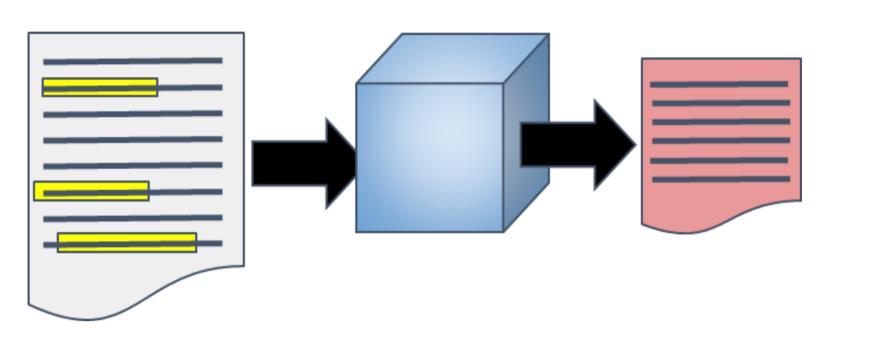


Don't Add, don't Miss: Effective Content Preserving Generation from Pre-Selected Text Spans

Aviv Slobodkin, Avi Caciularu, Eran Hirsch, Ido Dagan

- Recently-introduced a new task:
 - Controlled Text Reduction (CTR)
 - <u>Input</u>: document + highlights
 - <u>Output</u>: custom summary (covering all and only highlights)



Motivation:

- Modularity of research and architectures:
 - \circ Targeted research \rightarrow better modelling
 - Modular architectures (reusable models)
 - More control over content generation
- Human-in-the-loop.

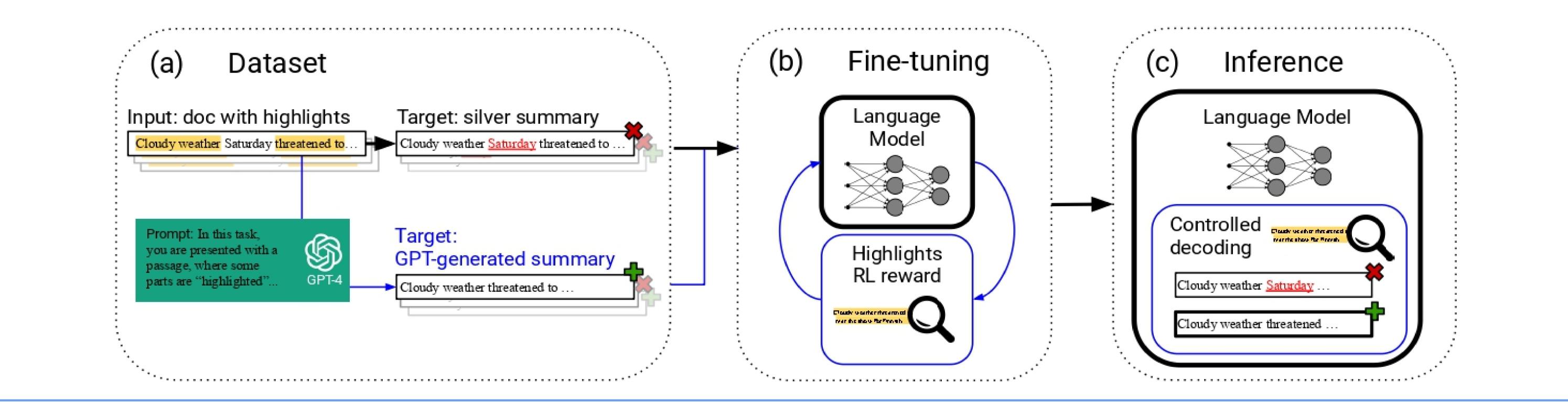
Problem:

No high-quality CTR model

• Existing baseline – only around 50% adherence to highlights

Bar-Ilan

Improve baseline CTR model via:



Improving Dataset Quality via Distillation

- Generate better outputs for highlights using GPT-4
- Via in-context-learning (2 examples) and a CoT-like prompting
- Finetune on new dataset

Results			
Model	Faithfulness (P)	Coverage (R)	F-1
Flan-T5	71.1	74.0	72.5
Flan-T5 (cleaned)	79.1	90.8	84.6
+RL	81.3	93.4	86.9
+Con. Decoding	85.6	91.3	88.3
+RL +Con. Decoding	83.4	92.3	87.7

RL Finetuning

- Deploy the Quark algorithm a reinforced (un)learning algorithm
- Reward alternating between ROUGE-L precision and recall, compared to the highlights concatenation

Controlled Decoding

- Adapt Beam-search
- At every step lookahead mechanism
 - Complete potential summary for each candidate
- Beam selection: combination of LLM score and highlights adherence
- Calculated by ROUGE-L between lookahead completion and highlights concatenation
- Key points:
 - Distillation substantial improvements
 - Best coverage distillation + RL
 - Best faithfulness distillation + controlled decoding
 - RL + controlled decoding trade-off effect