Deep Communicating Agents for Abstractive Summarization
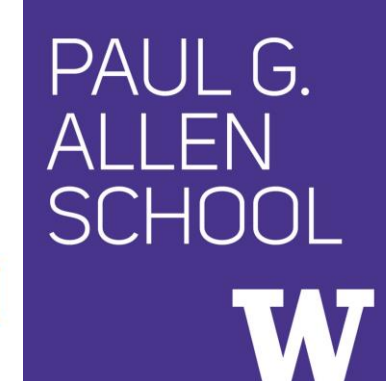
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Generation by Multi-Agent Communication

- Improves discovery of salient concepts in long text.
- Enables multiple encoders communicate through message passing and agent attention.
- Generates more coherent summaries with increased focus
- Reduces decoder redundancy

Human: Mr Turnbull was interviewed about his childhood and his political stance. He also admitted he **planned to run for prime minister if Tony Abbott had been successfully toppled in February's leadership spill.** The words 'primed minister' were controversially also printed on the cover.

Single-Agent: Malcolm Turnbull is set to feature on the front cover of the GQ Australia in a bold move that will no doubt set senators' tongues wagging. Posing in a suave blue suit with a pinstriped shirt and a contrasting red tie, Mr Turnbull's confident demeanour is complimented by the bold, confronting words printed across the page: 'primed minister'.

Multi-Agent: Malcolm Turnbull was set to run for prime minister if Tony Abbott had been successfully toppled in February's leadership spill. He is set to feature on the front cover of the liberal party's newsletter.

Multi-Agent Encoder-Decoder with Pointer Network

Semantic Cohesion

Encourage sentences in the summary to be informative without repetition.

$$L_{SEM} = \sum_{q=2}^{Q} \cos(s'_q, s'_{q-1})$$

Self Critical REINFORCE

Enables exploring new sequences and comparing them to the best greedily decoded sequence.

$$L_{RL} = (r(\tilde{y}) - r(\hat{y})) \sum_{t=1}^{N} \log p(\hat{y}_t | \hat{y}_1 \cdots \hat{y}_{t-1}, d)$$

Intermediate Rewards

Sentence based rewards (r) as opposed to end of summary rewards. $\hat{o}_q$ is q^{th} generated sentence

$$r(\hat{o}_q) = r([\hat{o}_1, \cdots, \hat{o}_q]) - r([\hat{o}_1, \cdots, \hat{o}_{q-1}])$$

Multi-Agent Encoder Message Passing

Agent *b* and *c* transmit the last hidden state output (l) of the current layer k as a message which are mean pooled:

$$z^{(k)} = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{m \neq a} h_{m,l}^{(k)}$$

Multi-Agent Pointer Network

$$p_a^t \in [0,1]$$

Generation switch
Balances generation and copying

Per-agent word probability
Probability distribution over the extended vocabulary. Computed for each agent from generation probability and pointer attention for each word

$$P^a('calm') = p_a^t * P('calm') + (1 - p_a^t) * att('calm')$$

Final word probability
Probability distribution over the extended vocabulary.

$$p('calm') = \sum_a agt-attn(a) * P^a('calm')$$

Automatic Evaluations

CNN/DailyMail Model	R-1	R-2	R-L
SummaRuNNer-extractive[1]	39.60	16.20	35.30
Pointer + Coverage[2]	39.53	17.28	36.38
Controlled Summarization[3]	39.75	17.29	36.54
Intra-Attention, RL[4]	41.16	15.75	**39.08**
Intra-Attention, Mixed[4]	39.87	15.82	36.90
DCA (Ours)	**41.69**	**19.47**	37.92

NYT Model	R-1	R-2	R-L
MLE[4]	44.26	27.43	40.41
RL[4]	47.22	30.51	**43.27**
Mixed[4]	47.03	30.72	43.10
DCA (Ours)	**48.08**	**31.19**	42.33

[1]Nallapati et al., *SummaRuNNer: A Recurrent Neural Network Based Sequence Model for Extractive Summarization of Documents.* In AAAI, 2017.
[2]See et al. *Get to the point: Summarization with pointer-generator networks.* In ACL, 2017.
[3]Fan et al. *Controllable Abstractive Summarization.* In *arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.05217, 2017*
[4]Paulus et al. *A Deep Reinforced Model for Abstractive Summarization.* In ICLR, 2018.

Ablation Study

CNN/DailyMail Model	R-1	R-2	R-L
Single Agent, MLE	36.12	14.38	33.83
Single Agent, MLE + SEM	36.90	15.02	33.00
DCA, MLE+SEM, no comm	37.45	15.90	34.56
DCA, MLE+SEM	39.52	17.12	36.90
DCA, MLE+SEM, caa	41.11	18.21	36.03
DCA, MLE+SEM+RL, caa	**41.69**	**19.47**	**37.92**

Agents

Head-to-Head Human Evaluations
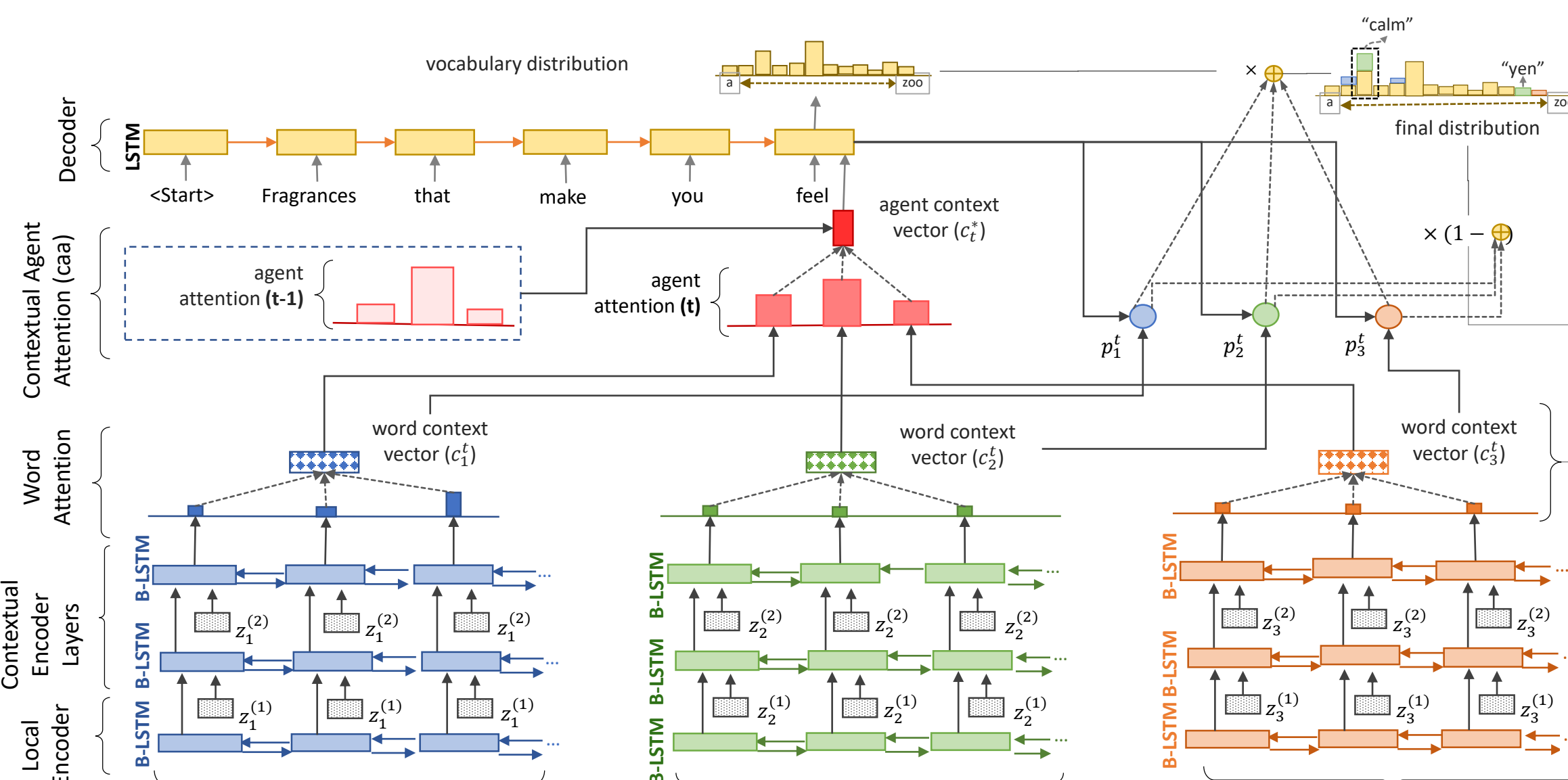

single-agent wins ■ multi-agent wins ■ tie
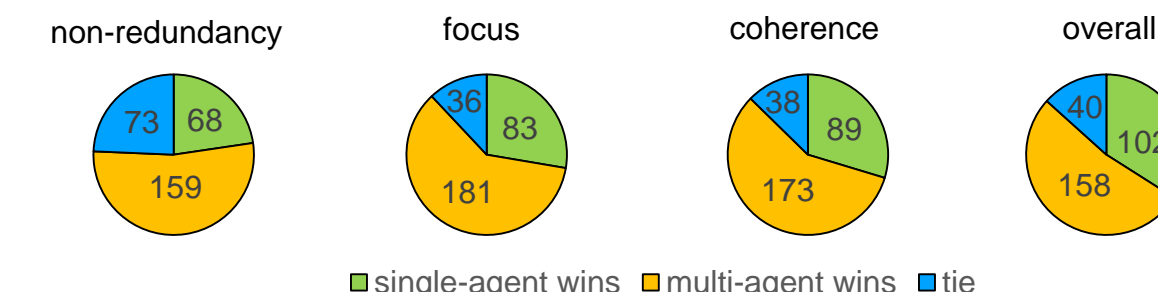
Agent Distribution and Communication
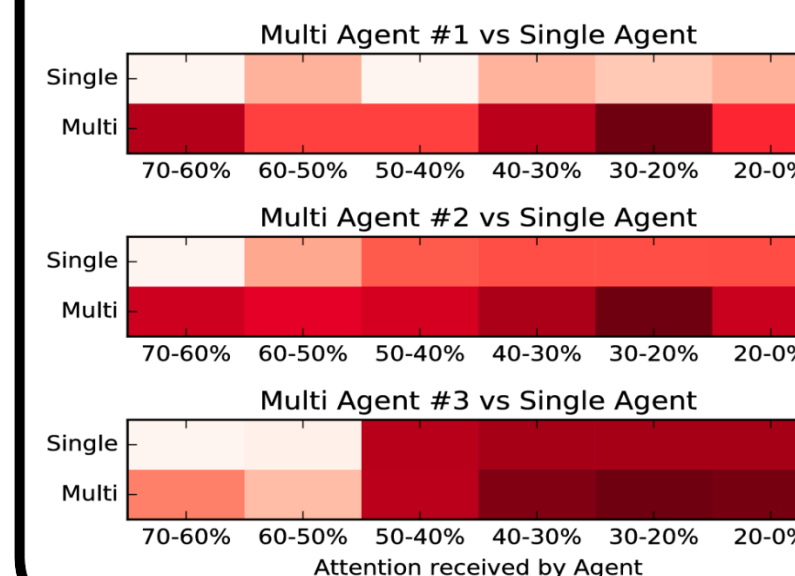
- Average ROUGE-L scores for summaries that are binned by each agent's average attention when generating the summary.
- When agents contribute equally to the summary, the ROUGE-L score increases.