

# Improving the Quality of Adversarial Examples via Contrastive Learning and Pretraining

LYU2106 Final Year Project Term 1 Presentation

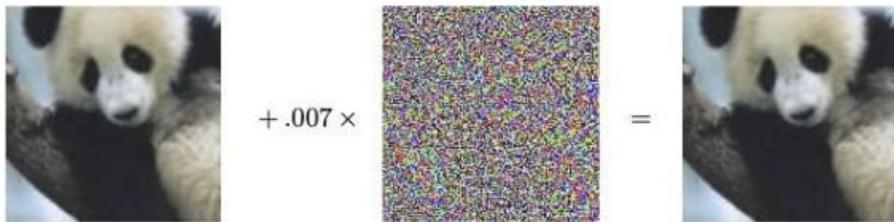
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# Agenda

- Introduction
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- Contribution
- Methodology
- Model Composition
- Experiments
- Conclusion
- Future Work

# Introduction – Adversarial Attack

- Adversarial attack is an approach to test the robustness of machine learning models, by intentionally apply perturbations to make the models misclassify.
- Ensure security in real-life applications.



**Perfect** performance by the actor

Positive (99%)

**Spotless** performance by the actor

Negative (100%)

# Introduction – Adversarial Attack for Text

- Adversarial examples are generated by attack models, by replacing words in a sentence.
- A well-crafted adversarial example should have minimum perturbations and preserve the structure and characteristics of the original.
- An attack model is composed of:
  - Goal function
  - Transformation
  - Search method
  - Constraints

# Objective

- The adversarial examples state-of-the-art attack models generate are of low quality, they contain opposite semantic replacements and irrelevant replacements.

Original sentence	no amount of good intentions is able to overcome the <b>triviality</b> of the story	Negative (100%)
Adversarial example	no amount of good intentions is able to overcome the <b>beauty</b> of the story	Positive (99%)

Original sentence	watching spirited away is like watching an eastern <b>imagination</b> explode	Positive (99%)
Adversarial example	watching spirited away is like watching an eastern <b>magazine</b> explode	Negative (100%)

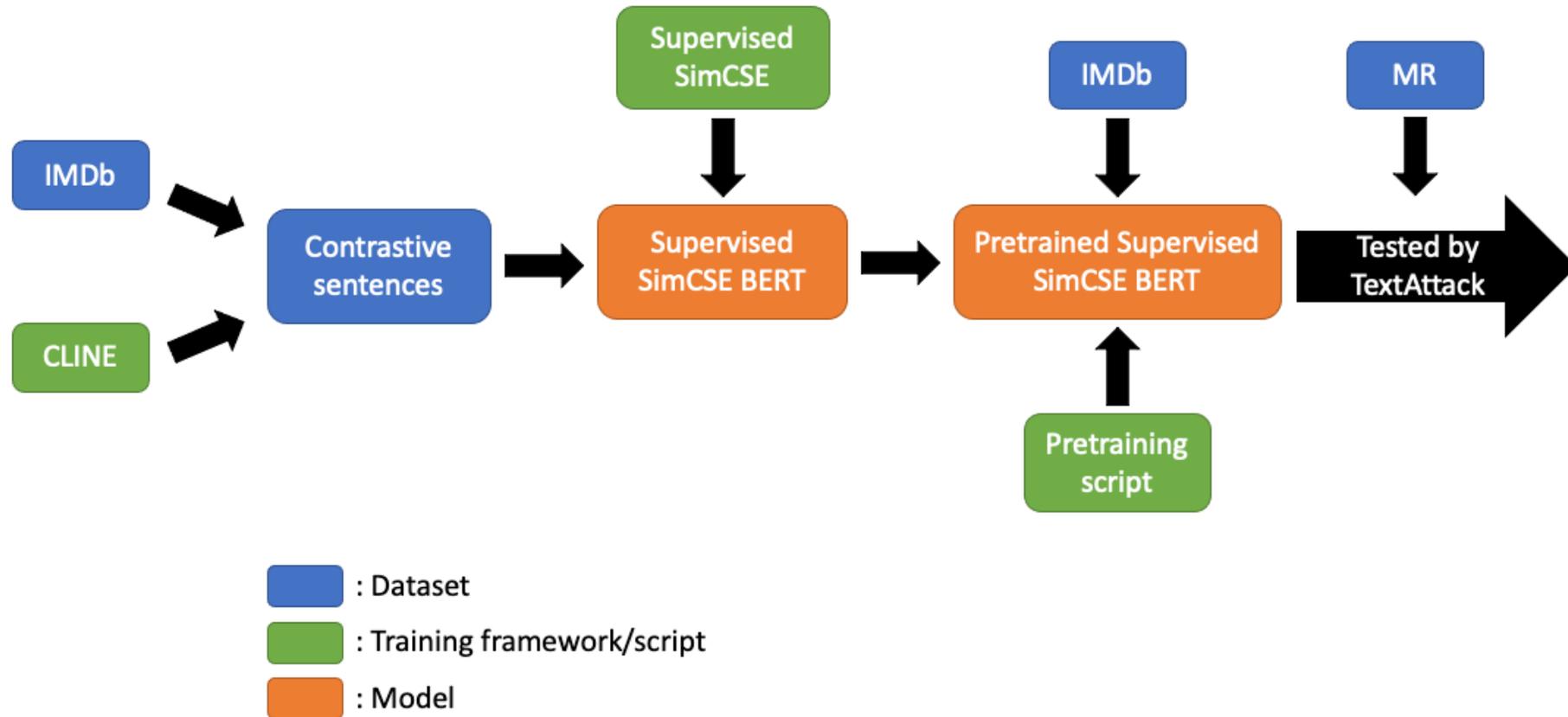
# Objective

- Overcome the flaws in previous works and generate high quality adversarial examples.
- Free from opposite semantic or out-of-context replacements while maintaining fluency.
- Higher successful attack rate and lower perturbation.

# Contribution

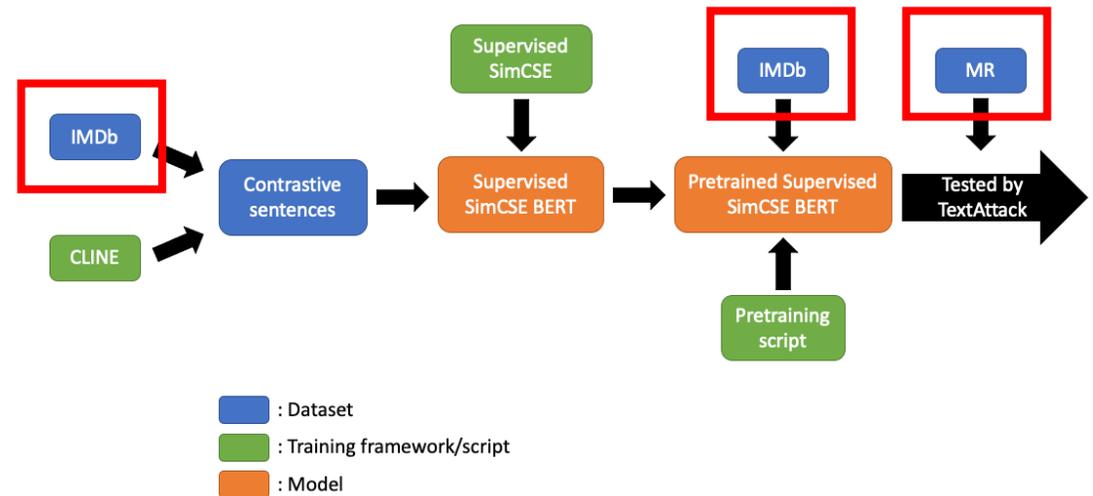
- Opposite semantic replacements are caused by the embedding space of language models. With contrastive learning, our attack model is capable of separating synonyms and antonyms.
- Out-of-context replacements exist because attack models are too general. We make our attack model domain-specific (movie reviews) through a second-phase pretraining.
- We are the first to generate adversarial examples via a combination of contrastive learning and pretraining.

# Methodology



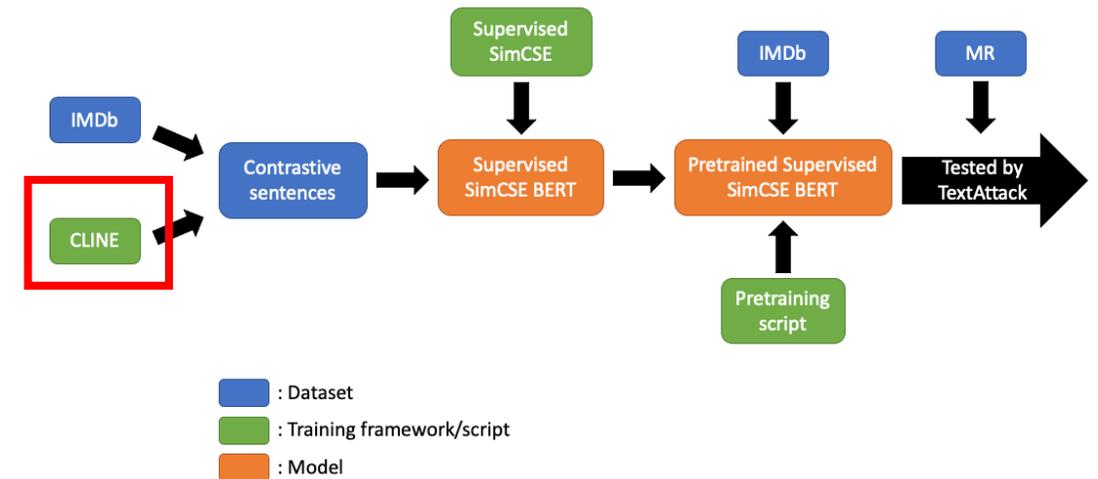
# Methodology- Datasets

- IMDb (Mass et al. 2011): 25,000 highly polar movie reviews for training, 25,000 for testing, and additional 50,000 unlabeled data.
- MR (Pang and L. Lee 2005): 5,331 positive and 5,331 negative reviews from Rotten Tomatoes.

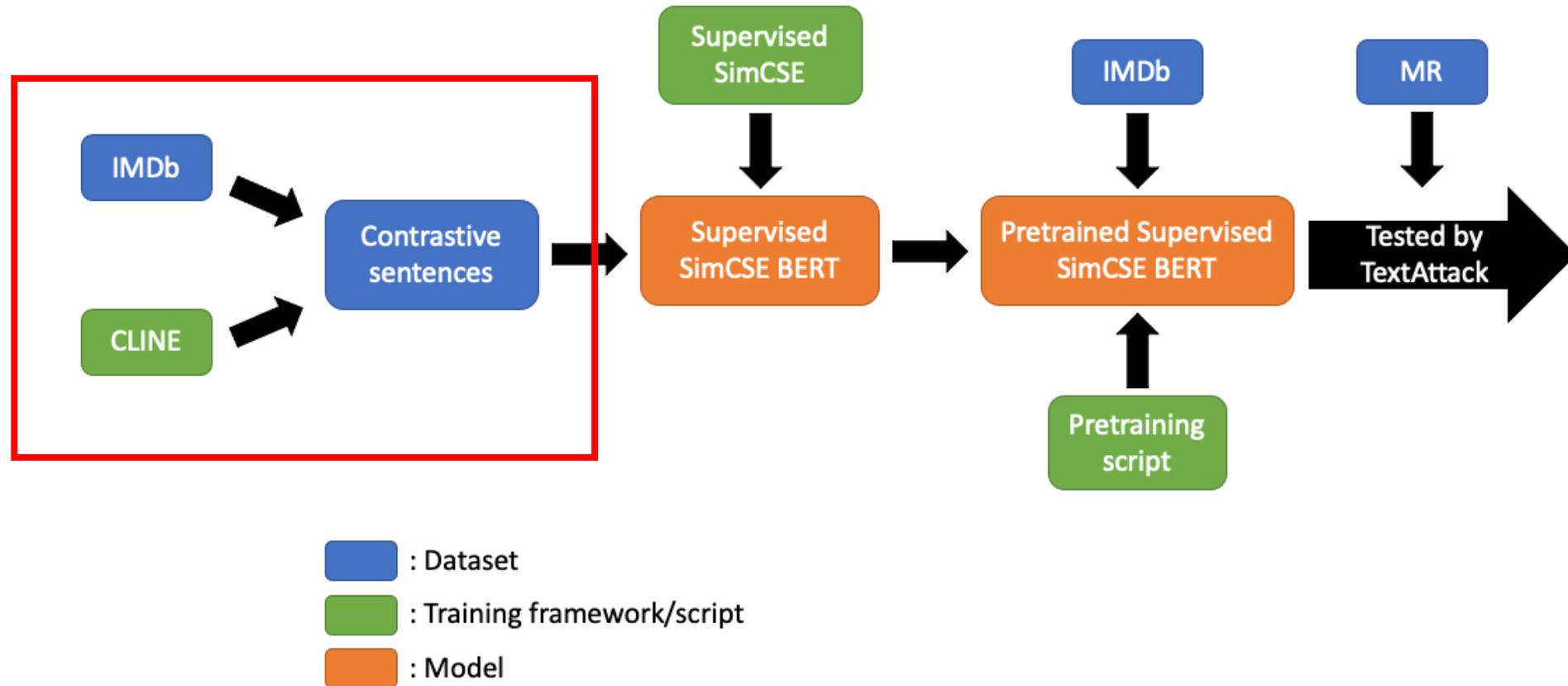


# Methodology- CLINE

- Generate positive sentences by replacing words with synonyms.
- Generate negative sentences by replacing words with antonyms or random words.



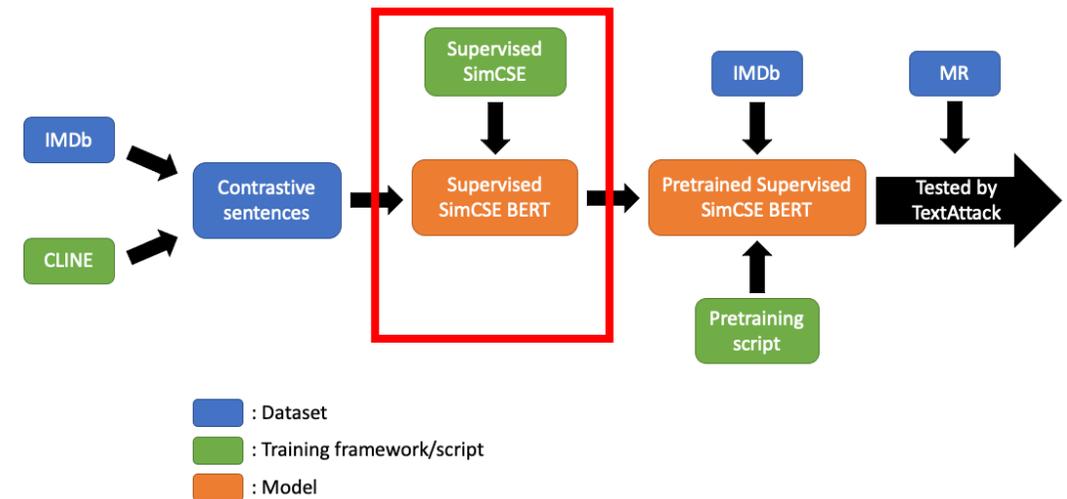
# Methodology



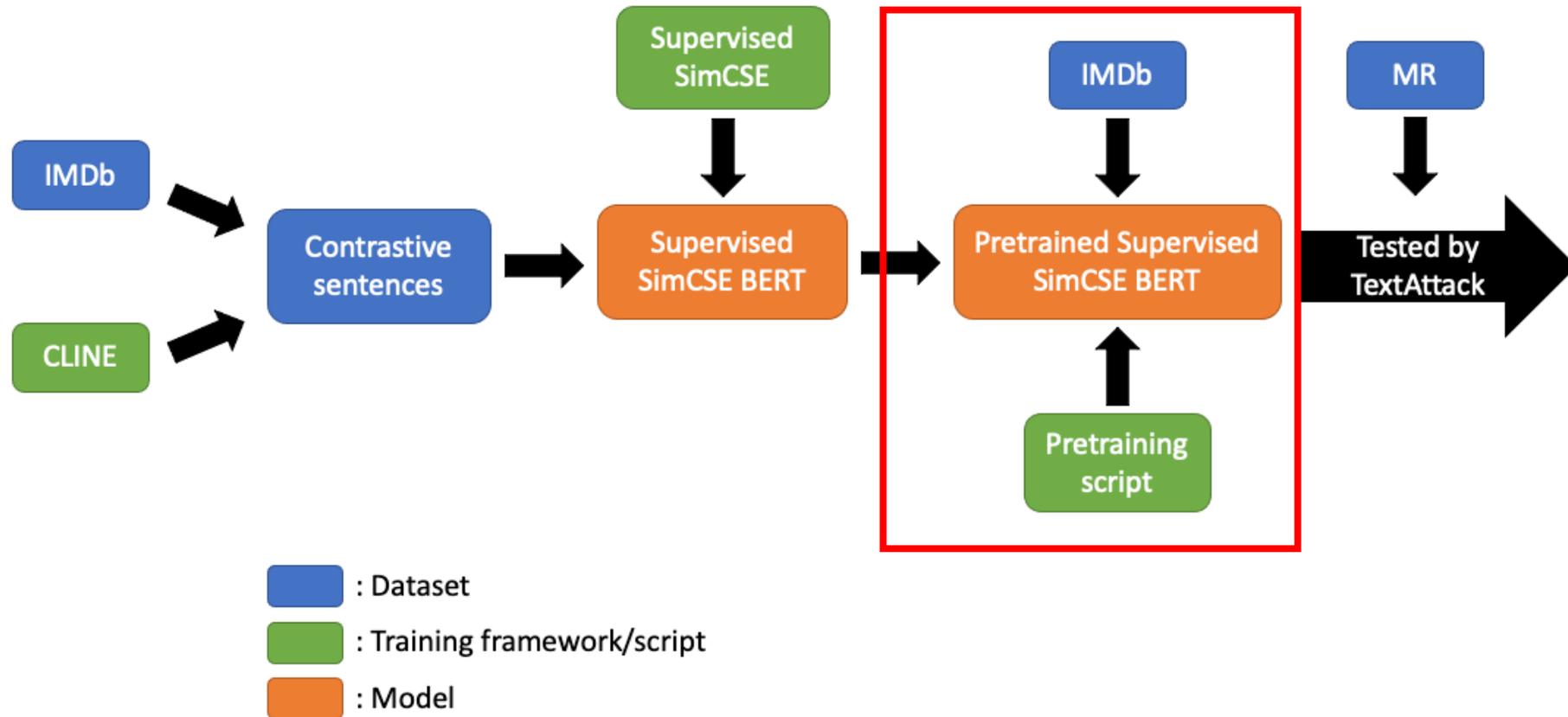
# Methodology- SimCSE

- Pulling semantically close neighbors together and pushing apart non-neighbors.
- The training objective is defined by:

$$-\log \frac{e^{\text{sim}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{h}_i^+)/\tau}}{\sum_{j=1}^N \left( e^{\text{sim}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{h}_j^+)/\tau} + e^{\text{sim}(\mathbf{h}_i, \mathbf{h}_j^-)/\tau} \right)}$$

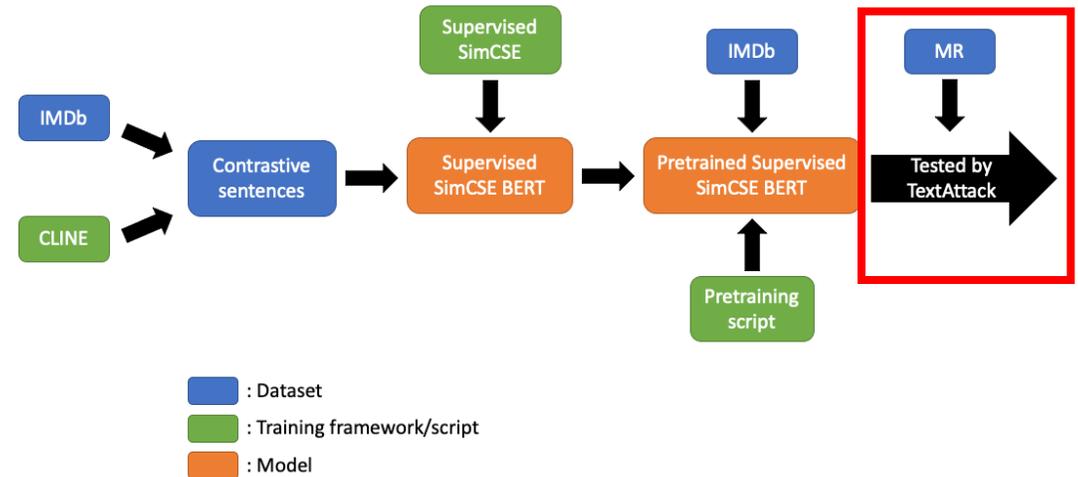


# Methodology



# Methodology- TextAttack

- A framework to evaluate different NLP attacks.
- Generate adversarial examples from a given dataset using an attack recipe and attack a victim model.



# Methodology – Baseline

- We use BAE (Garg and Ramakrishnan 2020) as our baseline attack model.
- BAE uses BERT to predict masked tokens and apply constraints to ensure fluency.

# Model Composition

- Goal function: untargeted classification.
- Transformation: our own pretrained supervised SimCSE BERT.
- Search method: greedy word swap, importance order.
- Constraints: Part of Speech, Universal Sentence Encoder.

# Experiments – Pretraining only

- Pretrain a regular BERT-base on IMDb for 50,000 steps.

Dataset: MR		
	BAE	Ours
Number of successful attacks	473	<b>475</b>
Number of failed attacks	365	<b>363</b>
Number of skipped attacks	162	162
Original accuracy	83.8%	83.8%
Accuracy under attack	36.5%	<b>36.3%</b>
Attack success rate	56.44%	<b>56.68%</b>
Average perturbed word %	13.91%	<b>13.37%</b>
Average number of words per input	18.64	18.64
Average number of queries	63.49	<b>63.19</b>

# Experiments – Pretraining only

- The replacements are more related to movies. However, there are still a considerable amount of opposite semantic and out-of-context replacements.

Original sentence	the <b>movie</b> is a little tired; <b>maybe</b> the original <b>inspiration</b> has <b>run</b> its course	Negative (100%)
BAE	the <b>mind</b> is a little tired; <b>yet</b> the original <b>memory</b> has <b>continued</b> its course	Positive (100%)
Ours	the <b>beginning</b> is a little tired; maybe the original <b>tale</b> has <b>improved</b> its course	Positive (88%)
Original sentence	one of the funnier <b>movie</b> in town	Positive (94%)
BAE	one of the funnier <b>locations</b> in town	Negative (97%)
Ours	one of the funnier <b>scenes</b> in town	Negative (99%)

# Experiments – Contrastive Learning and Pretraining

- Instead of pretraining a regular BERT-base, now we pretrain supervised SimCSE BERT-base on IMDB for different number of steps.
- The one trained for 2,500 steps have the best overall performance.

Dataset: MR					
	BAE	Ours (50,000)	Ours (25,000)	Ours (5,000)	Ours (2,500)
Number of successful attacks	473	471	473	487	<b>501</b>
Number of failed attacks	365	367	365	351	<b>337</b>
Number of skipped attacks	162	162	162	162	162
Original accuracy	83.8%	83.8%	83.8%	83.8%	83.8%
Accuracy under attack	36.5%	36.7%	36.5%	35.1%	<b>33.7%</b>
Attack success rate	56.44%	56.21%	56.44%	58.11%	<b>59.79%</b>
Average perturbed word %	13.91%	13.19%	<b>13.13%</b>	13.58%	13.17%
Average number of words per input	18.64	18.64	18.64	18.64	18.64
Average number of queries	63.49	64.27	64.05	64.01	<b>62.96</b>

# Experiments – Contrastive Learning and Pretraining

Original sentence	fans of the modern day hong kong action <b>film finally</b> have the <b>worthy</b> successor to a better tomorrow and the killer which they have been <b>patiently</b> waiting for	Positive (100%)
BAE	fans of the modern day hong kong action film finally have the <b>only</b> successor to a better tomorrow and the killer which they have been <b>helplessly</b> waiting for	Negative (99%)
Ours (50,000)	fans of the modern day hong kong action film finally have the <b>disappointing</b> successor to a better tomorrow and the killer which they have been patiently waiting for	Negative (51%)
Ours (25,000)		Failed
Ours (5,000)		Failed
Ours (2,500)	fans of the modern day hong kong action <b>movie now</b> have the <b>usual</b> successor to a better tomorrow and the killer which they have been <b>already</b> waiting for	Negative (83%)

Low quality

Low quality

Unsuccessful

Unsuccessful

High quality and successful attack

# Experiments – Using CLINE to Create Contrastive Sentences

- We create our own contrastive sentences using IMDb. We refer to the word replace script by CLINE.
- Then we train a supervised SimCSE BERT with the contrastive sentences.
- Finally, we pretrain the supervised SimCSE BERT on IMDb for 2,500 steps.

# Experiments – Using CLINE to Create Contrastive Sentences

Dataset: MR			
	BAE	Ours (pre-training only)	Ours (IMDb contrastive sentences)
Number of successful attacks	473	475	<b>495</b>
Number of failed attacks	365	363	<b>343</b>
Number of skipped attacks	162	162	162
Original accuracy	83.8%	83.8%	83.8%
Accuracy under attack	36.5%	36.3%	<b>34.3%</b>
Attack success rate	56.44%	56.68%	<b>59.07%</b>
Average perturbed word %	13.91%	<b>13.37%</b>	13.5%
Average number of words per input	18.64	18.64	18.64
Average number of queries	63.49	<b>63.19</b>	63.77

# Experiments – Using CLINE to Create Contrastive Sentences

- Don't have enough contrastive sentences.
- The training strategy SimCSE uses is not suitable for our goal.

# Conclusion

- Pretraining and contrastive learning have positive effects on generating high quality examples.
- Alter the embedding space by contrastive learning.
- Make our attack model domain-specific by a second-phase pretraining.
- Our attack model has better results than the baseline model.

# Future Work

- Better method to combine contrastive learning and pretraining.
- Conduct larger scale experiment.
- Involve human evaluation to demonstrate the effectiveness.

Thank you