


Chapter 12

A Comprehensive Analysis on Diverse Deep Learning Methods on Text Summarisation and Classification Techniques

B. Raju

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2415-4930>

Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

M. Sriram

Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

V. Ganesan

Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, India

ABSTRACT

Social media platforms employ text summarization and classification techniques to generate summaries for posts grouped based on topics' content. It is also used in the search engine to answer the user query rather than just providing a link. The text classification and summarisation techniques produce a summary containing important information from the original document and all the relevant sentences. Two major approaches, extractive and abstractive, are viewed from the summary results. Many difficulties exist, such as missing out on certain sentences, affecting the summary meaning, and not meeting the required standards. The proposed machine learning-based feature selection method extracts the source information and produces the end user's proper information. Statistic techniques combined with

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machine learning algorithms and fuzzy logic will quickly determine the keywords and similarity of the word and scale it to different languages.

INTRODUCTION

A machine learning technique called text classification assigns a list of predetermined categories to open-ended text. Text classifiers can be used to organize, arrange, and categorize just about any type of text, including files from the web, medical research, and publications. A few instances include topics that can be used to organize news stories, the urgency of determining support tickets, analyzing a tweet for user sentiment, and identifying spam in an email. Social media platforms employ text summarization and classification techniques to generate summaries for posts grouped based on topics' content. It is also used in the search engine to answer the user query rather than just providing a link (Priscila et al., 2023). Especially in regular language handling (NLP), profound learning is a troublesome power in the consistently changing artificial reasoning scene (Kuppili et al., 2020). In this review, two significant NLP errands — text synopsis and grouping — are entirely broken down utilizing an assortment of profound learning calculations (Akhter et al., 2020). These exercises are vital for disentangling and organizing the monstrous measure of text-based material created consistently, considering more proficient data recovery and understanding.

Text synopsis endeavors to compactly give the primary concerns of long distributions while holding the first text's unique circumstance and significance. Text classification, then again, provides text classifications to sort and recover data productively. These positions are fundamental for applications in different fields, like scholarly examination, legitimate, clinical, and news coverage, as they tackle the issue of dealing with gigantic text measures when information is wherever. The presentation of profound learning has started critical advancement in these fields. Since they depend greatly on handmade qualities and shallow learning models, conventional AI methods often neglect to catch unpredictable and progressive language examples (Huan et al., 2020). Then again, profound learning procedures have shown better execution because of their ability to learn various leveled portrayals and appreciate setting through layers of deliberation (Sayedelahl, 2024).

Convolutional brain organizations (CNNs), repetitive brain organizations (RNNs), transformers, and long transient memory organizations (LSTMs) are among the notable profound learning plans that are assessed in this work. Each model has unmistakable characteristics that make it suitable in text order and synopsis for specific purposes. For example, CNNs are truly adept at recognizing position and nearby invariant examples in the text, which makes them ideal for characterization

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