Defense on NLP

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Enhancing Model Robustness By Incorporating Adversarial Knowledge Into Semantic Representation Contribution

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Contribution

1. 很有意思,首先用图来衡量相似性,再用图的嵌入表示结合传统的分类流程,来提升模型对对 抗样本的鲁棒性;

Notes

1. 文章算法:

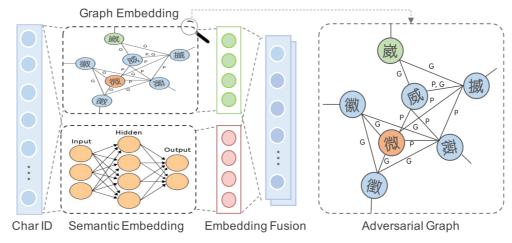


Fig. 2: The framework of our defense approach. The letters "P" and "G" in adversarial graph denote the phonetic-based and glyph-based variation relationship, respectively.

(1) 构建关联图:

- 。 通过拼音构建关联图: phonetic-based perturbations;
- 通过字形构建关联图: glyph-based perturbations;
 字形的相似性无法很好地直接构建,所以作者用一个自己的数据集(大小为10000,形式是三元组的形式)来训练了一个卷积神经网络 g-CNN 用来提取文字的图形特征表示,然后通过欧式距离来判断两个字形的相似性,网络结构如下:

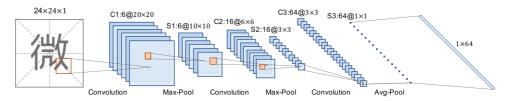


Fig. 3: Architecture of the glyph representation model.

模型训练的目标为,最小化:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{i}^{M=10,000} [\|h(x_i) - h(x_i^+)\|_2^2 - \|h(x_i) - h(x_i^-)\|_2^2 + \alpha]_+$$

其中, $h(x_i)$ 是对文字 x_i 的隐藏表示, (x_i, x_i^+) 两者字形相似,而 (x_i, x_i^-) 两者字形相差很大。

(2) 图的嵌入表示:

o 作者通过 node2vec 来构建图的嵌入表示, (Skip-gram 思想) 最大化目标函数:

$$\mathcal{L}(f,\theta) = \sum_{x_i \in V} log(\prod_{x_j \in N_S(x_i)} p(x_j | f(x_i)))$$

其中,f 指的是一个映射关系, θ 就是这个映射关系的参数, $N_S(x_i)$ 是文字 x_i 的相近字,是通过 BFS(breath-first sampling)和 DFS(Depth-first sampling)两种方法采样得到的(我没有太理解这两种方法如何确定这个相似集合);

- (3) 文本的嵌入表示: 这边仍然保持原有的文本嵌入表示方式,可以是 Word2Vec,也可以是 BERT;
- (4) 融合: (看来还是需要数据的支撑,有数据好办事)
 - 将图的嵌入表示和文本的拼接表示拼接到一起,训练一个下游分类模型:

$$\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{x_{adv}}) = \operatorname*{arg\,max}_{\hat{y}} \frac{e^{\mathcal{F}_{\hat{y}}(E_g(\boldsymbol{x_{adv}}) \oplus E_s(\boldsymbol{x_{adv}}))}}{\sum_{i=1}^{C} e^{\mathcal{F}_i(E_g(\boldsymbol{x_{adv}}) \oplus E_s(\boldsymbol{x_{adv}}))}}$$

其中, \mathcal{F}_i 指的是第 i 个目标分类的概率;

2. 实验:

- (1)数据集:
 - Douban Short Movie Comments (DMSC)
 - Spam Advertisement (SpamAds)
- (2) 测试攻击:
 - TextBugger
- (3)结果:
 - 。 正常情况的结果

Table 1: Model performance in the non-adversarial scenario. Avgconf is the average confidence on correctly classified texts.

Model	Antis	spam	Sentiment Analysis		
	Accuracy	Avg-conf	Accuracy	Avg-conf	
TextCNN	0.928	0.944	0.874	0.873	
TextCNN+SC	0.920	0.936	0.864	0.867	
TextCNN+AdvGraph	0.928	0.962	0.872	0.898	
BiLSTM	0.893	0.894	0.851	0.849	
BiLSTM+SC	0.886	0.887	0.845	0.844	
BiLSTM+AdvGraph	0.914	0.937	0.864	0.847	

。 对抗攻击下的结果

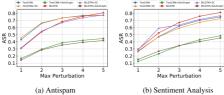
Table 2: Model performance on user-generated obfuscated texts.

Model	Ant	tispam	Sentiment Analysis		
	Accuracy	Perturbation	Accuracy	Perturbation	
TextCNN	0.630	1.23	0.669	1.16	
TextCNN+SC	0.758	1.47	0.734	1.25	
TextCNN+AdvGraph	0.916	1.84	0.857	1.52	
BiLSTM	0.618	1.19	0.622	1.14	
BiLSTM+SC	0.743	1.41	0.715	1.22	
BiLSTM+AdvGraph	0.898	1.79	0.839	1.49	

。 日常用户攻击下的结果

Table 3: The attack performance against all the target models under the adaptive setting.

Model	Antispam			Sentiment Analysis				
Model	ASR	Perturbation Adversarial Semantic ASR Perturbation	Perturbation	erturbation Adversarial	Semantic			
	71510	1 crturoation	Similarity	Similarity	7 IOIC	1 Citurbation	Similarity	Similarity
TextCNN	0.769	1.63	0.917	0.874	0.703	2.07	0.911	0.832
TextCNN+SC	0.763	1.56	0.919	0.873	0.673	2.02	0.902	0.831
TextCNN+AdvGraph	0.421	1.99	0.892	0.852	0.430	2.37	0.864	0.825
BiLSTM	0.757	1.97	0.903	0.858	0.759	2.04	0.916	0.831
BiLSTM+SC	0.738	1.92	0.931	0.872	0.716	1.99	0.910	0.837
BiLSTM+AdvGraph	0.392	2.00	0.872	0.843	0.403	2.10	0.855	0.814



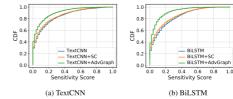


Fig. 4: The impact of maximum perturbation allowed on ASR.

 $\textbf{Fig. 5} \hbox{: The model sensitivity against perturbations in antispam task.}$

Links

• 论文连接: Li J, Du T, Liu X, et al. Enhancing Model Robustness By Incorporating

Adversarial Knowledge Into Semantic Representation[J]. arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.11584,

2021.