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!pip install rouge
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from rouge import Rouge


def rouge_scores(hypothesis, reference):
    rouge = Rouge()
    scores = rouge.get_scores(hypothesis, reference)
    return scores

import nltk
nltk.download('stopwords')
nltk.download('punkt')
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize, sent_tokenize
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
def solve(text):
    stopwords1 = set(stopwords.words("english"))
    words = word_tokenize(text)
    freqTable = {}
    for word in words:
        word = word.lower()
        if word in stopwords1:
            continue
        if word in freqTable:
            freqTable[word] += 1
        else:
            freqTable[word] = 1

    sentences = sent_tokenize(text)
    sentenceValue = {}
    for sentence in sentences:
        for word, freq in freqTable.items():
            if word in sentence.lower():
                if sentence in sentenceValue:
                    sentenceValue[sentence] += freq
                else:
                    sentenceValue[sentence] = freq
    sumValues = 0
    for sentence in sentenceValue:
        sumValues += sentenceValue[sentence]
    average = int(sumValues / len(sentenceValue))

    summary = ''
    for sentence in sentences:
        if (sentence in sentenceValue) and (sentenceValue[sentence] > (1.2 * average)):
            summary += " " + sentence
    return summary
data = ''
As per the survey, stemming is used as a pre-processing step in most of the existing research, although the generated stem may not be
also identified from the survey that in most cases, the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) alone was used for conducting pre-processing tasks, a
lemmatization and Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging accurately. In the proposed model, Stanford CoreNLP [11] is used alongside NLTK as it yields be
is a stage that is added in the proposed approach to mitigate
overfitting. A combination of various features, that have been considered in separate experiments in existing research and have proven to be e
of Support Vector Machine (SVM), K-Nearest Neighbour (KNN) and Decision Tree algorithms is compared and the generated summary is also convert
s=solve(data)
print("\n\n",s)
print("\n\nRouge scores:",rouge_scores(data,s))

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 Requirement already satisfied: rouge in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (1.0.1)
 Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from rouge) (1.16.0)

It was
 also identified from the survey that in most cases, the Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) alone was used for conducting pre-processing tas
 lemmatization and Part-of-Speech (POS) tagging accurately.

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Rouge scores: [{'rouge-1': {'r': 1.0, 'p': 0.24444444444444444, 'f': 0.39285713970025515}, 'rouge-2': {'r': 1.0, 'p': 0.17346938775510206}]
[nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package stopwords is already up-to-date!
[nltk_data] Downloading package punkt to /root/nltk_data...
[nltk_data] Package punkt is already up-to-date!

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