**Summary**

In this Paper, the authors have developed a similar approach for identifying genre of text. In this approach, the authors have developed a modern classification solution for predicting genre of a literature from its title and body. The study uses Gutenberg dataset which contains an extensive web catalog of 56,000 e-books. The research involves the basic data pre-processing steps and here the authors have implemented deep neural network models to carry out the learning from data and make predictions. Specifically, the study involves CNN, LSTM and HAN deep learning models. The authors have also presented the differences and compared the results and performance of each model to get the best model. From the accuracy and F1-score measurements of each model, CNN performs the best compared to LSTM and HAN. The main problem faced in this approach is the size of the text, as “very long text classification task that requires both syntactic and thematic analysis in order to assign a literary genre to a book from a corpus.” [1]

This study has used 5000 words of text for model training and prediction. A book might comprise of various genres as chapters start and text progresses. Further work will be based on aiming at increasing the model performance and decreasing the computation time. Better deep learning models based on the word analysis approach can be further developed for this study.

**References:**

[1] J. Worsham, J. Kalita, “Genre Identification and the Compositional Effect of Genre in Literature” in *27th International Conference on Computational Linguistics,* Aug 2018.