

```
!pip install -U yt-dlp faster-whisper transformers accelerate sentencepiece
```

```
import os
import yt_dlp
import torch
from faster_whisper import WhisperModel

device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"
compute_type = "float16" if device == "cuda" else "int8"

print("Loading Whisper model into VRAM...")
whisper_model = WhisperModel("turbo", device=device, compute_type=compute_type)
print("Whisper model loaded!")

def get_transcript(video_url):
    """Downloads audio and returns timestamped segments."""
    temp_audio = "temp_audio"

    ydl_opts = {
        'format': 'bestaudio/best',
        'postprocessors': [{
            'key': 'FFmpegExtractAudio',
            'preferredcodec': 'mp3',
            'preferredquality': '128',
        }],
        'outtmpl': temp_audio,
        'quiet': True,
        'no_warnings': True,
```

```

}

print("  -> Downloading audio track...")
try:
    with yt_dlp.YoutubeDL(ydl_opts) as ydl:
        ydl.download([video_url])
except Exception as e:
    return f"Error downloading audio: {str(e)}"

print("  -> Transcribing audio with Faster-Whisper...")
try:
    # Transcribe the downloaded mp3
    segments, info = whisper_model.transcribe(temp_audio + ".mp3", beam_size=5)

    transcript_data = []
    for segment in segments:
        # Save both the start time and the text
        transcript_data.append({
            "start": segment.start,
            "text": segment.text.strip()
        })

    # Clean up
    if os.path.exists(temp_audio + ".mp3"):
        os.remove(temp_audio + ".mp3")

    return transcript_data
except Exception as e:
    return f"Error transcribing audio: {str(e)}"

```

Loading Whisper model into VRAM...
Whisper model loaded!

```

import torch
from transformers import AutoTokenizer, AutoModelForCausalLM, pipeline
import transformers

transformers.logging.set_verbosity_error()

device = "cuda" if torch.cuda.is_available() else "cpu"

model_name = "Qwen/Qwen2.5-3B-Instruct"

print(f"Loading {model_name} on {device}... this might take a minute.")

tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_name)
model = AutoModelForCausalLM.from_pretrained(
    model_name,
    torch_dtype=torch.float16,
    device_map="auto"
)

pipe = pipeline("text-generation", model=model, tokenizer=tokenizer)

print("Model loaded successfully!")

```

Loading Qwen/Qwen2.5-3B-Instruct on cuda... this might take a minute.
Loading weights: 100% 434/434 [00:26<00:00, 15.49it/s, Materializing param=model.norm.weight]
Model loaded successfully!

```

def summarize_chunk(text_chunk, is_overview=False):
    if is_overview:
        system_prompt = "You are an expert technical educator. Your goal is to create a comprehensive, high-level course on"
        user_prompt = f"Summarize the following tutorial notes into a cohesive course overview:\n\n{text_chunk}"
        max_tokens = 350
    else:
        system_prompt = "You are an expert technical note-taker. Extract the key programming concepts from the text. You ML"
        user_prompt = f"Extract structured notes and code syntax from this transcript section:\n\n{text_chunk}"
        max_tokens = 250

    messages = [
        {"role": "system", "content": system_prompt},
        {"role": "user", "content": user_prompt},
    ]

    prompt = tokenizer.apply_chat_template(
        messages,
        tokenize=False,
        add_generation_prompt=True
    )

```

```

outputs = pipe(
    prompt,
    max_new_tokens=max_tokens,
    max_length=None,
    do_sample=True,
    temperature=0.3,
    top_p=0.9,
)

generated_text = outputs[0]["generated_text"]
response = generated_text[len(prompt):].strip()

return response

```

```

def format_timestamp(seconds):
    """Converts raw seconds into a clean MM:SS format."""
    mins = int(seconds // 60)
    secs = int(seconds % 60)
    hours = int(mins // 60)
    if hours > 0:
        mins = mins % 60
        return f"{hours}:{mins:02d}:{secs:02d}"
    return f"{mins:02d}:{secs:02d}"

# SHRUNK CHUNK DURATION: 90 seconds for tech tutorials
def chunk_transcript_by_time(transcript_data, chunk_duration_sec=90):
    """Groups transcript segments into tight time-based blocks."""
    if isinstance(transcript_data, str):
        return []

    chunks = []
    current_chunk_text = ""

    if not transcript_data:
        return chunks

    current_chunk_start = transcript_data[0]["start"]

    for segment in transcript_data:
        if segment["start"] - current_chunk_start >= chunk_duration_sec:
            chunks.append({
                "timestamp": format_timestamp(current_chunk_start),
                "seconds": current_chunk_start,
                "text": current_chunk_text.strip()
            })
            current_chunk_text = segment["text"] + " "
            current_chunk_start = segment["start"]
        else:
            current_chunk_text += segment["text"] + " "

    if current_chunk_text:
        chunks.append({
            "timestamp": format_timestamp(current_chunk_start),
            "seconds": current_chunk_start,
            "text": current_chunk_text.strip()
        })

    return chunks

```

```

import base64
from IPython.display import display, Markdown, HTML

def format_time_url(url, seconds):
    joiner = "&" if "?" in url else "?"
    return f"{url}{joiner}t={int(seconds)}s"

def export_and_display_markdown(overview, detailed_notes, video_url):
    md = f"# 🧠 AI Generated Tutorial Notes\n\n"
    md += f"***Source Video:** {video_url}\n\n"

    md += f"### 📌 Course Overview\n\n{overview}\n\n"
    md += f"### ⌚ Detailed Timestamped Notes\n\n"

    for note in detailed_notes:
        clickable_url = format_time_url(video_url, note['seconds'])
        md += f"### [{note['timestamp']}]({clickable_url})\n\n"
        md += f"{note['text']}\n\n"

    filename = "tutorial_notes.md"

    with open(filename, "w", encoding="utf-8") as f:

```

```

        f.write(md)

b64_md = base64.b64encode(md.encode('utf-8')).decode('utf-8')
download_html = f'''
    <div style="margin: 20px 0;">
        <a href="data:text/markdown;base64,{b64_md}" download="{filename}"
            style="background-color: #4CAF50; color: white; padding: 10px 20px; text-decoration: none; border-radius: 5px;">
            📄 Download Notes (.md)
        </a>
    </div>
'''

print("\n✅ Notes successfully generated!")
display(HTML(download_html))
display(Markdown(md))

def generate_video_notes(video_url):
    print(f"\n🎥 Processing video: {video_url}")

    print("🔊 Fetching and transcribing audio...")
    transcript_data = get_transcript(video_url)

    if isinstance(transcript_data, str) and transcript_data.startswith("Error"):
        print(transcript_data)
        return

    print("📄 Chunking transcript by timestamps...")

    chunks = chunk_transcript_by_time(transcript_data, chunk_duration_sec=90)
    print(f"    -> {len(chunks)} time-blocks created.")

    print("📝 Generating detailed timestamped notes...")
    all_notes = []
    summary_texts = []

    for i, chunk in enumerate(chunks):
        print(f"    Writing section {i+1}/{len(chunks)}...")

        summary = summarize_chunk(chunk["text"], is_overview=False)

        all_notes.append({
            "timestamp": chunk["timestamp"],
            "seconds": chunk["seconds"],
            "text": summary
        })
        summary_texts.append(summary)

    print("🌟 Generating high-level course overview...")
    combined_notes = "\n\n".join(summary_texts)

    overview = summarize_chunk(combined_notes, is_overview=True)






    print("\n" + "="*60)
    print("🚀 RENDERING FINAL OUTPUT")
    print("="*60)

    export_and_display_markdown(overview, all_notes, video_url)


if __name__ == "__main__":
    url = input("Paste YouTube URL: ")
    generate_video_notes(url)

```



Paste YouTube URL: <https://youtu.be/WEm3EUdicDg?si=IxUdcRjMMM1-Fhdf>

 Processing video: <https://youtu.be/WEm3EUdicDg?si=IxUdcRjMMM1-Fhdf>
 Fetching and transcribing audio...
-> Downloading audio track...
-> Transcribing audio with Faster-Whisper...
 Chunking transcript by timestamps...
-> 14 time-blocks created.
 Generating detailed timestamped notes...
Writing section 1/14...
Writing section 2/14...
Writing section 3/14...
Writing section 4/14...
Writing section 5/14...
Writing section 6/14...
Writing section 7/14...
Writing section 8/14...
Writing section 9/14...
Writing section 10/14...
Writing section 11/14...
Writing section 12/14...
Writing section 13/14...
Writing section 14/14...
 Generating high-level course overview...

=====

 RENDERING FINAL OUTPUT

=====

 Notes successfully generated!

 Download Notes (.md)

AI Generated Tutorial Notes

Source Video: <https://youtu.be/WEm3EUdicDg?si=IxUdcRjMMM1-Fhdf>

Course Overview

Course Overview

Course Title:

Introduction to Python Programming

Course Duration:

Approximately 4 weeks

Prerequisites:

Basic understanding of computer operations and a desire to learn a modern programming language.

Course Description:

This course provides a comprehensive introduction to Python programming, covering fundamental programming concepts, syntax, and practical applications. The curriculum is designed to build a strong foundation in Python, preparing learners for more advanced topics and real-world projects.

Main Topics Covered:

1. Programming Basics

- **Comments:** Understanding how to use comments in Python to document code.
- **Variables:** Introduction to creating and manipulating variables, including different data types such as numbers, strings, and booleans.
- **Operators:** Exploring arithmetic, comparison, and logical operators.
- **Loops:** Learning about for and while loops and their applications.
- **Functions:** Discovering how to define and call functions in Python.
- **Classes and Objects:** Introduction to object-oriented programming concepts, including classes, objects, and methods.

2. Syntax and Basic Constructs

- **Syntax Examples:** Detailed examples of basic syntax, including comments, variable declarations, and printing values.
- **Data Types:** Understanding built-in data types like int, float, str, and bool.
- **String Literals:** Working with strings, including multi-line strings and string indexing.
- **Boolean Values:** Introduction to boolean logic and conditional statements.
- **Conditional Statements:** Using if, elif, and else to control program flow.
- **Iteration:** Exploring for and while loops for iterating through sequences.

3. **Advanced

Detailed Timestamped Notes

[00:00](#)

- Key programming concepts:
 - Comments: # symbol to start a comment, ignores when running script
 - Variables: Created by assigning a value to a name (variable)
 - Data types: Numbers, strings, booleans
 - Operators
 - Loops
 - Functions
 - Classes
 - Objects

- Syntax examples:
 - Comment: `# This is a comment`
 - Variable assignment: `my_variable = "Hello World"`
 - Triple quotes for multi-line comments: `'''This is a multi-line comment'''`

01:31

- Variables declaration: `x = 10`
- Printing variable values: `print(x)`
- Assigning different types to variables:
 - `y = "coding"`
 - `z = 3`
 - `z = 3.0`
- Changing variable type:
 - Casting: `x = str(10)`
- String declaration:
 - Using double quotes: `"coding"`
 - Using single quotes: `'coding'`

03:03

- Variable naming: Case sensitivity (e.g., A vs. a)
- Code example: Assigning values (Python = A, variables = a)
- Printing variables: `print(A)` and `print(variables)`
- Data types:
 - Built-in types: `str`, `int`, `float`, `list`, `tuple`, `range`, `bool`
 - Getting data type: Using `type()` function


```
x = 5
print(type(x))
```
 - Numeric types: `int` and `float`
- Creating numeric variables: By assigning values

04:34

- Variables assigned: `x = 1, y = 2.8`
- Printing types: `print(type(x))`, `print(type(y))`
- Data types:
 - `int` (integer): `x`
 - `float` (floating point number): `y`
- String literals:
 - Single quoted: `'Hello'`
 - Double quoted: `"Hello"`
 - Multi-line string assignment: `a = """some sample text in multi-lines"""`
- String properties:
 - Can span multiple lines using triple quotes (`'''` or `"""`)
 - Accessing individual characters using square brackets: `a[0]` gives 'h'
- Unicode representation: Strings in Python are represented as sequences of bytes

06:04

- String indexing: `print(a[1])` - Accesses second character (index 1)
- String length: `len(a)` - Returns length of string a
- Boolean values: `True`, `False`
- Comparison operators: `is greater than`, `is equal to`, `is smaller than`
- Conditional statements: `if` statement
- Example `if` statement:

```
a = 100
b = 50
if b > a:
    print("b is greater than a")
else:
    print("b is not greater than a")
```

07:35

- Boolean function evaluation: `boolean`
- Examples:
 - `print(boolean "hello")` returns `true`
 - `print(boolean 15)` returns `true`
- Evaluation rules:
 - Non-empty strings (`"abc"`, `"123"`) are `true`
 - Non-zero numbers (`15`, `123`) are `true`
 - Non-empty lists (`["apple", "cherry", "banana"]`) are `true`
 - Empty values (`false`, `None`, `0`, `""`, `[]`, `{}`) are `false`
- Specific falsy values:
 - `false`
 - `0`
 - `None`
 - Empty strings (`""`)
 - Empty lists (`[]`)
 - Empty dictionaries (`{}`)

09:06

- Operators:
 - Addition: `print(10 + 10)`
 - Subtraction: `-`

- Multiplication: *
- Modulus: %
- Assignment operators: +=, -=, etc.
- Comparison operators: ==, >=, <=
- Python Lists:
 - Created using square brackets: [apple, banana, oranges]
 - Accessed via index: list[0]
 - Ordered, mutable, allows duplicates
 - Example usage: print(list)

10:40

- Lists:
 - Indexed starting from 0
 - Order is fixed unless manually changed
 - New items added to the end
 - Multiple items with same value possible
 - Length checked using len(list)
 - Can contain various data types (strings, integers, booleans)
 - Example: print(len(my_list))
- Tuples:
 - Ordered collection of items
 - Unchangeable (immutable)
 - Written with parentheses ()
 - Similar to lists but cannot be modified after creation
 - Example: my_tuple = ('apple', 'banana', 'orange')
 - Indexing starts from 0

12:12

- Key concepts: Tuples, Sets, Dictionaries
- Tuple creation:
 - Example: my_tuple = ("apple",)
 - Note: A trailing comma is required to denote a tuple with a single element.
- Set creation:
 - Example: my_set = {"apple", "banana", "orange"}
 - Note: Sets are unordered and cannot contain duplicate values.
- Dictionary creation:
 - Example: my_dict = {"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"}

13:43

- Curly brackets used to define a dictionary
- Keys and values within dictionary (e.g., brand: "forward", model: "focused", year: 2010)
- Dictionary items are ordered in Python 3.7+
- Dictionaries are mutable and do not allow duplicates
- Print dictionary items by referencing keys (e.g., print(dictionary["brand"]))
- Conditional statements using if and else
- Example conditional statement: if B > A: print("B is greater than A") else: print("A is greater than B")
- Importance of indentation in Python (if block requires consistent indentation)