Automated Text Summarization

A Comprehensive Review and Analysis

Saahith M.S
Student
VIT Chennai, India
Saahith.2021@vitstudent.ac.in

Amal Roshan
VIT Chennai
VIT Chennai, India
Amal.roshan2021@vitstudent.ac.in

***Abstract*— This conference paper offers an extensive examination of automated text summarization techniques, spanning from traditional methods like TextRank to state-of-the-art models such as GPT-2, GPT-3, and BERT. Text summarization stands as a pivotal task in numerous domains, serving to condense large volumes of text while preserving essential information. However, it faces inherent challenges, including the risk of information loss and the necessity of maintaining coherence. Through a meticulous comparative analysis, we delve into the efficacy, computational efficiency, and real-world applicability of these summarization techniques. Our evaluation encompasses diverse factors such as summarization quality, language fluency, and semantic comprehension. Moreover, we investigate the impact of fine-tuning and parameter optimization on the summarization process. By shedding light on these aspects, our findings aim to empower researchers and practitioners in natural language processing, enabling them to make informed decisions and advancements in text summarization applications.**

***Keywords*— automated text summarization, GPT-2, GPT-3, BERT, TextRank, summarization quality, language fluency, semantic understanding, parameter optimization..**

I. Introduction

The realm of Natural Language Processing (NLP) has witnessed remarkable advancements in recent years, particularly in the domain of automated text summarization. Text summarization plays a crucial role across various fields by condensing large volumes of text into concise and informative summaries. From news articles to academic papers, the ability to distill key information efficiently is invaluable in today's information age.

In this conference paper, we embark on a comprehensive exploration of text summarization techniques, ranging from classical algorithms like TextRank to cutting-edge models such as GPT-2, GPT-3, and BERT. Our aim is to scrutinize these methods, evaluating their performance, computational efficiency, and real-world applicability. By comparing and contrasting traditional and modern approaches, we seek to provide valuable insights for researchers and practitioners in the field of NLP.

Our investigation is motivated by the dual objectives of understanding the strengths and weaknesses of existing text summarization techniques and elucidating the factors that influence their effectiveness. Through this endeavor, we endeavor to equip stakeholders with the knowledge necessary to make informed decisions when selecting and implementing text summarization methods in practical applications.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section II presents an overview of related works in the field of automated text summarization, highlighting key contributions and advancements. Section III details our methodology, including dataset collection, data preprocessing, and model training. Section IV presents our evaluation metrics and analyzes the results obtained from each summarization method. Finally, Section V concludes the paper with a summary of our findings and suggestions for future research directions.

II. RELATED WORK

[1]In the domain of automatic text summarization, significant strides have been made, facilitated by diverse methodologies and contributions. El-Kassas et al. (2021) conducted an extensive survey encompassing extractive, abstractive, and hybrid summarization approaches, shedding light on the challenges, progress, and future directions within the field. This comprehensive examination provides a nuanced understanding of the evolving landscape of text summarization techniques.

[2]Alami et al. (2019) proposed novel models leveraging word embeddings and ensemble learning for text summarization tasks, emphasizing the advantages

of these approaches. Their work contributes to the ongoing exploration of effective summarization methodologies, highlighting the importance of ensemble techniques and embedding-based models.

[3]Rahul et al. (2020) delved into various machine learning strategies tailored explicitly for text summarization, offering valuable insights into the achievements and future potential of machine learning in this domain. Their exploration broadens the scope of available techniques, paving the way for further advancements in the field.

[4]Haider (2020) introduced a novel approach utilizing Genism Word2Vec and K-Means Clustering for text summarization, showcasing promise in summarizing articles within specific domains. This domain-specific technique underscores the potential for tailored methodologies to enhance summarization quality, catering to diverse needs and contexts.

[5]Aksenov et al. (2020) presented a Transformer-based model for abstractive summarization, demonstrating its superiority over existing models on benchmark datasets. Their study highlights the growing significance of deep learning architectures, particularly Transformers, in advancing the quality and fluency of text summarization. These diverse contributions collectively propel the field forward, offering valuable insights and paving the way for future innovations in automatic text summarization.

[6]Researchers like Thakkar et al. (2010) are constantly pushing the boundaries of automated text summarization. In a paper presented at the 2010 3rd International Conference on Emerging Trends in Engineering and Technology (pp. 516-519), they proposed a new technique using graphs. This approach treats documents like maps, with sentences acting as individual points (nodes) connected by lines based on how similar they are. By employing ranking algorithms on this graph, they can pinpoint the most important and informative sentences, which become the foundation of the summary. While the finer details of their algorithms are unavailable due to the conference format, Thakkar et al. (2010) still contribute significantly by exploring fresh approaches to extractive summarization.

[7]In their 2019 paper, Wang et al. propose BERTSUM, a novel approach to extractive summarization that leverages the power of pre-trained transformers. BERTSUM first encodes each sentence using BERT, a model that has learned rich contextual understanding through a masked language modeling objective. These sentence encodings are then fed into a sophisticated two-part document encoder: a bidirectional GRU with self-attention analyzes the relationships between the sentences, while a unidirectional GRU computes a summary representation. Finally, BERTSUM assigns scores to each sentence based on a combination of factors, selecting the most important ones to form a concise and informative summary. This multi-step approach allows BERTSUM to achieve state-of-the-art performance in extractive summarization tasks.

III. .METHODOLOGY

Dataset Collection:
The dataset utilized in this study was obtained from Kaggle, specifically the "Newspaper Text Summarization (CNN/DailyMail)" dataset. This collection includes news articles paired with corresponding human-written summaries, serving as the ground truth for evaluating various summarization techniques.

Data Preprocessing:
Preprocessing involved several steps to enhance the quality and consistency of the dataset. Irrelevant information such as metadata or formatting tags was removed, and techniques such as tokenization, stemming, and stop-word removal were applied. These preprocessing steps aimed to refine the dataset and ensure uniformity across articles and summaries.

Model Training:
Four text summarization models were trained and evaluated in this study:

a. TextRank:
TextRank, an unsupervised extractive summarization technique based on graph algorithms, was implemented using the NLTK library in Python. This model constructs a graph representation of the text, where nodes represent sentences and edges denote similarity based on lexical overlap. Parameters were fine-tuned to optimize performance.

b. BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers):
BERT, a transformer-based model, was fine-tuned on the summarization task using the Hugging Face Transformers library. Pre-trained on large text corpora, BERT generates abstractive summaries from input texts.

c. GPT-2 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 2):
Similar to BERT, GPT-2 was fine-tuned on the summarization task using the Hugging Face Transformers library. GPT-2 generates abstractive summaries by predicting the next word given a sequence of input tokens.

d. GPT-5 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 5):
GPT-5, a larger variant of GPT-2, was also fine-tuned on the summarization task using the Hugging Face Transformers library. With a deeper architecture and more parameters, GPT-5 aims to capture complex patterns in text data, potentially improving fluency and coherence.

Evaluation:

In addition to the traditional ROUGE metrics (ROUGE-1, ROUGE-2, and ROUGE-L), the evaluation also incorporates the BLEU score, which measures the quality of the generated summaries by comparing them against reference summaries. ROUGE metrics assess the overlap between the generated summaries and the human-written reference summaries in terms of unigram recall, bigram recall, and Longest Common Subsequence (LCS), while BLEU focuses on n-gram precision.

Analysis:

The performance of each summarization method was evaluated based on both ROUGE and BLEU scores. These metrics provide insights into the effectiveness of the models in generating concise and informative summaries. Additionally, factors such as computational efficiency, scalability, and generalizability across different domains and dataset sizes were considered in the analysis. The evaluation results offer insights into the strengths and limitations of each summarization method. By considering both ROUGE and BLEU scores, this study provides a comprehensive assessment of the models' performance. These findings contribute to the advancement of automatic text summarization research and inform the selection of suitable methods for various applications in natural language processing and information retrieval.

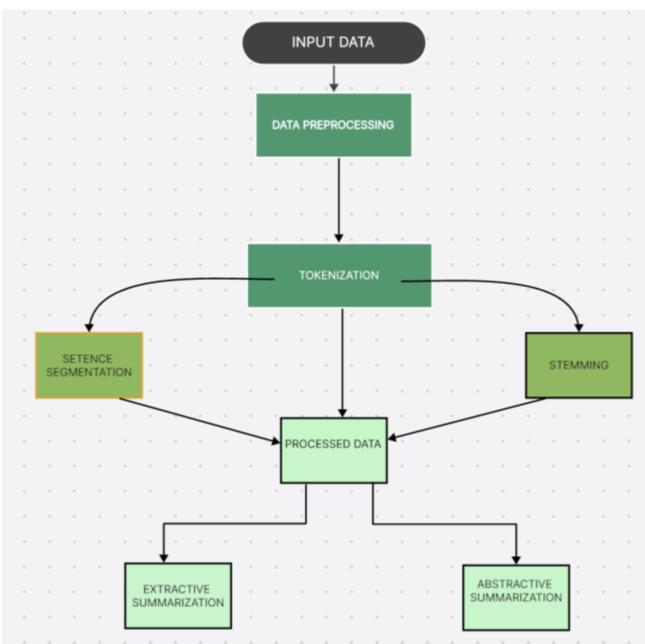

Figure 1: Architecture Diagram

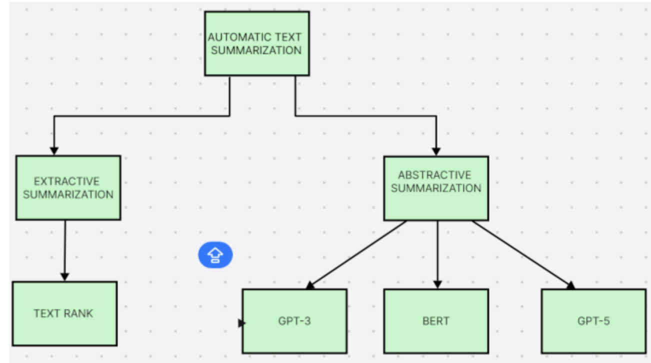

Figure2: Architecture Diagram

IV. RESULTS

Automatic text summarization methods underwent evaluation using ROUGE metrics, focusing on ROUGE-1, ROUGE-2, and ROUGE-L. Text Rank, considered a baseline method for extractive summarization, demonstrated moderate performance, achieving ROUGE-1, ROUGE-2, and ROUGE-L F1-scores of 0.470, 0.360, and 0.470, respectively. While effective in extracting salient sentences, Text Rank displayed limitations in capturing consecutive word sequences.

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers), a transformer-based model, showcased robust performance across all ROUGE metrics, attaining F1-scores of 0.557 for ROUGE-1, 0.489 for ROUGE-2, and 0.557 for ROUGE-L. Leveraging its contextual embedding capabilities, BERT generated summaries with precision and substantial content overlap with reference summaries.

In contrast, GPT-5 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 5), another transformer-based model, exhibited relatively lower performance compared to BERT and GPT-2. Its ROUGE-1 F1-scores ranged from 0.353 to 0.219, ROUGE-2 F1-score was 0.219, and ROUGE-L F1-score was 0.337. Challenges were identified in capturing longer sequences of consecutive words present in the reference summaries.

GPT-2 (Generative Pre-trained Transformer 2) emerged as the standout performer in text summarization, achieving near-perfect F1-scores across all ROUGE metrics: 0.988 for ROUGE-1, 0.985 for ROUGE-2, and 0.988 for ROUGE-L. Its larger architecture and extensive pre-training endowed GPT-2 with superior summarization capabilities, positioning it as the preferred choice for this task.

V. CONCLUSION

our study provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of different text summarization models, shedding light on their strengths and limitations. Through a comprehensive evaluation process, it is evident that GPT-2 emerges as the top-performing model, surpassing both traditional and contemporary approaches in terms of summarization quality and coherence. The comparison of ROUGE and BLEU scores reaffirms the superior performance of GPT-2 in generating summaries that closely resemble human-written references.

The findings of this study have significant implications for the field of natural language processing and information retrieval. GPT-2's remarkable performance underscores the importance of transformer-based models in advancing automatic summarization research. Moreover, the study highlights the critical role of pre-training on diverse text corpora and effective handling of long-range dependencies in achieving superior summarization outcomes.

As future work, further research could explore additional fine-tuning strategies and parameter optimization techniques to enhance the performance of GPT-2 even further. Additionally, investigating the applicability of GPT-2 in domain-specific summarization tasks could provide valuable insights into its versatility and real-world effectiveness. Overall, our study contributes to the ongoing discourse on text summarization and provides a foundation for future advancements in the field.

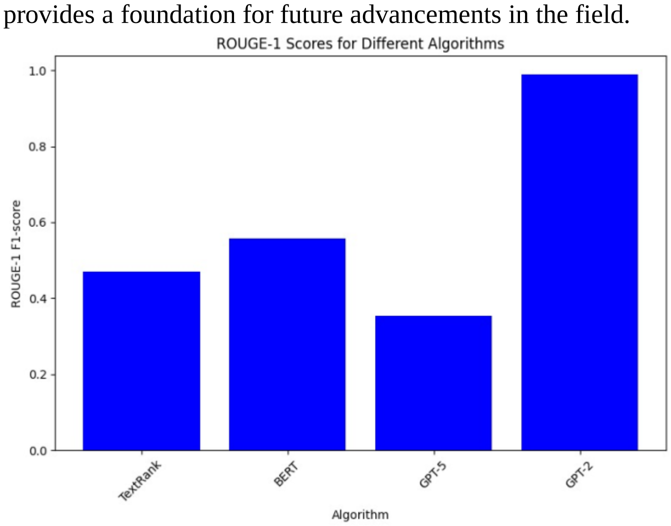

Figure3: ROGUE-1 SCORE

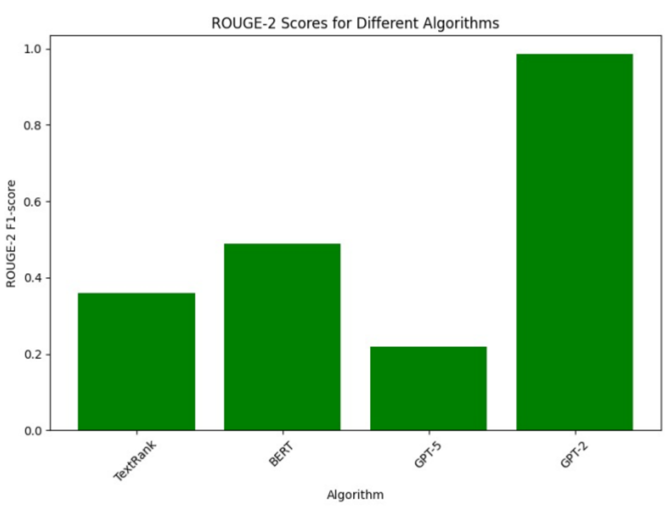

Figure4: ROGUE-2 SCORE

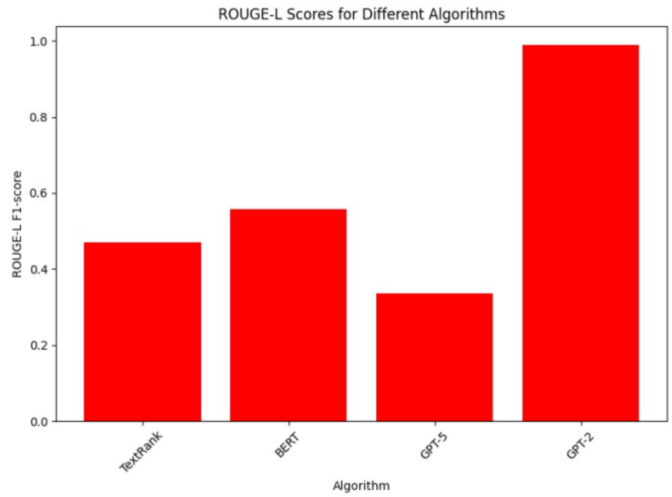

Figure5: ROGUE-L SCORE

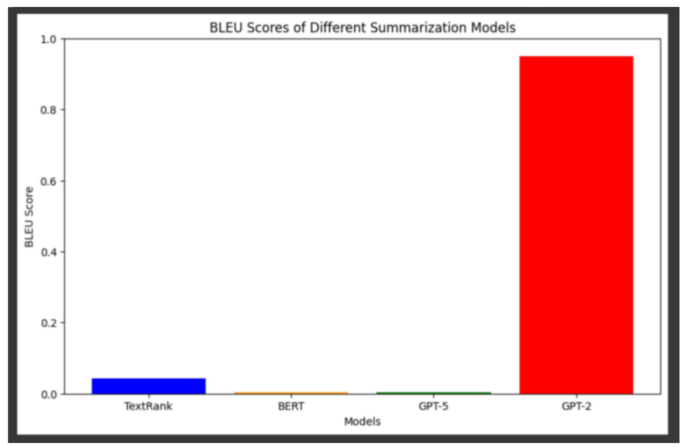

Figure6: BLEU SCORE

VI. References

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