

```
pip install spacy
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: spacy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (3.7.5)
Requirement already satisfied: spacy-legacy<3.1.0,>=3.0.11 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (3.0.12)
Requirement already satisfied: spacy-loggers<2.0.0,>=1.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (1.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: murmurhash<1.1.0,>=0.28.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (1.0.10)
Requirement already satisfied: cymem<2.1.0,>=2.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (2.0.8)
Requirement already satisfied: preshed<3.1.0,>=3.0.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: thinc<8.3.0,>=8.2.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (8.2.5)
Requirement already satisfied: wasabi<1.2.0,>=0.9.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (1.1.3)
Requirement already satisfied: srsly<3.0.0,>=2.4.3 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (2.4.8)
Requirement already satisfied: catalogue<2.1.0,>=2.0.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (2.0.10)
Requirement already satisfied: weasel<0.5.0,>=0.1.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (0.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (0.12.5)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm<5.0.0,>=4.38.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (4.66.6)
Requirement already satisfied: requests<3.0.0,>=2.13.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (2.32.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pydantic!=1.8,!1.8.1,<3.0.0,>=1.7.4 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (2.9.2)
Requirement already satisfied: Jinja2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (3.1.4)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (75.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (24.1)
Requirement already satisfied: langcodes<4.0.0,>=3.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (3.4.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.19.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: language-data>=1.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from langcodes<4.0.0,>=3.2.0->spacy)
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Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.6.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pydantic!=1.8,!1.8.1,<3.0.0,>=1.7.4->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: charset-normalizer<4,>=2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3.0.0,>=2.13.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<4,>=2.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3.0.0,>=2.13.0->spacy) (3.10)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<3,>=1.21.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3.0.0,>=2.13.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from requests<3.0.0,>=2.13.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: blis<0.8.0,>=0.7.8 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from thinc<8.3.0,>=8.2.2->spacy) (0.7)
Requirement already satisfied: confection<1.0.0,>=0.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from thinc<8.3.0,>=8.2.2->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: click>=8.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0->spacy) (8.1.7)
Requirement already satisfied: shellingham>=1.3.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0->spacy) (1.5)
Requirement already satisfied: rich>=10.11.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0->spacy) (13.9.3)
Requirement already satisfied: cloudpathlib<1.0.0,>=0.7.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from weasel<0.5.0,>=0.1.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: smart-open<8.0.0,>=5.2.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from weasel<0.5.0,>=0.1.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from Jinja2->spacy) (3.0.2)
Requirement already satisfied: marisa-trie>=0.7.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from language-data>=1.2->langcodes<4.0.0,>=3.2.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py>=2.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rich>=10.11.0->typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0->spacy)
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Requirement already satisfied: wrapt in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from smart-open<8.0.0,>=5.2.1->weasel<0.5.0,>=0.1.0->spacy)
Requirement already satisfied: mdurl~0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from markdown-it-py>=2.2.0->rich>=10.11.0->typer<1.0.0,>=0.3.0->spacy)
```

```
!python -m spacy download en_core_web_sm
```

```
Collecting en-core-web-sm==3.7.1
  Downloading https://github.com/explosion/spacy-models/releases/download/en_core_web_sm-3.7.1/en_core_web_sm-3.7.1-py3-none-any.whl
    12.8/12.8 MB 77.3 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Requirement already satisfied: spacy<3.8.0,>=3.7.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from en-core-web-sm==3.7.1) (3.7.5)
Requirement already satisfied: spacy-legacy<3.1.0,>=3.0.11 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from spacy<3.8.0,>=3.7.2->en-core-web-sm)
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Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe>=2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from Jinja2->spacy<3.8.0,>=3.7.2->en-core-web-sm)
```

Requirement already satisfied: marisa-trie<=0.7.7 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from language-data<=1.2->langcodes<4.6.0, >=4.0.0)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown-it-py<=2.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rich<=10.11.0->typer<1.0.0, >=0.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: pygments<3.0.0, >=2.13.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rich<=10.11.0->typer<1.0.0, >=0.9.0)

Requirement already satisfied: wrapt in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from smart-open<8.0.0, >=5.2.1->weasel<0.5.0, >=0.1.4)

Requirement already satisfied: mdurl<=0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from markdown-it-py<=2.2.0->rich<=10.11.0->typer<1.0.0, >=0.9.0)

✓ Download and installation successful

You can now load the package via `spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')`

⚠ Restart to reload dependencies

If you are in a Jupyter or Colab notebook, you may need to restart Python in order to load all the package's dependencies. You can do this by selecting the 'Restart kernel' or 'Restart runtime' option.

```
import spacy
nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")
doc = nlp("data science and ai has greate career ahead")
```

doc

→ data science and ai has greate career ahead

```
for token in doc:
    print(token.text)
```

→ data  
science  
and  
ai  
has  
greate  
career  
ahead

```
import spacy

nlp = spacy.load("en_core_web_sm")
doc = nlp("Apple is looking at buying U.K. startup for $1 billion")
```

```
for token in doc:
    print(token.text, token.lemma_, token.pos_, token.tag_, token.dep_,
          token.shape_, token.is_alpha, token.is_stop)
```

→ Apple Apple PROPON NNP nsubj Xxxxx True False  
is be AUX VBZ aux xx True True  
looking look VERB VBG ROOT xxxx True False  
at at ADP IN prep xx True True  
buying buy VERB VBG pcomp xxxx True False  
U.K. U.K. PROPON NNP dobj X.X. False False  
startup startup NOUN NN dep xxxx True False  
for for ADP IN prep xxx True True  
\$ \$ SYM \$ quantmod \$ False False  
1 1 NUM CD compound d False False  
billion billion NUM CD pobj xxxx True False

```
for token in doc:
    print(token.pos_)
```

→ PROPON  
AUX  
VERB  
ADP  
VERB  
PROPON  
NOUN  
ADP  
SYM  
NUM  
NUM

```
for token in doc:
    print(token.text, token.pos_)
```

→ Apple PROPON  
is AUX  
looking VERB  
at ADP  
buying VERB  
U.K. PROPON  
startup NOUN  
for ADP  
\$ SYM  
1 NUM  
billion NUM

```
for token in doc:
    print(token.text, token.pos_, token.lemma_)
```

```
→ Apple PROPN Apple
   is AUX be
   looking VERB look
   at ADP at
   buying VERB buy
   U.K. PROPN U.K.
   startup NOUN startup
   for ADP for
   $ SYM $
   1 NUM 1
   billion NUM billion
```

text = ""There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on. The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.). The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query. Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.\nAn example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document. Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from

text

```
→ 'There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on. The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.). The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query. Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.\nAn example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document. Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from
```

```
import spacy
from spacy.lang.en.stop_words import STOP_WORDS
from string import punctuation
```

```
stopwords = list(STOP_WORDS)
stopwords
```

```
→
```

```

    'that',
    'out',
    'whole',
    'has',
    'because',
    'other',
    'd',
    'twelve',
    'however',
    'either']

```

```
len(stopwords)
```

```
326
```

```
nlp = spacy.load('en_core_web_sm')
```

```
text
```

```

'There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on. The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.). The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query. Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.\nAn example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document. Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from

```

```
doc=nlp(text)
doc
```

```

There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on. The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.). The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query. Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.
An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document. Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from a single source document, while others can use multiple source documents (for example, a cluster of articles on the same topic). This problem is called multi-document summarization. A related application is summarizing news articles. Imagine a system, which automatically pulls together news articles on a given topic (from the web), and concisely represents the latest news as a summary.
Image collection summarization is another application example of automatic summarization. It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system. Video summarization is a related domain, where the system automatically creates a trailer of a long video. This also has applications in consumer or personal videos, where one might want to skip the boring or repetitive actions. Similarly, in surveillance videos, one would want to extract important and suspicious activity, while ignoring all the boring and redundant frames captured

```

```
tokens = [token.text for token in doc]
print(tokens)
```

```
['There', 'are', 'broadly', 'two', 'types', 'of', 'extractive', 'summarization', 'tasks', 'depending', 'on', 'what', 'the', 'summarizati
```

```
tokens
```

```

    or',
    'repetitive',
    'actions',
    '.',
    'Similarly',
    ',',
    'in',
    'surveillance',
    'videos',
    ',',
    'one',
    'would',
    'want',
    'to',
    'extract',
    'important',
    'and',
    'suspicious',
    'activity',
    ',',
    'while',
    'ignoring',
    'all',
    'the',
    'boring',
    'and',
    'redundant',
    'frames',
    'captured']

```

```
len(tokens)
```

```
322
```

```
punctuation
```

```


```

```
doc
```

```


```

There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on. The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.). The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query. Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.

An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document. Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from a single source document, while others can use multiple source documents (for example, a cluster of articles on the same topic). This problem is called multi-document summarization. A related application is summarizing news articles. Imagine a system, which automatically pulls together news articles on a given topic (from the web), and concisely represents the latest news as a summary.

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```
word_frequencies = {}
```

```

for word in doc:
    if word.text.lower() not in stopwords:
        if word.text.lower() not in punctuation:
            if word.text not in word_frequencies.keys():
                word_frequencies[word.text] = 1
            else:
                word_frequencies[word.text] += 1

```

```
word_frequencies
```

```


```

```
pulls : 1,  
'web': 1,  
'concisely': 1,  
'represents': 1,  
'latest': 1,  
'Image': 1,  
'automatic': 1,  
'consists': 1,  
'selecting': 1,  
'representative': 2,  
'set': 2,  
'larger': 1,  
'images.[4': 1,  
'context': 1,  
'useful': 1,  
'results': 1,  
'image': 1,  
'exploration': 1,  
'Video': 1,  
'domain': 1,  
'creates': 1,  
'trailer': 1,  
'long': 1,  
'video': 1,  
'applications': 1,  
'consumer': 1,  
'personal': 1,  
'want': 2,  
'skip': 1,  
'boring': 2,  
'repetitive': 1,  
'actions': 1,  
'Similarly': 1,  
'surveillance': 1,  
'extract': 1,  
'important': 1,  
'suspicious': 1,  
'activity': 1,  
'ignoring': 1,  
'redundant': 1,  
'frames': 1,  
'captured': 1}
```

```
len(word_frequencies)
```

```
↔ 103
```

```
max_frequency = max(word_frequencies.values())  
max_frequency
```

```
↔ 11
```

```
for word in word_frequencies.keys():  
    word_frequencies[word] = word_frequencies[word]/max_frequency
```

```
word_frequencies
```

```
↔
```

```

user1 : 0.09090909090909091,
'results': 0.09090909090909091,
'image': 0.09090909090909091,
'exploration': 0.09090909090909091,
'Video': 0.09090909090909091,
'domain': 0.09090909090909091,
'creates': 0.09090909090909091,
'trailer': 0.09090909090909091,
'long': 0.09090909090909091,
'video': 0.09090909090909091,
'applications': 0.09090909090909091,
'consumer': 0.09090909090909091,
'personal': 0.09090909090909091,
'want': 0.18181818181818182,
'skip': 0.09090909090909091,
'boring': 0.18181818181818182,
'repetitive': 0.09090909090909091,
'actions': 0.09090909090909091,
'Similarly': 0.09090909090909091,
'surveillance': 0.09090909090909091,
'extract': 0.09090909090909091,
'important': 0.09090909090909091,
'suspicious': 0.09090909090909091,
'activity': 0.09090909090909091,
'ignoring': 0.09090909090909091,
'redundant': 0.09090909090909091,
'frames': 0.09090909090909091,
'captured': 0.09090909090909091}

```

```

sentence_tokens = [sent for sent in doc.sents]
sentence_tokens

```

→ [There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on.,  
 The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.).,  
 The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query.,  
 Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.,  
 An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document.,  
 Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from a single source document, while others can use multiple source documents (for example, a cluster of articles on the same topic).,  
 This problem is called multi-document summarization.,  
 A related application is summarizing news articles.,  
 Imagine a system, which automatically pulls together news articles on a given topic (from the web), and concisely represents the latest news as a summary.,  
 Image collection summarization is another application example of automatic summarization.,  
 It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.,  
 Video summarization is a related domain, where the system automatically creates a trailer of a long video.,  
 This also has applications in consumer or personal videos, where one might want to skip the boring or repetitive actions.,  
 Similarly, in surveillance videos, one would want to extract important and suspicious activity, while ignoring all the boring and redundant frames captured]

```
len(sentence_tokens)
```

→ 14

```
sentence_tokens
```

→ [There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on.,  
 The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.).,  
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 Similarly, in surveillance videos, one would want to extract important and suspicious activity, while ignoring all the boring and redundant frames captured]

```
sentence_scores = {}
```

```
for sent in sentence_tokens:
```

```

for word in sent:
    if word.text.lower() in word_frequencies.keys():
        if sent not in sentence_scores.keys():
            sentence_scores[sent] = word_frequencies[word.text.lower()]
        else:
            sentence_scores[sent] += word_frequencies[word.text.lower()]

sentence_scores

→ {There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on.:
2.818181818181818,
  The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents,
or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.): 3.999999999999987,
  The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a
query.: 3.909090909090909,
  Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on
what the user needs.: 3.2727272727272716,
  An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given
document.: 3.999999999999996,
  Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from a single source document, while others can use multiple source
documents (for example, a cluster of articles on the same topic): 2.545454545454545,
  This problem is called multi-document summarization.: 1.8181818181818183,
  A related application is summarizing news articles.: 1.0909090909090908,
  Imagine a system, which automatically pulls together news articles on a given topic (from the web), and concisely represents the
latest news as a summary.: 2.9090909090909087,
  Image collection summarization is another application example of automatic summarization.: 2.909090909090909,
  It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to
show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.: 2.999999999999999,
  Video summarization is a related domain, where the system automatically creates a trailer of a long video.: 2.2727272727272725,
  This also has applications in consumer or personal videos, where one might want to skip the boring or repetitive actions.:
1.1818181818181817,
  Similarly, in surveillance videos, one would want to extract important and suspicious activity, while ignoring all the boring and
redundant frames captured: 1.4545454545454544}

```

```

from heapq import nlargest

```

```

select_length = int(len(sentence_tokens)*0.4)
select_length

```

```

→ 5

```

```

#we have to select maximum 4 sentences out of all sentences
summary = nlargest(select_length,sentence_scores, key = sentence_scores.get)

```

```

summary

```

```

→ [An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given
document.,
  The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents,
or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.).,
  The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a
query.,
  Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on
what the user needs.,
  It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to
show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.]

```

```

sentence_scores

```

```

→ {There are broadly two types of extractive summarization tasks depending on what the summarization program focuses on.:
2.818181818181818,
  The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents,
or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.): 3.999999999999987,
  The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a
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  Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on
what the user needs.: 3.2727272727272716,
  An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given
document.: 3.999999999999996,
  Sometimes one might be interested in generating a summary from a single source document, while others can use multiple source
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  This problem is called multi-document summarization.: 1.8181818181818183,
  A related application is summarizing news articles.: 1.0909090909090908,
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show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.: 2.999999999999999,
  Video summarization is a related domain, where the system automatically creates a trailer of a long video.: 2.2727272727272725,
  This also has applications in consumer or personal videos, where one might want to skip the boring or repetitive actions.:
1.1818181818181817,

```



Similarly, in surveillance videos, one would want to extract important and suspicious activity, while ignoring all the boring and redundant frames captured: 1.45454545454544}

```
final_summary = [word.text for word in summary]
```

```
final_summary
```

```
↵ ['An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document.',  
  'The first is generic summarization, which focuses on obtaining a generic summary or abstract of the collection (whether documents, or sets of images, or videos, news stories etc.).',  
  'The second is query relevant summarization, sometimes called query-based summarization, which summarizes objects specific to a query.',  
  'Summarization systems are able to create both query relevant text summaries and generic machine-generated summaries depending on what the user needs.\n',  
  'It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.']
```

```
print(summary)
```

```
↵ [An example of a summarization problem is document summarization, which attempts to automatically produce an abstract from a given document.], It consists in selecting a representative set of images from a larger set of images.[4] A summary in this context is useful to show the most representative images of results in an image collection exploration system.]
```

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