1. Clean text for unusual characters
2. Look out for empty strings! (A single observation; @ 6054)
3. Kaggle dataset with different summaries?
   1. Or additional conversations?
4. How many convos with confusing text?
5. ‘BART for conditional generation’?

“Mastering ROUGE Matrix”

* Keep in mind that in real-world contexts, the LCS typically emphasizes the longest sequence of consecutive words shared by both texts.
* Rouge-lsum as option that treats sentences separately.
* ROUGE-L tends to give higher scores when the summaries contain similar content, regardless of sentence structure.
* ROUGE-Lsum penalizes differences in sentence structure more since it computes the LCS for each pair of sentences.
* we use clipping function "rule" that can be used to limit the counting of repeated words "Don't count the same word too much
* Short and Sweet: Shorter summaries can get a gold star just for being short, even if they don't capture everything. We have a trick to stop this, but it's not a perfect fix.
* And guess what? researchers also thinking about blending different ROUGE versions together to get a full picture
* Mixing Meanings: Let's bring in some friends – semantic similarity metrics.

“Definitive Guide to BERT Models”

* <https://huggingface.co/models> All the options
* RoBERTa
* BERTweet

“QiBERT”

* conventional text classification tools are not directly suited to this type of medium with short texts [2]. This inadequacy is mainly due to the characteristic difference between the two types of text. Short texts mainly present sparsity, ambiguity, shortness and incompleteness