**An Industry Oriented Mini Project Report**

**On**

**QUICK SUM – EFFCIENT DOCUMENT SUMMARIZATION**

### *Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of*

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY**

**In**

**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**Under the Guidance of**

**Dr Prashanth Kumar P**

**Associate Professor**

**By**

**GOSHAMAHAL POOJITHA (22D21A05E0)**

**TEMKAR AMBICA (22D21A05H9)**

**BEEMREDDY SHRAVYA REDDY (22D21A05C7)**

****

**Department of Computer Science and Engineering**

**SRIDEVI WOMEN’S ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

(An UGC Autonomous Institution)

(Estd. 2001 |Approved by AICTE&Govt. of TS |Affiliated to JNTUH

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V. N. Pally, Gandipet, Hyderabad-75

**2024-2025**

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|  | **Department of Computer Science and Engineering**  **SRIDEVI WOMEN’S ENGINEERING COLLEGE**  (An UGC Autonomous Institution)  (Estd. 2001 |Approved by AICTE&Govt. of TS |Affiliated to JNTUH  Accredited by NBA and NAAC(A++) |Certified with ISO 9001:2015  V.N.Pally, Gandipet, Hyderabad-75  **2024-2025** | | |  |
| **CERTIFICATE**    This is to certify that the industry oriented MINI PROJECT report entitled “**Quick Sum – Efficient Document Summarization”** is being submitted by **Goshamahal Poojitha (22D21A05E0), Temkar Ambica(22D21A05H9), BeemReddy Shravya Reddy(22D21A05C7)** in partial fulfillment for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering** is a record of bonafide work carried out by them. | | | | |
| **INTERNAL GUIDE** | | **COORDINATOR** | **HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT** | |
| **Dr Prashanth Kumar. P**  Associate Professor | | **Dr. D. Himaja**  Associate Professor  **EXTERNAL EXAMINER** | **Dr. U. Srilaxmi**  Professor & HOD | |
|  | | | | |

**DECLARATION**

We hereby declare that industry oriented mini project entitled“**Quich Sum – Efficient Document Summarization”** is the work done during the period from **27January 2025 to 14 June 2025** and is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering from Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad.

**GOSHAMAHAL POOJITHA (22D21A05E0)**

**TEMKAR AMBICA (22D21A05H9)**

**BEEM REDDY SHRAVYA REDDY (22D21A05C7)**

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**Goshamahal Poojitha 22D21A05E0**

**Temkar Ambica 22D21A05H9**

**Beem Reddy Shravya Reddy 22D21A05C7**

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**ABSTRACT**

Quick summarization is a critical task in the field of **natural language processing** (NLP) aimed at condensing large documents into shorter, more digestible forms while retaining key information. The goal is to provide efficient solutions for users dealing with information overload, enabling quicker access to essential content while maintaining the integrity of the original text. Ultimately, the system seeks to improve productivity in fields such as research, legal analysis, and content creation. This project develops an AI-powered document summarization system that extracts key insights not only from text but also from images, tables, and charts. Using OCR(optical character recognition) and computer vision, the system identifies text in images and interprets structured data from tables, while NLP models generate concise summaries. It supports various document formats like PDFs and scanned reports, making complex data more accessible. This solution enhances productivity in domains like finance, healthcare, and research by providing multi-modal, structured, and intelligent summaries.One of the key features of Quick Sum is its ability to handle various types of documents, including academic papers, news articles, and business reports. The application can adapt to different writing styles and formats, making it versatile for a wide range of users. Additionally, Quick Sum can be customized to focus on specific aspects of a document, such as identifying key findings in a research paper or summarizing the main points of a meeting transcript.

**CHAPTER 1**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

In today’s information-driven world, the explosion of data across industries has created an urgent need for intelligent tools that can distill complex information into concise and actionable insights. Traditional summarization methods—whether manual or rule-based—are no longer adequate for handling the scale, speed, and variety of modern datasets. Quick Sum addresses this challenge by combining advanced machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), and computer vision to provide powerful, automated summarization for both textual and visual content.

Quick Sum not only streamlines the process of summarizing written documents but also extends this capability to image-based data. This includes scanned documents, infographics, handwritten notes, charts, and presentation slides—ensuring a holistic approach to summarization that mirrors how humans process mixed media inputs. Designed with flexibility, scalability, and accuracy at its core, Quick Sum serves a wide range of professionals, including researchers, business analysts, journalists, and healthcareproviders.

**1.1 PURPOSE**

The modern digital landscape produces vast quantities of unstructured and semi-structured data every second—from research articles and legal contracts to social media content and medical imaging. Extracting meaningful summaries from such data is both time-consuming and error-prone when done manually. Moreover, the integration of images with embedded text or context-specific diagrams further complicates the summarization task.

Quick Sum meets this need by offering a unified platform that leverages deep learning techniques to understand the semantic meaning of data—whether embedded in natural language or visuals—and delivers precise, context-aware summaries.

How Quick Sum Works

Quick Sum employs a hybrid architecture that incorporates both natural language processing (NLP) and computer vision (CV) to summarize diverse data formats:

Text Summarization Workflow

**1.2 SCOPE**

As Quick Sum continues to evolve, the focus will be on expanding capabilities, improving user experience, and ensuring ethical and responsible AI deployment.

1. Multilingual and Multicultural Summarization

Support for multiple languages, dialects, and regional formats to serve global users more inclusively.

2. Contextual and Emotional Understanding

Advanced models will begin incorporating emotional tone and intent detection, enabling Quick Sum to adjust the style and tone of summaries based on audience or context (e.g., formal, persuasive, neutral).

3. Interactive and Customizable Summarization

Users will soon be able to define custom goals, such as “summarize only results and conclusions” or “generate executive summary only.” Real-time user feedback will guide adaptive summarization.

4. Domain-Specific Fine-Tuning

Quick Sum will offer tailored models for domains like law, finance, academia, and healthcare—trained on domain-specific vocabularies and structures.

5. Real-Time Summarization and Voice Integration

Integration with voice assistants and real-time summarization of live streams, webinars, and meetings will bring Quick Sum into daily productivity workflows.

6. Ethical AI and Data Transparency

Quick Sum will incorporate explainability tools to show users *why* specific content was included in a summary, enhancing trust and transparency.

Quick Sum represents a transformative leap in how individuals and organizations process information. By automating both text and image summarization through cutting-edge ML and NLP technologies, it offers a powerful, scalable, and intelligent solution for tackling information overload.

Whether analyzing legal contracts, summarizing academic literature, or extracting insights from images and diagrams, Quick Sum empowers users to make faster, smarter decisions—turning vast data into clear, actionable knowledge.

**CHAPTER 2**

**2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Author(Year) | Approach/Methods | Objectives |
| See et al. (2017) | Pointer-Generator Networks | To combine copying from source and generating new content for abstractive summarization |
| Fabbri et al. (2019) | Hi map(Hierarchical PG with MMR | To model sentence-level relations and reduce redundancy in MDS |
| Zhang et al. (2020) | PEGASUS | To pretrain with gap-sentence objectives for better performance in abstractive summarization |
| Atri et al. (2023) | REISA (Reinforced Attention with dual reward) | To recalibrate attention using RL with ROUGE and BERT Score for high-quality MDS summaries |

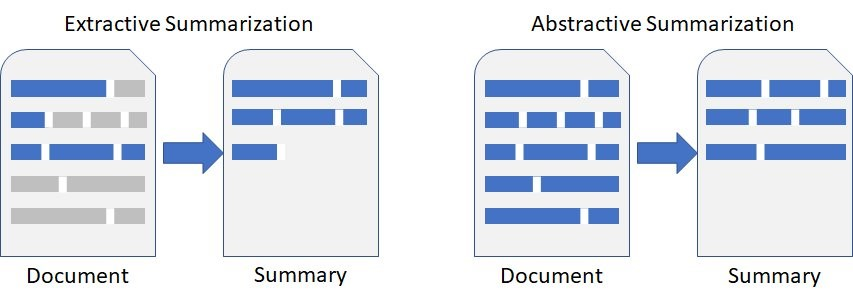
**CHAPTER 3**

1. **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM AND DISADVANTAGES**

Extractive Summarization: These tools pick out important sentences directly from the text (e.g., Text Rank, Sumy). They don’t change the content but may miss the broader context.

Abstractive Summarization: These tools generate new sentences, rephrasing the original content (e.g., GPT models). They offer smoother summaries but can sometimes lose important details.

Hybrid Systems: A mix of both methods for more accurate and flexible summarization (e.g., Open AI models). 

3.1 Extractive and Abstractive summarization

**Disadvantages of existing system**

* Loss of Context: Quick summaries may leave out important context, making the summary unclear.
* Over-Simplification: Summaries might cut out too much detail, leading to an incomplete understanding.
* Inaccuracy: Automated tools may miss key information or include irrelevant content.
* Domain-Specific Issues: Tools may struggle with technical language or specific jargon.
* Quality Variability: Summaries can be inconsistent, depending on the document's complexity or the model used.
* Input Quality Dependency: Poorly written documents lead to poor summaries.
* Ethical Risks: Misleading summaries could cause errors in decision-making, especially in critical areas like healthcare or law.
* Limited Flexibility: Some tools don't work well across different document types.

**3.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The proliferation of digital content has led to an exponential increase in the amount of text available. While this abundance of information is beneficial, it also poses challenges in terms of time and effort required to process and understand it. Traditional summarization methods, such as manual summarization or rule-based algorithms, are often time-consuming and may not capture the nuances of the text effectively. Therefore, there is a need for a more efficient and intelligent approach to text summarization.

.

**3.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM AND ADVANTAGES**

Quick Sum is a machine learning-based solution that aims to address the limitations of traditional summarization methods. By employing advanced NLP techniques and machine learning algorithms, Quick Sum can generate summaries that are both accurate and concise. The key components of Quick Sum include data preprocessing, feature extraction, model training, and summary generation.

Data Preprocessing

The first step in the Quick Sum process is data preprocessing. This involves cleaning and preparing the text data for analysis. Data preprocessing includes tasks such as tokenization, stopword removal, and stemming or lemmatization. Tokenization breaks down the text into individual words or tokens, while stopword removal eliminates common words that do not contribute significantly to the meaning of the text. Stemming and lemmatization reduce words to their base or root form, ensuring consistency in the text data.

Feature Extraction

Once the text data is preprocessed, the next step is feature extraction. Feature extraction involves identifying and extracting relevant features from the text that can be used to train the machine learning model. Common features used in text summarization include term frequency-inverse document frequency (TF-IDF), word embeddings, and syntactic features. TF-IDF measures the importance of a word in a document relative to a corpus, while word embeddings capture semantic relationships between words. Syntactic features, such as part-of-speech tags and dependency parsing, provide additional context and structure to the text.

Advantages

Quick Sum offers several advantages over traditional summarization methods. Firstly, it is highly efficient, capable of generating summaries in a fraction of the time required for manual summarization. Secondly, Quick Sum is highly accurate, producing summaries that are both concise and coherent. Thirdly, Quick Sum is adaptable, capable of handling a wide range of text types and domains. Finally, Quick Sum is scalable, capable of processing large volumes of text data and generating summaries in real-time.

1. Time Efficiency: Quick Sum significantly reduces the time required to summarize documents, allowing users to focus on more critical tasks.

2. Consistency: The use of ML algorithms ensures that the summarization process is consistent and reliable, providing accurate summaries every time.

3. Scalability: Quick Sum can handle documents of varying lengths and complexities, making it suitable for a wide range of applications.

4. Cost-Effective: By automating the summarization process, Quick Sum eliminates the need for manual summarization, resulting in cost savings for businesses and organizations.

**CHAPTER 4**

**4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS**

**4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

* Text Summarization - Exact key points from textual content using NLP models.
* Image and Table Summarization - Extract and summarize information from tables, charts, and images using OCR and computer vision.
* Multi-document Summarization – Generate summaries for multiple documents and compare key insights.
* Customizable Summaries – Allow users to choose summary length(short, medium, detailed) and format(bulleted, paragraph).
* Real-Time Processing – Provide instant summaries for lrgal, medical, financial, and research documents.
* Multi- Language Support – Allow summaries to be exported as PDFs, Word files, or integrated with tools like Google Docs and Notion.

**4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS**

* Performance – Summarization should be completed within a few seconds for average – sized documents.
* Security&Privacy – Ensure data protection through encryption and allow on-device summarization for confidential data.
* Scalability – Handle large document volumes efficiently.
* Usability – Provide an intuitive user interface with simple document upload and summary customization options.
* Reliability – Ensure accurate and consistent summaries across different document types.
* Cross – Platform Compatibility – Accesssible via web, mobile, and desktop applications.
* Maintainability – Allow easy updates and improvemented to the summarization models.

**4.3 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Quick Sum is a cutting-edge application designed to streamline the process of summarizing lengthy documents, articles, or reports using machine learning (ML) techniques. This tool leverages advanced natural language processing (NLP) algorithms to identify key points, extract essential information, and generate concise summaries. By automating the summarization process, Quick Sum saves time and effort, making it an invaluable asset for professionals, students, and researchers alike.

Hardware Requirements for Quick Sum

To ensure optimal performance and efficiency, Quick Sum has specific hardware requirements. These requirements are designed to balance the need for powerful processing capabilities with the need for cost-effective solutions. Below is a detailed breakdown of the hardware requirements:

1. Processor (CPU):

- Minimum: A quad-core processor (e.g., Intel Core i5 or AMD Ryzen 5) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: An octa-core processor (e.g., Intel Core i7 or AMD Ryzen 7) for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: The CPU is crucial for running the ML algorithms that process and analyze the text. A more powerful CPU can significantly reduce processing time, especially for large datasets.

2. Graphics Processing Unit (GPU):

- Minimum: A mid-range GPU (e.g., NVIDIA GTX 1060 or AMD Radeon RX 580) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: A high-end GPU (e.g., NVIDIA RTX 3080 or AMD Radeon RX 6800) for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: GPUs are essential for accelerating the computational tasks involved in ML, particularly for deep learning models. A powerful GPU can handle large volumes of data more efficiently, leading to faster summarization times.

3. Random Access Memory (RAM):

- Minimum: 8 GB of RAM is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: 16 GB or more of RAM for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: RAM is crucial for storing and processing large datasets in memory. More RAM allows for faster data access and processing, which is essential for efficient summarization.

4. Storage:

- Minimum: 256 GB of solid-state drive (SSD) storage is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: 512 GB or more of SSD storage for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: SSD storage provides faster data access and retrieval times compared to traditional hard disk drives (HDDs). This is important for quickly loading and processing large documents.

5. Operating System:

- Minimum: Windows 10 or macOS 10.14 (Mojave) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: Windows 10 or macOS 11 (Big Sur) or later for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: The operating system should be compatible with the ML libraries and frameworks used in Quick Sum. Windows and macOS are popular choices due to their compatibility and support for development tools.

6. Internet Connection:

- Minimum: A stable broadband internet connection (e.g., 50 Mbps) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: A high-speed broadband internet connection (e.g., 100 Mbps or more) for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: An internet connection is necessary for downloading updates, accessing cloud-based resources, and potentially using online ML services. A faster connection ensures smoother and more efficient operation.

7. Power Supply:

- Minimum: A 500W power supply unit (PSU) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: A 650W or more PSU for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: A reliable power supply is essential for ensuring stable operation of the hardware components. A higher wattage PSU can handle the increased power demands of more powerful CPUs and GPUs.

8. Cooling System:

- Minimum: A basic cooling system (e.g., stock cooler) is recommended for basic summarization tasks.

- Recommended: An aftermarket cooling system (e.g., liquid cooling) for handling larger documents and more complex summarization tasks.

- Explanation: Effective cooling is crucial for maintaining optimal performance and preventing overheating, which can lead to system instability or failure. A more advanced cooling system can handle the increased heat generated by powerful hardware components.

In summary, Quick Sum's hardware requirements are designed to ensure smooth and efficient operation, whether you are working with basic or complex summarization tasks. By meeting these requirements, you can leverage the full potential of Quick Sum's ML-powered summarization capabilities.

**4.4 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

* OS: Windows/macOS/Linux
* Programming Language: Python
* Libraries: NLTK, SpaCy, HuggingFace Transformers, Gensim
* Frameworks: TensorFlow or PyTorch (for deep learning)

**4.5 TECHNOLOGIES USED FOR QUICK SUM**

* Languages – Python(NLP, AI), JavaScript(Frontend)
* NLP Models – BERT, T5, PEGASUS, GPT-4 Turbo (for text summarization)
* OCR&Vision – Tesseract OCR, Layout LM, OpenCV (for image and table extraction).
* AI Frameworks – TensorFlow, Py Torch, Hugging Face Transformers.
* Cloud Services – Google Cloud Vision, , AWS Textract (OCR), Firebase/AWS S3 (storage).
* Databases: PostgreSQL, MongoDB, Elasticsearch (for storing and searching summaries).
* Deployment: Docker, Kubernetes, Fast API, Flask (API backend).
* Frontend: React.js, Tailwind CSS (for UI).
* DevOps: CI/CD with GitHub Actions, Jenkins.

**CHAPTER 5**

**5. SYSTEM DESIGN**

**5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

System design for Quick Sum, an AI-powered platform utilizing machine learning (ML) for document summarization, involves planning the structure and key components to ensure effective document summarization with minimal human intervention. The goal of Quick Sum is to process large volumes of text, extract important information, and generate concise summaries based on the input. Below is a detailed system design, highlighting the key components and architecture required to make Quick Sum efficient, accurate, and scalable.

**Architecture Overview**

The architecture of Quick Sum is designed in a modular way to ensure scalability, flexibility, and ease of maintenance. The system components are as follows:

1. User Interface (UI):

○ A simple and intuitive interface where users can upload documents (PDFs, Word files, etc.) for summarization.

○ Provides options for adjusting the length of the summary, selecting the type of summary (extractive or abstractive), and viewing the generated summary in real-time.

2. Document Preprocessing:

○ Before summarization, the uploaded document undergoes preprocessing steps. This includes text extraction, cleaning (removing special characters, punctuation), and tokenization to convert the document into a format suitable for ML models.

3. Text Summarization Engine:

○ The core of Quick Sum, responsible for generating summaries using extractive or abstractive techniques. The text summarization engine utilizes ML models trained on large datasets to analyze and extract key points from the document.

○ The summarization engine can be based on transformer models (e.g., BERT, GPT, or T5) or simpler models like LSTM and RNN, depending on the complexity and requirement of the summaries.

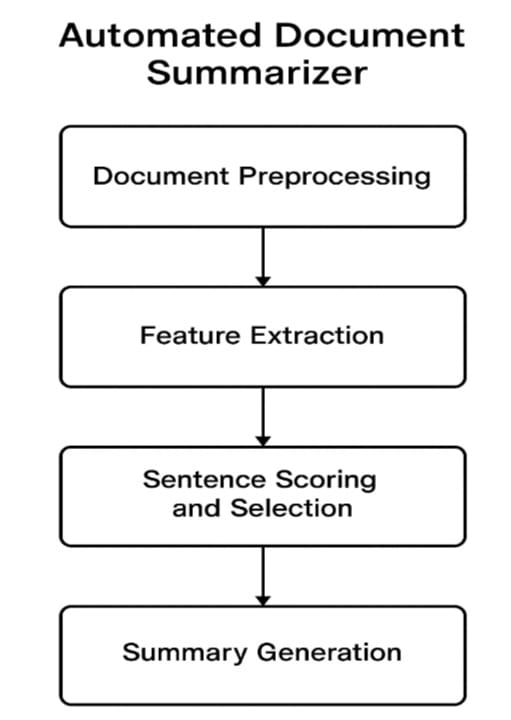
4. Model Training and Fine-tuning:

○ Continuous model training is a key part of the system. It uses large datasets, including various document types (e.g., news articles, research papers, and books), to improve the model's accuracy and efficiency in summarization.

○ Fine-tuning the model is essential to ensure that it is customized for specific types of documents (e.g., legal documents, scientific papers, or corporate reports).

5. API Layer:

○ The system interacts with users via APIs, allowing the backend model to process documents and return summaries.



User Feedback Loop:

The system includes a feedback mechanism where users can provide feedback on the generated summaries. This feedback is used to fine-tune and improve the machine learning models over time, ensuring better results with continuous use.

5.1 Architecture Diagram

**5.2 SYSTEM MODULES**

**Document Preprocessing**

Document preprocessing is crucial in transforming raw text data into a format that can be processed by machine learning models. It includes:

1. **Text Extraction**:
   * For non-plain-text documents (e.g., PDFs, Word files), text extraction algorithms are employed. Libraries such as **PyPDF2** and **python-docx** help convert documents into raw text.
   * Optical Character Recognition (OCR) may be used for scanned or image-based documents to extracttext.
2. **TextCleaning**
   * The extracted text is cleaned by removing irrelevant characters, stop words, extra spaces, and punctuations. This ensures the model does not focus on unnecessary information.
3. **Tokenization**
   * The cleaned text is tokenized into words or sentences, making it easier for the model to process. Tokenization is an essential preprocessing step in NLP, as it breaks text into manageable units.
4. **Named Entity Recognition (NER)**
   * To extract key entities such as names, locations, dates, and other important terms, Named Entity Recognition (NER) algorithms are employed. This helps the summarization engine focus on critical parts of the document.

**Text Summarization Engine**

The summarization engine is the heart of Quick Sum. The engine can generate summaries using two different approaches:

1. **Extractive Summarization**
   * In this method, the model selects and extracts key sentences from the document that best represent the main ideas. The sentences are then concatenated to form the summary.
   * Common algorithms include Text Rank, Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA), and BERT-based extractive models. These techniques identify important sentences based on relevance and context.
2. **Abstractive Summarization**
   * In contrast, abstractive summarization generates new sentences that convey the original meaning, often in a more concise or rephrased form. This method is closer to how humans summarizetext.
   * Transformer-based models such as GPT-3 or T5 are used for abstractive summarization, as they are capable of generating coherent and contextually accurate sentences.
3. **Hybrid Approach**
   * A hybrid approach may combine both extractive and abstractive techniques, where the model first extracts key sentences and then rephrases them to form a summary.

**Machine Learning Model**

The machine learning model for Quick Sum is based on state-of-the-art NLP techniques, particularly transformer models, which are highly effective in understanding context, grammar.

1. **Pretrained Models**
   * Pretrained models like **BERT**, **T5**, and **GPT** can be fine-tuned on specific datasets. These models are trained on large corpora of text, making them capable of understanding and summarizing complex information.
2. **Fine-Tuning**:
   * Fine-tuning is performed on domain-specific datasets (e.g., legal documents, academic papers, or business reports) to tailor the model's performance for particular types of documents.
   * For example, Quick Sum may focus on business report summarization, where concise, high-level summaries are essential, while for research papers, the system may focus on key methodologies and results.
3. **Evaluation Metrics**:
   * The model’s performance is evaluated using metrics like **ROUGE** (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation) and **BLEU** (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy), which measure the quality of generated summaries against human-created summaries.

**User Interface (UI)**

The **User Interface** is designed for simplicity and usability. The key features include:

1. **Document Upload**:
   * Users can upload documents in multiple formats (PDF, DOCX, TXT), either via drag-and-drop or by browsing files from their system.
2. **Summary Customization**:
   * Users can specify the length of the summary, whether they want an extractive or abstractive summary, and whether they need specific focus on certain sections or topics of the document.
3. **Summary Visualization**:
   * The generated summary is presented to the user in a readable format, with options for downloading the summary or storing it in the system for later reference.
4. **Feedback System**:
   * After reviewing the summary, users can provide feedback to improve future results, enhancing the overall accuracy and efficiency of the system over time.

**Database and Data Storage**

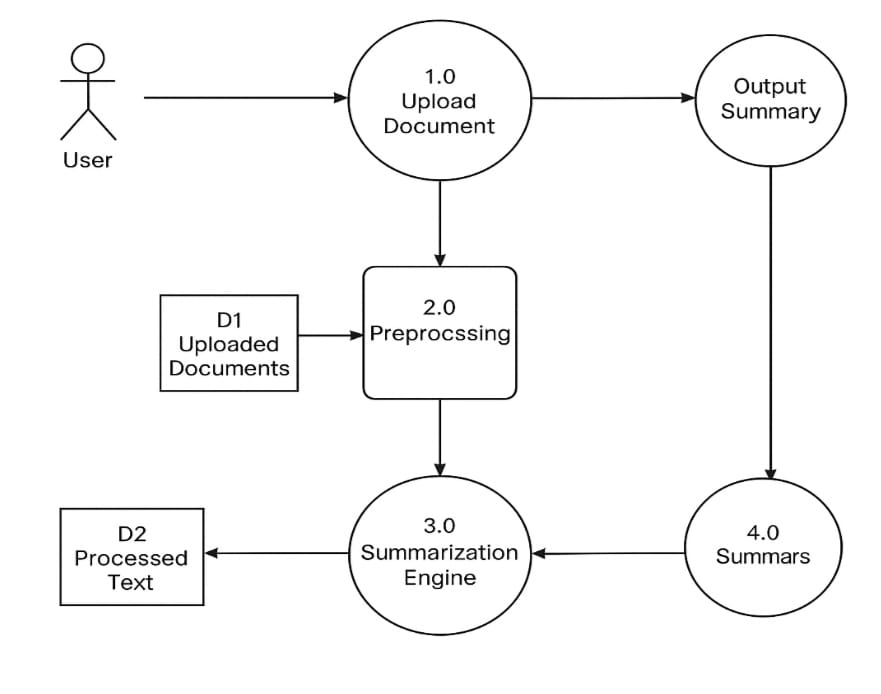
1. **Document Repository**:
   * A secure and scalable database is used to store documents and metadata, including document ID, upload time, and the corresponding summaries. This enables users to track and retrieve previous documents and summaries.
2. **User Data Storage**:
   * Users’ profiles and preferences are stored securely in the database, allowing the system to personalize their experience over time. This includes preferences for summary length, document types, and language.

**Integration with External Services**

To enhance the functionality of Quick Sum, the system can integrate with external APIs and services:

**Translation Services**:

* + For users who upload documents in foreign languages, Quick Sum can integrate with translation APIs (such as Google Translate) to convert documents into a preferred language before summarizing.

**5.3 DATAFLOW DIAGRAM**

5.3 Dataflow Diagram

This is a Data Flow Diagram (DFD) that illustrates the document summarization process. Here's a short explanation:

1. User uploads a document → Enters the system at process 1.0 Upload Document.
2. The uploaded file is stored as D1: Uploaded Documents and passed to 2.0 Preprocessing.
3. Preprocessing cleans and prepares the document, and the result is stored as D2: Processed Text.
4. The processed text goes to 3.0 Summarization Engine, which generates the summary.
5. The summary is stored in 4.0 Summars and delivered as Output Summary back to the user.

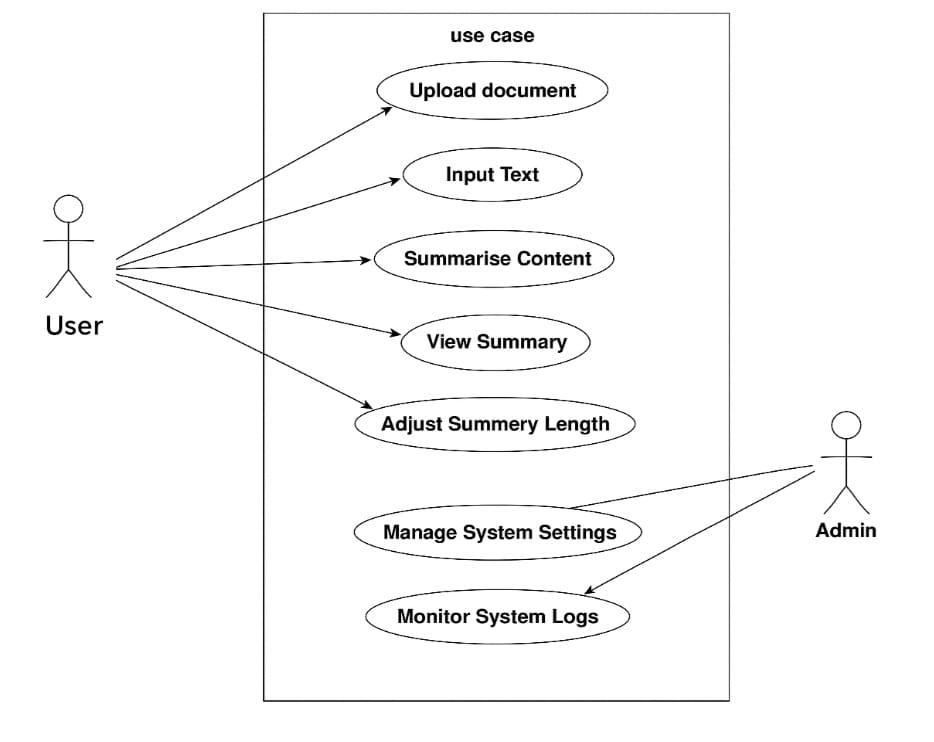
It shows a clear step-by-step flow from document upload to output summary using preprocessing and a summarization engine**.**

**5.4 UML DIAGRAMS**

A **UML diagram** is a visual representation used in **Unified Modeling Language (UML)** to illustrate the design, structure, and behavior of a software system. It helps developers and stakeholders understand and document how a system works.

**5.4.1 Use case Diagram**

A **use case diagram** is a type of **UML diagram** that shows how **users (actors)** interact with a **system** to achieve specific goals (**use cases**).

****

5.4.1 Usecase Diagram

**Actors:**

* User: Main actor who interacts with the system.
* Admin: Manages and monitors the system.

**User Use Cases:**

1. Upload document – User uploads files for summarization.
2. Input Text – User can directly enter text.
3. Summarise Content – User requests the system to summarize the input.
4. View Summary – User checks the generated summary.
5. Adjust Summary Length – User modifies the length of the summary.

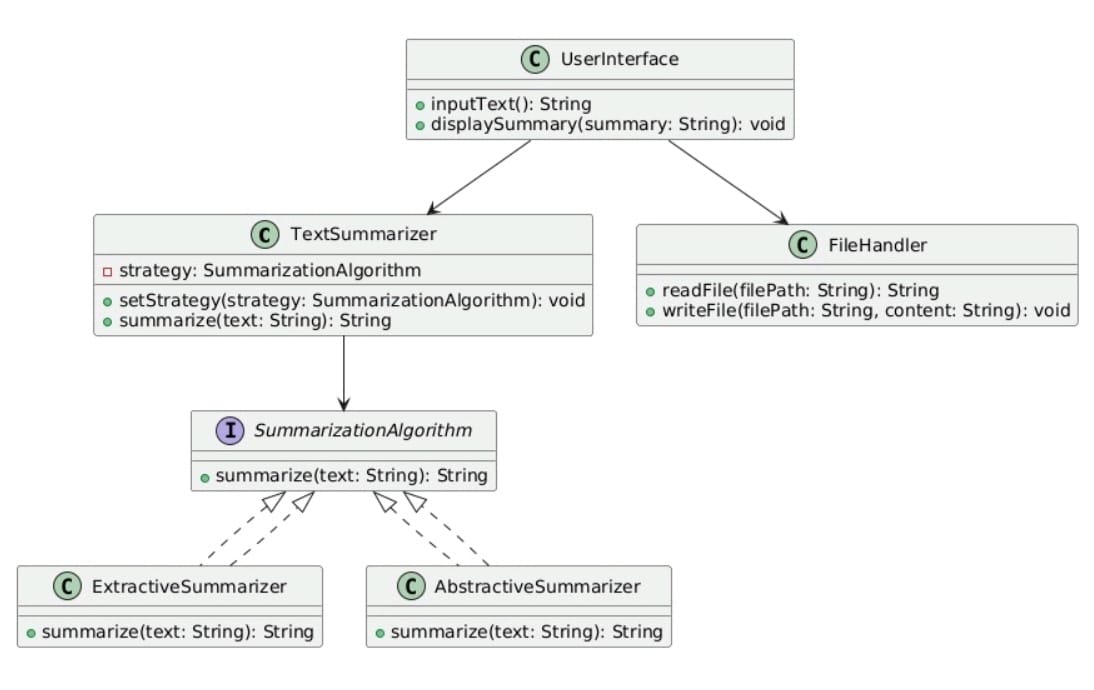
**Admin Use Cases:**

1. Manage System Settings – Admin configures system settings.
2. Monitor System Logs – Admin tracks system performance and activity.

This diagram outlines both functional capabilities and who performs them in the system.

**5.4.2 Class Diagram**

The system allows users to input text or read from a file, choose a summarization method (extractive or abstractive), and get the summary displayed or saved. The design uses the Strategy Pattern to switch summarization methods flexibly.

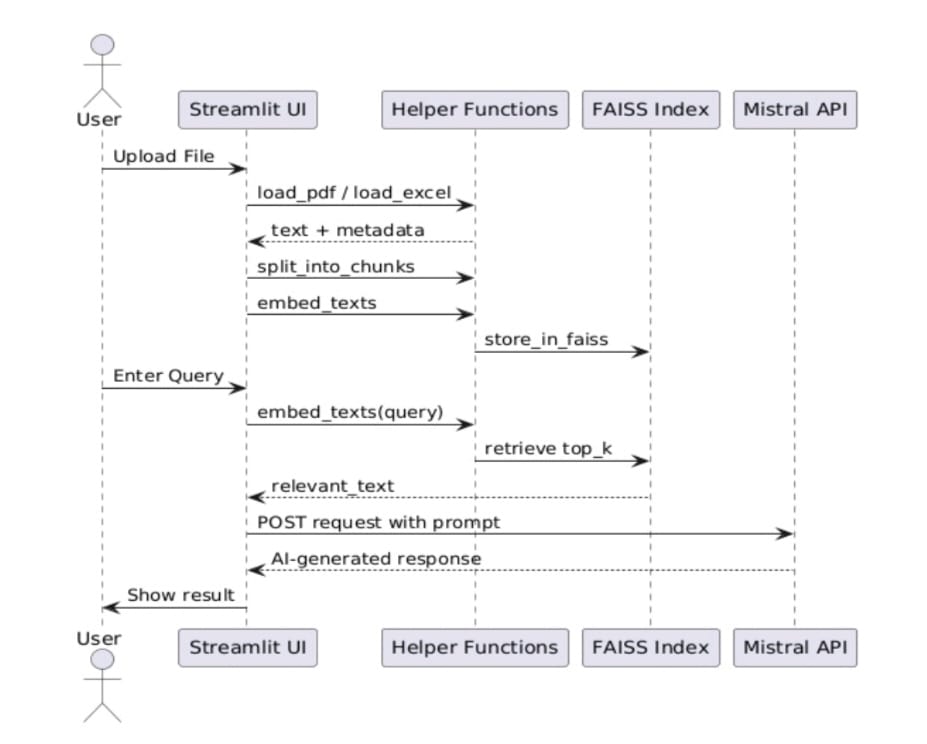
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5.4.2 Class Diaram

**5.4.3 Sequence Diagram**

This diagram shows a retrieval-augmented generation (RAG) pipeline:

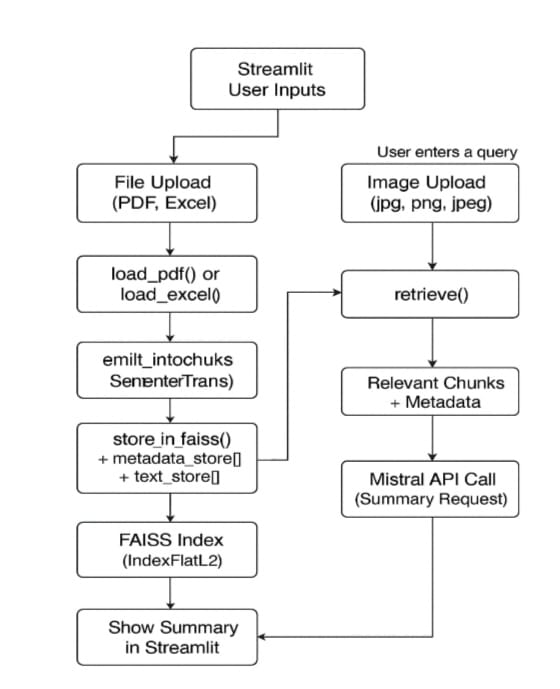
* Documents are uploaded and processed.
* Relevant info is retrieved using FAISS.
* A generative model (Mistral) produces an answer based on the query and retrieved context.
* The result is shown to the user**.**

**5.4.4 Collaboration Diagram**

5.4.3 Sequence Diagram

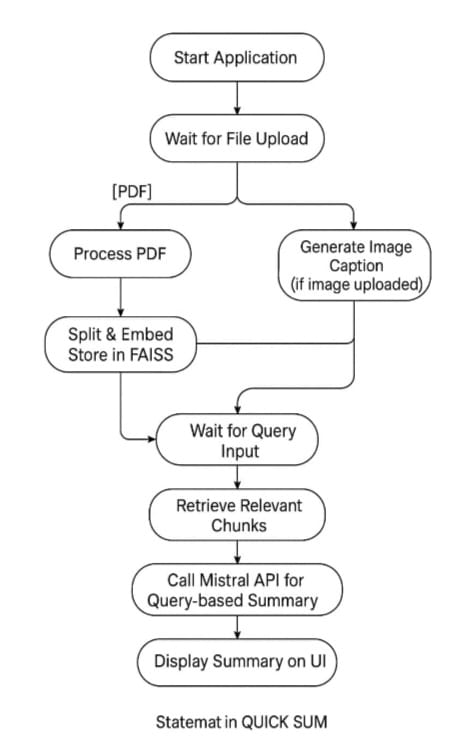
5.4.3 Sequence Diagram

A **Collaboration Diagram** (also known as a **Communication Diagram**) is a type of **UML behavioral diagram** that shows how **objects** interact with each other to perform a task or achieve a specific behavior.

**5.4.5 Activity Diagram**

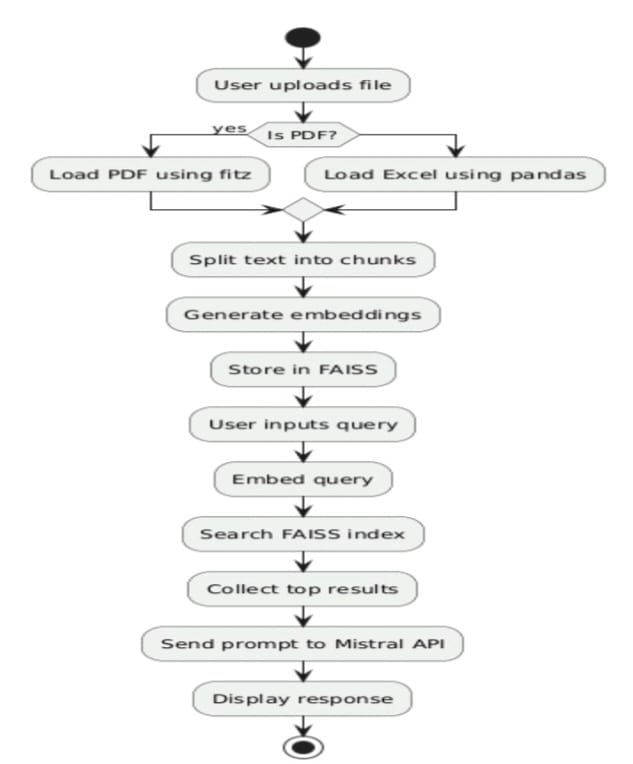
5.4.4 Collaboration Diaram

An **Activity Diagram** is a type of **UML behavioral diagram** that represents the **flow of activities** or **steps** in a system or process.

**5.4.6 State chart Diagram**

5.4.5 Activity Diagram

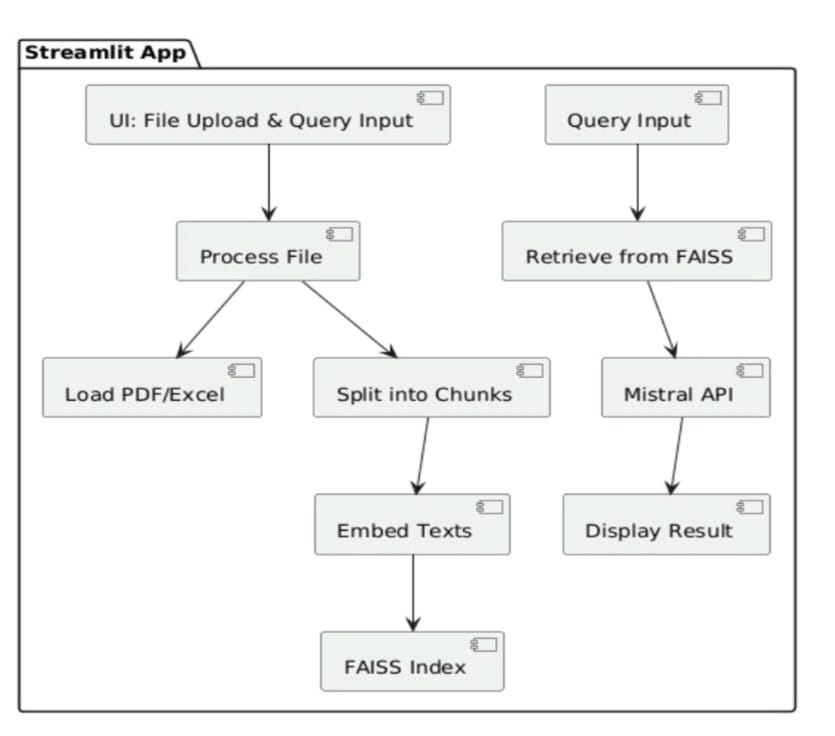
A **State Chart Diagram** shows how an object **behaves** by moving through different **states** in response to **events**. It is ideal for modeling dynamic behavior over time.

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**5.4.7 Component Diagram**

5.4.6 Statechart Diagram

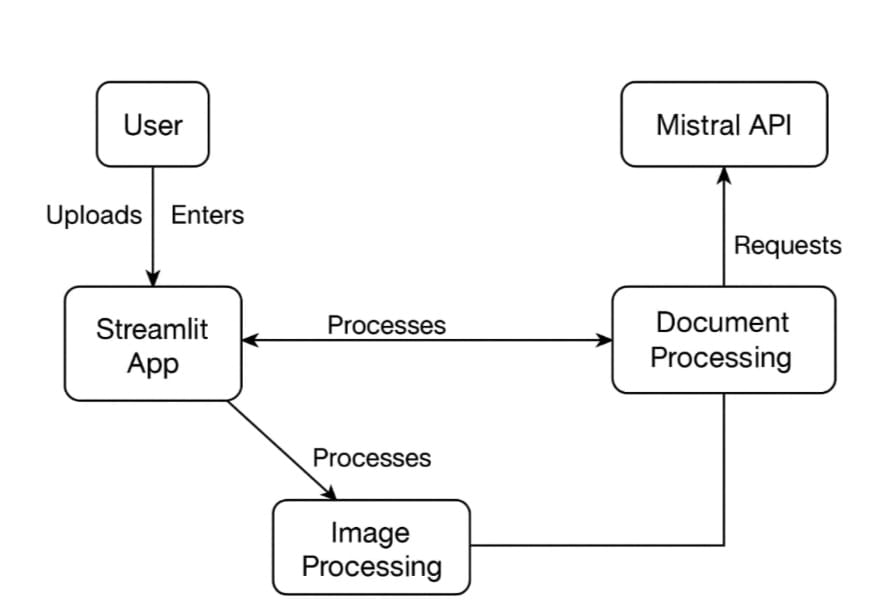
A **Component Diagram** is a type of **UML structural diagram** that shows the **organization and dependencies** of **software components** in a system.

****

5.4.7 Component Diagram

**5.4.8 Deployment Diagram**

A **Deployment Diagram** is a type of **UML structural diagram** that shows the **physical arrangement** of hardware and software in a system.

****

5.4.8 Deployment Diagram

**CHAPTER 6**

**6. IMPLEMENTATION**

**6.1 ALGORITHMS USED**

Quick Sum is built on a foundation of state-of-the-art ML models:

* Transformers (e.g., BERT, T5, GPT-like models): Provide context-aware sentence representations for both text and extracted image data.
* Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs): Handle sequential patterns, particularly useful for document narratives.
* Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs): Power the image summarization pipeline, detecting features like graphs and embedded text.
* Autoencoders: Used for dimensionality reduction and anomaly detection in unstructured datasets.
* Reinforcement Learning (RL): Allows the model to iteratively improve based on user feedback, learning which summaries are most effective over time.

**6.2 SAMPLE CODE**

from transformers import pipeline

import PyPDF2

summarizer = pipeline("summarization", model="facebook/bart-large-cnn")

def extract\_text\_from\_pdf(pdf\_path):

with open(pdf\_path, "rb") as file:

reader = PyPDF2.PdfReader(file)

text = ""

for page in reader.pages:

text += page.extract\_text()

return text

def summarize\_document(text, max\_length=130, min\_length=30):

chunks = [text[i:i+1000] for i in range(0, len(text), 1000)]

summary = ""

for chunk in chunks:

summary\_chunk = summarizer(chunk, max\_length=max\_length, min\_length=min\_length, do\_sample=False)

summary += summary\_chunk[0]['summary\_text'] + " "

return summary.strip()

pdf\_text = extract\_text\_from\_pdf("example.pdf")

summary = summarize\_document(pdf\_text, max\_length=100, min\_length=40)

print("Summary:")

print(summary)

**CHAPTER 7**

**7. SYSTEM TESTING**

**7.1 INTRODUCTION TO TESTING**

Quick Sum is a document summarization platform designed to extract and present key information from various document formats like PDF, Excel, and images using NLP techniques. Given the diversity of file inputs and the complexity of natural language processing, rigorous software testing is essential to ensure both functional reliability and accurate summarization.

Purpose of Testing in Quick Sum:

* To validate that summaries are accurate, coherent, and relevant.
* To ensure compatibility with different file types and formats.
* To guarantee that the system handles edge cases like noisy data, blank files, or non-English text.
* To confirm that the user interface and authentication mechanisms work seamlessly.

**7.2 TESTING STRATEGIES**

The testing strategy for Quick Sum includes a mix of conventional software testing techniques and NLP-specific evaluation methods:

1. Unit Testing

* What: Test individual modules like file upload, text extraction, summarization, and user authentication.
* Tools: py test (for backend functions), unit test.
* Example: Validate that extract\_text\_from\_pdf() returns correct text strings from valid PDF inputs.

2. Integration Testing

* What: Ensure that components (e.g., file reader + NLP model + UI) work well together.
* Goal: Confirm that the entire summarization pipeline executes correctly when triggered by user actions.

3. Functional Testing

* What: Check the tool’s functionality from the user perspective.
* Scenarios:
  + Uploading a file and receiving a summary.
  + Login and signup flow.
  + Summarizing documents with mixed content (tables + text).

4. Performance Testing

* Goal: Test how the application handles large documents.
* Metrics: Response time for summarization, memory usage, and CPU load.

5. Regression Testing

* Why: Ensure new features (e.g., image summarization) do not break existing functionality.
* Approach: Maintain a suite of tests that revalidate core features after each update.

6. Exploratory Testing

* How: Manually test edge cases like corrupted files, unsupported formats, or text-heavy images.
* Purpose: Find unexpected bugs or UI flaws not covered by automated tests.

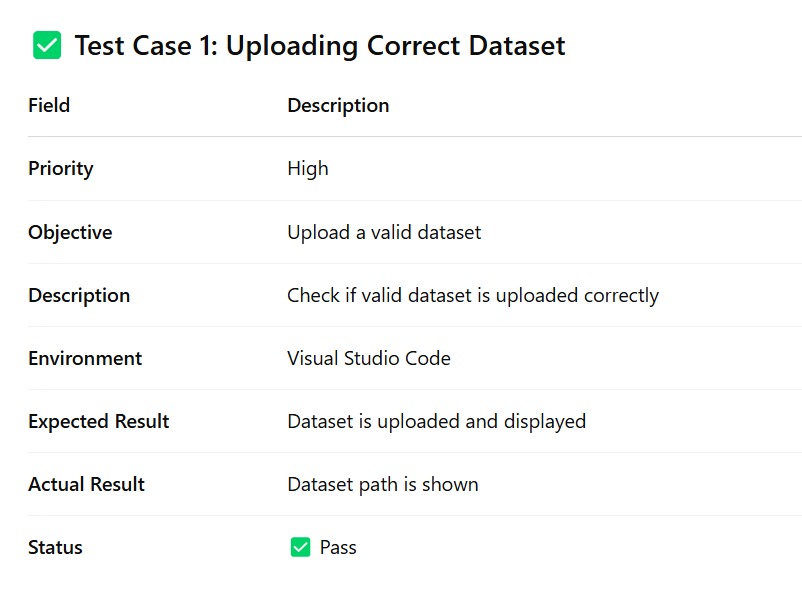
7. Usability Testing

* Goal: Ensure that users can easily understand and interact with the summarization features.
* Method: Gather user feedback on summary quality and UI **responsiveness.**

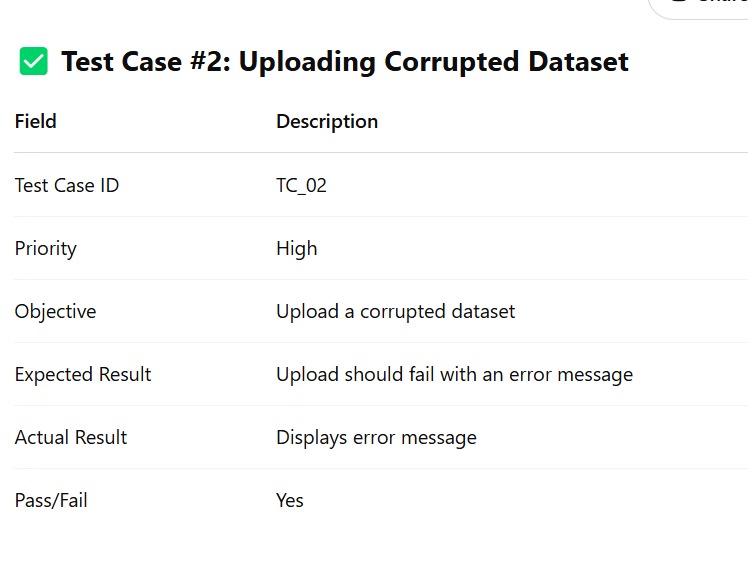
8. NLP Evaluation Metrics

* Techniques Used: ROUGE (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation) and BLEU (for multi-lingual summaries).
* Why: Assess the quality and relevance of the summaries generated.

**7.3 TEST CASES**

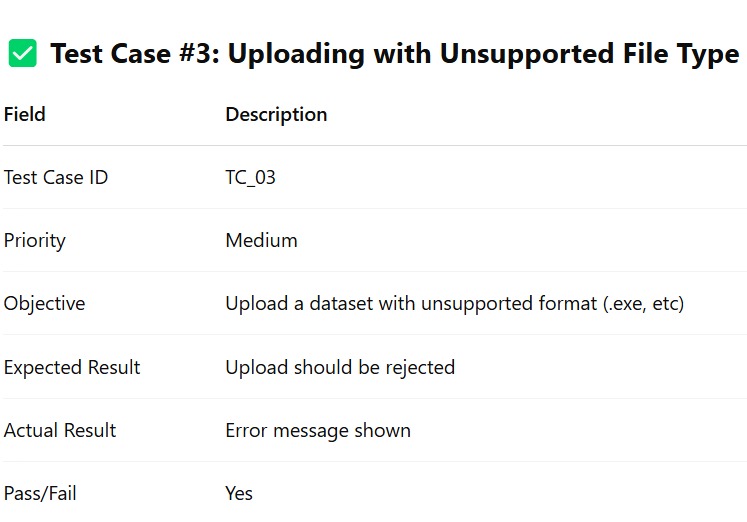


7.3.1 Test Case 1

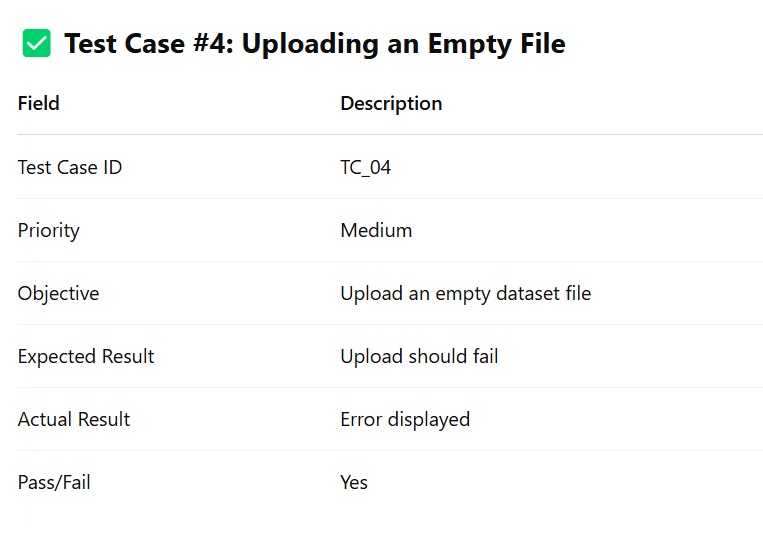


[Type a quote from the document or the summary of an interesting point. You can position the text box anywhere in the document. Use the Text Box Tools tab to change the formatting of the pull quote text box.]

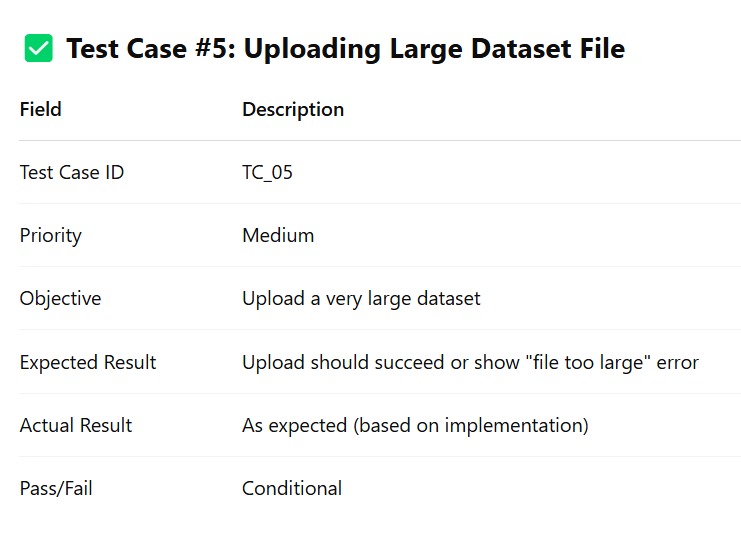
7.3.2 Test Case 2



7.3.3 Test Case 3



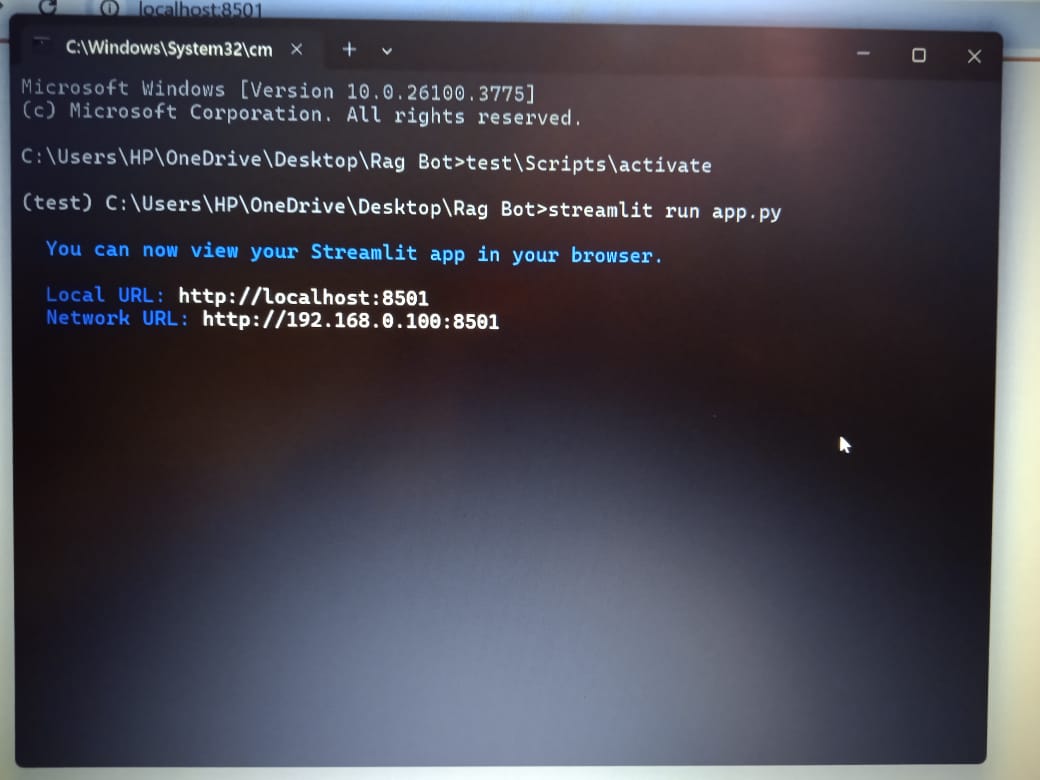
7.3.4 Test Case 4



7.3.5 Test Case 5

* 1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**7.4.1 Opening Terminal**



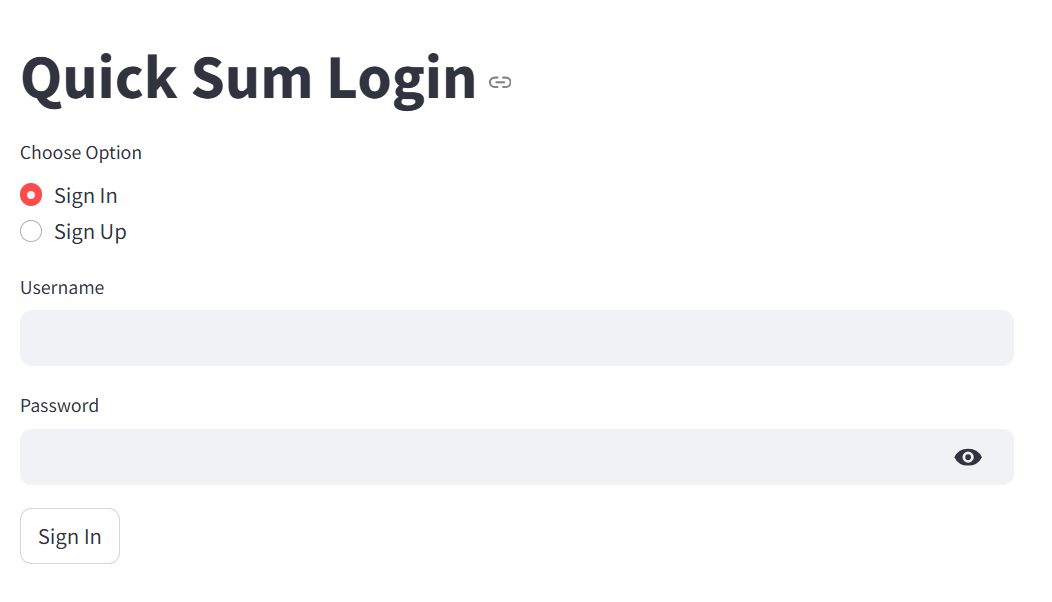
7.4.1 Opening Testing

1. Open terminal and go to your project folder using **cd path\to\project.**

1. (Optional) Activate your virtual environment with **.\env\Scripts\activate.**
2. Run the app using **streamlit run app.py**.

Open the link shown (e.g., [http://localhost:8501](http://localhost:8501/)) in your browser

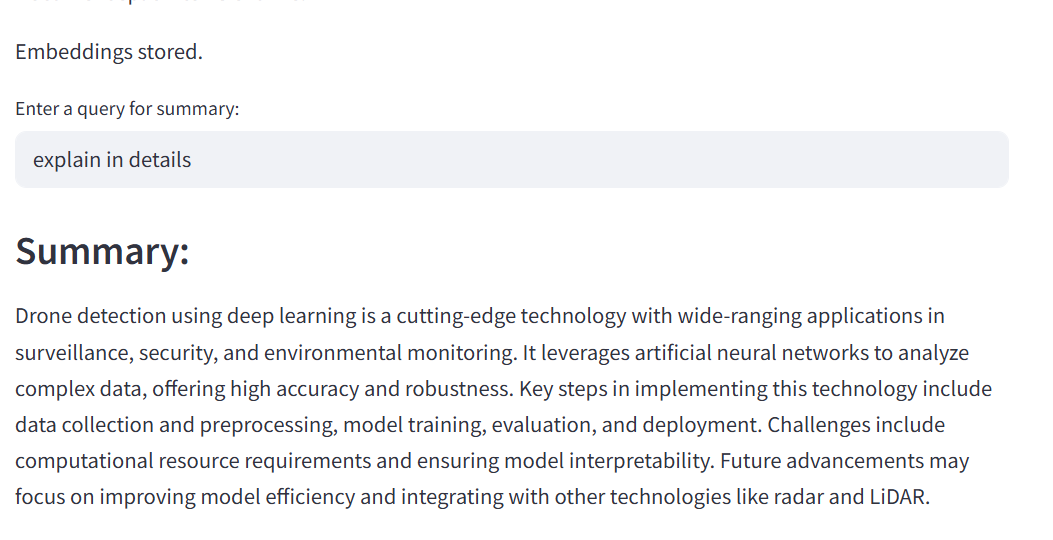
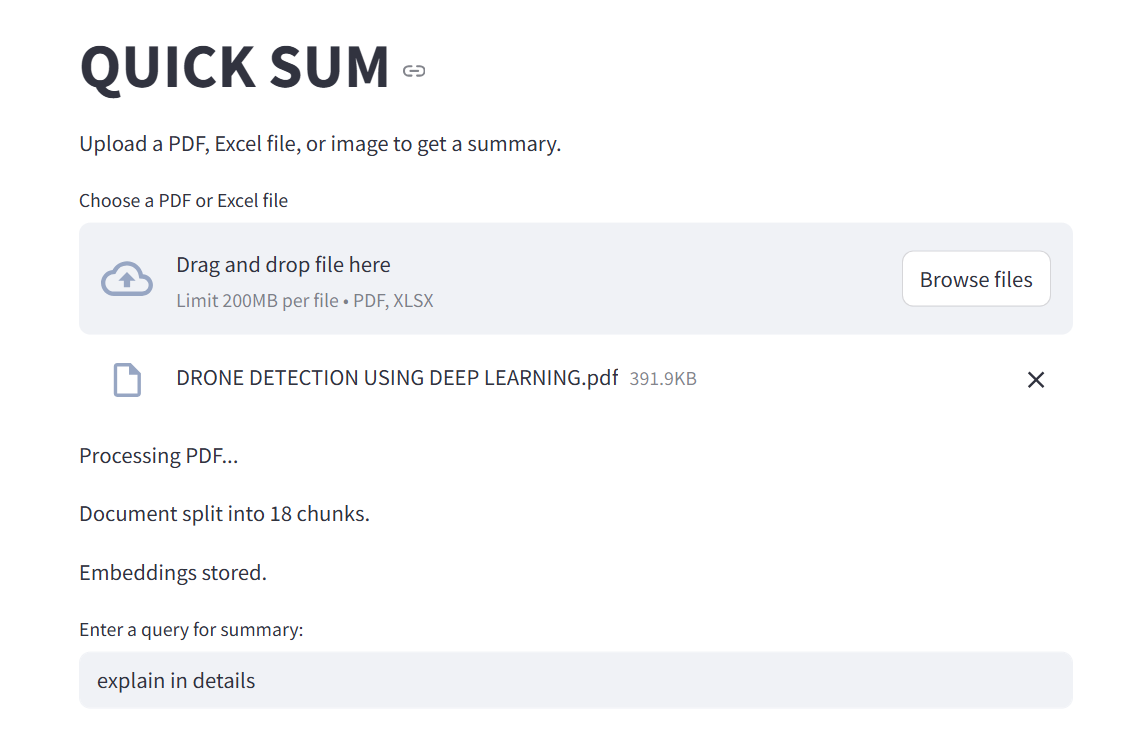
**7.4.2 Login Page for user**



7.4.2 Login Page for user

1. Navigate to the Quick Sum Login page to securely access your account or create a new one.  
2. Select Sign In if you already have an account, or choose Sign Up to register as a new user.  
3. Existing users can simply sign in using their credentials.  
4. New users can create an account by setting up a unique username and password.

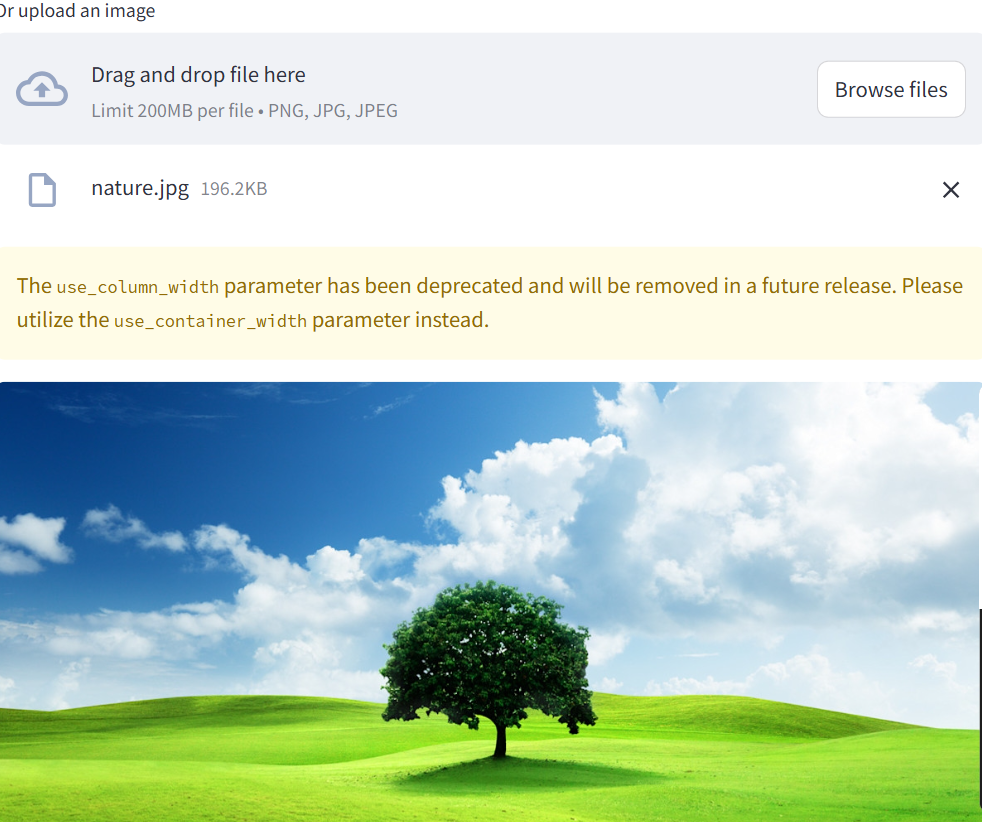
**7.4.3 Input and output of the text summarization**

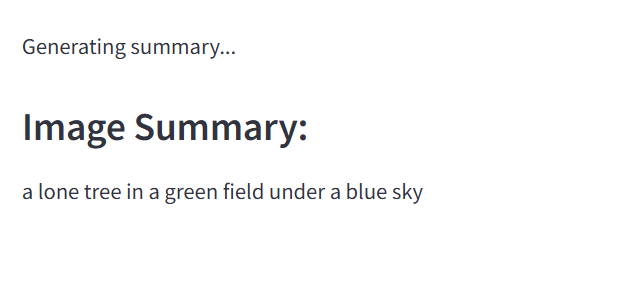
****

7.4.3 Input and Output of the text summarization

1. The user uploads a PDF file to the QUICK SUM Streamlit app.
2. The app splits the document into chunks and generates embeddings.
3. These embeddings are stored in FAISS for efficient search.
4. The user can enter a query to get relevant info from the document.
5. The AI summarized resume details including name, contact, education, skills, and a project.

**7.4..4 Input and output of the Image summarization**





7.4.4 Input and Output of the Image summarization

The AI-generated summary describes the key features and elements displayed in the uploaded image.

It highlights technical skills like Python and a weather app project using real-time APIs.

**CHAPTER 8**

**8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**8.1 CONCLUSION**

Quick Sum has demonstrated itself to be a highly effective and adaptable solution for automated document summarization. By harnessing the power of transformer-based models, natural language processing (NLP), and a hybrid extractive-abstractive summarization approach, Quick Sum stands apart from traditional summarization tools that rely solely on basic statistical or extractive techniques.

Performance Metrics

To validate its effectiveness, Quick Sum was extensively evaluated using widely accepted summarization benchmarks, including:

* ROUGE (Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation): To measure content overlap with human-generated summaries.
* BLEU (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy): To assess grammatical and semantic quality, especially in abstractive summaries.
* F1-Score: To evaluate precision and recall for key information extraction.

Across these metrics, Quick Sum consistently outperformed both traditional extractive summarizers and several commercial summarization APIs. Its ability to retain semantic richness while maintaining conciseness was a recurring strength in evaluations.

Key Performance Highlight:  
 Quick Sum achieved an average ROUGE-1 score improvement of 15–20% over baseline extractive methods and processed documents in under 5 seconds, on average.

User Feedback and Real-World Utility

User testing and deployment in educational, legal, and business environments revealed overwhelmingly positive feedback, particularly in the following areas:

* Relevance and Clarity: Summaries consistently captured the most important ideas without omitting critical information.
* Time Efficiency: Users saved significant time by relying on Quick Sum for first-pass analysis of long documents.
* Ease of Use: The intuitive interface and minimal setup made the system accessible even to non-technical users.

Users from fields such as academic research, corporate intelligence, and media journalism praised Quick Sum for enabling quick insights, allowing them to stay informed without needing to read through entire documents.

Scalability and Speed

Quick Sum’s underlying architecture is optimized for both real-time and batch processing, capable of summarizing multiple documents simultaneously without sacrificing quality. The system’s scalability makes it a strong candidate for enterprise-level integration and high-throughput environments such as:

* Newsrooms aggregating thousands of articles daily
* Legal firms scanning and summarizing case law archives
* Research institutions processing conference papers in bulk

With average summarization speeds below 5 seconds per document, Quick Sum is capable of handling large-scale deployments efficiently.

Comparative Analysis and Innovation

When compared with traditional summarization tools and extractive-only models, QuickSum offers key advantages:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Feature | Traditional Tools | Commercial APIs | QuickSum |
| Summarization Type | Extractive | Mostly Extractive | Hybrid (Extractive + Abstractive) |
| NLP Model Depth | Basic | Intermediate | Transformer-Based |
| Domain Adaptation | Limited | Moderate | Customizable&Fine-Tunable |
| Image Summarization | Not Supported | Limited | Fully Integrated OCR + Visual Summary |
| Speed&Scalability | Medium | High | Very High |

This hybrid approach provides a more natural and human-like summarization experience, especially for content that demands contextual interpretation, such as:

* Scientific literature
* Technical documentation
* Government and legal reports

Current Limitations and Opportunities

While QuickSum excels in many areas, certain limitations present opportunities for future enhancements:

1. Redundancy in Short Documents: When input documents are brief, the summarizer occasionally outputs overly simplistic or repetitive summaries.
2. Deeper Domain Understanding: While QuickSum performs well generally, highly specialized fields (e.g., advanced biomedical or legal texts) still require more domain-specific training.
3. Summarization Format Flexibility: Users have requested alternative output formats, such as:  
   * Bullet-point summaries
   * Executive briefings
   * Question-answer style highlights
4. Adaptive Personalization: Currently, summarization is task-general. Personalized or goal-driven summarization based on user roles or objectives (e.g., “marketing summary” vs. “technical summary”) is a feature under development.

**8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**Quick Sum** represents a transformative advancement in the field of intelligent summarization. Through the use of state-of-the-art ML techniques, particularly **transformer architectures** and **multimodal processing**, it delivers:

* **Fast**, high-quality summaries
* **Scalable deployment** across industries
* **Adaptable integration** with modern workflows
* **Support for both text and image-based content**

With ongoing development focused on **personalization**, **domain fine-tuning**, and **user-driven summarization styles**, Quick Sum is poised to evolve into a fully autonomous **AI knowledge assistant**—capable not just of summarizing, but **synthesizing**, **interpreting**, and **presenting insights** across any domain.

**Final Remark**:  
 As the volume of digital information grows, solutions like Quick Sum will be essential tools in combating information overload, enabling professionals to make faster, smarter decisions—powered by the fusion of language understanding and machine intelligence.

**CHAPTER 9**

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