

# Text Summarization using Transformers

Presented By:  
Shabnam Barbhuiya

# OUTLINE:

Introduction on Text Summarization & Transformers

Why Use Transformers for Summarization?

How do transformers summarize text?

Process Overview

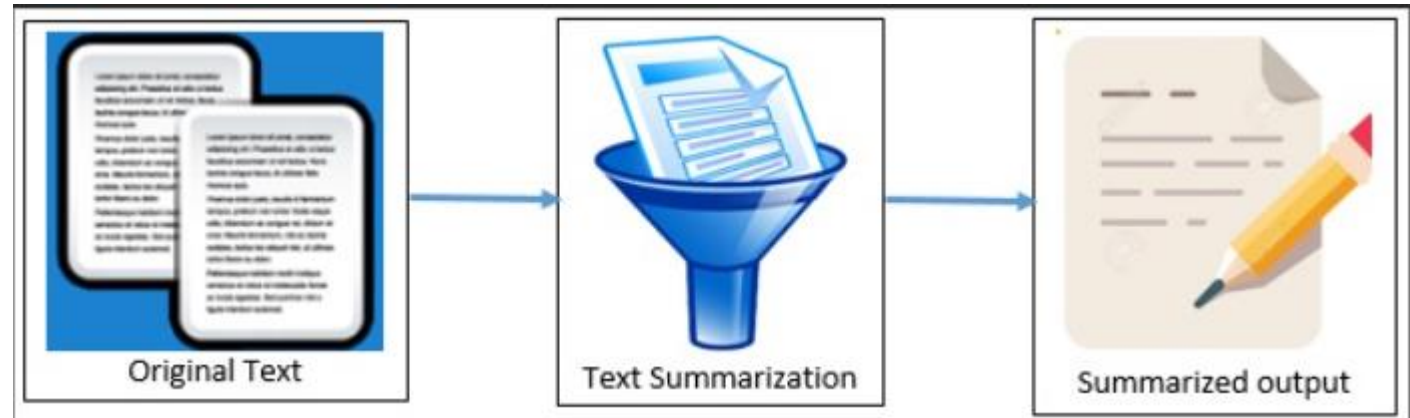
Implementation Steps

# The Importance of Text Summarization in Today's World!

- Current Landscape:





**Text summarization** plays a pivotal role by distilling large volumes of text into concise, meaningful summaries





Source: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com>


## Real-World Applications:

 **News Agencies:** Automatically summarizing articles to deliver key headlines and insights swiftly.

 **Legal Firms:** Summarizing lengthy legal documents and case studies to save time and enhance productivity.

 **Business Intelligence:** Condensing reports and market analyses to inform strategic decisions.

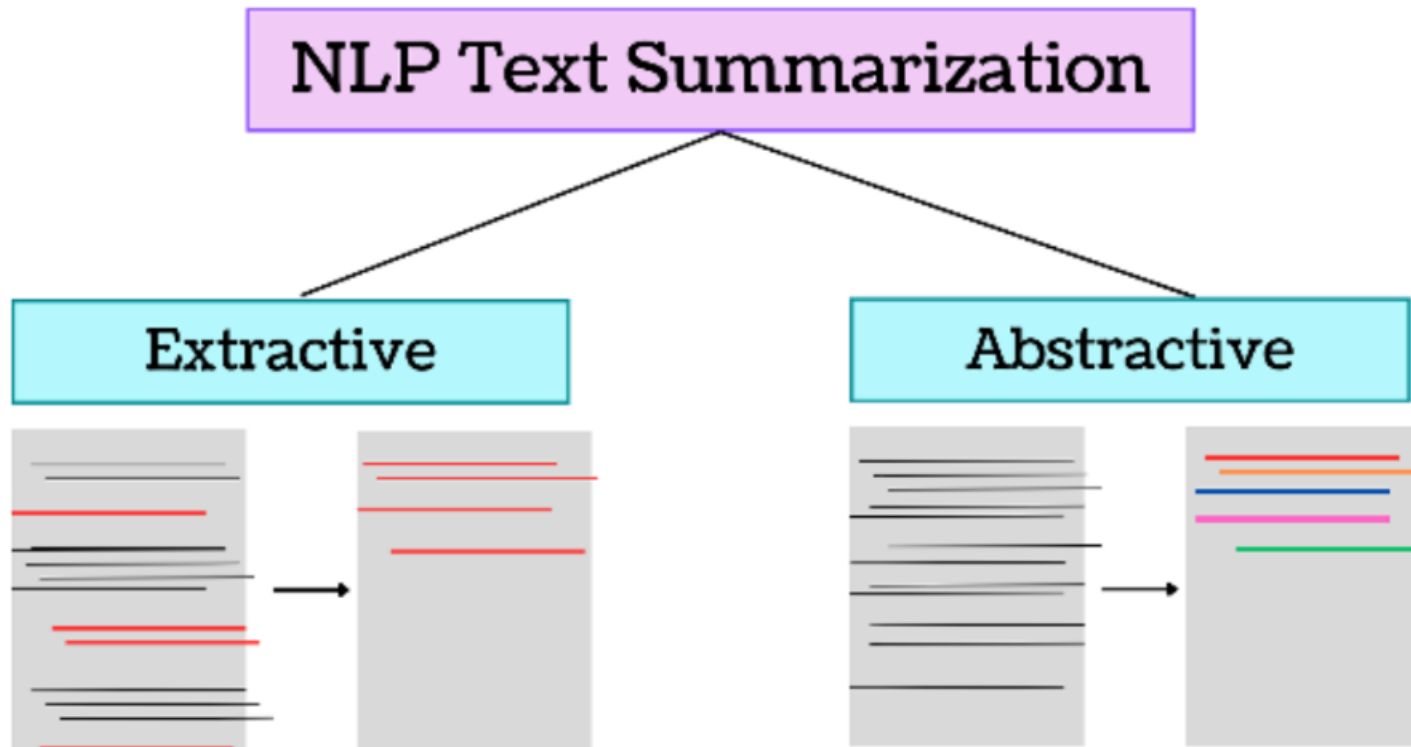
 **Healthcare:** Summarizing patient records for quick review and efficient patient care.

 **Education:** Creating concise study notes from extensive academic content, helping students grasp key concepts faster.



# Types of Summarization

- **Abstractive Summarization:** Generating new sentences that capture the essence of the text.
- **Extractive Summarization:** Selecting key sentences from the text



Source: <https://texta.ai/>



# What are transformers?



Transformers are a type of neural network architecture introduced in 2017 by Vaswani et al. in the paper "Attention Is All You Need".



They revolutionized the field of Natural Language Processing (NLP). Transformers have are used for various NLP tasks, including text summarization, translation, and sentiment analysis.

## Attention Is All You Need

**Ashish Vaswani\***  
Google Brain  
avaswani@google.com

**Noam Shazeer\***  
Google Brain  
noam@google.com

**Niki Parmar\***  
Google Research  
nikip@google.com

**Jakob Uszkoreit\***  
Google Research  
usz@google.com

**Llion Jones\***  
Google Research  
llion@google.com

**Aidan N. Gomez\* †**  
University of Toronto  
aidan@cs.toronto.edu

**Lukasz Kaiser\***  
Google Brain  
lukaszkaizer@google.com

**Illia Polosukhin\* ‡**  
illia.polosukhin@gmail.com

### Abstract

The dominant sequence transduction models are based on complex recurrent or convolutional neural networks that include an encoder and a decoder. The best performing models also connect the encoder and decoder through an attention mechanism. We propose a new simple network architecture, the Transformer, based solely on attention mechanisms, dispensing with recurrence and convolutions entirely. Experiments on two machine translation tasks show these models to be superior in quality while being more parallelizable and requiring significantly less time to train. Our model achieves 28.4 BLEU on the WMT 2014 English-to-German translation task, improving over the existing best results, including ensembles, by over 2 BLEU. On the WMT 2014 English-to-French translation task, our model establishes a new single-model state-of-the-art BLEU score of 41.8 after training for 3.5 days on eight GPUs, a small fraction of the training costs of the best models from the literature. We show that the Transformer generalizes well to other tasks by applying it successfully to English constituency parsing both with large and limited training data.

Source <https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.1706.03762>

# Transformer Architecture

## Encoder:

- **Input Embedding:** Converts input tokens into vectors.
- **Positional Encoding:** Adds position information to the embeddings.
- **Multi-Head Attention:** Allows the model to focus on different parts of the input.
- **Feed Forward:** Applies a fully connected network to each token.

## Decoder:

- **Output Embedding:** Converts output tokens into vectors.
- **Masked Multi-Head Attention:** Prevents the model from looking ahead at future tokens.
- **Multi-Head Attention:** Attends to encoder outputs for context.

## Output:

- **Linear:** Converts decoder output to vocabulary-sized vector.
- **Softmax:** Produces a probability distribution for the next token prediction.

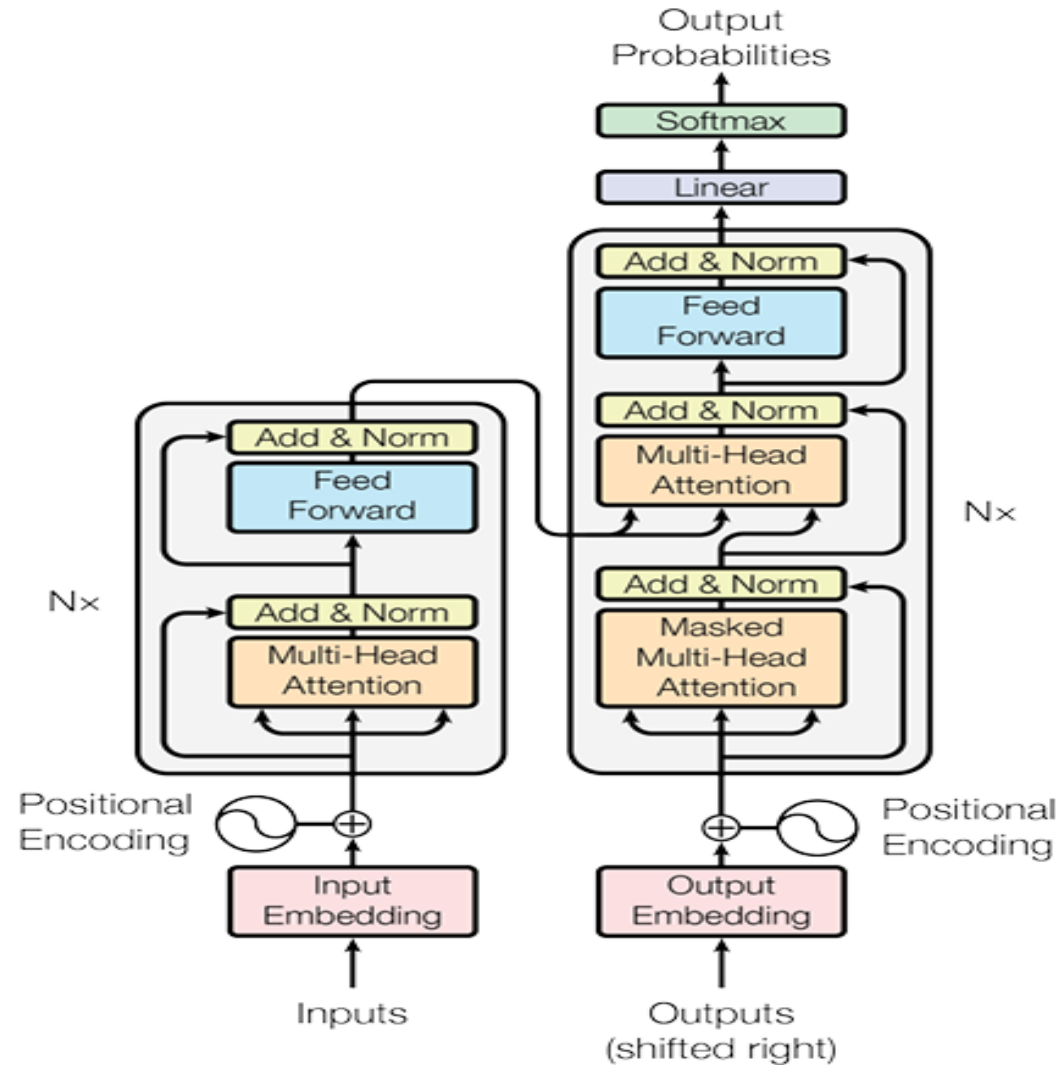
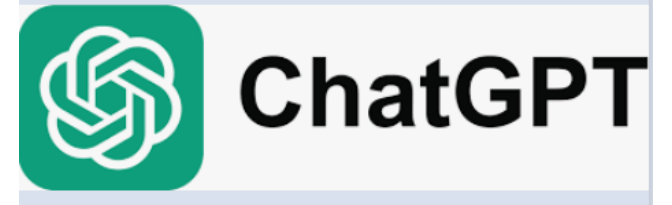


Figure 1: The Transformer - model architecture.

# Why Use Transformers for Summarization?

**Task-Specific Optimization:** trained on summarization datasets (e.g., CNN/DailyMail or PubMed), making them highly specialized.



## Cost Considerations



## Domain-Specific Pretrained Models

- BioBERT for biomedical texts.
- LegalBERT for legal documents.
- FinBERT for financial texts.

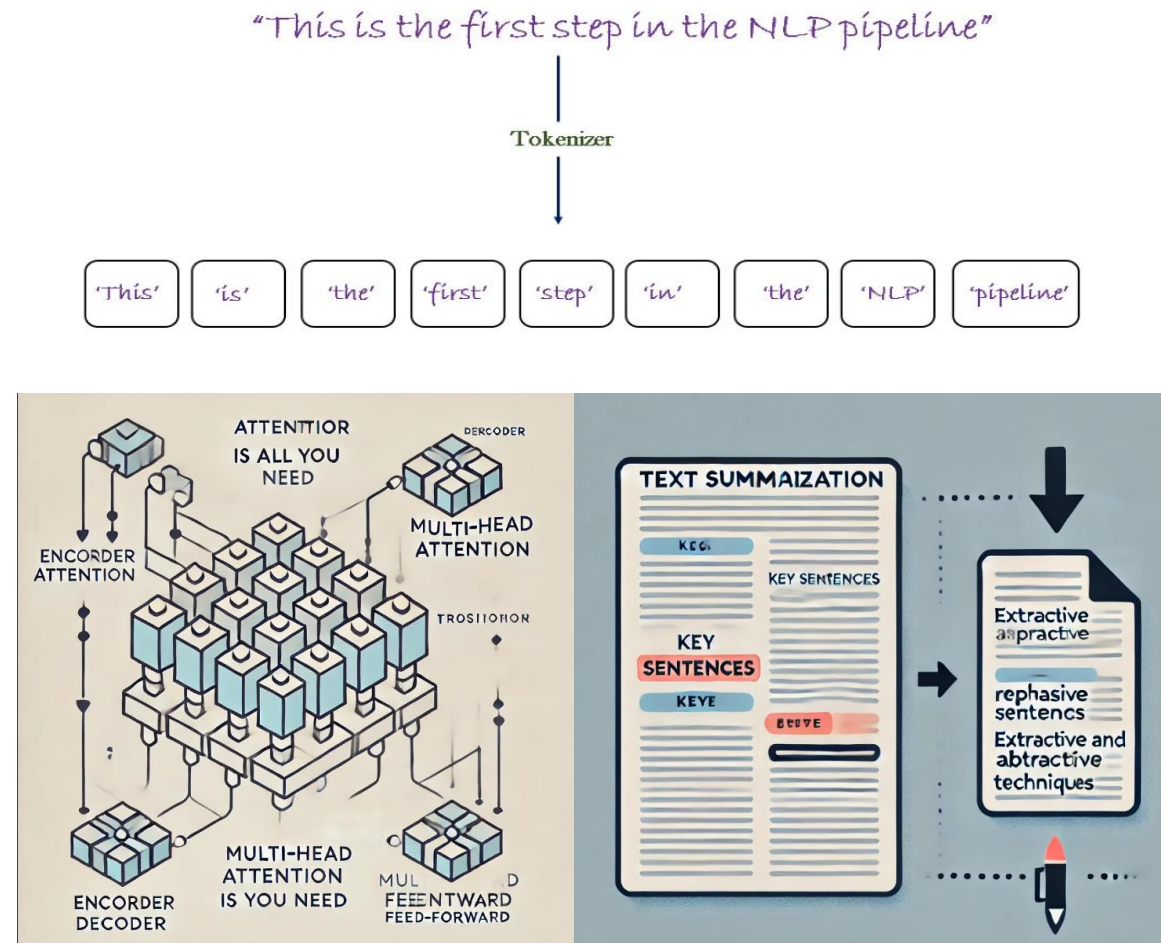


# How do transformers summarize text?

**Input Encoding:** The input text is tokenized and converted into a format suitable for the transformer model.

**Self-Attention Mechanism:** The model uses self-attention to focus on different parts of the text, learning which words or phrases are important for the summary.

**Output Decoding:** The model generates a summarized version of the text, either by selecting key sentences (extractive) or by rephrasing and condensing information (abstractive).



# Process Overview



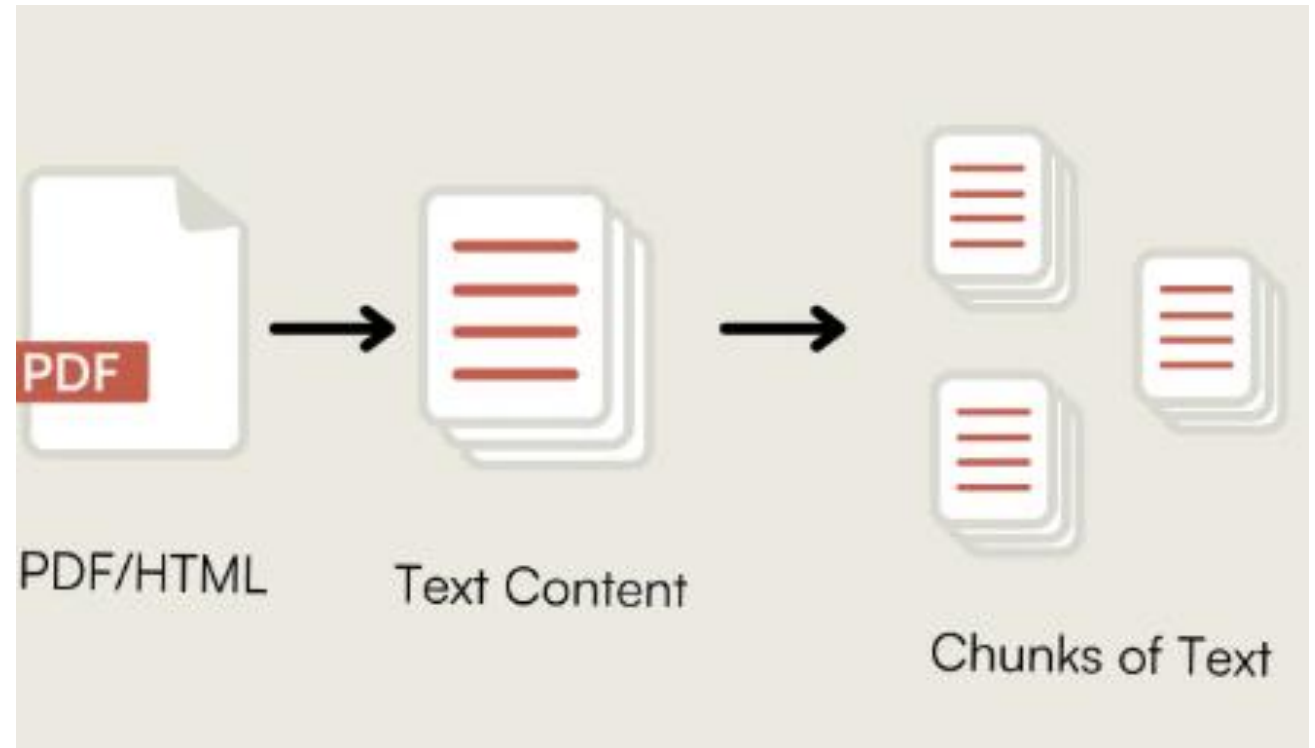
**Text Extraction:** using libraries like PyMuPDF



**Preprocessing:**  
Preprocess the extracted text by tokenizing it.



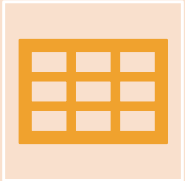
**Text Chunking:** split the preprocessed text into smaller.



Source: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com>



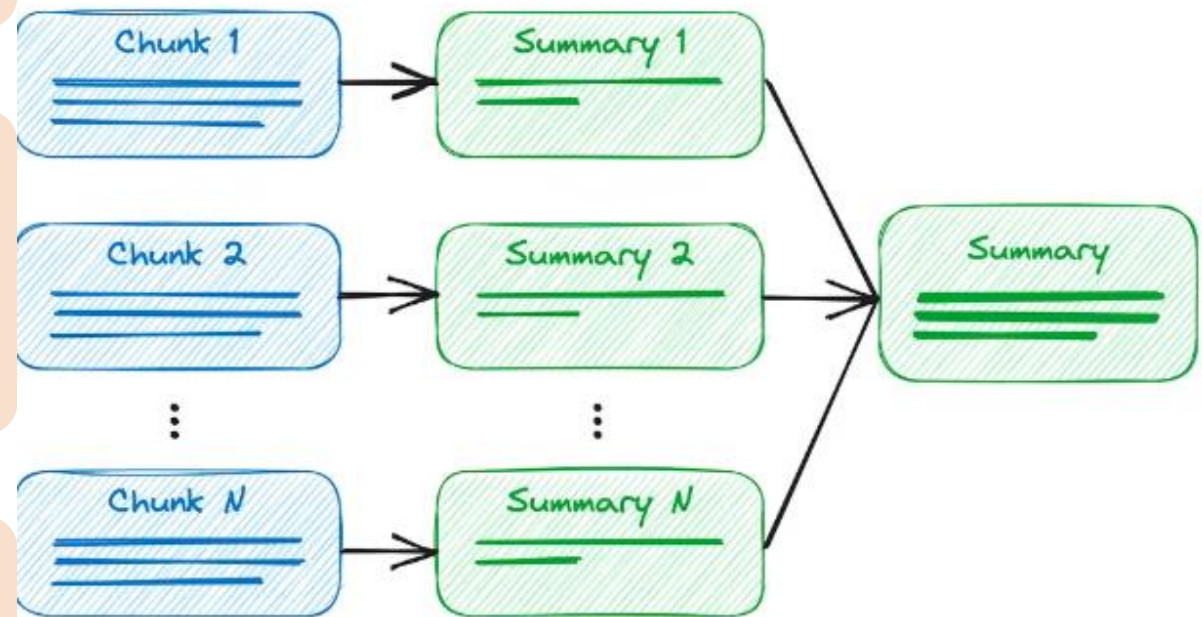
**Model Selection:** Select a pre-trained transformer model such as BERT, RoBERTa, or XLNet, or sshleifer/distilbart-cnn-12-6.



**Summarization with the Model:** Use the fine-tuned model to summarize each chunk of text.



**Output Display**



Source: <https://www.analyticsvidhya.com>

**HOW ABOUT YOU  
DO IT YOUR SELF?**

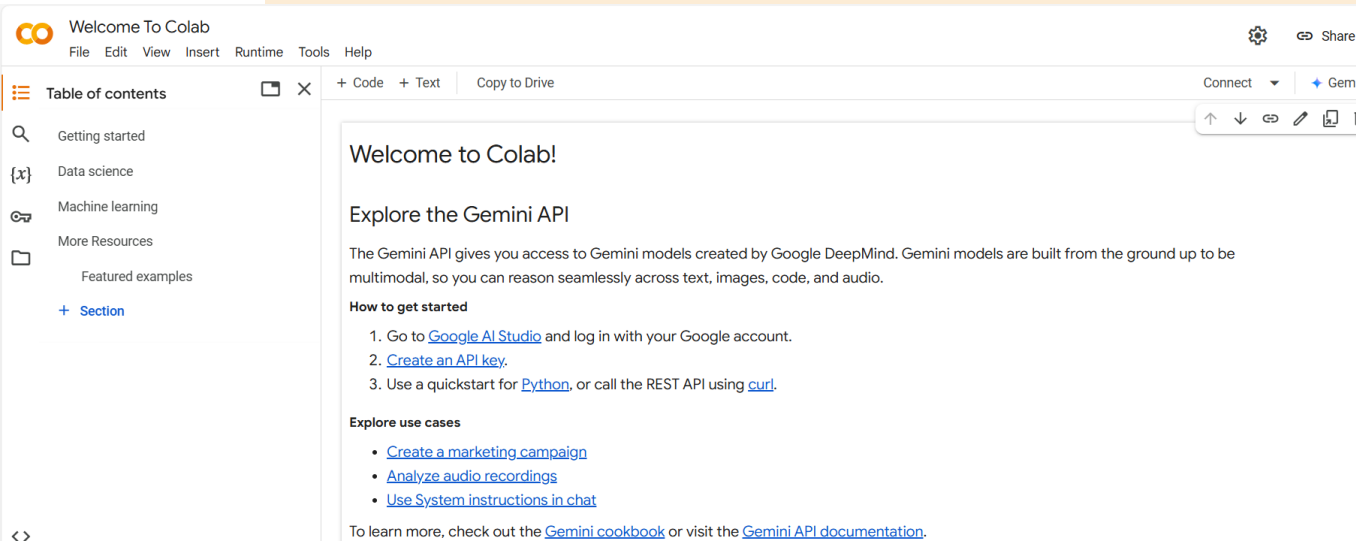
URL:

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1v-cuk4gpKMDlBDgbNFyxuElFpwKTE1ok?usp=sharing>

# Implementation Steps(DIY)

## 1. Setting Up the Environment

- Virtual Environment (Optional but Recommended)



The screenshot shows the Google Colab web interface. The top bar includes the Colab logo, 'Welcome To Colab', and a menu with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Runtime', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a 'Table of contents' sidebar with links to 'Getting started', 'Data science', 'Machine learning', 'More Resources', and 'Featured examples'. The main content area displays a 'Welcome to Colab!' message, followed by 'Explore the Gemini API' and a brief description of the Gemini API. It then lists 'How to get started' with three steps: 1. Go to [Google AI Studio](#) and log in with your Google account. 2. [Create an API key](#). 3. Use a quickstart for [Python](#), or call the REST API using [curl](#). Below this, it lists 'Explore use cases' with three links: [Create a marketing campaign](#), [Analyze audio recordings](#), and [Use System instructions in chat](#). At the bottom, it says 'To learn more, check out the [Gemini cookbook](#) or visit the [Gemini API documentation](#).'

### Change runtime type

#### Runtime type

Python 3

#### Hardware accelerator ?

- ☒ CPU ☐ T4 GPU ☐ A100 GPU ☐ L4 GPU
- ☐ v2-8 TPU ☐ v5e1 TPU

Want access to premium GPUs? [Purchase additional compute units](#)

Cancel Save



## 2. Installing Required Libraries

### ✓ Step 1: Install Required Libraries

We need the following libraries:

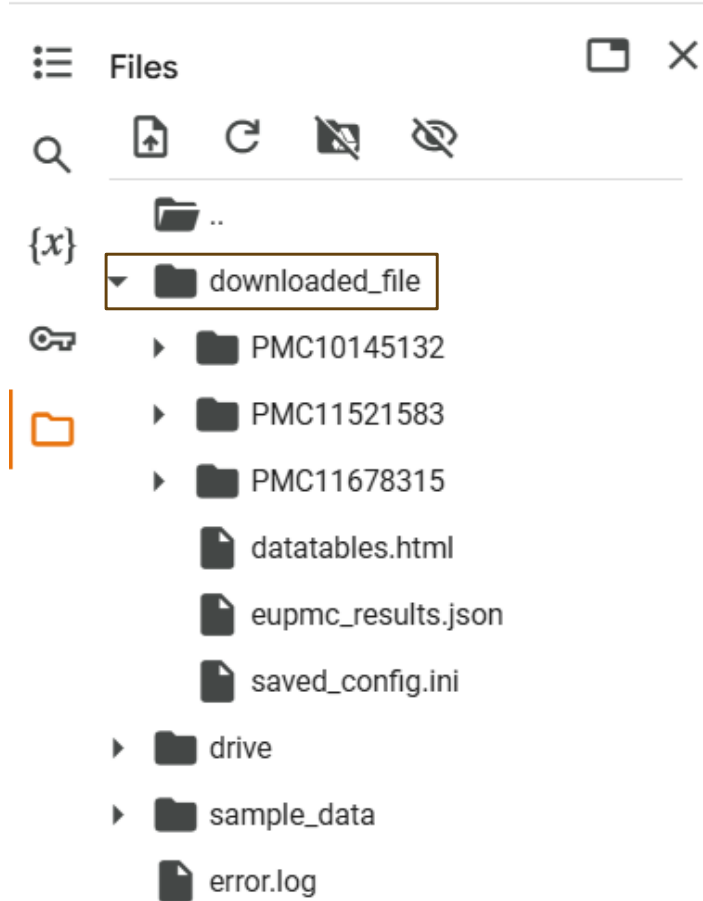
- **transformers**: for using the pre-trained model.
- **PyMuPDF**: for extracting text from the PDF.
- **NLTK**: for sentence tokenization.
- **pygetpapers**: literature search.
- **amilib**: make JQuery Datatable



```
!pip install transformers[sentencepiece] pymupdf nltk
!pip install pygetpapers
!pip install -- amilib==0.3.9
```

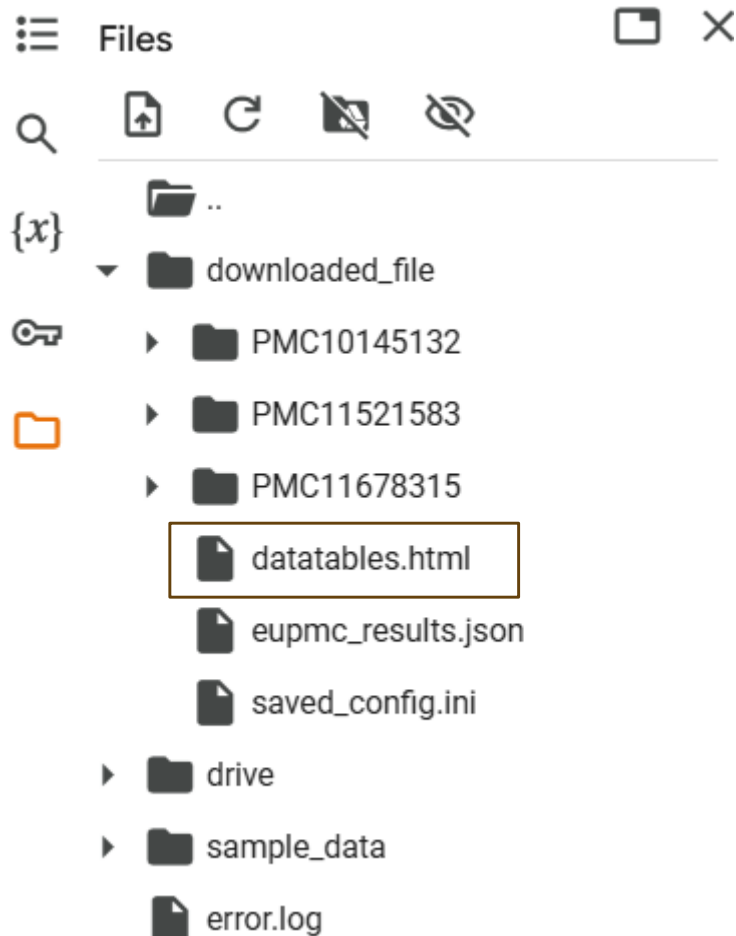
### 3.Download research paper using pygetpapers

```
!pygetpapers --query 'A review medicinal and traditional uses on Tulsi plant (Ocimum sanctum L.)' --pdf --limit 1 --output downloaded_file --save_query
```



## 4. Create Datatables for the retrieved articles using amilib

```
!amilib HTML --operation DATATABLES --indir downloaded_file
```



```
from IPython.core.display import display, HTML

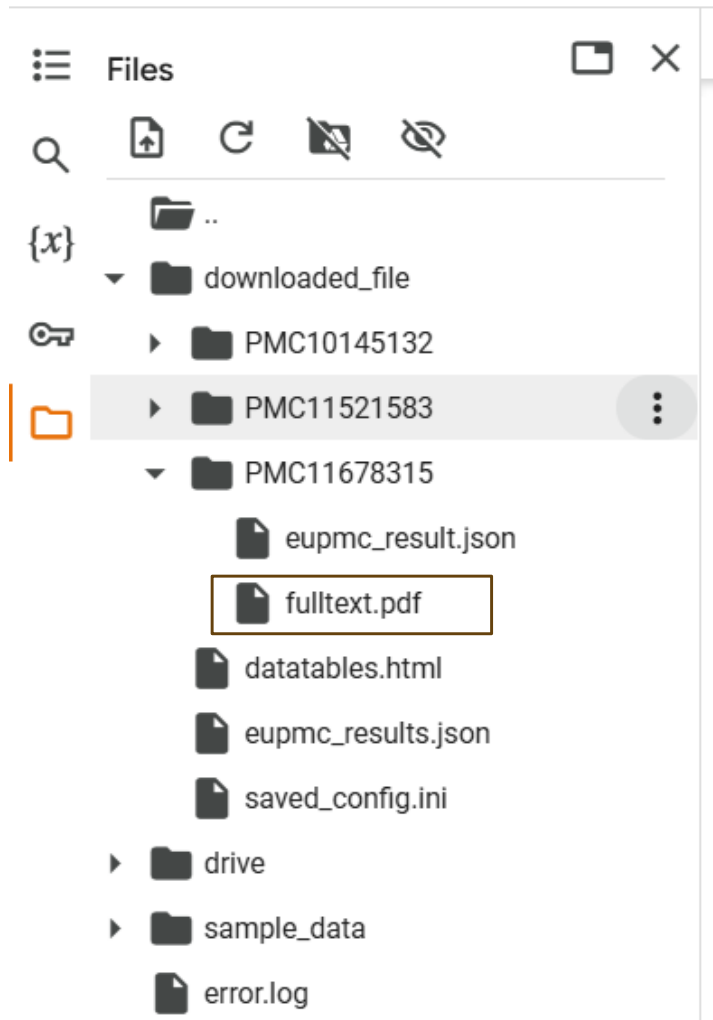
# Path to the HTML file
html_file_path = '/content/downloaded_file/datatables.html'

# Read the HTML file
with open(html_file_path, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as file:
    html_content = file.read()

# Display the HTML content
display(HTML(html_content))
```

pmcid	doi	title	authorString	journalInfo.journal.title	pubYear	abstractText
PMC10145132	10.3390/molecules28083490	Bioprospective Role of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> and <i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i> against Emerging Pathogen: <i>Mycobacterium avium</i> Subspecies <i>paratuberculosis</i> - A Review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bharath MN</li><li>Gupta S</li><li>Vashistha G</li><li>Ahmad S</li><li>Singh SV</li></ul>	Molecules (Basel, Switzerland)	2023	<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> subspecies <i>paratuberculosis</i> (MAP) is a chronic, contagious, and typically life-threatening enteric disease of ruminants caused by a bacterium of the genus <i>Mycobacter</i>
PMC11521583	10.1155/2024/8895039	A Comprehensive Review of the Phytochemical Constituents and Bioactivities of <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bhattarai K</li><li>Bhattarai R</li><li>Pandey RD</li><li>Paudel B</li><li>Bhattarai HD</li></ul>	TheScientificWorldJournal	2024	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i> , commonly known as Tulsi, is revered in Ayurveda for its extensive medicinal properties. However, there is a need to consolidate current knowledge on its phytochemical consti
PMC11678315	10.3390/plants13243516	Harnessing the Antibacterial, Anti-Diabetic and Anti-Carcinogenic Properties of <i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn (Tulsi).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Arya R</li><li>Faruquee HM</li><li>Shakya H</li><li>Sheikh MM</li><li>Kim JJ</li></ul>	Plants (Basel, Switzerland)	2024	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn ( <i>O. sanctum</i> L.), commonly known as Holy Basil or Tulsi, is a fragrant herbaceous plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family. This plant is widely cultivated and found in

## 5.Loading and extracting text from pdf.



```
# Function to extract text from a PDF
def extract_text_from_pdf(pdf_path):
    doc = fitz.open(pdf_path)
    text = ""
    for page_num in range(doc.page_count):
        page = doc.load_page(page_num)
        text += page.get_text()
    return text

# Replace with the path of your uploaded PDF file
pdf_path = "/content/downloaded_file/PMC11678315/fulltext.pdf"
file_content = extract_text_from_pdf(pdf_path)
```

## OUTPUT:

*Ocimum sanctum* Linn, commonly known as Holy Basil or Tulsi, is a fragrantherbaceous plant belonging to the Lamiaceae family . Tulsi is known to be an adaptogenogen in adapting the body This comprehensive review aims to highlight the scientific knowledge regarding the therapeutic properties of *O. sanctum* Linn . The information presented in this review shed light on the multifaceted potential of Tulsi and its derivatives in maintaining and promoting health . The leaf juice is reportedly used in tradi-Plants 2024, 13, 3516-centric medicines . *O. sanctum* L. extracts Identified bioactive compounds in *O. sanctum* L. contains a variety of essential nutrients, including vitamin A, beta-carotene, vitamin C, insoluble oxalates, fat, protein, minerals, carbohydrates and other Holy Basil exhibits anti-inflammatory and antimicrobial properties; helps reduce oxidative stress and inflammation; aids in stress management; may reduce the risk of chronic diseases . The extract of *O. sanctum* L. L. has an amazing ability to The anticoagulant action of *O. sanctum* L. fixed oil is particularly interesting due to its possible medicinal uses . Ursolic acid, found in high concentrations in the leaves of *O. sanctum*, acts as an ant *O. sanctum* L. extracts activate apoptotic pathways, resulting in the selective elimination of cancer cells while sparing normal cells . Antiviral activity of the compounds of *O. Sanct* *O. sanctum* L. leaf ethanolic extract was found to have anti-stress activity in the presence of both acute stress (AS) and chronic unpredictable stress (CUS) . Apigenin could modulate brain insulin signaling during calorie excess by upregulating BDNF signaling through its ability to enhance GLP (Glucagon-like polypeptide)-1 that helps in insulin secretion . Carcinogenesis *O. sanctum* L. possesses aldose-reductase activity, which could assist in decreasing the effects of diabetes-related problems like cataract and retinopathy The plant has anti-ulcerogenic *Ocimum sanctum* L. is known to be a good mosquito repellent and have strong larvicidal properties . It has the capacity to alter atherosclerosis-related gene expression while also providing protection against oxidative damage and inflammation *Ocimum sanctum* (Tulsi) as a Potential Immunomodulator for the Treatment of Ischemic Injury in the Brain . Tulsi Leaf Steam Inhalation Regarding Home Remedy to Relieve Acute Antimicrobial Activity of Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) Essential Oil and Their Major Constituents against Three Species of Bacteria . A Systemic Review of Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum* or *Ocimum sanctum*): Phytoconstituents, Ethnobotanical and Pharmacological Profile. The Clinical Efficacy and Safety of Holybasil (Tulsi) Lowers Fasting Glucose and Improves Lipid Profile in Adults with Obesity Disease: A Meta-Analysis of Randomized Clinical Trials . The Characteristics, Toxicity and Effects of *Cad* *Ocimum* spp. (Basil): An Incredible Plant. In *Advances in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants*; Apple Academic Press: Palm Bay, FL, USA, 2024; . *Ocimum basilicum* (Tulsi): A Miracle Herb and Boon to Medical Science-A Review . 73. Chiang, L. Ng, L., Cheng, P.; Cheng, W.; Lin, C

## 5. Generating and evaluating the summary.



# It's Your Turn!

- Time to Try It Out
- The code is ready for you in Google Colab.
- Follow along with the provided notebook.
- Feel free to ask questions as you go!

Let's Dive In!

Thank you.

Shabnam Barbhuiya