS provision market ought to 1st perceive and fix their roles among the worth chain, then offer the essential guarantees for safeguarding user privacy and at last develop new intelligent ways that to control and gift location info so as to extend user convenience and satisfaction.

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