

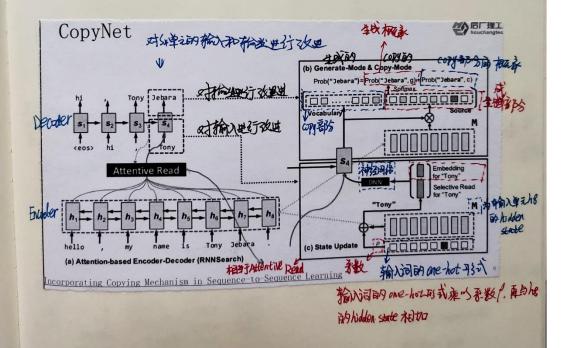
问题

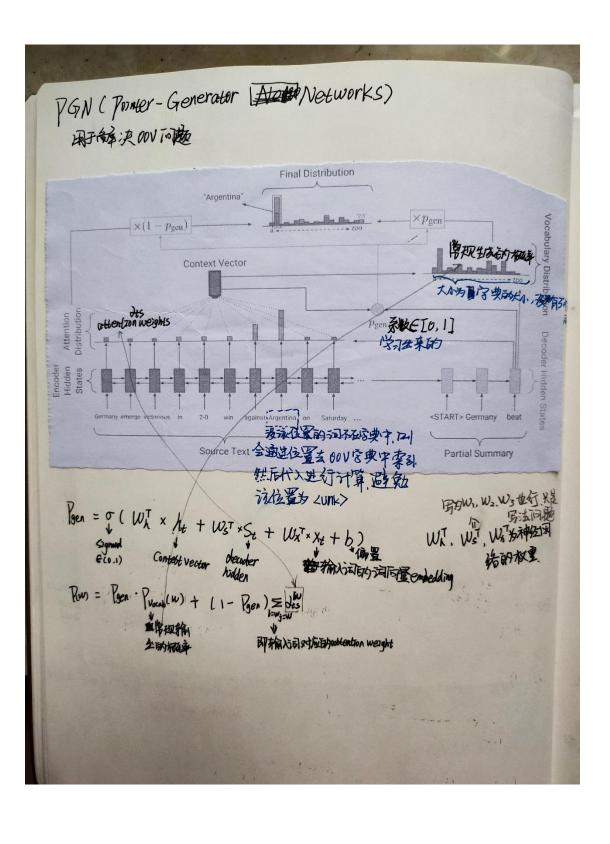
00V (Out-of-vocabulary未登录词)

摘要总结的结果有的时候并不准确,比如摘要的结果可能输出德国队以2-1比分击败阿根廷,但是实际比分是2-0,出现这个的原因是out-of-vocabulary words (00V)的出现

Word-repetition问题 词语级别的重复 (程句主要)

摘要结果会出现repeat重复的信息,比如重复出现德国队击败阿根廷队





PGN 特点 pointer-generator network能够很容易的复制输 入的文本内容,可以通过Pgen 来调节。

- 2. pointer-generator network能够从输入的文本内容中复制00V词汇,这是最大的优点,这个也可以采用更小的词汇表vocabulary,较少计算量和存储空间。
- 3. pointer-generator network训练会更快,在 seq2seq训练过程中用更少的迭代次数就能取得一样的效果。

Get To The Point: Summarization with Pointer-Generator Networks

Repetition Handling解料可認與認可起

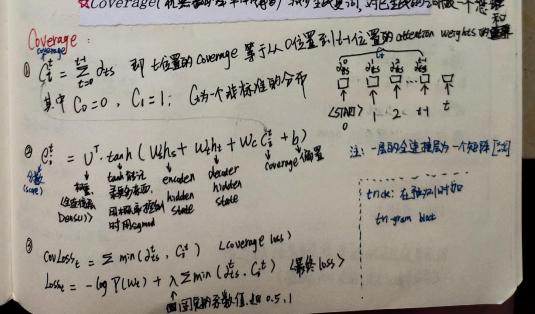
model generated summaries suffer from both word-level and sentence-level repetitions.

Temporal Attention

这两种方法召唤的外色女

Intra-decoder Attention.

&Coverage(机架翻落字印锡的) 恐少生的复词,对已经的动动的一个思想



Outline

- •00V 和Word-repetition解决
- •Training Strategies
- •抽提式文本摘要基本方法
- •相关代码实践

TRAINING STRATEGIES 训练策略

A. Word-Level Training 词录编》的训练

two different methods for avoiding the problem of exposure hias.

1) Cross-Entropy Training (XENT) 文文 (1054)

teacher forcing 支法 exposure bras

2) Scheduled Sampling 33 exposure bas

是一种解决训练和生成时输入数据分布不一致的方法。在训练早期该方法主要使用目标序列中的真实元素作为解码器输入,可以将模型从随机初始化的状态快速引导至一个合理的状态。随着训练的进行,该方法会逐渐更多地使用生成的元素作为解码器输入,以解决数据分布不一致的问题。该方法应用在模型的训练阶段,生成阶段不使用。

<u>Scheduled Sampling for Sequence Prediction with Recurrent Neural Networks</u>

TRAINING STRATEGIES

B. Sequence-Level Training 字 (53) 場でかり (ある) という (5) という (5)

RL algorithms reinforcement learning 增强等了(强性等习)

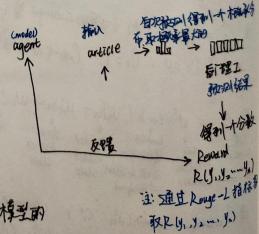
强北常对过程好:

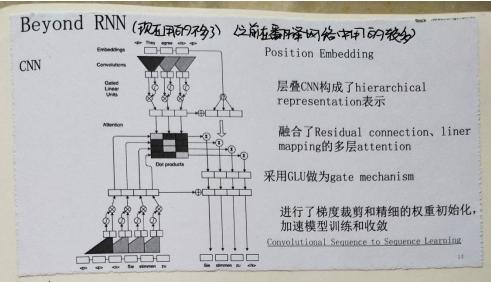
- O 放一个棒型 agent
- 日初始此,并此行预测
- 3 用预测能果更新 agent

注 强化约 茶料:

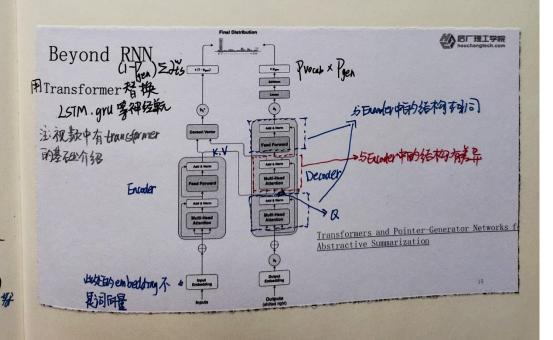
1站: 国博森

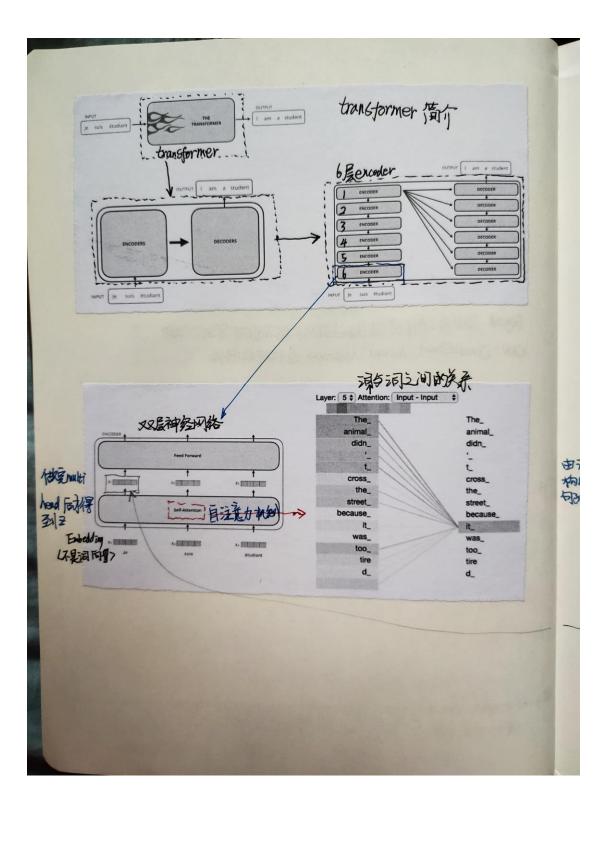
PL不是面出反向 楊度於导東新 模型的 〈海南如义熵、没有 105 概念〉

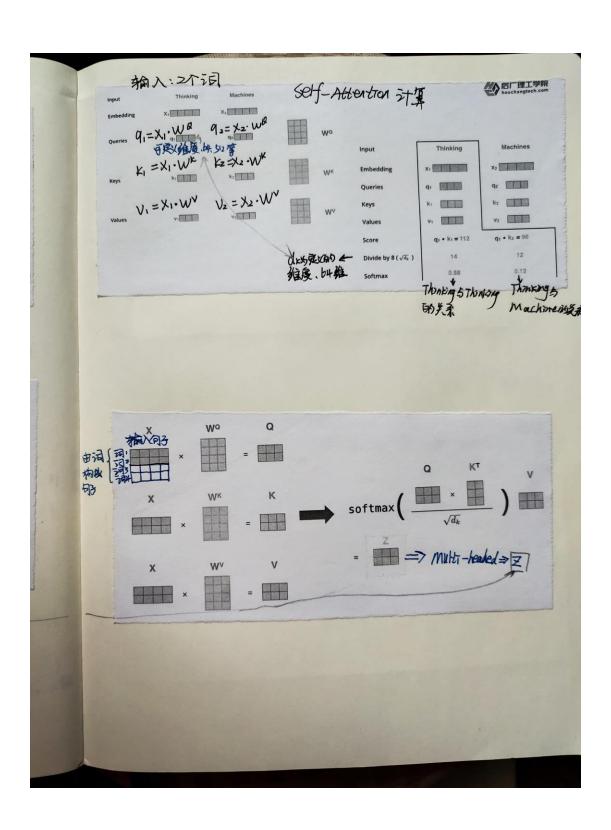




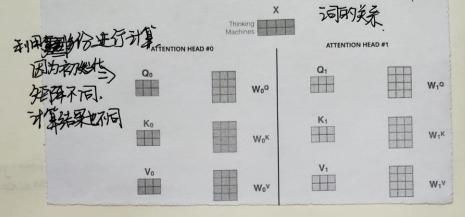
BOYOUD RAN为3的军决GRU和LSTM不能符估计算的问题 CNN: Convolutional Neural Notworks 卷秋神经网络

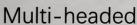


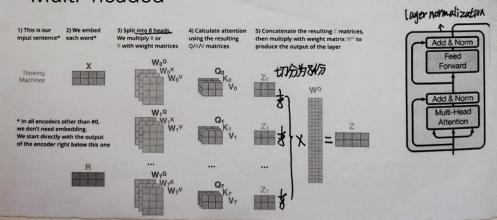


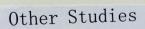


Multi-headed 重要次多时-分析的 操作,计算个部分









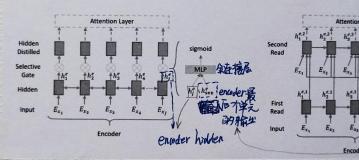
- 1) Network Structure and Attention
- 2) Extraction + Abstraction
 - 3) Long Documents

Improving Encoded Representations

X+ Encoderin 26#

Read-Again Encoding

Selective Encoding



Improving Decoder 对 Decoder可被进 思想.

Embedding Weight Sharing 共享权重

Extraction + Abstraction

Extractor + Pointer-Generator Network

Yey-Information Guide Network (KIGN)

einforce-Selected Sentence Rewriting

SUMMARY GENERATION

Diverse Beam Decoding

the top-B hypotheses may differ by just a couple tokens at the end of sequences, which not only affects the quality of generated sequences but also wastes computational resources

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Text summarization

Extractive text summarization 抽提校才接要

Source Text: Peter and Elizabeth took a taxi to attend the night party in the city.

While in the party, Elizabeth collapsed and was rushed to the hospital

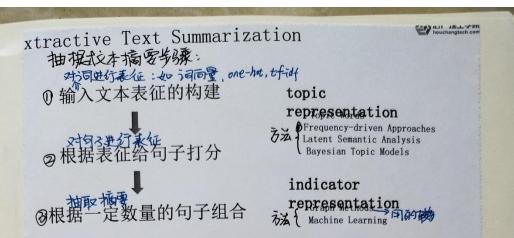
Peter and Elizabeth attend party city. Elizabeth rushed hospital.

Abstractive text summarization

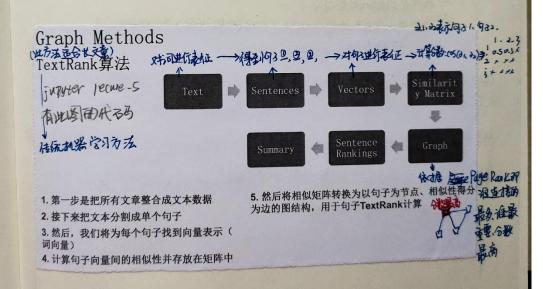
Source Text: Peter and Elizabeth took a taxi to attend the night party in the city.

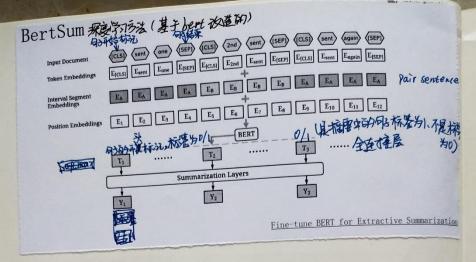
While in the party, Elizabeth collapsed and was rushed to the hospital

Summary: Elizabeth was hospitalized after attending a party with Peter.



<u>Text Summarization Techniques: A Brief Survey</u>





注: 11) bert是无监督约

- (2) bert是自编码结构
- (3) bert是一个家一个家口分前(切分阴单位约8)今天屋使以一1)

4) best 模型缺点: 被型大

bert在河绿时,15%的河会部 Mask (掩盖)推、其中(这15%中)的80%会是在玻璃SK(美小原生强),10%的络结设河上西西亚。10%的给正确河的时间是最近的10%的给正确河。10%的给话设施是一个河外的一个河外自由、日间的10%、borth自和码河路。bert为有encoder,当为有olecoder。

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附:

- (1) transformer 模型 github: https://github.com/huggingface/transformers
- (2) 文章: BERT-Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1810.04805.pdf

(翻译博文: https://blog.csdn.net/sinat 33741547/article/details/86311310)

(3) bert 模型 github: https://github.com/jihun-hong/Bert-Classifier/tree/master/src/models