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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LCSTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| 标题 | 摘要 | | Rouge1 | | Rouge2 | | RougeL | | 备注 | |
| 2018-A Hybrid Word-Character Model for Abstractive Summarization | 以往的模型只使用字符级的方法来解决oov问题，而本模型同时使用字符级和词级的方法。 | | 38.81 | | 26.01 | | 35.95 | | 使用char-based | |
| 46.1 | | 33.61 | | 43.46 | | 混合char和word, 词典大小为500k | |
| 2016-Neural Headline Generation with Sentence-wise Optimization | 以往模型使用mle来做参数估计，将训练目标限制在了词级别上，且严重依赖训练数据分布。本方法使用最小风险策略，直接在句子级别上优化模型参数。 | | 38.2 | | 25.2 | | 35.4 | |  | |
| 2016-Incorporating Copying Mechanism in Sequence-to-Sequence Learning copynet | seq2seq方法的一个问题：copying，即在句子中，有些词会被多次重复。本文将copying融合到seq2seq学习中 | | 35 | | 22.3 | | 32 | |  | |
|  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| Gigawords | | | | | | | | | | |
| 标题 | 摘要 | Rouge1 | | Rouge2 | | RougeL | | | | 备注 |
| 2017-Selective Encoding for Abstractive Sentence Summarization seass(beam) | 该模型由三部分组成：句子编码器(RNN)，选择门网络(多层感知机,控制从编码器到解码器的信息流)，注意力对齐解码器 | 36.15 | | 17.54 | | 33.63 | | | |  |
| 2016-Neural Headline Generation with Sentence-wise Optimization | 以往模型使用mle来做参数估计，将训练目标限制在了词级别上，且严重依赖训练数据分布。本方法使用最小风险策略，直接在句子级别上优化模型参数。 | 36.54 | | 16.59 | | 33.44 | | | |  |
| 2016-Abstractive Text Summarization using Sequence-to-sequence RNNs and Beyond | 使用带注意力机制encoder-decoder模型，encoder和decoder为rnn | 35.3 | | 16.64 | | 32.62 | | | |  |
| 2016-Abstractive Sentence Summarization with Attentive Recurrent Neural Networks | 条件rnn，条件由带注意力机制的卷积编码器构成 | 33.78 | | 15.97 | | 31.15 | | | |  |
| 2015-A Neural Attention Model for Abstractive Sentence Summarization abs |  | 31 | | 12.65 | | 28.34 | | | |  |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | | | |  |
| DUC2004 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 标题 | 摘要 | Rouge1 | | Rouge2 | | RougeL | | 备注 | | |
| 2017-Selective Encoding for Abstractive Sentence Summarization seass(beam) | 该模型由三部分组成：句子编码器(RNN)，选择门网络(多层感知机,控制从编码器到解码器的信息流)，注意力对齐解码器 | 29.21 | | 9.56 | | 25.51 | |  | | |
| 2016-Neural Headline Generation with Sentence-wise Optimization | 以往模型使用mle来做参数估计，将训练目标限制在了词级别上，且严重依赖训练数据分布。本方法使用最小风险策略，直接在句子级别上优化模型参数。 | 30.41 | | 10.87 | | 26.79 | |  | | |
| 2016-Abstractive Text Summarization using Sequence-to-sequence RNNs and Beyond | 使用带注意力机制encoder-decoder模型，encoder和decoder为rnn | 28.97 | | 9.46 | | 25.24 | |  | | |
| 2016-Abstractive Sentence Summarization with Attentive Recurrent Neural Networks | 条件rnn，条件由带注意力机制的卷积编码器构成 | 28.97 | | 8.26 | | 24.06 | |  | | |
| 2015-A Neural Attention Model for Abstractive Sentence Summarization abs |  | 28.18 | | 8.49 | | 23.81 | |  | | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | |
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| cnn/dailymail | | | | | | | |  | | |
| 标题 | 摘要 | Rouge1 | | Rouge2 | | RougeL | | 备注 | | |
| 2016-Abstractive Text Summarization using Sequence-to-sequence RNNs and Beyond | 使用带注意力机制encoder-decoder模型，encoder和decoder为rnn | 35.46 | | 13.3 | | 32.65 | |  | | |
| 2017-Abstractive Document Summarization with a Graph-Based Attentional Neural Mode | 基于图的注意力机制的seq2seq模型 | 38.1 | | 13.9 | | 34 | |  | | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |  | | |