

## Occasion news with Upgraded Reporting towards Advanced India

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A growing number of people are equipped with mobile devices that have a camera, web browser and access to social media apps such as Twitter. Hence, mobile devices are used for reporting live from both everyday life events and more significant events such as natural disasters, crises, civil wars and riots including recent occurrences. Currently there are many news channels which keeps track on the ongoing information and events worldwide and keeps on broadcasting the same set of information or videos on the channels. But only a particular reporter who have enrolled or working for a news channel can collect the information and broadcast it adding colors to the news. Many times the fake news only will be telecasted. And sometimes when any crime or accident happens these reporters, common man instead of helping the victim they just record the video and collect live chat with the people around the situation which may lead to the deaths or crime which could be avoided by them. The proposed application aims at instant spreading of news, since most important and sensitive news are missed and there is delay in broadcasting the news in traditional methods. So to achieve this common man are given the privilege to post news. This is what is called as citizen journalism.

**Key words: Enhanced Journalism****1. INTRODUCTION**

The impact of computers on our lives today is probably much more than we are actually known to. Getting good information and transforming it quickly into products than consumers want to buy is the essential key to staying in business and this all is done nowadays using Computers and Application Software. There are also some situations, when users do not know exactly what they want or they may not even be actively looking for information. Generally, users have some particular interests and they will like to have Web Pages, news articles, blogs or events related to their interests delivered to them. However, they are currently forced to visit multiple sources and scan through irrelevant content before

ending useful information. For such a long-term information need, one of the best ways to help users is to recommend information to them. The stream of news items we are exposed to is huge and keeps growing exponentially. This calls for automatic techniques to filter the right content for everyone, alleviating the need to spend a substantial amount of time browsing information online. Explicit subscription-based approaches (e.g. RSS, pub/sub, online social networks) are not always relevant in this context: they either filter too much or not enough. Personalized news recommender systems, based on so-called social or collaborative filtering (CF) [1], are much more appropriate for they operate in a dynamic and fine grained manner to automate the celebrated word-of-mouth pattern by which people recommend useful items to each other. However, CF approaches require the maintenance of huge amounts of information as well as significant computation resources, especially in the context of continuous streams of news items that must be instantly delivered to users that potentially change interests over time. The importance of this work is to determine whether a CF instant news system is feasible in a completely decentralized manner. Intuitively, a P2P approach is attractive because it naturally scales and circumvents a central entity that controls all user profiles potentially exploiting them for commercial purposes. Yet, the absence of a central authority with global knowledge makes the filtering very challenging and calls for CF schemes that need to cope with partial and dynamic interest profiles.

**2. RELATED WORK**

In the past decades, journalists in the Western World have benefited from the tremendous growth in information communication technologies – ICTs – and in the last ten years the ICTs have also penetrated the developing world and have made available computers, Internet access, and mobile technology. This proposed application mainly concentrates on implementing a platform to post live and important news by the public which leads to instant news and to develop a less investment application for the welfare of the society and save the life's of the people in danger.

Bivens (Bivens, Rena K. 2008. The Internet, Mobile Phones and Blogging. *Journalism Practice*, 2(1): 113–129) suggests that the use of mobile devices for sending SMS, MMS and e-mails with images and videos has reached an unprecedented volume at a number of international crises, such as the South Asian tsunami in December 2004 and the London attacks in 2005.

Mabweazara (Mabweazara, HayesMawindi, 2011, *Between the Newsroom and the Public: The Mobile Phone in the Dynamics of Everyday Mainstream Journalism Practice in Zimbabwe*. *Journalism*, 12(6): 692–707) also notes that in Zimbabwe, the use of mobile technology amongst citizens has been most prevalent at times of crisis and large national events. Gordon (Gordon, Janey)2007. *The Mobile Phone and the Public Sphere: Mobile Phone Usage in Three Critical Situations*. *Convergence*, 13(3): 307–319) has published an in-depth analysis focusing on citizens' uses of the mobile in the public sphere during three major crises: the SARS outbreak in China (2003), the tsunami in Southeast Asia (December 2004), and the bombings in London (July 2005). She discusses that citizens were equipped with numerous options for communicating with their families and friends, as well as documenting and reporting directly from the locations of these events. By shooting pictures and short films which are distributed to individuals and the media, they contribute perspectives, images and stories that otherwise would not be reported. Meanwhile, Gordon also notes that legacy media accommodate citizen journalism but on their terms, functioning as gatekeepers and editors of such content. Conversely, Mortensen (Mortensen, Mette. 2011. *When Citizen Photojournalism Sets the News Agenda: Neda Agha Soltan as a Web 2.0 Icon of Post-election Unrest in Iran*. *Global Media and Communication*, 7(1): 4–16) found that news media seem to lack editorial procedures for managing footage originating from the use of mobile devices amongst citizens.

Lorenzo-Dus (Lorenzo-Dus, Nuria and Bryan, Annie. 2011. *Recontextualizing Participatory Journalists' Mobile Media in British Television News: A Case Study of the Live Coverage and commemoration of the 2005 Bombings*. *Discourse and Communication*, 5(1): 23–40) have also studied the role of mobile media in citizen journalism, focusing in depth on the 2005 London bombings (also referred to as 7/7). Their distinctive approach, however, focused on how British broadcasters used citizens' photographs and videos in news reportage. The authors conclude that these legacy news media mostly used user-generated content for their live reporting, which then largely consisted of selected uniform mobile media footage. Furthermore, this footage was not only sanitized by the journalists when selected, but the citizens who had generated the mobile footage were typically marginalized or even made invisible.

This topic has, in recent years, spurred much journalism research years under headings such as

participatory Journalism (Singer et al. Singer, Jane B., Domingo, David, Heinonen, Ari, Hermida, Alfred, Paulussen, Steve, Quandt, Thorsten, Reich, Zvi and Vujnovic, Marina. 2011. *Participatory Journalism: Guarding Open Gates at Online Newspapers*, New York: Wiley-Blackwell) and produsage (Bruns, Axel. 2012. *Reconciling Community and Commerce*. *Information, Communication & Society*, 15(6): 815–835). A prevalent tension exists between the producers and users of media that seems to be especially pronounced in the salient case of journalism. Seemingly reluctant to relinquish their historical authority and control, the long-established ideologies and practices of legacy news media continue to guide their approaches to participation.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

The common man, moderator, reporter, ambulance and police are the end user of this application. Including administrator except common all of them should login to perform their respective work but they no need to login to view the news through the browser. The respective functionalities of the administrator, common man, moderator, reporter, ambulance and police are shown in fig. 3.1. The common man can view the news. The person who wishes upload the news can sign up and send a request. Administrator will receive the request and the person will be verified by matching with the details of Aadhar card. Once the person is verified successfully, that person is not only eligible to post the news but also can report to ambulance in case of emergencies like accident and can also report to police about any important news such as evidences about crime or security for women at late night. If the person posts any fake news or tries to cheat, then serious actions will be taken against that user and will be blocked. The moderator is the one who verifies the news posted by the reporter. He can push the news if it is not fake and can abort the news if it is repeated news. Moderator can report about fake news to the administrator and responsibility of taking legal actions against the reporter who had posted fake news. The ambulance gets the notifications of emergency news, as location is displayed to them, they can serve the need of emergency in case of accidents. The functionality of police is similar to ambulance they get notification of news such as crime activity, if any evidences or any emergency need. The administrator has the authority to accept or reject the request to become reporter by common man. Administrator can also block the reporter if he is notified by moderator that he has posted fake news.

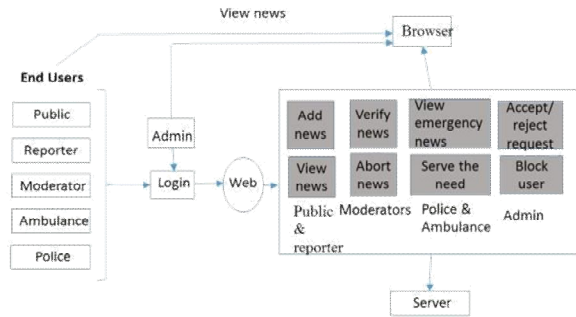


Figure 3.1: System Architecture

The design of the system aims to detect the procedures which must be present in the system, the considerations and specifications of these procedures and to connect with one another to deliver the craved results. Toward the final of the framework plan all the real information structures, document organizations, yield organizes and also significant modules in the framework and their particulars are chosen.

The basic requirements for the design of this system are:

- Every user should have their identity.
- Login facility.
- User can update his/her personal information and password.
- Admin can update any of the information.

### Functional Requirements

News application aims to provide privilege to common man to post news which termed as citizen journalism and allow them to report to the ambulance in case of emergencies like accidents and also they can report to police about important information regarding any crime activities or unsafety about women or any other persons. The Administrator will be given more powers (accept/reject) than other users. Moderators are the one who verifies the news sent by reporter and he has authority to push new or abort news or mark it has fake. Ambulance and police can see emergency news.

### Non-Functional Requirements

The non-functional requirements for the project are as follows:

- Performance Requirements: The proposed system that we are going to develop will be used as the chief performance system for helping the

organization in managing the whole database of the reporter who is the common man and having message notifications. Therefore, it is expected that the database would perform functionally all the requirements that are specified.

- Safety Requirements: The database may get crashed at any certain time due to virus or operating system failure. Therefore, it is required to take the database backup.
- Security Requirements: We are going to develop a secured database. There are various categories of people namely Administrator, moderator, reporter who will be viewing either all or some specific information. Depending upon the category of user the access rights are decided. It means if the user is an administrator then he can be able to modify the data, append etc. All other users only have the rights to retrieve the information from database.

## 4. SYSTEM TESTING

System Testing is a discriminating component that guarantees quality of working system and viability of the new approach framework in fulfilling its goals. System Testing is executed at different steps in the planning of system and the usage process with a goal of building up a straightforward, adaptable and security framework. System Testing is a vital piece of programming improvement. The procedure, in the particular manner ensures, whether given item, that is produced, agrees to the norms that it was intended to. System Testing procedure includes building of experiments, Opposed to the item must be tried.

### 4.1 Testing principles

Before applying strategies to outline compelling experiments, a product engineer must comprehend the essential rule that aides programming system testing.

### 4.2 Strategies of Testing

Any product testing technique must consists of accompanying qualities:

- System Testing starts with basic procedural level which continues working external to the combination of the whole PC oriented framework.
- Various testing systems are proper at diverse focuses in time.
- The engineer of product and autonomous test gathering behaviors of testing.

- System Testing or investigating are distinctive exercises however troubleshooting should be obliged in any testing method.

### 4.3 Testing Levels

System Testing can be done in various considerations of Software Development Life Cycle. They are:

#### 4.3.1 Unit Testing

Table 1 :UTC 1

<b>Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-1</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Sign up test</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Sign up of the common man</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Details of the common man</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>Registration successful and common man is allowed to work as reporter</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>Registration successful</b>
<b>Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

The main strategy of testing is termed unit testing. The Unit test confirms on littlest part of programming plans the procedure. The unit testing is constantly glass box arranged.. Unit test is basically for confirmation with the code created amid the coding stage, and subsequently the objective is to test the inner rationale of the modules. It is ordinarily done by the software engineer of the module. Because of its nearby relationship with considerations of coding, and the coding stage is as often as possible called "Unit Testing with Coding."

#### 4.3.2 Integration Testing

The level of system testing is termed incorporation testing. Joining of a testing is a precise strategy for developing the project structure, while leading tests to uncover blunders connected with interfacing. In this, numerous tried modules are joined into subsystems, which are then tried. The objective here is to check whether all the modules can be coordinated legitimately.

Table 2: UTC 2

<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-2</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Login test</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Login of admin/moderator/police/ambulance/reporter</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Name and password</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>Account opens on successful name and password entry</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>The user will be entering into their page</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

The various ways of incorporation testing are:

- Top-Down Integration: Top down incorporation is a continuous way to deal with development of project arrangements. Components are incorporated by pointing downwards toss the governor chain of command starting with the principle control segment.
- Bottom-Up Integration: Bottom up mix as its name infers, starts Construction and testing with programmed modules.
- Regression Testing: In this challenge of a mix test technique, relapse testing is the once again same execution of few subset of test that have as of now been directed to guarantee that progressions have not proliferated unintended system.

### 4.3 Test Cases

The various Test cases for the project in unit testing are as follows:

#### 4.4.1 Sign up test

The following table shows the Sign up test of the common man.

#### 4.4.2 Login test

The following table shows the Login of admin/moderator/police/ambulance/reporter

#### 4.4.3 Admin Module test

The following table shows the Admin Module test

Table 3: UTC 3

<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-3</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Admin Module test</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>The admin maintains the records of reporter and also has the authority to add or remove reporter, push the news or discard the news</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Reporter details or news details</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>Admin is given permission and can push or abort news</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>Successful registration and displaying of news</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

#### 4.4.4 Moderator module test

The following table shows the Moderator module test.

Table 4: UTC 4

<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-4</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Moderator module</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Moderator verifies the news sent by reporter is correct or fake</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>News from reporter</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>Push the news or abort the news</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>News pushed if its true</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

#### 4.5.5 Reporter Module test

The following table shows the reporter module test.

Table 5: UTC 5

<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-5</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Report to public</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Collects information and sends to moderator</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Video or image or document</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>If the news is not fake moderator will push news</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>News will be posted</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

Table 6: UTC 6

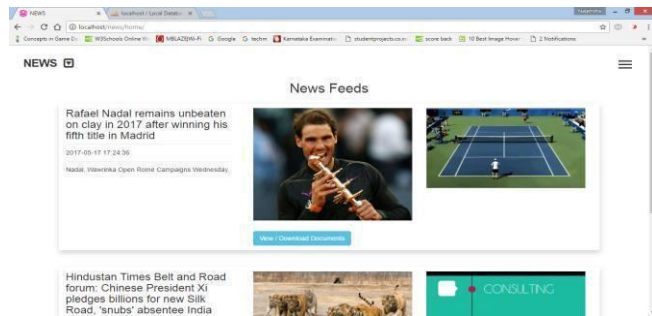
<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-6</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Report to ambulance</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Collects information and sends to ambulance</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Video or image or document</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>News is sent to ambulance</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>News is viewed by ambulance and necessary actions will be taken</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

Table 7: UTC 7

<b>S1# Test Case:-</b>	<b>UTC-7</b>
<b>Name of Test:-</b>	<b>Report to police</b>
<b>Description:-</b>	<b>Collects information and sends to police</b>
<b>Sample Input:-</b>	<b>Video or image or document</b>
<b>Expected output:-</b>	<b>News is sent to police</b>
<b>Actual output:-</b>	<b>News is viewed by police and necessary actions will be taken</b>
<b>Final Result:-</b>	<b>Successful</b>

## 5. RESULTS

After executing this application, the results obtained here. Anybody can view the news without any login. Here, only the verified news by the moderator is displayed and news reported by reporter to ambulance and police is not displayed in home screen.



The common man who wishes to become reporter so that he can post news or report to ambulance in case of emergencies or report to police, he should fill sign form as shown in below snapshot.

## 6. CONCLUSION

This project has discussed industry developments in various countries based on studies using quantitative audits and surveys as well as interview-based case studies. These studies with mixed methodologies provide various insights into the changing perceptions and actions relating to the production of instant news. The posited model of journalism offers an analytical framework for future research into the dynamics at play between humans and technology in the salient case of customizing or repurposing journalism. The instant news also helps in identification of crime and helping the people in case of emergency by providing ambulance feature. This also helps in getting the news all over the world instantly.

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