LOLCATS: Leveraging Obscure Lexical Conventions And Tenuous Synonyms in computer science research

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Abstract

We did some stuff!

1 Introduction

We used the ART paper [1].

2 Background

3 Methodology

4 Experiments

To effectively judge the usefulness of our method, we chose to evaluate on the abstractive summarization task. Unlike extractive summarization, in this task the summary is expected to be a concise representation that effectively communicates the key ideas in the text, rather than a composition of important phrases in the text. This is more like how humans generally summarize texts, and provides a stronger challenge for our method. We evaluated our method on the arXiv abstractive summarization dataset [2]. Texts in this dataset

5 Results

6 Conclusion

References

[1] Paranjape, B., S. Lundberg, S. Singh, et al. Art: Automatic multi-step reasoning and tool-use for large language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv: Arxiv-2303.09014*, 2023.

[2] Cohan, A., F. Dernoncourt, D. S. Kim, et al. A discourse-aware attention model for abstractive summarization of long documents. In *Proceedings of the 2018 Conference of the North American Chapter of the Association for Computational Linguistics: Human Language Technologies, Volume 2 (Short Papers)*, pages 615–621. Association for Computational Linguistics, New Orleans, Louisiana, 2018.

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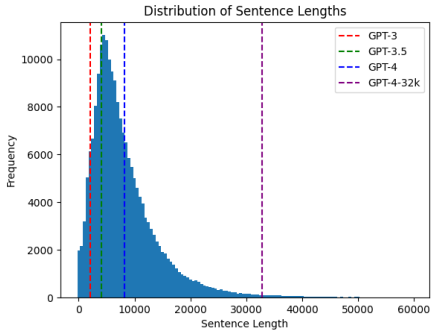
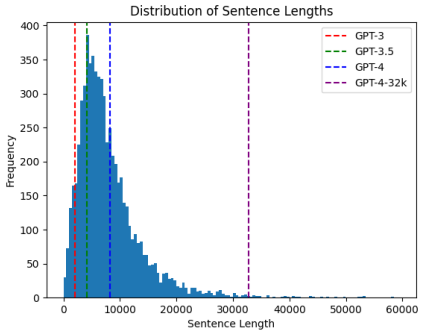


(a) Distribution of sentence lengths in the train set, by number of tokens. The sentence lengths have mean 8630.2, median 6883.0, minimum 0, and maximum 329071 (not visible).



(b) Distribution of sentence lengths in the validation set, by number of tokens. The sentence lengths have mean 8208.3, median 6871.5, minimum 244, and maximum 109442 (not visible).

Figure 1: Distribution of sentence lengths in the train and validation sets.