**Into (10 words – using 8 [limit 660])**

Our group members are Grufan, Prerna, and Fernando.

**Problem Statement (20 words – using 21 – total 29)**

For our project we use Natural Language Processing summarization algorithms to reconstruct headnotes using court case opinions as our training dataset.

**EDA, Filters, and Data Prep (90 – 189 – 218)**

We are using a dataset of selected cases from the state of North Carolina provided by the Harvard Law School Library Case Law Access Project. There are ninety- seven thousand six hundred cases dating back to seventeen seventy- eight. There are thirty- two columns and we focused on the case body data, specifically the opinions and headnotes. Cases can have multiple or no opinions and headnotes. We observed up to six opinions in some cases.

We selected cases since two- thousand eight with headnotes having a length of more that one hundred fifty and majority opinions longer than the headnotes, around three thousand seven hundred cases.

We removed the return characters, extracted, and tokenized the opinions and headnotes from the case body data. During which we utilized the pre-processing steps from each model to label the opinions. Finally, we split the data into training, validation, and test sets.

For labeling, we compared sentences from each opinion with their headnotes, extracting those opinion sentences that increased the Rouge score to create the extractive summary. We then labeled the sentences that were included in the summary with one and zero otherwise.

**Overview of Research Done (60 – 60 - 278)**

We searched the NLP-Progress Summarization webpage for existing models that generate summaries based on:

The models’ ability to generate extractive summaries, since they usually generate semantically and grammatically correct sentences and compute relatively faster.

Their ability to summarize long documents and performs well as measured by the ROGUE score.

Most importantly, they can be implemented within the given time constraint.

**Describe Focus Areas & PreSumm & MatchSum (120 – 207 - 485)**

Our first model, PreSumm, was from the Text Summarization with Pretrained Encoders paper by Yang Liu and Mirella Lapata. They use combine text extractive and abstractive summarization.

PreSumm’s extractive model is a novel document-level encoder based on BERT stacked by several inter-sentence Transformer layers to capture document-level features for extracting sentences.

The abstractive model adopts an encoder-decoder architecture, combining the same pre-trained BERT encoder with a randomly-initialized Transformer decoder. It uses a new fine-tuning schedule as a means of alleviating the mismatch between the two.

The second model, MatchSum, was from the Extractive Summarization as Text Matching paper by Ming Zhong and other. They formulate the extractive summarization task as a semantic text-matching problem, in which a source document and candidate summaries will be (extracted from the original text) matched in a semantic space.

MatchSum uses a Siamese-BERT architecture, leveraging the pre-trained BERT to derive semantically meaningful text embeddings, to compute the similarity between several candidate summaries to the source document and selects the best candidate summary.

The Siamese networks consist of two identical neural networks, each taking one of the two input inputs. The last layers of the two networks are then fed to a contrastive loss function, which calculates the similarity between the two inputs.

**Describe Result Metric &** [**Rouge Score**](https://rxnlp.com/how-rouge-works-for-evaluation-of-summarization-tasks/#.Xra4Ey33lE4) **(120 – 171 - 656)**

The models use the three Rouge scores comprised of three metrics to measure how well formed the summaries are.

ROUGE stands for Recall-Oriented Understudy for Gisting Evaluation and is a set of metrics, namely recall, precision, and f-measure, for evaluating the summarization of texts. It works by comparing generated summaries against reference summaries.

Recall is how much of the reference summary is the generated summary capturing. It is computed as the number of overlapping words divided by the total words in the reference summary.

However, generated summaries could be too long, capturing all words in the reference summary with many additional useless words. Precision, measured as the number of overlapping words divided by the total number of words in the generated summary, is used to prevent this.

Assigned by equal importance of recall and precision, i.e. alpha=0.5, computes the f-measure.

The models uses three Rouge metrics: ROUGE-1, ROUGE-2, and ROUGE-L. ROUGE-1 measures the overlap of unigrams, ROUGE-2 measures the overlap of bigrams (two-words), and ROUGE-L measures longest matching sequence of words.

**Show Example of What Worked and What Didn’t (120 - )**

Here we share an actual and MatchSum generated headnote. We see three segments that are related. The first is about the prevention of the defendant from working for all of plaintiff's current or recent clients, regardless of location. Next, the generated summary references the extreme scope. Lastly, it references the relatively small number of clients with whom defendant worked with.

We also noticed that the first part of the actual headnote uses more general terms, which may not be found in the opinions since they are usually specific to the case at hand.

**Future Work, Learning, etc. (90 – 90 - )**

As a next step, each model has many hyper parameters, such as dropout rate, which we may want to alter to improve the Rouge scores for generating headnotes.

These models limit the sentence length to 512 and we may want to alter the length to improve our results.

Due to time constraints, we were not able to utilize our full data, including the various opinions, to train the models. For future work, using all the available cases and opinions to train the models could improve the performance of generating headnotes.

**Closing (10 – 10 - )**

This concludes our presentation.

Thank you for your undivided attention.