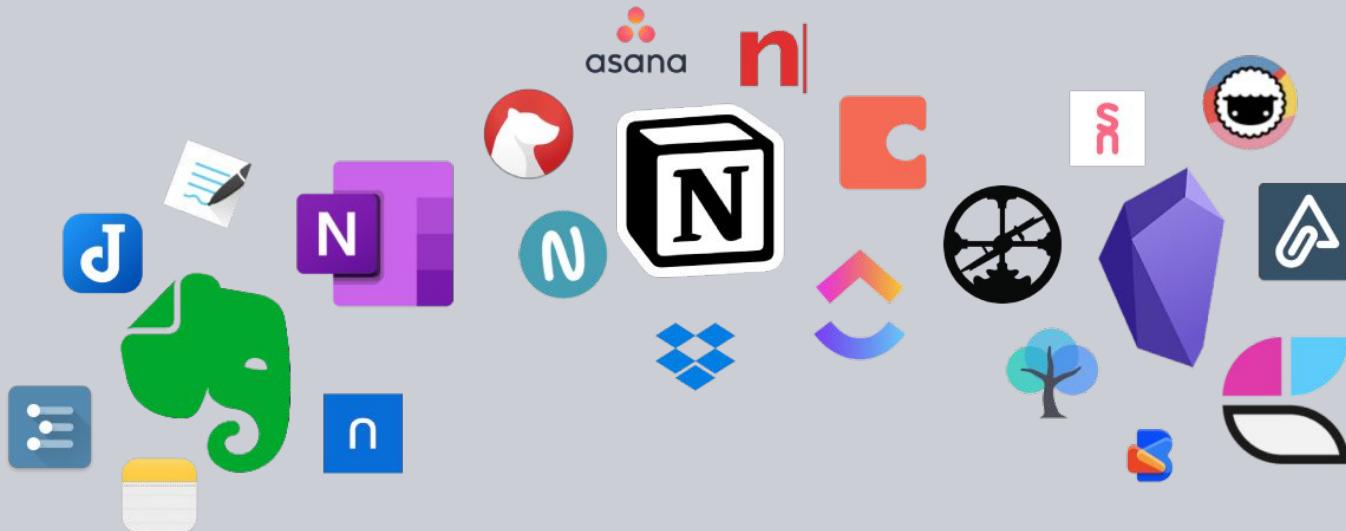




Created by: Neesh, Tianyi, Aaron, and Michelle

Popular Note Taking Apps



- Many note-taking apps exist, but **none** can summarize or analyze text (i.e. they can search for keywords, but not much else)

AI Models



- Pretrained models for text recognition and summarization
 - **Tesseract (python)**
 - OCR sponsored by Google
 - **Bert Extractive Summarizer** on GitHub
 - Pytorch extractive summarization
- Input text & output summary as string
 - Pass info between app and model using Flask API



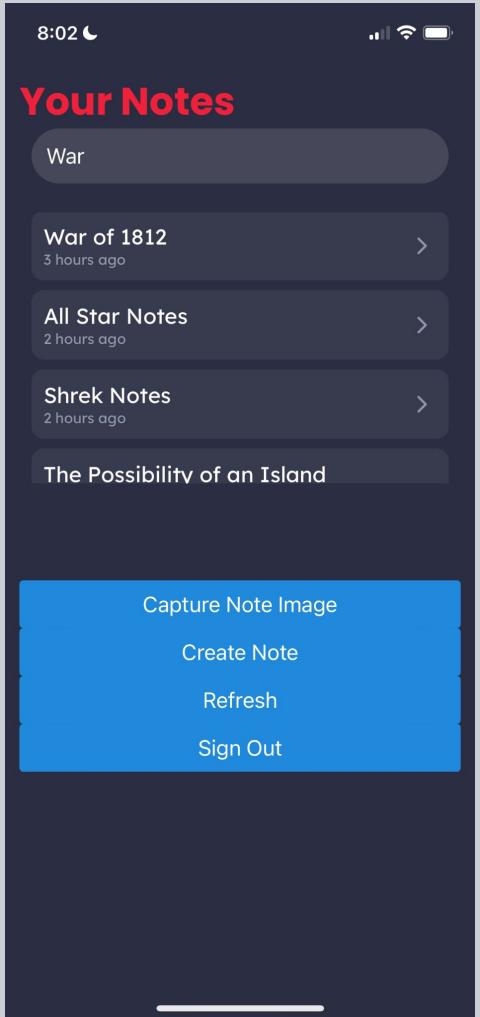
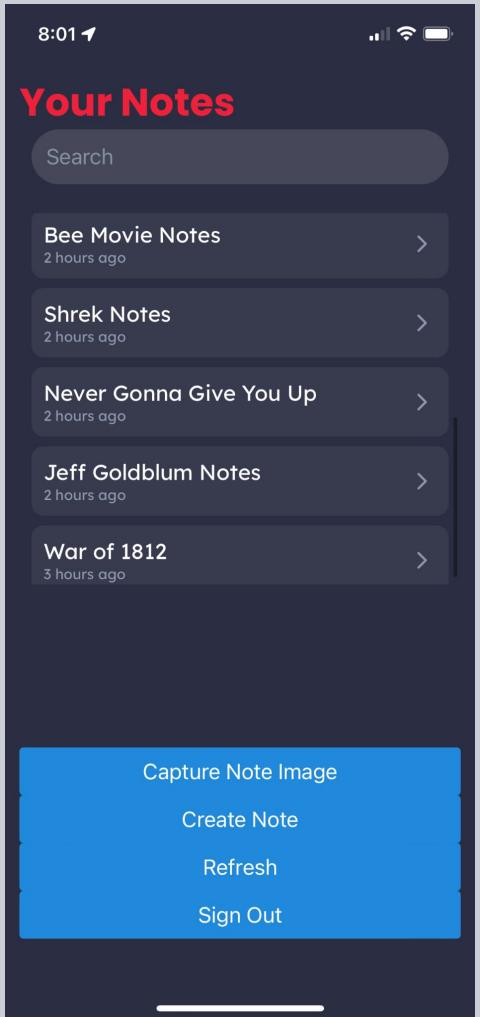
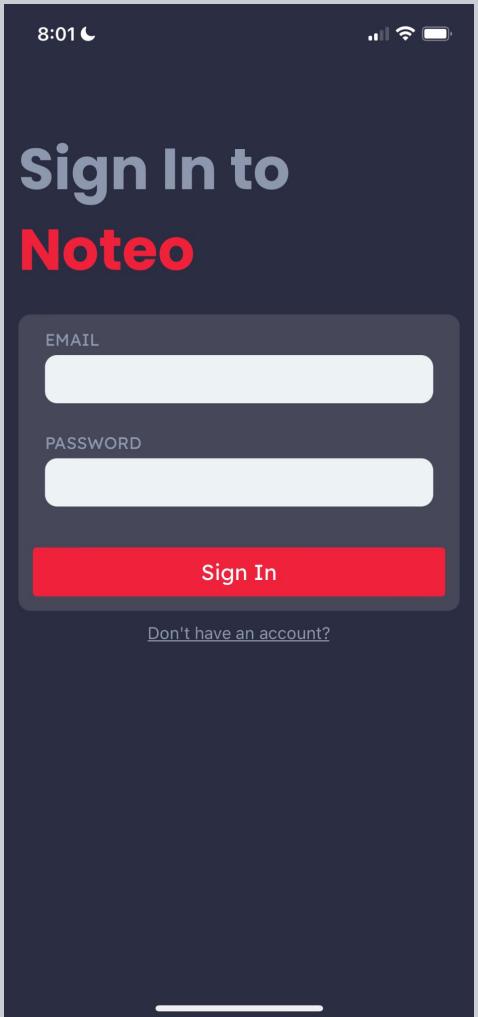
The Coding Process: How It Works

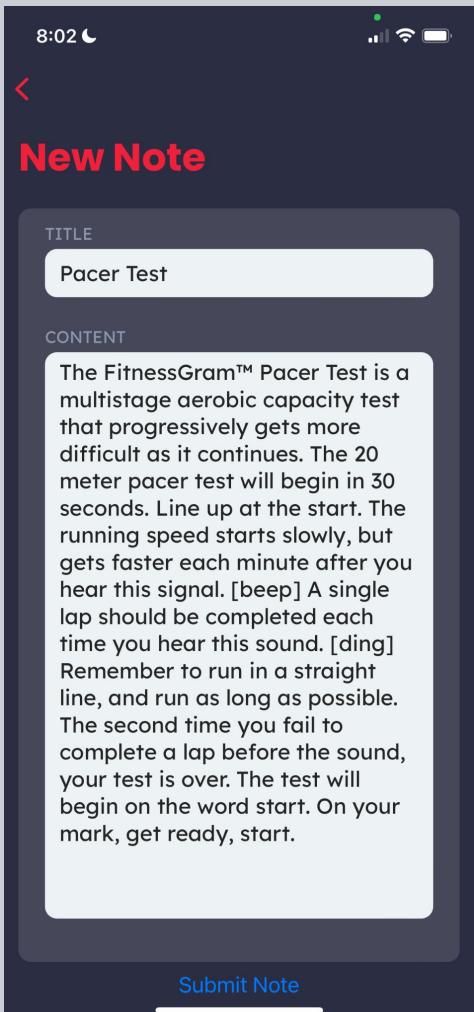
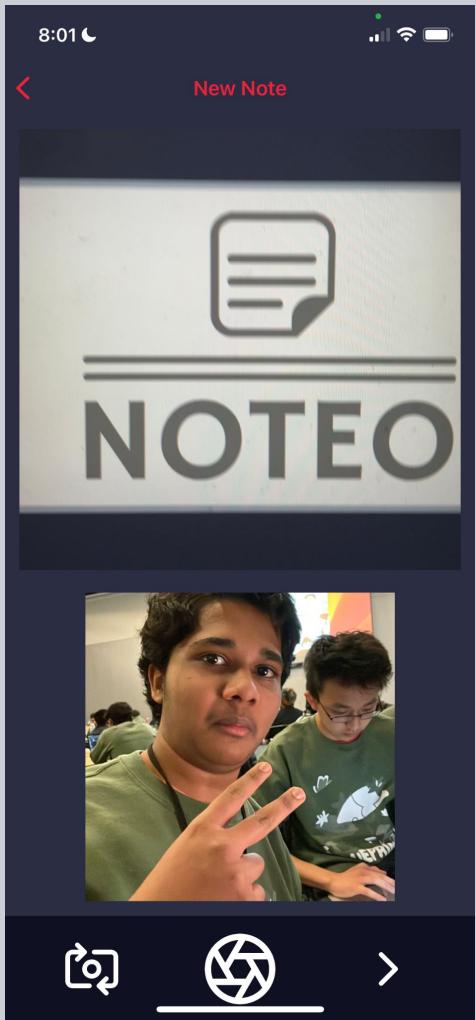


- Started with Auth system using Supabase, and OCR using Tesseract in Node
 - Realized Tesseract doesn't work on React Native because it uses Web Assembly and Webkit, and we switched it to the Python backend with a Flask Rest API
 - Also snazzed up the UI :3
- Created another function on the Flask server to read an image's base 64 data and spit out the text it contains
- Had trouble uploading the image properly to Supabase which was where we stopped



Demo





Search (⌘F) British countered the U.S. claim that “free ships make free goods” with belated enforcement of the so-called Rule of 1756 (trade not permitted in peacetime would not be allowed in wartime). The Royal Navy did enforce the act from 1793 to 1794, especially in the Caribbean Sea, before the signing of the Jay Treaty (November 19, 1794). Under the primary terms of the treaty, American maritime commerce was given trading privileges in England and the British East Indies. Britain agreed to evacuate forts still held in the Northwest Territory by June 1, 1796, and the Mississippi River was declared freely open to both countries. Although the treaty was ratified by both countries, it was highly unpopular in the United States and was one of the rallying points used by the pro-French Republicans, led by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, in wresting power from the pro-British Federalists, led by George Washington and John Adams.

After Jefferson became president in 1801, relations with Britain slowly deteriorated. Systematic enforcement of the Rule of 1756 resumed after 1805. Compounding this troubling development, the decisive British naval victory at the Battle of Trafalgar (October 21, 1805) and efforts by the British to blockade French ports prompted the French emperor, Napoleon, to cut off Britain from European and American trade. The Berlin Decree (November 21, 1806) established Napoleon’s Continental System, which impinged on U.S. neutral rights by designating ships that visited British ports as enemy vessels. The British responded with Orders in Council (November 11, 1807) that required neutral ships to obtain licenses at English ports before trading with France or its colonies. In turn, France announced the Milan Decree (December 17, 1807), which strengthened the Berlin Decree by authorizing the capture of any neutral vessel submitted to search by the British. Consequently, American ships that obeyed the Continental System could fall prey to the Royal Navy.

, 'cls.predictions.transform.dense.weight', 'cls.predictions.transform.dense.bias', 'cls.predictions.bias', 'cls.predictions.transform.LayerNorm.bias', 'cls.seq_relationship.weight', 'cls.seq_relationship.bias']

- This IS expected if you are initializing BertModel from the checkpoint of a model trained on another task or with another architecture (e.g. initializing a BertForSequenceClassification model from a BertForPreTraining model).

- This IS NOT expected if you are initializing BertModel from the checkpoint of a model that you expect to be exactly identical (initializing a BertForSequenceClassification model from a BertForSequenceClassification model).

=====TEXT=====

American shipping initially prospered from trade with the French and Spanish empires, although the British countered the U.S. claim that “free ships make free goods” with the belated enforcement of the so-called Rule of 1756 (trade not permitted in peacetime would especially in the Caribbean Sea, before the signing of the Jay Treaty (November 19, 1794)). Under the primary terms of the treaty, American maritime commerce was given trading privileges in England and the British East Indies. Britain agreed to evacuate forts still held

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=====SUMMARY=====

American shipping initially prospered from trade with the French and Spanish empires, although the British countered the U.S. claim that “free ships make free goods” with the belated enforcement of the so-called Rule of 1756 (trade not permitted in peacetime would especially in the Caribbean Sea, before the signing of the Jay Treaty (November 19, 1794)).

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