Smart AI News Reader

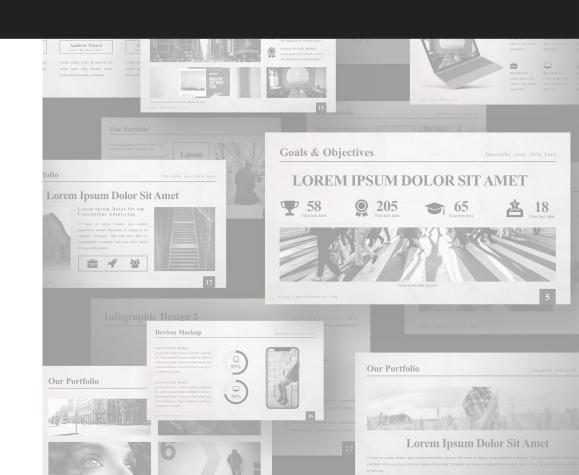
2023 Fall NLP Final Project

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Project Overview

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Methodology
 - News Fetch
 - Summarization
 - Zeroshot Classification
 - Keyword Extraction
 - Question & Answering
- 3. Demo (App)
- 4. Possible Improvement
- 5. Conclusion



Introduction

1. Background

- Unprecedented proliferation of digital content
- Overwhelming volume challenges traditional news consumption methods

2. Objectives

- Introduce the Smart News Reader application
- Emphasize the importance of NLP in news exploration
- Streamline information consumption in the contemporary era
- Address challenges posed by the information deluge

Methodology 1: News Fetch

Intro

 A comprehensive class for extracting and parsing news articles from given URLs

• Initial Attempts

- Tried *Beautifulsoup* for web scraping and HTML parsing
- Limitation: Each news website uses different structuring

Implementations

- Incorporates the Newspaper3k library for efficient download and parsing
- Parses rich features like images and videos



Methodology 2: Article Summarization

Goal

 Condenses extensive news articles into concise and informative summaries.

Initial Attempts

• Tried BERT-Large-CNN

: pre-trained on the extensive CNN news dataset

: fine-tuning not necessary

Limitations

Maximum token size

: observed that most news article are larger than the maximum allowed text input size



Methodology 2: Article Summarization

• Implementation of LangChain

: Split text into maxtokensize with small overlap

: Chunks processed separately to fit model constraints

: Prevented loss of critical information in large articles

• Limitation of Controlling Over Summary Size

: Lack of direct control over max summary size

: Recursive summarization considered but with

drawbacks of longer run-time and exaggerated errors



Methodology 3: Zeroshot Classification



 Predicts the relevance of input labels to a given input without the need for explicit training on labeled data

• Implementations

- BART-Large model fine-tuned on MLNI ("facebook/bart-large-mnli") for sequence classification
- MNLI (Multi-Genre Natural Language
 Interference): Dataset for evaluating NLP models'
 ability to comprehend sentence relationships across
 diverse genres and contexts



Methodology 4: **Keyword Extraction**



The most relevant n-grams from a document

Initial Attempts

- Statistical methods like TF-IDF and YAKE
- Limitation: Does not take context into consideration
- Transformer based key phrase generation
- Limitation: Does not guarantee that the key-phrase exists in the main body

Implementations

- Key BERT
- Uses BART Sub-Word Tokenization and Cosine
 Similarity





- Intro
 - Enable users to ask questions regarding the article in a conversational manner.
- Implementation
 - Bert-Large Fine-Tuned on SQUAD
 - Limitations
 - 1. Truncation due to max token limits
 - 2. Non conversational model



- Retrieval Augmented Modeling: Solves the truncation issue
 - How it works
 - LangChain used to split the news article into smaller chunks with overlap.
 - The embeddings are stored in a vector database (Chroma).
 - Retrieval of most similar chunks based on user question.
 - Consideration
 - Optimal embedding model crucial for performance.
 - 'jinaai/jina-embeddings-v2-base-en' performed well but couldn't be integrated due to HuggingFace and LangChain constraints.
 - Hence used sentence-transformers/all-MiniLM-L12-v2



- Retrieval Augmented Modeling
 - Limitation
 - Lacked conversational capabilities
 - Answers typically limited to phrases/sentences extracted from the text



- Larger LLM Models: Solves the conversationality
 - Local approach, avoiding API reliance
 - Obtained Llama-2 model by META upon request
 - Tries Llama-2 7B chat and 13B chat, faced size limitations
 - Quantization Attempts and Model Selection
 - Attempted quantization to 4-bit integer precision using llama.cpp, faced dependency issues
 - Found already quantized model on HuggingFace:
 TheBloke/Llama-2-13B-chat-GGUF

Conversational Q&A



Larger LLM Models

- Implementation Differences with Llama-2 13B model
 - LangChain and llama-cpp-python used for conversational retrieval
 - Utilized CuBLAS for GPU inference
 - Utilized LangChains Conversational retrieval chain
- How it works
 - Prompt for condensincing follow up questions
 - Prompt
 - Implemented LangChain Memory Buffer for tracking previous chat inputs and outputs

Methodology FAILED: Translation many-to-one

Goal

 Ensures the accessibility of news articles across diverse linguistic audiences

Initial Attempts

- Many-to-One translation module, equipped with the MBART model
 - : proficient in translating news articles from various source languages to English
- NewsTranslator class handles language codes for translation mechanism

Implementation Failed

 Implementation caused some dependency related issues





Possible Improvement

- 1. The whole app takes a lot of computational resource and takes a fairly long time to run, optimizations of both computational resource and time could be done
- 2. The app uses multiple models, this could be condensed to a single LLM
- 3. Every input refreshes the whole app, even with caching more improvements needs to be made.
- 4. Better UI
- 5. Implementation of the translation feature
- 6. App currently only supports one user.

Conclusion

1. Transformative News Experience:

Smart News Reader redefines news consumption through user-centric design and advanced NLP features.

2. Versatile NLP Toolbox:

Summarization, QA, translation, zero-shot, and keyword extraction provide users with powerful tools for news interaction.

3. Adapting to Evolving Needs:

Anticipates and meets user demands in the digital age, addressing immediate challenges and staying ahead.

4. Innovative Benchmark:

Continuous integration of cutting-edge NLP techniques positions Smart News Reader as a pioneer in efficient and engaging news consumption.

