On Adversarial Examples for Text Classification



By Perturbing Latent Representations

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Contributions

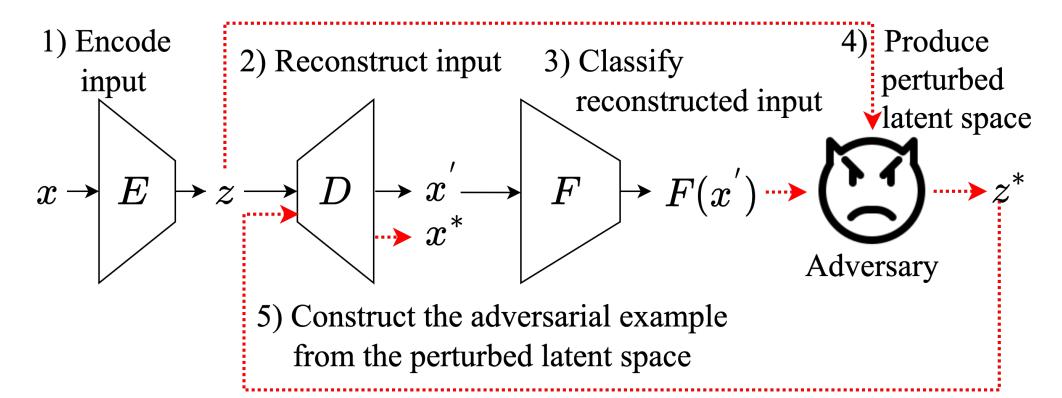
- ► We implement the encoder and decoder and their training scheme that can generate embedding vectors for a specific task.
- ► Our approach is among the first that applies a white-box adversarial attack on the embedding vectors of texts to generate adversarial examples.
- ► We extensively construct experiments showing that our approach can produce natural adversarial examples.

Problem Formulation

Given a text classifier C (e.g., a sentiment analyzer and a news-type classifier), our goal is to evaluate the C by finding misclassified samples (adversarial examples). We compute small perturbations δ and add them to an input of *C* such that the prediction is not the same as its ground-truth class. That is, given an input x and its ground-truth class y, we compute δ such that C(x)=yand $C(x^*) \neq y$ where C predicts the class of x and $x^* = x + \delta$. However, the inputs are discrete in C; hence any changes to the input are obvious. Therefore, we find an embedding vector of x and compute δ instead. Then, we transform the perturbed embedding vector back to text. The next section will explain the mechanism to transform a text to an embedding vector and vice versa to guarantee that the text and its reconstruction belong to the same semantic.

Approach

Our approach consists of three main components: an encoder (i.e., E), a decoder (i.e., D) and an adversary (e.g., Fast Gradient Sign Method (FGSM) or Projected Gradient Descent (PGD)). The targeted classifier is denoted by \boldsymbol{F} whose output is a vector of conference scores.



Training Encoder and Decoder

The training scheme consists of the encoder, the decoder and a small classifier (i.e., c) (not the target). The loss function for training is

$$R(X,X^{'}) + \lambda L(c(E(X)),Y_X),$$

where X is a batch of training set, Y_X is the corresponding labels, $R(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a reconstruction loss, $L(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the cross-entropy loss and λ is a balancer.











Experimental Setup

- ▶ **Dataset:** We use Ag-News dataset in this experiment. It has four classes: consists of World (W), Sport (S), Business (B) and Science/Technology (S/T).
- ► **Encoder and Decoder:** We choose a pretrained BERT as our encoder and two layers of LSTM as our decoder.
- ► **Target:** We use two layers of LSTM as our targeted Ag-news classifier.

Results

Encoder and Decoder:

Original text (Class S): us cyclists capture three medals athens, greece - tyler hamilton # 39; s greatest ride capped the finest olympic day for us cycling, which won three of the six medals awarded in wednesday # 39; s road time trials - surpassing its two total road medals won since the 1984 games in los . . .

Reconstruction (Class S): cricket: aussies crowing but india # 39; s grip on stump india # 39; s cricket board praiseds shane warne on monday as the first test against australia captain nagpur was the buttreded his team # 39 ; s chances for a test against australia .

Our Approach:

(Class $S/T \longrightarrow W$) u . s . to share funds for more (ap) ap - the nation 's top education department is planning to raise a new government research program in 2005 and plans to begin issuing new and negative effects on the scale of the nation 's biggest cities .more popular voting machines in the united states .

(Class S \longrightarrow W) astros beat rockies to win nl playoff spot houston (reuters) - the houston astros have picked up their first playoff berth in five years , their first big one - day winning streak in a season - clinching victory, the houston astros made the playoffs finale for their 13th straight year. found a huge win over the houston astros with a huge win on their national league championship series at the houston astros .

(Class B \longrightarrow S/T) google shares surge in debut on market share shares of google, the internet search engine, said its first - half profit rose 39 percent , boosted by strong results in its international business . as it priced its online rental market .

Conclusion and Limitation

- ► Our approach can produce adversarial examples from latent representations of texts.
- ► Although our encoder and decoder can produce a reconstructed text belonging in the same class as the input, we still need them to be visually similar with each other. We find a solution train them more efficiently.
- ► We do not know what a good perturbation bound in the latent space should be. Thus, it is a hyperparameter that we need to tune.