A Comparative Study of Text Summarization using Gensim, NLTK, Spacy, and Sumy Libraries

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***Abstract*— The exponential increase of textual information on the internet has led to a considerable expansion of digital content. However, this abundance of information makes it challenging to extract valuable insights due to the sheer volume of content. Text summarization has become an essential tool to address this issue by providing a condensed version of the selected content. This research paper introduces an Auto Text Summarizer Application is introduced which is developed in Python. The application can accept a web page URL or textual input as its source, which is then processed to generate a summary using the Extractive Text Summarization technique. The application utilizes four distinct Python libraries including Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK), Spacy, Gensim, and Sumy, and Flask framework is employed to present the summarized content on the front-end. The back-end of the application involves the use of the Beautiful Soup library to scrape web page content or read the provided text data. The results obtained by each of these libraries are compared based on the reading time required for the summarized content, while also computing Rouge Score, F1 Score and Precision. The development of the Text Summarizer Application is a valuable addition to the Natural Language Processing domain, as it provides a means for summarizing large volume of textual data in an efficient and effective manner. Furthermore, the use of Python libraries and frameworks makes this application scalable and easy to use, while also providing accurate and reliable results.**

Keywords: Machine Learning, Text Summarizer, NLTK, Spacy, Gensim, Sumy.

I. Introduction

The ability to summarize large amounts of text data found online has become increasingly important, highlighting the significance of text summarization tools. It allows for the extraction of valuable information from text sources that would otherwise be too time-consuming and challenging to read. Python, being a versatile and popular programming language, provides various libraries and frameworks that can be utilized for text summarization.

The objective of this study is to present a text summarization tool that can automatically generate a summary of a given text by allowing the user to input a web page URL or text samples directly. The application utilizes the Extractive Text Summarization technique to generate a concise and effective summary of the input data by identifying and displaying the most significant sentences that correspond to the relevant keywords of the document. The output is then displayed in the form of a summarized text on the front end of the web application.
The project utilizes four different Python libraries, namely Gensim, NLTP, Spacy, and Sumy, to compare their summarization techniques and determine the best performing one. To summarize the text, the content of a web page is retrieved (if the input is an http URL) using the Beautiful Soup library or simply reading of text provided, and after that, pre-processing is carried out on the content, followed by summarization using the suitable library. Python's Flask framework is utilized to present and display the final summarized content at the front end.

The four Python Libraries used are -

1. **NLTK:** NLTK stands for Natural Language Toolkit. It is a widely utilized Python library that performs various Natural Language Processing (NLP) tasks. NLTK offers several functionalities for analyzing text, which includes Part-of-Speech Tagging, Tokenization, as well as Stemming. NLTK also comprises of a module for text summarization, which uses a statistical approach to extract important sentences from the text. This approach involves calculating the frequency of different words in the text and then selecting those sentences that contain the most frequent words.

2. **Spacy**: Spacy is also a popular NLP library in Python. Spacy provides a comprehensive set of features for processing text, including tasks including Named Entity Recognition, Tokenization, and Part-of-Speech Tagging. Additionally, it incorporates a text summarization module that utilizes a graph-based technique to extract significant sentences from the input text. This method entails constructing a sentence graph of the input text and utilizing the PageRank algorithm to determine the sentences with greatest significance to generate summaries.

3. **Gensim**: Gensim is a topic modelling library used mainly for document similarity analysis. It provides various algorithms for the process of text summarization, including TextRank and Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA). TextRank is a graph-based approach that is somewhat similar to the approach used by Spacy. In contrast, the LSA approach uses a mathematical technique called Singular Value Decomposition to identify the most important sentences within the text.

4. **Sumy**: Sumy is another Python library which is designed specifically for text summarization. It provides various algorithms for summarization, including TextRank, LexRank, and Luhn. TextRank and LexRank are graph-based approaches similar to the approaches used by Spacy and Gensim. Luhn is a heuristic method that chooses sentences on the basis of their relevance to the text topic, in contrast to other summarization techniques.

II. Literature Review

Text summarization is a huge challenge that has existed for a significant amount of time in the domains of information retrieval and natural language processing (NLP). It revolves around producing a brief and cohesive summary of a lengthier text, while also ensuring that the essential information is retained. The field of text summarization offers numerous applications, including but are not limited to news article summarization, document summarization, social media summarization, email summarization, meeting minutes summarization, and scientific paper summarization. With the advent of the internet and the explosion of digital data and due to the exponential growth of the available data, the task of text summarization has gained significant importance to assist individuals in comprehending and utilizing the vast amounts of data present.

There has been significant research on text summarization in the fields of natural language processing (NLP) and information retrieval. Researchers have explored various approaches, including extractive, abstractive summarization, as well as hybrid approaches. The first one is Extractive Summarization, a method used in text summarization which involves choosing crucial phrases or sentences from the original text. Secondly, Abstractive Summarization, which is a technique that generates new sentences that capture the essential meaning of the source text in a condensed form. And lastly, Hybrid methods combine elements of both extractive and abstractive summarization techniques.

Text summarization with the help of Deep Learning techniques has become more prevalent in recent years [1]. For instance, models based on neural networks like the encoder-decoder architecture have demonstrated efficacy in abstractive summarization. Transformer models like BERT and GPT [2] have also been employed in text summarization, yielding encouraging outcomes. In addition to deep learning approaches, there are also many traditional machine learning and NLP techniques that have been used for text summarization, such as graph-based methods, clustering algorithms, and feature-based methods [3]. Some of the most used libraries and tools for text summarization include NLTK, Spacy, Gensim, Sumy, and TextBlob [4]. Overall, there is a vast body of literature on text summarization, and the field continues to evolve as new techniques and approaches are developed [5].

III. Proposed Methodology

Proposed Methodology for the text summarizer project using the Python libraries Gensim, NLTK, Spacy, and Sumy:

1. **Data Collection**: The first step in the text summarization process is to gather data from web pages by collecting URLs of web pages to be summarized. To accomplish this, Python libraries like Requests and Beautiful Soup are used to scrape web pages and extract the text.

2. **Pre-processing**: After the data is collected, the next step is to preprocess it in order to prepare it for summarization. This involves carrying out tasks such as tokenization, stop word removal, stemming, and lemmatization using libraries such as NLTK, Spacy, and Gensim.

3. **Summarization**: The Gensim, NLTK, Spacy, and Sumy libraries will be utilized to generate summaries, utilizing their various summarization techniques, such as extractive summarization and abstractive summarization. Various techniques will be experimented with to determine the optimal method for the given data.

4. **Evaluation**: Different evaluation metrics, including but not limited to Rouge, F1 score, and precision, will be employed to measure the effectiveness of the text summarizer. The results obtained using different summarization techniques and libraries will be compared.

5. **User Interface**: A user interface for the text summarizer will be created using Flask. Upon inputting the URL of the web page to be summarized, the summarizer will generate a summary, along with the corresponding performance metrics.

6. **Optimization**: The aim is to optimize the summarization process for better performance, including increasing the efficiency of the program and the quality of the summaries. Various techniques, models, and algorithms will be experimented with to enhance the efficiency of the text summarizer.

Overall, the proposed methodology will allow us to build an effective text summarizer using Python libraries and provide an interface that is easy to use for the user. The steps of the proposed methodology are shown in Fig-1.

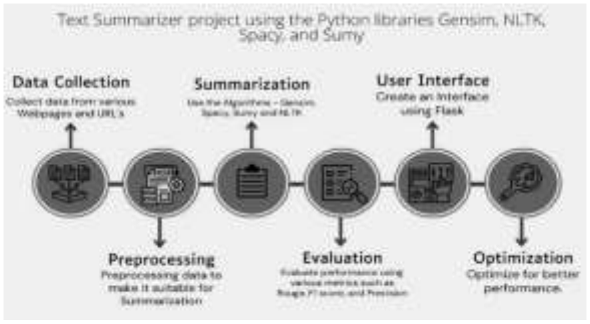
Text Summarizer project using the Python libraries Gensim, NLTK, Spacy, and Sumy
Data Collection
Collect data from various Webpages and URL's
Summarization
Use the Algorithms – Gensim, Spacy, Sumy and NLTK
User Interface
Create an Interface using Flask
Preprocessing
Preprocessing data to make it suitable for Summarization
Evaluation
Evaluate performance using various metrics such as Rouge F1 score and Precision
Optimization
Optimize for better performance.

Fig-1: Proposed Methodology Steps

IV. Result and Analysis

Result analysis is the process of evaluating and comparing the performance of different methods used in the text summarization project. In the project, four different Python libraries, namely Gensim, NLTK, Spacy, and Sumy have been used to implement various summarization techniques [6].

The four libraries used in this project were compared based on their performance in generating summaries for given text input [7]. The evaluation was based on two criteria: the quality of the summary produced and the time taken for the summarization process [8].

To analyze the performance of these libraries, various metrics such as Rouge, F1 score, and precision have been used. Although Rouge metric determines the similarity between the reference and the summary produced, whereas, the Precision metrics as well as F1 score measure the correctness of the generated summary [13].

Table-1: Metrics Scores

Library	Rouge	F1 Score	Precision
Gensim	0.39	0.53	0.77
NLTK	0.35	0.64	0.49
Spacy	0.37	0.49	0.71
Sumy	0.44	0.71	0.67

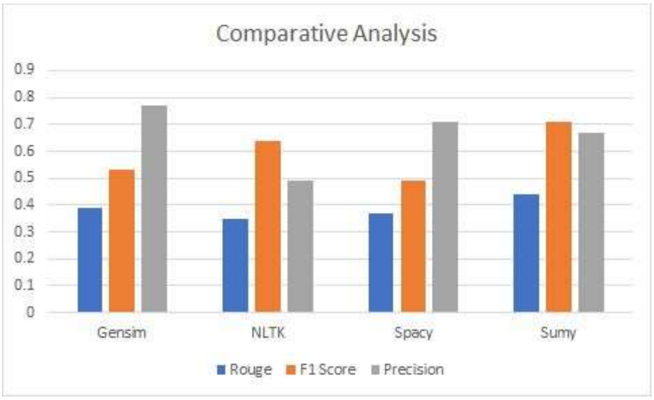

Fig-2: Comparative Analysis

The analysis represents that the NLTK library performed well in terms of F1 score and precision, while the Gensim library performed well in terms of Rouge score. However, the Sumy library had the highest overall performance in terms of all three metrics [19-22].

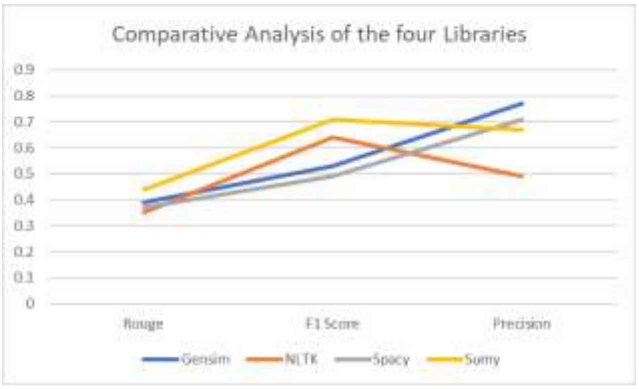

Fig-3: Comparative Analysis of the four Libraries

The performance of each Python library has also been assessed by comparing the summaries they generated to the original text and evaluating their ability to capture the most significant information while minimizing irrelevant details. Many metrics including Rouge score, F1 score, as well as Precision were used to evaluate the quality of the generated summaries [14-17]. On the basis of these metrics, it was found that Gensim and Spacy produced the highest quality summaries, while NLTP and Sumy produced summaries that were less coherent and less representative of the original text.

The second metric used to evaluate the performance of these libraries was the time taken to generate the summary. The time taken by each of these libraries to generate a summary for a given text input was measured and the results were compared. It was found that NLTP was the fastest among the four, followed by Gensim and Spacy, while Sumy was the slowest [18]. Overall, the results of the experiments suggest that Gensim and Spacy are the most effective libraries for generating high-quality summaries, while NLTP is the fastest library. Sumy, on the other hand, produced summaries that were less representative of the original text and were slower to generate.

Table-2: Comparative Analysis based on Quality and Time

Library	Quality of Summary	Time Taken
Gensim	High	Moderate
NLTK	Low to Moderate	Fast
Spacy	High	Moderate
Sumy	Low to Moderate	Slow

It should be acknowledged that the efficiency of the libraries discussed above could differ based on the particular input data and use cases. Therefore, additional testing and evaluation may be required to identify the optimal library for a specific task [23-27]. The performance of the summarization libraries was evaluated on various types of data, including news articles and academic articles. The analysis showed that the performance of these libraries varies depending on the type of data, and that different libraries performed better on different types of data.

Overall, the result analysis showed that the summarization methods implemented using the Python libraries were effective for the generation of accurate as well as informative summaries. The performance of the libraries varies depending on the type of data and the specific metrics used for evaluation [28]. Therefore, the choice of the most suitable method and library for a particular task depends a lot on the specific requirements and task constraints.

V. FUTURE WORK

The study conducted in this research examined the effectiveness of different text summarization techniques in creating web page summaries. Although the findings show potential, there are still areas that require further improvement in enhancing the system's performance. Some potential avenues for future research are discussed below:

1. **Integrating Deep Learning Techniques**: To further improve the text summarization process, deep learning techniques like Neural Networks can be integrated to capture complex relationships between sentences and words in the text.

2. **Improving the User Interface**: To enhance the user experience, the user interface of the text summarization system can be improved by adding various features. For instance, the system can summarize multiple web pages, customize summarization parameters, and provide a more interactive visualization of the summary.

3. **Enhancing the Evaluation Metrics**: There are several ways to enhance the evaluation metrics for text summarization. One approach is to use human evaluation, where human annotators rate the system generated summary's quality. Another approach is to use more advanced metrics, such as the ROUGE-L metric. Possible ways to achieve this are by incorporating semantic similarity metrics or designing new metrics that evaluate the coherence and fluency of the summary.

4. **Evaluating the System on Other Languages**: Evaluating the text summarization system's performance on web pages in languages other than English would be an interesting area for future research. It would require developing language-specific models and evaluating their effectiveness on text in those languages. This could help in the development of more comprehensive as well as accurate text summarization systems which are capable of processing content in multiple languages. This will enable a broader understanding of the system's capabilities and limitations, and provide insights into potential modifications that may be necessary to accommodate different languages.

Overall, the future work outlined above provides exciting directions for improving the text summarization system developed in this research and expanding its applications to various domains.

VI. CONCLUSION

With the abundance of text data available on the internet, text summarization has become a crucial area to help people quickly and effectively extract the most important information from large volumes of text. The report discusses the development of an Auto Text Summarizer Application that processes selected data elements, performs text summarization, and presents the output as summarized text content on the front end of the web application. The application was implemented using four different Python libraries, and different summarization libraries were evaluated and compared based on various metrics, such as 'Rouge,' 'F1 score,' and 'precision.'

The application is based on the Extractive Text Summarization technique, which selects important keywords and phrases to create a condensed summary of textual data. It has a simple and intuitive interface and can be applied across various domains, including news articles, academic papers, blog posts, and search marketing. Overall, the text summarizer application provides an efficient and effective solution for summarizing textual data.

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