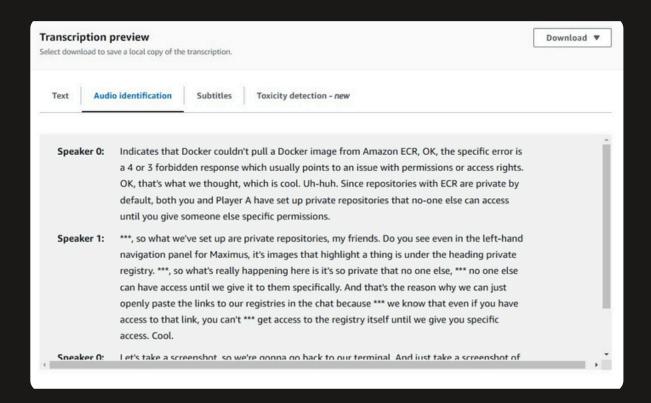
Transcribe Audio/Video Files with Al





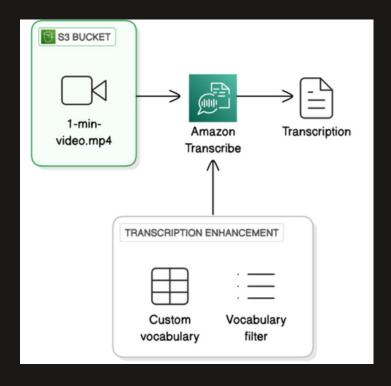


Introducing Today's Project!

In this project, I demonstrate how AI can be used to generate accurate transcriptions for audio and video files. The goal was to explore how transcription technology can enhance app accessibility and support features like voice commands.

Tools and concepts

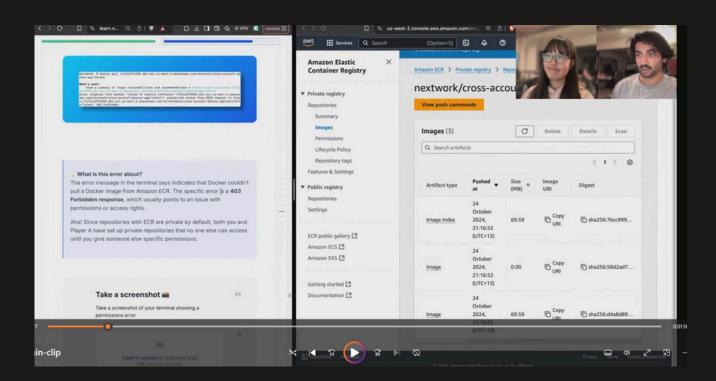
To achieve this, I used Amazon S3 to store my media files and Amazon Transcribe to automatically convert speech into text. Through this project, I learned about key concepts such as vocabulary filters, custom vocabulary creation, and real-time streaming transcription. I also discovered that Amazon Transcribe can automatically detect files for transcription when the S3 bucket name contains the keyword "transcribe," streamlining the workflow between storage and processing.





S3 and Transcribe

To set up for this project, I'm using an S3 bucket to store a video file because I'm going to transcribe it. The file I'm transcribing is a video clip that's 1 minute and 23 seconds in duration and it shows a demo of a NextWork project on AWS ECR and Docker.





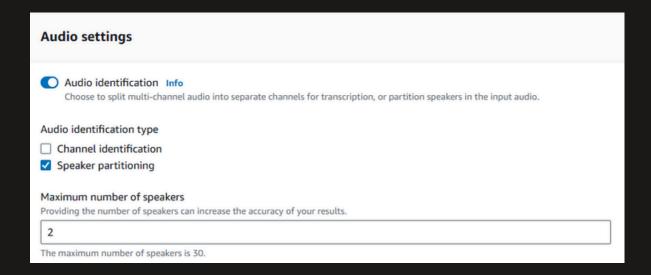
Run A Transcription Job

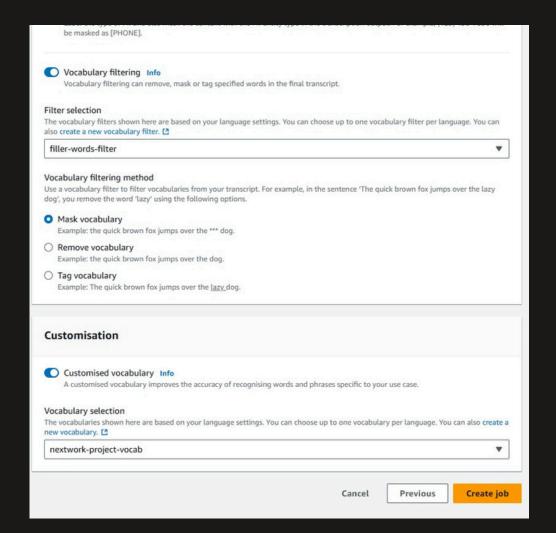
The steps to run a transcription job include language selection and the model type. I specified the input data, which is where the video file is. I also provided the output data, which is where the results of the transcription job will be stored. Overall, this process took me 5 minutes to set up.

Amazon Transcribe uses model types to learn how to translate speech to text. A model type is like a guide that Transcribe will use to understand how to translate the language; there are many types of models used in conversations. For example, there are model types that are customized to focus on specific fields like medicine, law, and others.

We can customize a transcription further with subtitling, which adds subtitles to a video (great for accessibility or translations) and speaker partitioning, which helps to identify multiple speakers in an audio file.





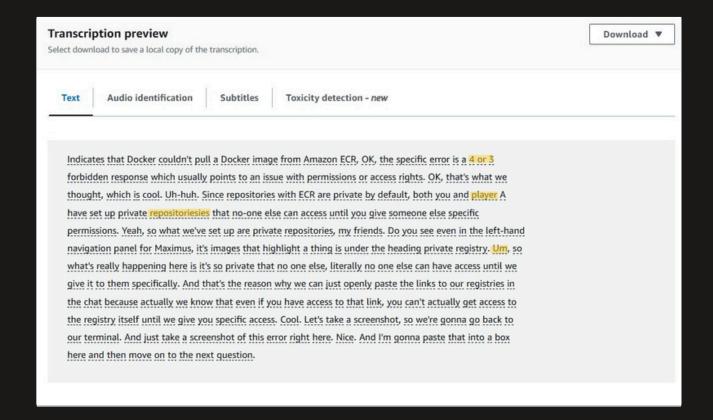




Baseline Transcript Review

To start using Amazon Transcribe, I first ran a baseline transcription job, which means that my transcription won't use any additional settings or tools that are offered by the Transcribe service. This will allow me to monitor the outcomes every time I make a change in the original transcription.

While reviewing the baseline transcript, I found a few inaccuracies, including typos, jargon, filler words, and lack of context. For example, I found three mistakes. One mistake was a typo on 'repositoriesies', which was meant to be 'repositories'. The '4 or 3 forbidden' is a jargon error since it should be a '403 Forbidden error'. It also shouldn't use a filler word like 'um,' which is not a proper word.



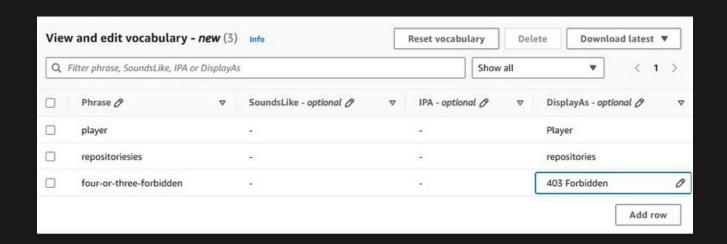


Custom Vocabulary

I can resolve transcription inaccuracies using a custom vocabulary, which is a list of jargon and misspelt words that I'll need Transcribe to process and correct. A custom vocabulary improves the accuracy of the transcription by providing the correct version of the transcription.

To create an item in a custom vocabulary, we need to define two values. They are Phrase and DisplayAs; the 'Phrase' refers to the phrase or word we want Transcribe to recognize. The second one is 'DisplayAs', which refers to how we want Transcribe to show the phrase in the transcription.

My custom vocabulary defines proper spelling/ treatment of the three inaccuracies found in the baseline transcription. The first one is 'player,' and it will be displayed as 'Player.' The second one is '4 or 3 forbidden', which will be corrected to display as '403 Forbidden'. The third one is a spelling error, which was 'repositoriesies'. It will be displayed as 'repositories'.





Vocabulary Filters

Another feature in Transcribe is vocabulary filtering, which is a tool for removing unwanted words. It's different from custom vocabularies - vocabularies are used for words we DO want to transcribe (accurately), whereas filtered words aren't wanted.

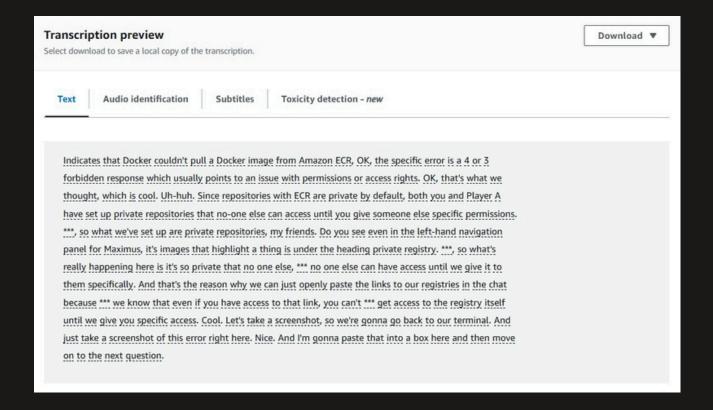
My vocabulary filter will remove unnecessary text; there are filler words that will get removed, like 'um.' To set up this filter, I first created a filter file; this file contains a list of words, and each of them is separated by a comma. These words will get removed when Transcribe processes the transcription with this filter.

uh, um, like, actually, basically, seriously, literally, okay, yeah

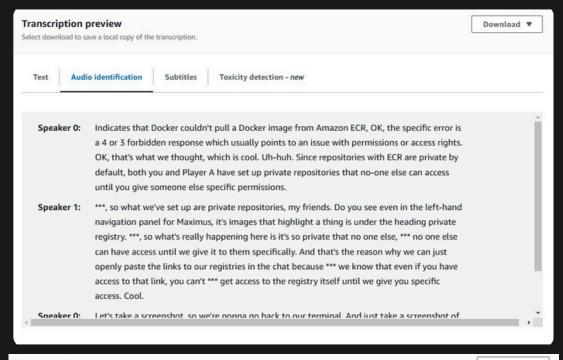
Enhanced Transcription

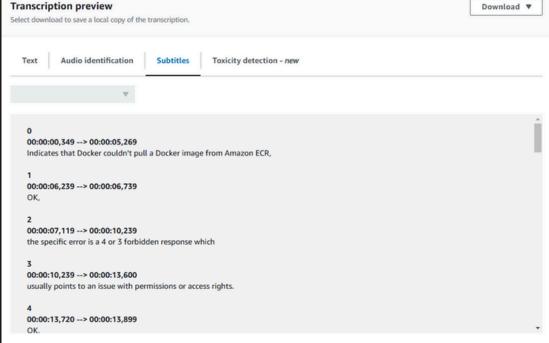
I ran a new transcription with my custom vocabulary and filtering settings

The enhanced transcription is better than the baseline because the inaccuracies were corrected. The misspelled 'repositories' was spelled correctly to 'repositories'. The 'player A' phrase was capitalized to become 'Player A'. The vocabulary filter worked, and the filler words were masked and replaced with '***.' We'll need more training to fix 403 error.



One of the features I explored was speaker identification, where the service can automatically label different speakers, such as Speaker 0 and Speaker 1 which makes it easy to understand conversations involving multiple people. I also learned how Transcribe provides timestamps with the text, which can be used to create subtitles (in formats like SRT) or captions for videos allowing users to follow along visually.



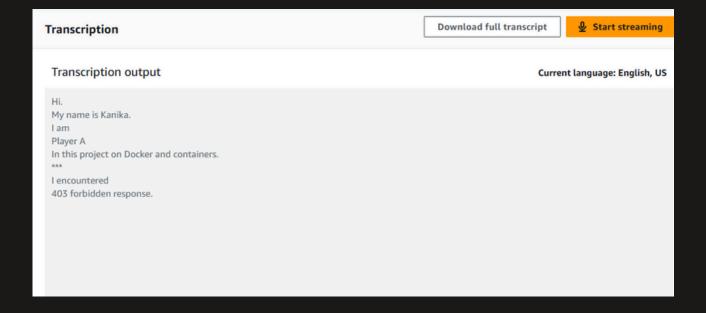




Real Time Transcription

For my project extension, I experimented with real-time transcription, which is a transcription that happens live while the speaker is still talking. This is helpful for apps that want to deliver live captioning or voice commands.

Even during real-time transcription, I could use features like customized vocabulary and vocabulary filtering. Overall, compared to a transcription job, real- time transcription was still just as accurate. Although, the '403 Forbidden' still has errors.



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