#### EDI: EndSem Assessment SEM 2 2024

Vishwakarma Institute of Technology, Pune-37



#### **EchoNotes**

Your audio notes transformed

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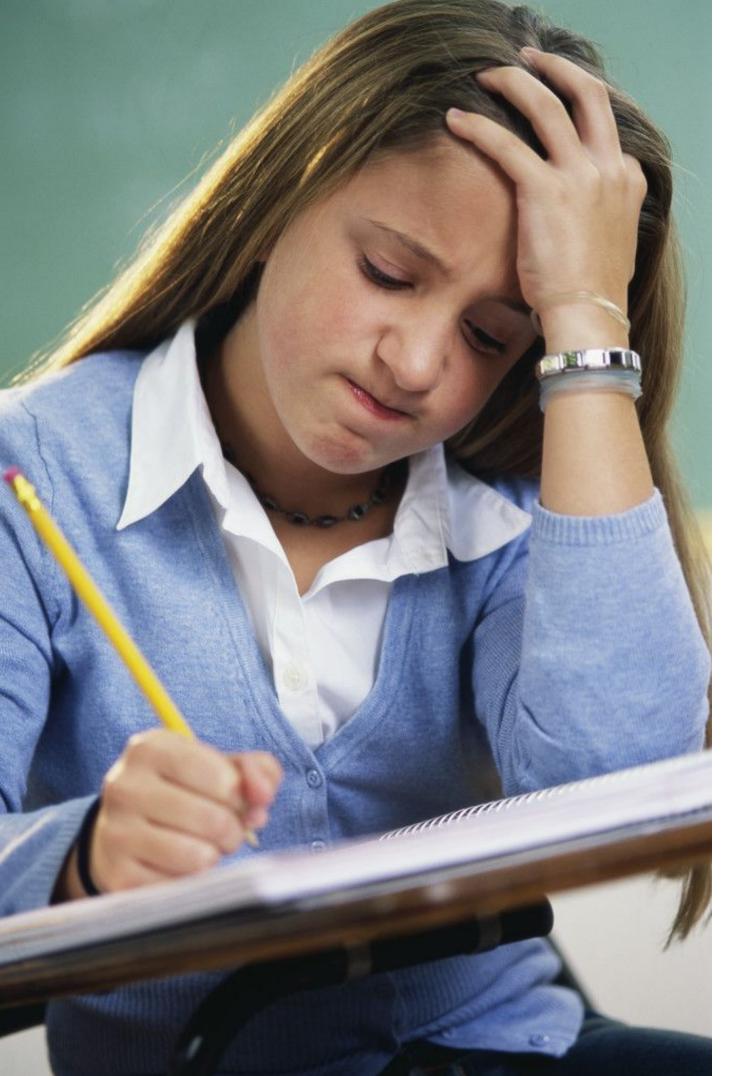
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#### Agenda



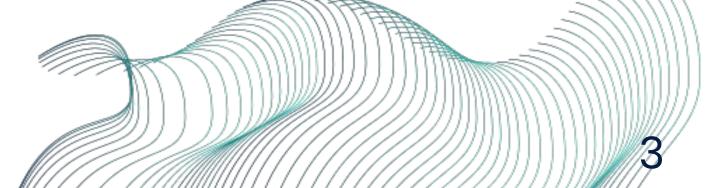
- 1. Motivation
- 2. Problem Statement
- 3. Research gaps
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- 6. Implementation
- 7. Conclusion
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## Motivation

#### The Challenge of Effective Note-Taking

- Students often struggle to keep pace with the rapid flow of information in lectures.
- Traditional note-taking methods can be time-consuming and cumbersome.
- Difficulty in capturing key points and summarizing complex information.
- Inefficient note organization and retrieval can pose a challenge during revision.
- Provide a way to making studying fun.

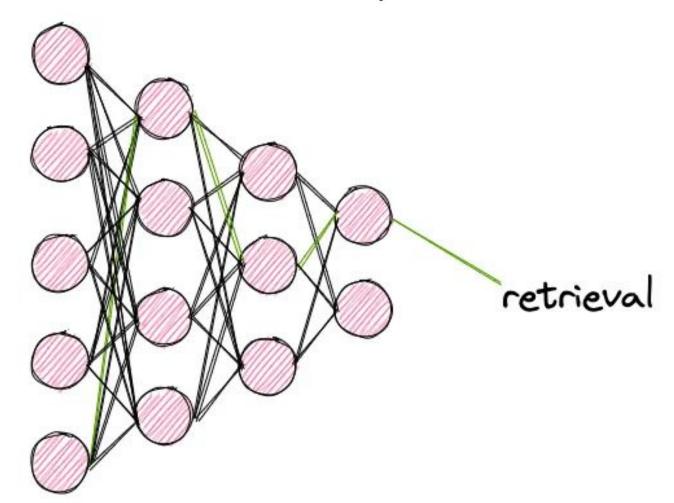


## Motivation

#### TEACHER-READY RESEARCH REVIEW

Practice Tests, Spaced Practice, and Successive Relearning: Tips for Classroom Use and for Guiding Students' Learning

John Dunlosky and Katherine A. Rawson Kent State University

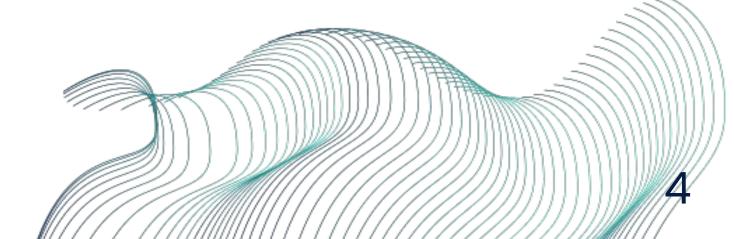


Learners retain approximately:

5% of what they learn when they've learned from lecture.

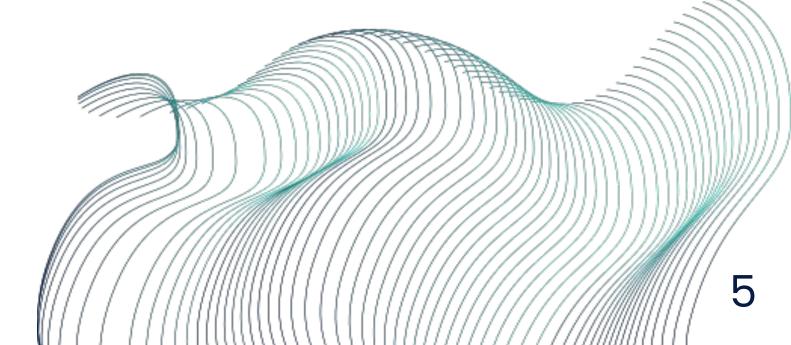
10% of what they learn when they've learned from reading.

20% of what they learn from audio-visual.



## 2

# Problem Statement



## Problem Statement



 The current note-taking platforms have limited functionality, including its lack of diverse note-taking options and offline access, hinders efficient information capture, organization, and retrieval for users with varying learning styles and workflows.

 The high cost of premium note-taking apps with advanced features due to international pricing models is limiting accessibility for budget-conscious students and professionals.

## 3

# Research Gaps



## Research gaps

#### Multi-Module Support

Requirement for a intuitive interface

- Current Research Handle text or audio separately. Our System: Summarizes audio, video, and text inputs.
- Existing Systems require users to switch between multiple tools to accomplish related tasks.

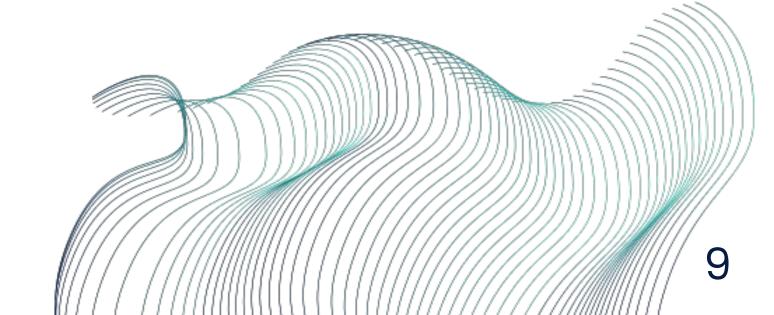
#### Language Support

### Accuracy and Efficiency

Current Systems offer limited language support, focusing primarily on English and neglecting other languages.

 Some systems prioritize either speed or accuracy in summarization tasks.

## Objectives



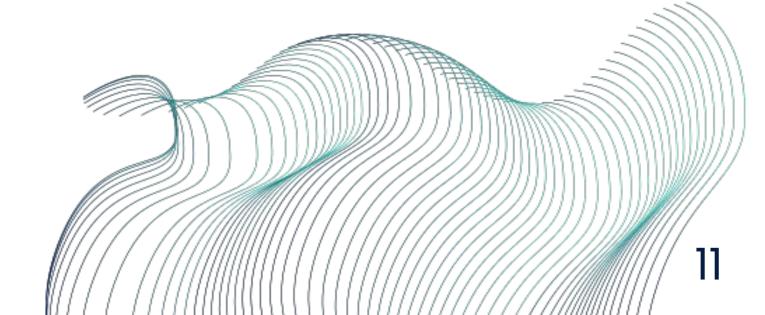
#### Develop an Integrated Web Application Al Note-Taking System:

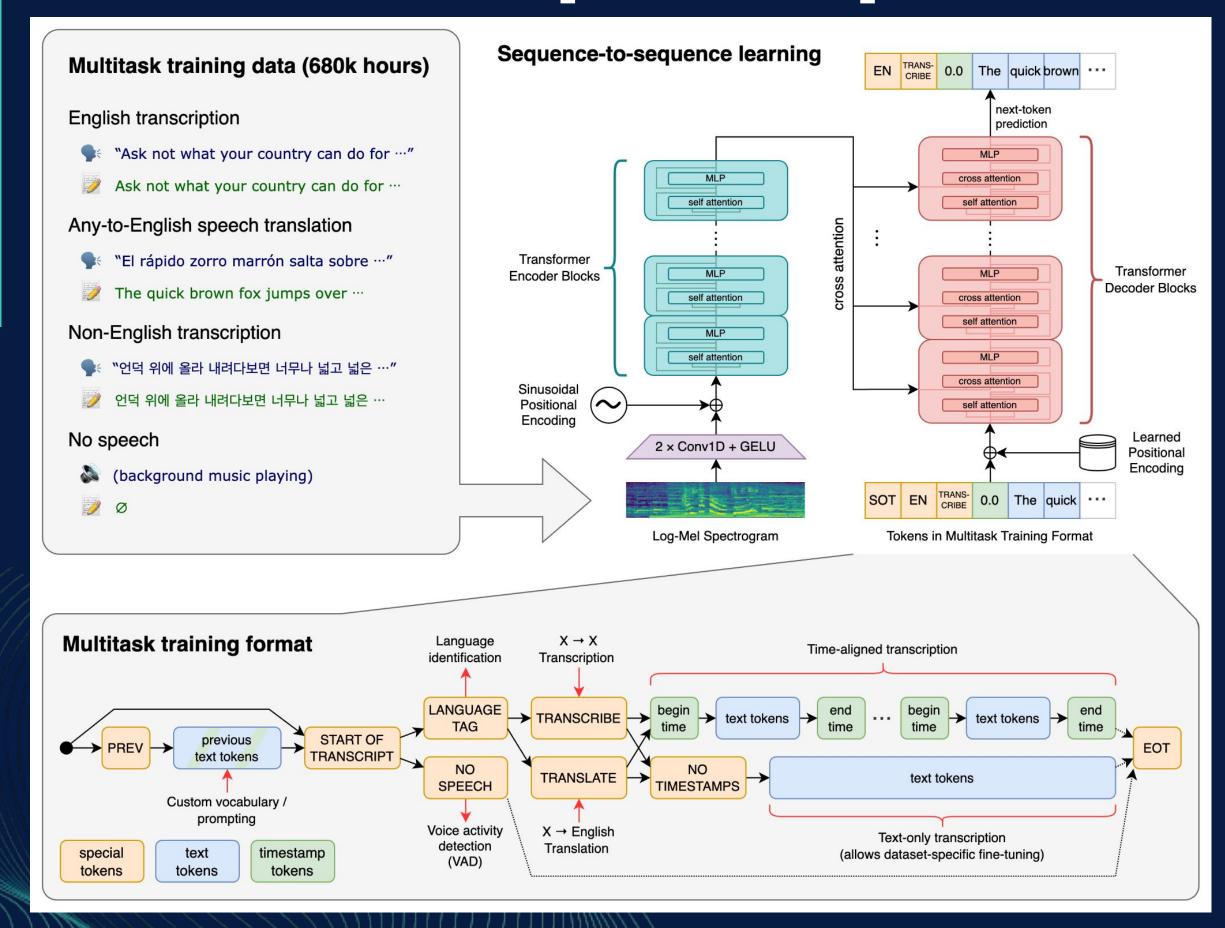
- Generate Flashcards for Efficient Learning
- Creating Mind Maps
- Summarization
- Formatting Notes
- Messages/Creating Group Chats for Sharing Notes
- Exporting the Notes in Various Formats like .txt, .pdf, .doc
- Provide Quizzes in spaced repetition format.



## 5

### METHODOLOGY





Dataset size	English WER (↓)	Multilingual WER (↓)	X→En BLEU (↑)
3405	30.5	92.4	0.2
6811	19.6	72.7	1.7
13621	14.4	56.6	7.9
27243	12.3	45.0	13.9
54486	10.9	36.4	19.2
681070	9.9	29.2	24.8

Transformers are composed of two main parts: the encoder and the decoder. Each of these parts is made up of multiple layers, and each layer contains two crucial elements: the multi-head self-attention mechanism and a feed-forward neural network.

The self-attention mechanism is the heart of the transformer. It allows the model to weigh the importance of each word in a sentence relative to all the other words. This means the model can understand the context in which a word appears. For example, in the sentence 'The cat sat on the mat,' the word 'cat' has a relationship with 'sat' and 'mat.' Self-attention helps the model grasp these relationships.

**Embedding Words into Vectors:** 

First, each word in the sentence is converted into an embedding vector. Let's assume we have simple embeddings like this (for illustration purposes, using 2D vectors):

```
"The" -> [1, 0]
"cat" -> [0, 1]
"sat" -> [1, 1]
"on" -> [0, 0]
"the" -> [1, 0]
"mat" -> [0, 1]
```

#### **Creating Queries, Keys, and Values:**

Each word vector is transformed into three vectors: Query (Q), Key (K), and Value (V). This is done using learned matrices (weights). For simplicity, let's use hypothetical transformations. Suppose our transformation matrices (Wq, Wk, Wv) are such that:

```
Q = Wq * word_vector
K = Wk * word_vector
V = Wv * word_vector
```

```
"sat" -> Q: [1, 1], K: [1, 0], V: [1, 1]
"cat" -> Q: [0, 1], K: [0, 1], V: [0, 1]
"the" -> Q: [1, 0], K: [1, 0], V: [1, 0]
"on" -> Q: [0, 0], K: [0, 0], V: [0, 0]
"mat" -> Q: [0, 1], K: [0, 1], V: [0, 1]
```

#### **Calculating Attention Scores:**

For each word, we calculate attention scores by taking the dot product of the Query of the word "sat" with the Keys of all words in the sentence:

```
Attention score for "sat" with "the": dot([1, 1], [1, 0]) = 1*1 + 1*0 = 1

Attention score for "sat" with "cat": dot([1, 1], [0, 1]) = 1*0 + 1*1 = 1

Attention score for "sat" with "sat": dot([1, 1], [1, 0]) = 1*1 + 1*0 = 1

Attention score for "sat" with "on": dot([1, 1], [0, 0]) = 1*0 + 1*0 = 0

Attention score for "sat" with "mat": dot([1, 1], [0, 1]) = 1*0 + 1*1 = 1
```

#### **Applying the Softmax Function:**

Next, we apply the softmax function to these scores to normalize them, ensuring they sum to 1. This gives us the attention weights:

```
Attention score for "sat" with "the": dot([1, 1], [1, 0]) = 1*1 + 1*0 = 1
Attention score for "sat" with "cat": dot([1, 1], [0, 1]) = 1*0 + 1*1 = 1
Attention score for "sat" with "sat": dot([1, 1], [1, 0]) = 1*1 + 1*0 = 1
Attention score for "sat" with "on": dot([1, 1], [0, 0]) = 1*0 + 1*0 = 0
Attention score for "sat" with "mat": dot([1, 1], [0, 1]) = 1*0 + 1*1 = 1
```

Softmax is a mathematical function that converts a list of numbers into a list of probabilities. The probabilities will add up to 100%, or 1 when expressed as decimals.

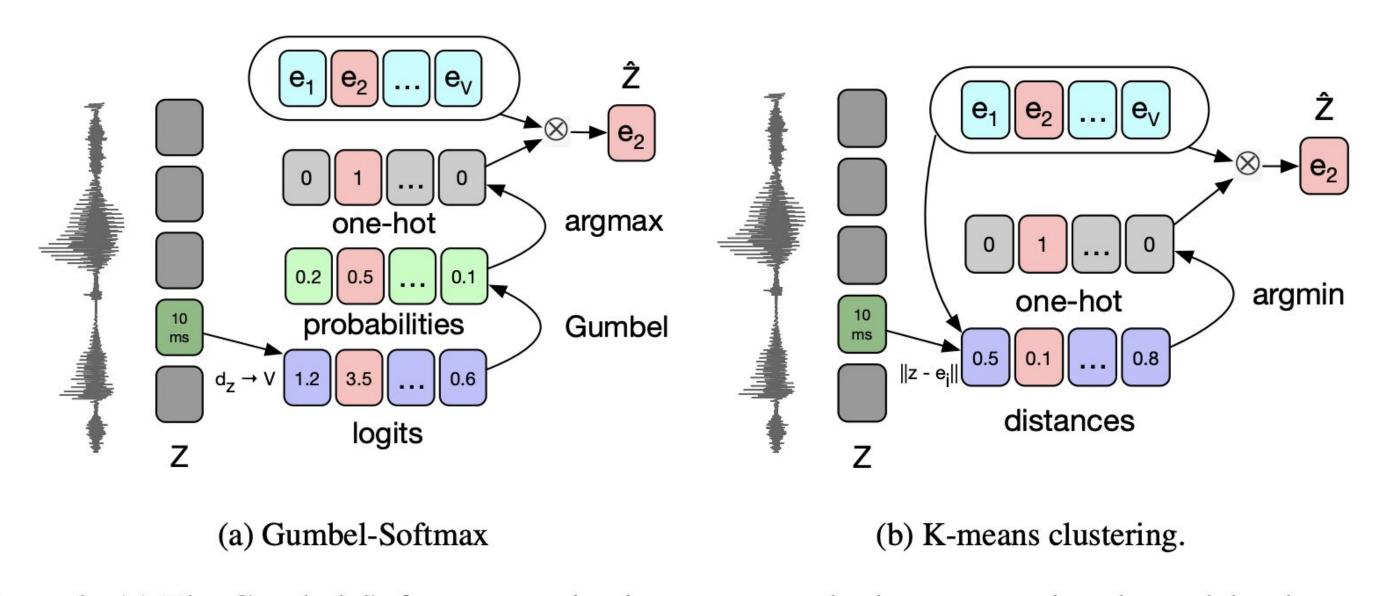
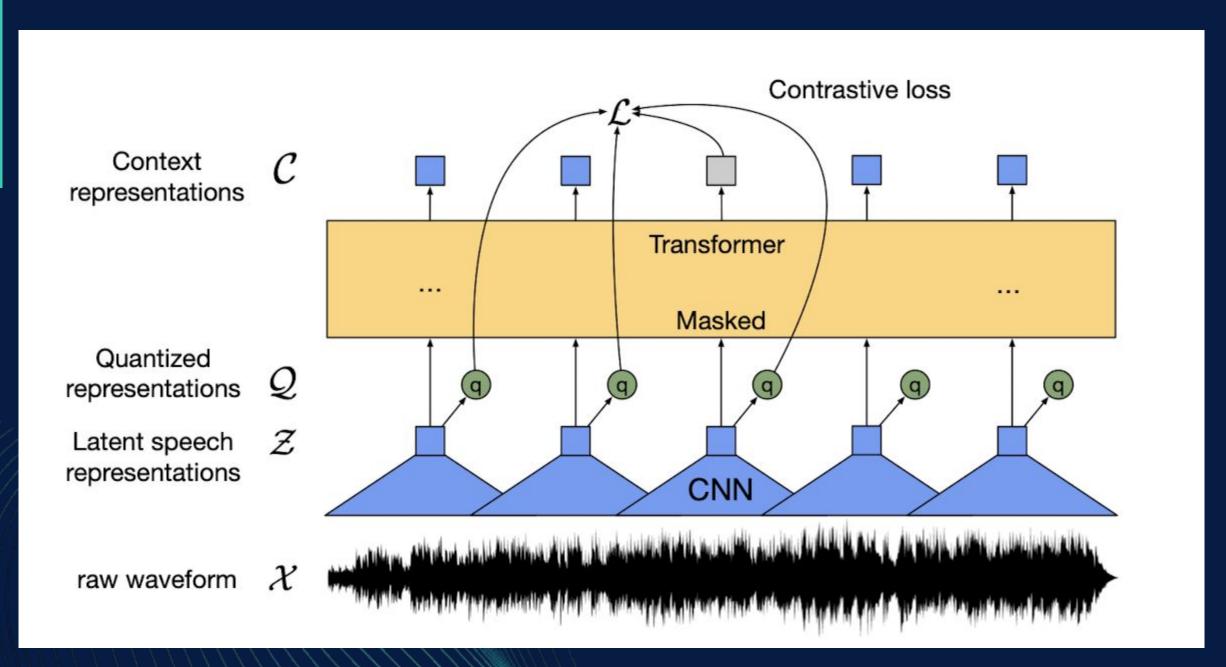


Figure 2: (a) The Gumbel-Softmax quantization computes logits representing the codebook vectors (e). In the forward pass the argmax codeword ( $e_2$ ) is chosen and for backward (not shown) the exact probabilities are used. (b) K-means vector quantization computes the distance to all codeword vector and chooses the closest (argmin).

#### How does Audio to Text work

#### wav2vec



wav2vec works by first converting raw audio signals into a series of detailed features using a neural network. It learns patterns from large amounts of unlabeled audio data, predicting missing parts of the audio to understand speech better. For example, if you have a recording of someone saying "hello," wav2vec analyzes the sound waves, extracts important speech characteristics, and builds a detailed understanding of the word "hello" even if parts of the audio are noisy or missing. This pre-trained model is then fine-tuned with labeled audio-to-text data to accurately

#### **BART (Bidirectional and Auto-Regressive Transformers):**

A sequence-to-sequence (seq2seq) model that uses a transformer architecture. It is pre-trained to reconstruct corrupted input sequences.

#### **Key Components:**

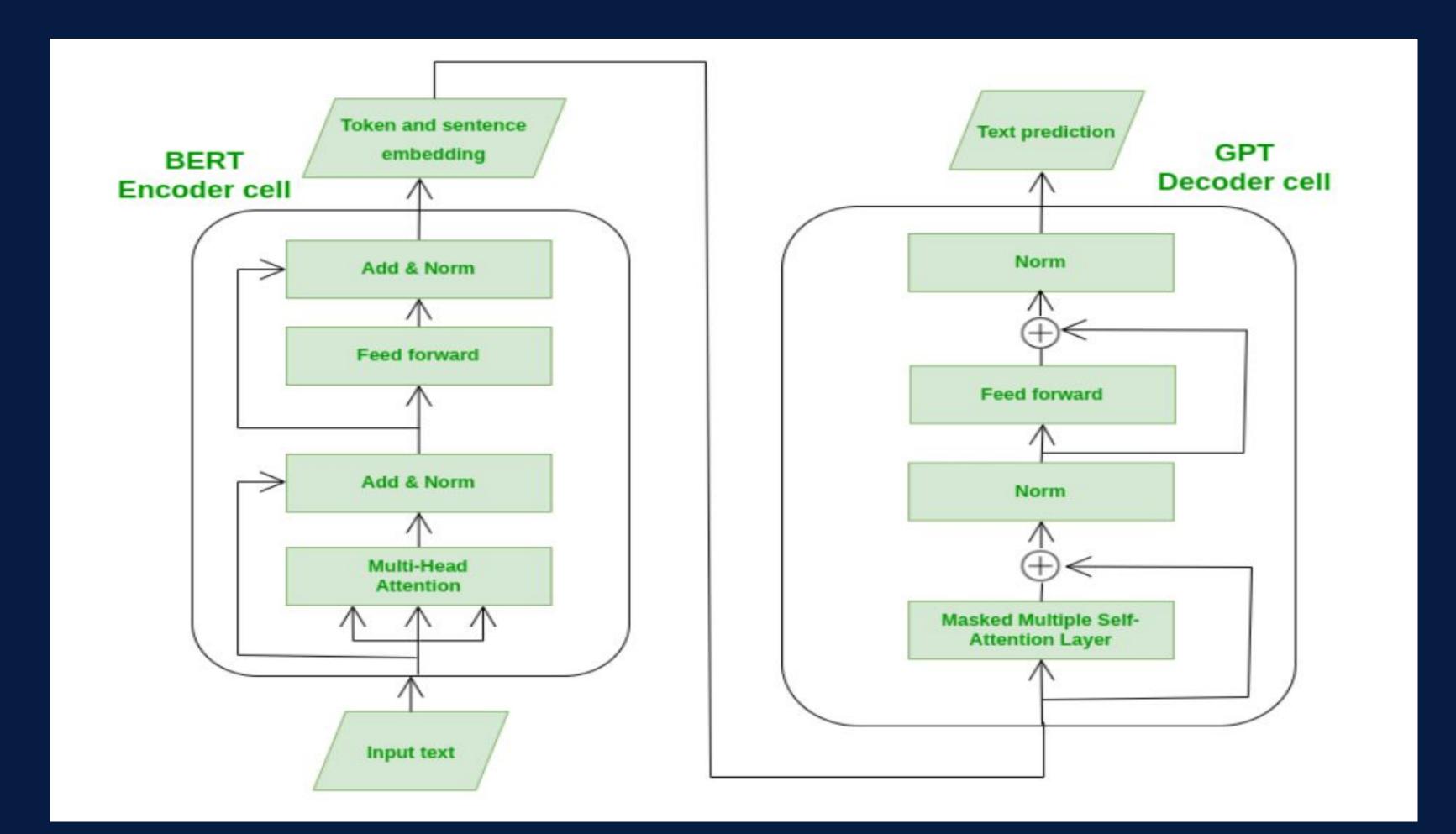
#### **Encoder:**

Reads the entire input text bidirectionally, similar to BERT. Understands the context of each word in relation to others.

#### **Decoder:**

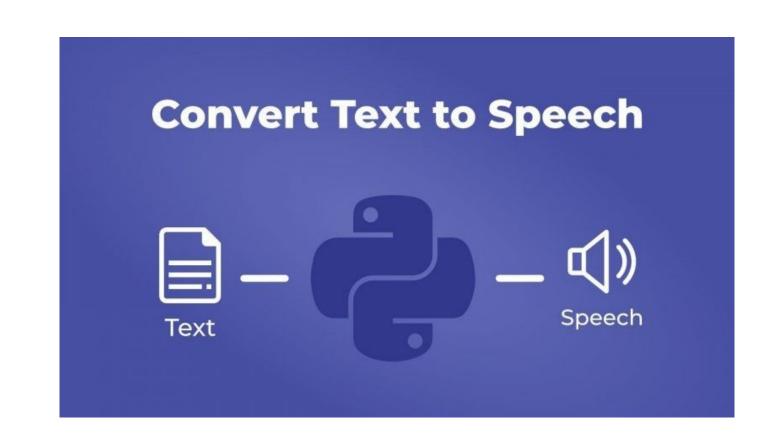
Generates the output text autoregressively, similar to GPT.

Predicts one word at a time based on previously generated words.

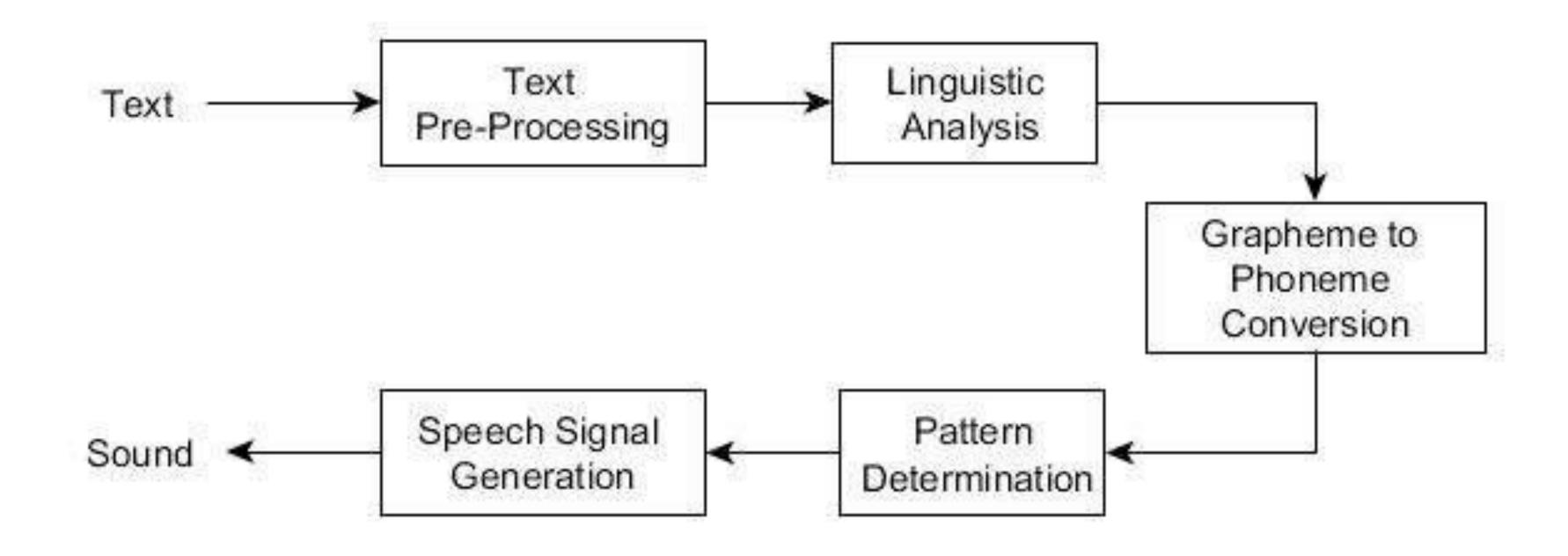


#### gTTS (Google Text-to-Speech):

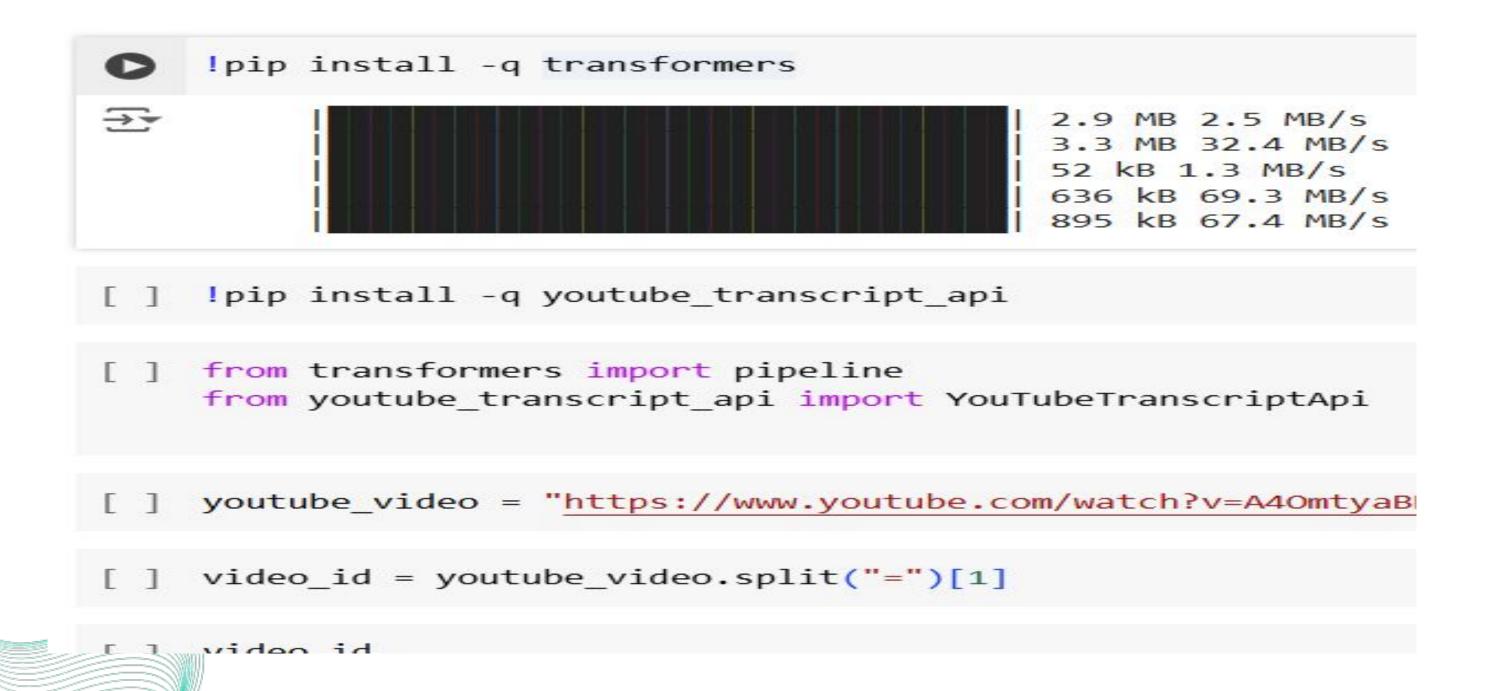
- A Python library and command-line interface (CLI) tool that interfaces with Google's Text-to-Speech API.
- It enables conversion of text into spoken audio.
- Supports multiple languages and accents, providing high-quality audio output.



#### **GTTS Working for Text-to-Speech Conversion**



#### **How YOUTUBE SUMMARIZATION WORKS?**



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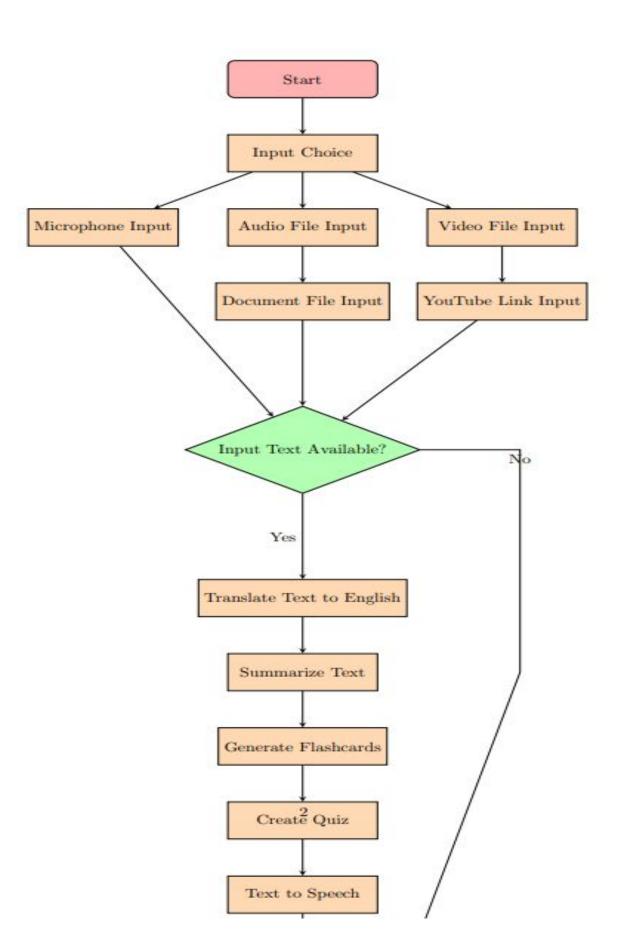
```
[ ] YouTubeTranscriptApi.get transcript(video_id)
    transcript = YouTubeTranscriptApi.get transcript(video id)
    transcript[0:5]
→ [{'duration': 4.96,
      'start': 1.52,
      'text': "for germany it's the end of an era"},
     {'duration': 5.279,
      'start': 4.4,
      'text': "and as europe's biggest economy there"},
     {'duration': 4.72, 'start': 6.48, 'text': 'are some huge challenges ahead'},
      {'duration': 3.681, 'start': 9.679, 'text': 'from its increasingly complex'},
      { 'duration': 3.12,
      'start': 11.2,
      'text': 'relationship with china to climate'}]
    result = ""
    for i in transcript:
        result += ' ' + i['text']
    #print(result)
    print(len(result))
    9081
```

#### **How YOUTUBE SUMMARIZATION WORKS?**

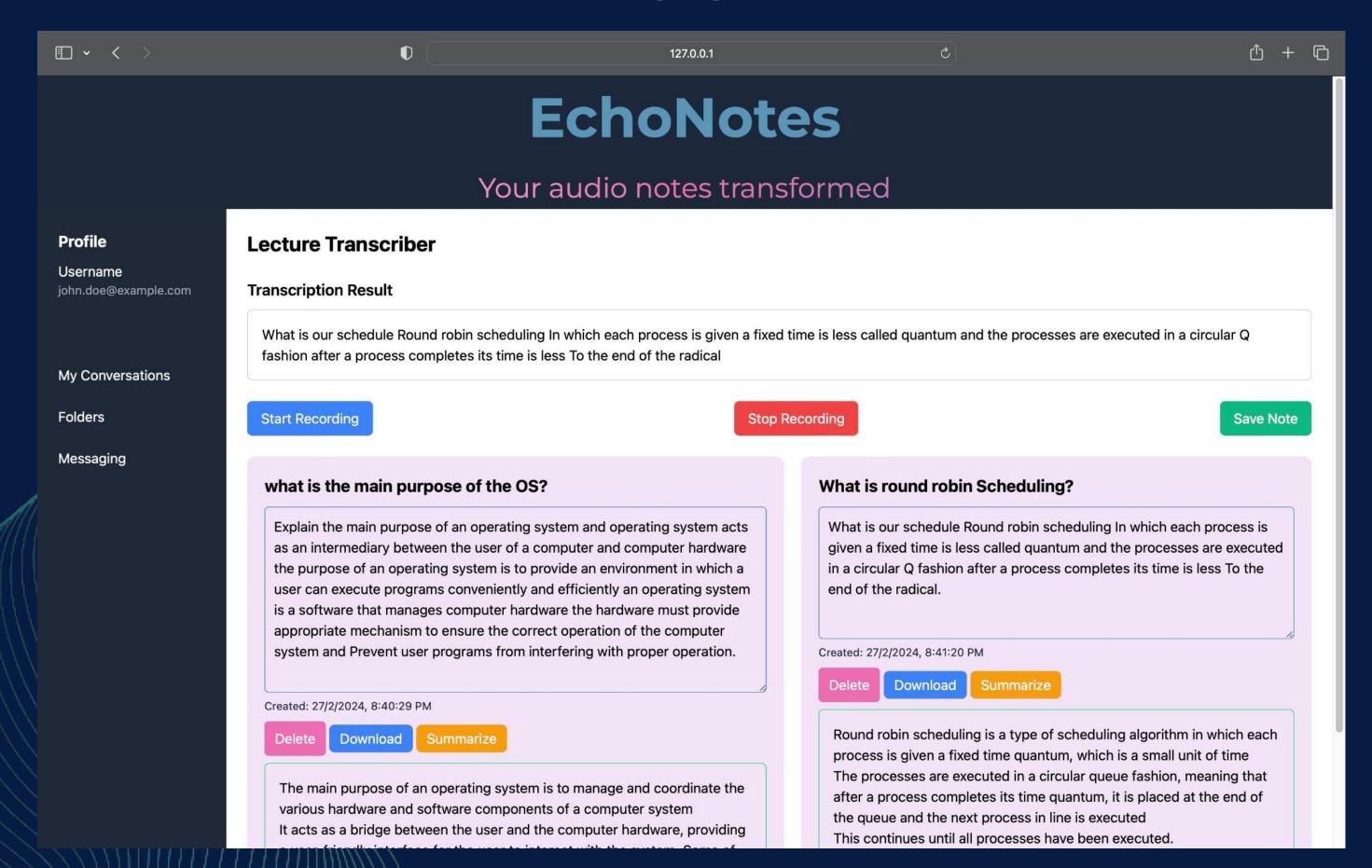
```
summarizer = pipeline('summarization')
    No model was supplied, defaulted to sshleifer/distilbart-cnn-12-6
     Downloading: 100%
                                                              1.76k/1.76k [
     Downloading: 100%
                                                              1.14G/1.14G
     Downloading: 100%
                                                              26.0/26.0 [00
     Downloading: 100%
                                                              878k/878k [0]
     Downloading: 100%
                                                               446k/446k [0]
num iters = int(len(result)/1000)
     summarized text = []
    for i in range(0, num iters + 1):
       start = 0
       start = i * 1000
       end = (i + 1) * 1000
       print("input text \n" + result[start:end])
       out = summarizer(result[start:end])
       out = out[0]
       out = out['summary text']
       print("Summarized text\n"+out)
       summarized text.append(out)
     #print(summarized text)
```

#### **FLOWCHART**

## 6

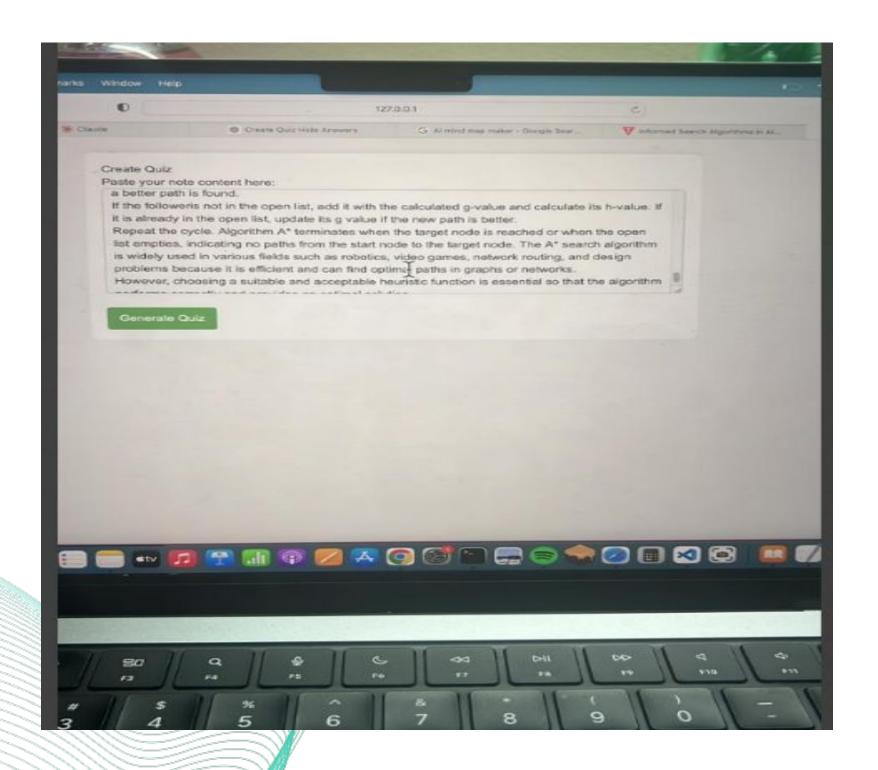


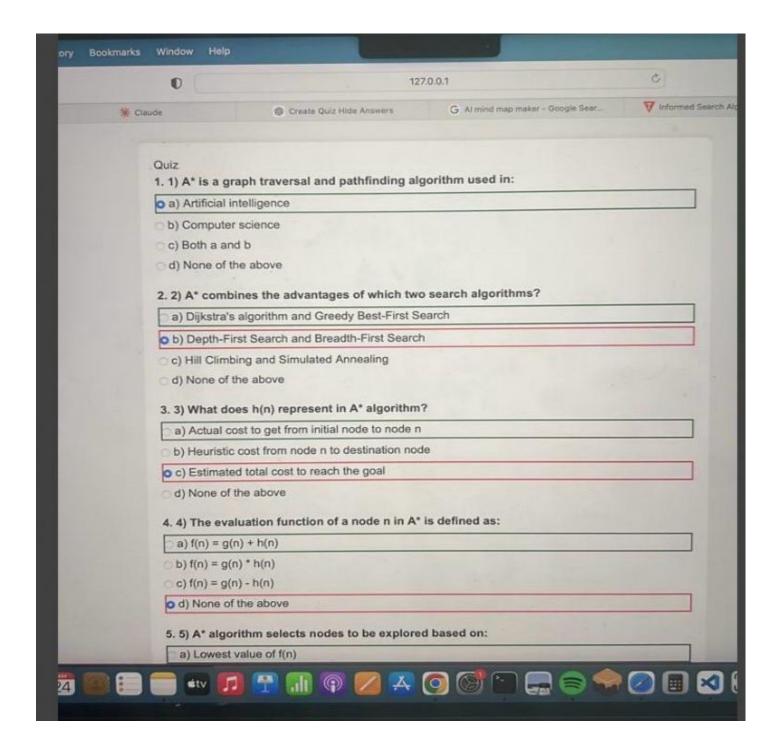
#### RESULT



#### IMPLEMENTATION

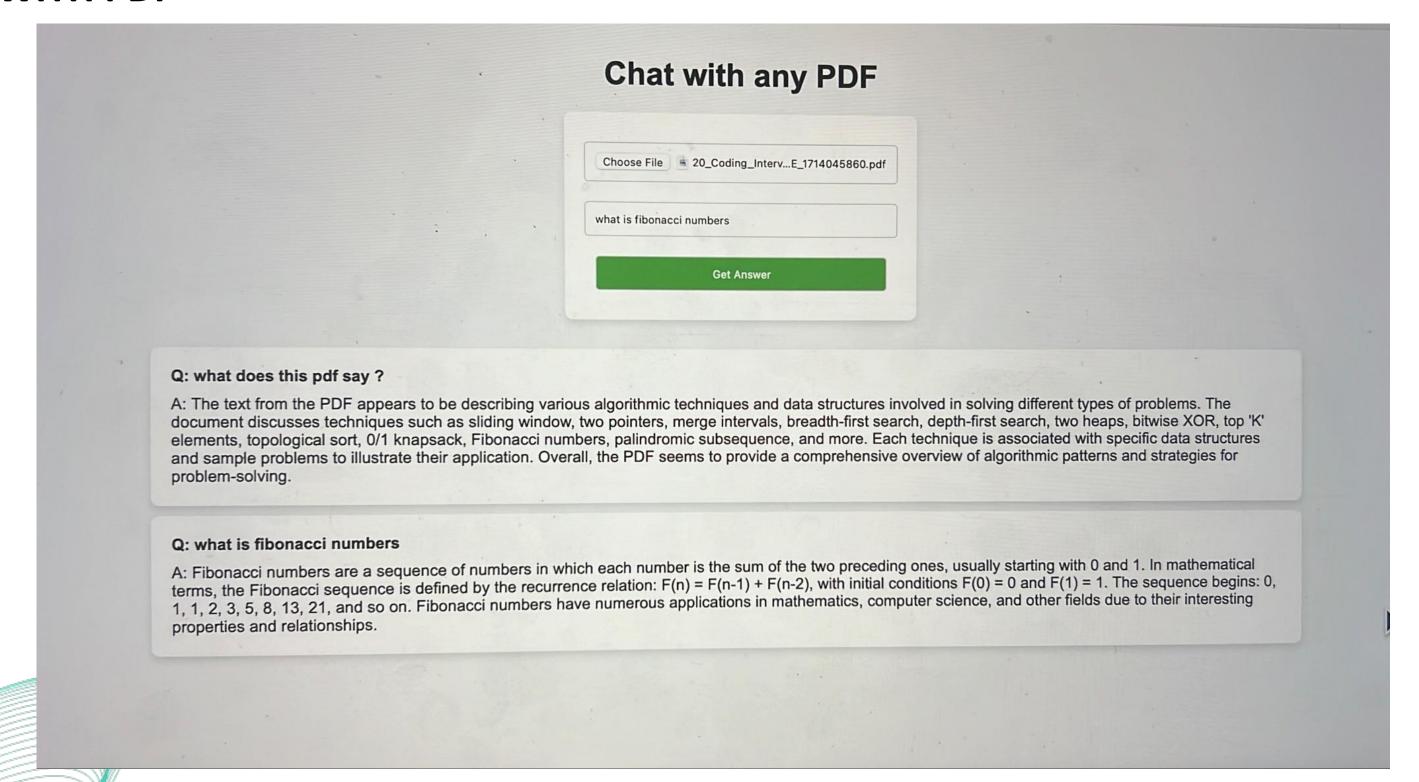
#### **QUIZ GENERATION**

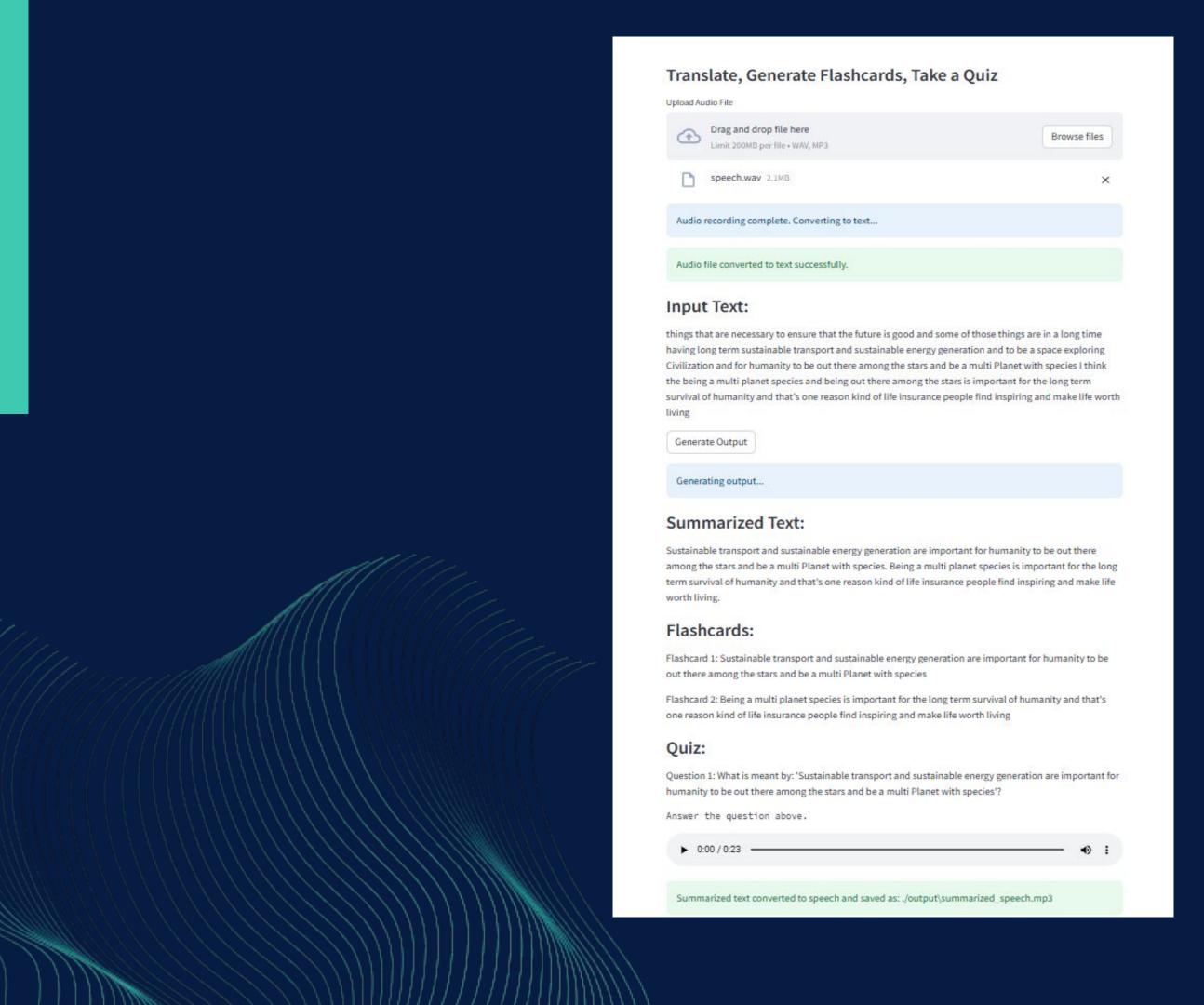


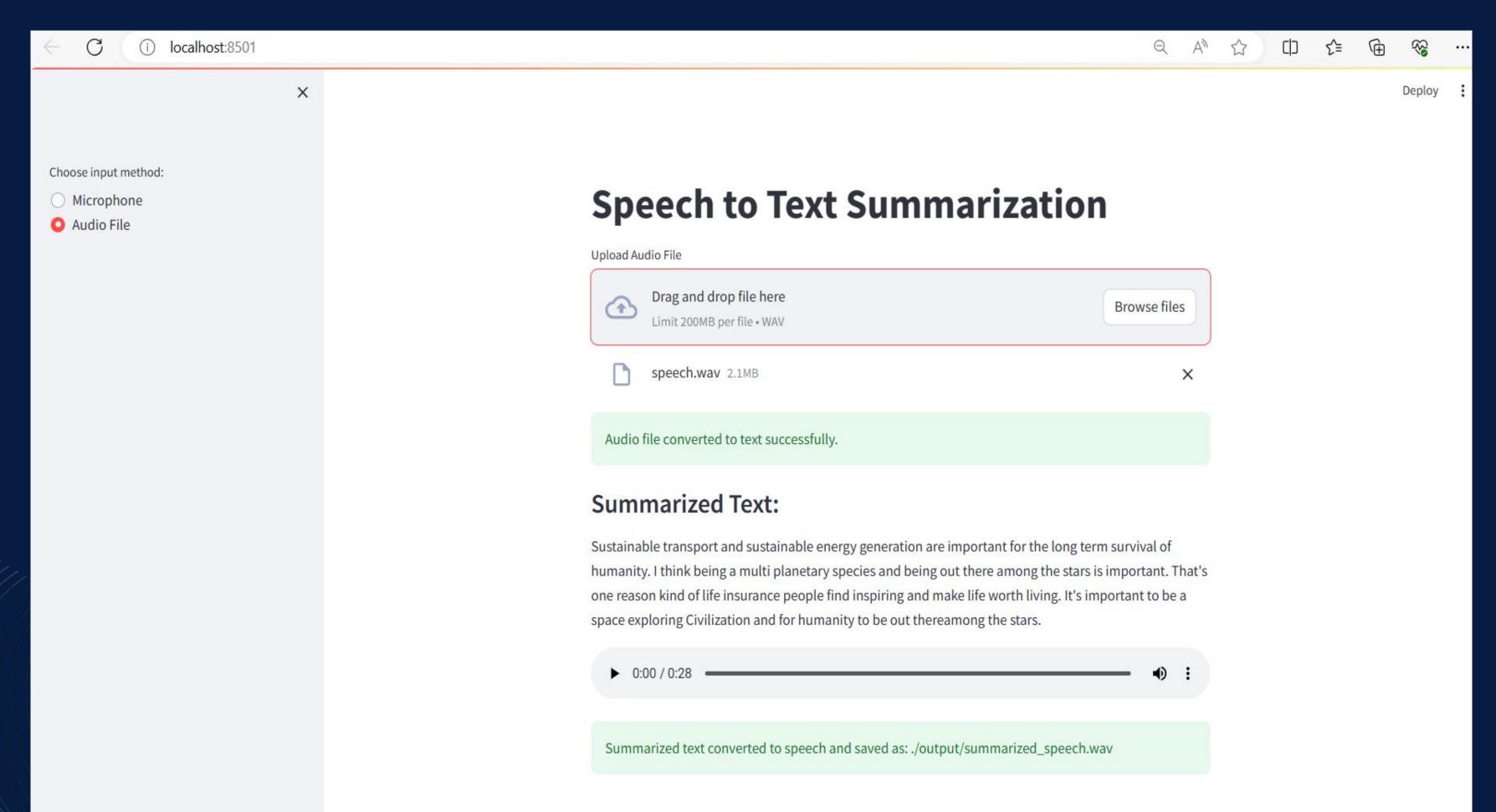


#### IMPLEMENTATION

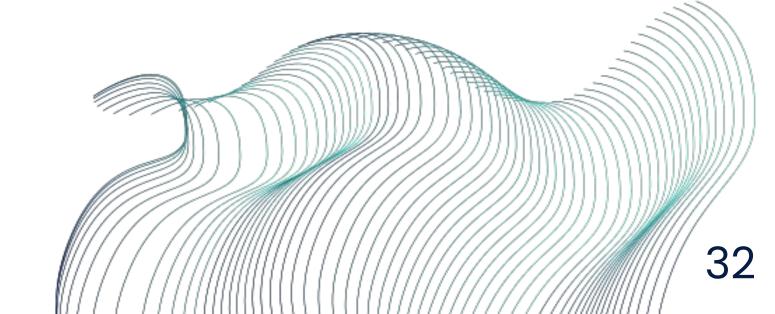
#### **CHAT WITH PDF**







### Future Plan



#### **Future Plan**

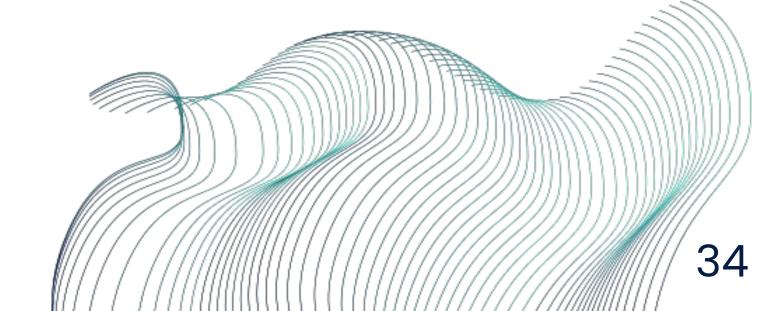
Real-Time Processing:
 Live Transcription and Translation: Integrate real-time
 speech-to-text and translation features for live events, meetings,
 and webinars.

 Providing accurate mind-maps and suggestions for the user to help better understanding.

> To provide the interface as an Application rather than on web to allow faster processing.

## 8

## Conclusion



#### Conclusion



 Enhancing the learning experience by providing users with tools to organize, summarize, and interact with their notes in various ways.

 Implementing a tool with multiple features without compromising the accuracy as well as efficiency.

## THANK YOU.