Report 3

2022.3.6-2022.3.13

Bottom-Up Abstractive Summarization

- Content selection stage: Use a neural sequence-tagging model to tag words as include or don't-include
- Bottom-up attention stage: The seq2seq+attention system can't attend to words tagged don't-include (apply a mask)

$$p(\tilde{a}_{j}^{i}|x,y_{1:j-1}) = \begin{cases} p(a_{j}^{i}|x,y_{1:j-1}) & q_{i} > \epsilon \\ 0 & \text{ow.} \end{cases}$$

simple but effective (better selection and less copying)

两步走:计算词被选中的概率 q_i 然后用此概率影响copy的概率。copy是see et al.的工作中 p_i pointer部分

Abstractive Text Summarization by Incorporating Reader Comments

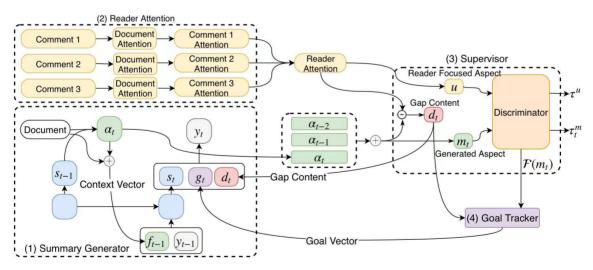


Figure 1: Overview of RASG. We divide our model into four parts: (1) Summary generator generates a summary to describe the main aspect of document. (2) Reader attention module models the readers attention of document. (3) Supervisor models the gap of focused document aspect between generated summary and reader comments. (4) Goal tracker sets a goal of summary generator according to gap given by supervisor.

本篇论文的创新之处在于将comments作为生成总结的部分依据。关注的问题有如何筛选 comments, 然后怎么把comments与生成过程结合。

模型有点复杂

- summary generator attention+seq2seq略有改变
- reader attention document第i个词的attention有所有comment词相似度加起来决定
- supervisor衡量decoder和reader comment的attention focus
- Goal tacker对其进行优化

· 总结一下读了的5篇abstractive summary

A Neural Attention Model for Abstractive Sentence Summarization是最基础的文本生成模型,是将attention和neural network用于文本生成的前期工作。

Get To The Point: Summarization with Pointer-Generator Network综合了Pointer-Generator和 courage mechanism,保证了词汇库中没有原文有的词也有一定的几率生成,同时避免了重复。相关工作前人均有涉及,此篇论文有较强的工程性。后三篇都以这个为基础。

Closed-Book Training to Improve Summarization Encoder Memory多加了一个decoder

Bottom-Up Abstractive Summarization在最前面先对关键词进行筛选。

Abstractive Text Summarization by Incorporating Reader Comments讲情境放在了互联网文本上,由评论的辅助生成文本总结。基本模型还是第二篇。

代码部分

完成了cs224n assignment4的代码填空。通过了sanity check但是没GPU训练

- utils.py包含了read file, sort source and target sentence, 将sentence等长三个函数。这里填空的是pad_sents函数,即遍历句子列表给每个不够长的句子加上[pad_token]
- model_embeddings.py给source和target加上embedding layer
- nmt_model.py最重要的部分。这里完成的填空是初始化,encode,decode和step。初始化照着模型的结构,搞清楚输入输出tensor的维度即可。encode作用在source上返回hidden state和initial state of decoder。decode计算得到output vectors。step是decode的一步计算,同时包括了attention的计算。除此之外,模型还包括forward函数:输入一个minibatch,调用encode和decode后计算log-likelihood。

基本上能看懂一个模型的大致框架,但具体实现细节还需要脚手架,经常会搞不清变量和步骤。这周读的两篇论文都有相应代码,还没来得及阅读。