PETGEN: Personalized Text Generation Attack on Deep Sequence Embedding-based Classification Models

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ABSTRACT

What should a malicious user write next to fool a detection model? Identifying malicious users is critical to ensure the safety and integrity of internet platforms. Several deep learning based detection models have been created. However, malicious users can evade deep detection models by manipulating their behavior, rendering these models of little use. The vulnerability of such deep detection models against adversarial attacks is unknown. Here we create a novel adversarial attack model against deep user sequence embedding-based classification models, which use the sequence of user posts to generate user embeddings and detect malicious users. In the attack, the adversary generates a new post to fool the classifier. We propose a novel end-to-end Personalized Text Generation Attack model, called PETGEN, that simultaneously reduces the efficacy of the detection model and generates posts that have several key desirable properties. Specifically, PETGEN generates posts that are personalized to the user’s writing style, have knowledge about a given target context, are aware of the user’s historical posts on the target context, and encapsulate the user’s recent topical interests. We conduct extensive experiments on two real-world datasets (Yelp and Wikipedia, both with ground-truth of malicious users) to show that PETGEN significantly reduces the performance of popular deep user sequence embedding-based classification models. PETGEN outperforms five attack baselines in terms of text quality and attack efficacy in both white-box and black-box classifier settings. Overall, this work paves the path towards the next generation of adversary-aware sequence classification models.

CCS CONCEPTS

- Computing methodologies → Anomaly detection.

KEYWORDS

Adversarial Text Generation; Sequence Classification; User Classification; Attack; Deep Learning

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1 INTRODUCTION

As Web platforms, such as e-commerce, social media, and crowdsourcing platforms, have gained popularity, they are increasingly targeted by malicious actors for their gains [10, 11, 20]. The proliferation of undesirable users, such as fake accounts [20], spammers [3, 23], fake news spreaders [15, 26], abnormal users [1], vandal editors [12], fraudsters [11], and sockpuppets [10], poses a threat to the safety and integrity of online communities. To give an example, on Facebook, roughly 5% of monthly active users in 2019 were fake accounts [20]. Similarly, on Amazon, 63% reviews on beauty products were from fraudulent users [2]. Thus, the identification of malicious accounts is a critical task for all web and social media platforms.

Deep user sequence embedding-based classification models are increasingly gaining popularity for platform integrity tasks, including the TIES model at Facebook [20]. These models train a deep learning model to generate user embeddings by utilizing the temporal sequence of actions and post content of a user. The user embedding is then used to make predictions about the user. For example, Figure 1 shows a deep user sequence embedding-based classification model trained to identify malicious users from the user’s sequence of posts (top row).

However, deep learning models can be vulnerable to adversarial attacks [21]. While adversarial attacks on deep learning models have received a lot of attention in graph representation learning, natural language processing, and computer vision domains [21], the vulnerability of deep user sequence embedding-based classification models remains unknown. For example, in Figure 1, the malicious user can create a new post, so that the entire user sequence is misclassified as benign by the classifier (bottom row). Thus, identifying
In this work, we create a Personalized Text Generation attack framework, called PETGEN, to generate adversarial text to attack deep user sequence embedding-based classification models. PETGEN is an end-to-end model. It leverages the sequential history of user posts (solution to challenge 1) by utilizing the relationship between the user’s historical posts and the target context, and builds a context-biased user sequence embedding. This is used to generate an initial version of the attack post. Next, the model adopts a multi-stage multi-task learning approach to manipulate the text to effectively attack the classification model (solution to challenge 2) and personalize the text to the user’s writing style, recent interests, and make the text relevant to the global discussions in the target topic context (solution to challenge 3). This step outputs the final attack text of PETGEN.

We evaluate the attack effectiveness and text quality of our model. We use two popular datasets: Yelp fake reviewer dataset [23] and Wikipedia vandal editor dataset [12], both with ground truth malicious users. We evaluate two popular deep user sequence embedding-based classification models: TIES, a model that is used in production at Facebook [20] and HRNN, a sequence classification model that uses sequential text embedding [16]. We compare PETGEN against five baseline and recent attack models that can generate attack text. Experiments reveal several key findings. First, both deep user sequence classification models are vulnerable to the fake text generation attack. Their model performance drops with even one generated post. Second, PETGEN generates attack text that results in a larger classification performance drop compared to existing attack methods. Third, the text generated by PETGEN has higher quality and is more personalized than existing attack methods. Experimental results on Yelp dataset are in Figure 2. Fourth, PETGEN is highly effective in both the white-box setting (when the attacker has access to the details of the classification model) and the black-box attack setting (when the attacker does not know anything about the classification model). Finally, human evaluators rate text generated by PETGEN as being more realistic over text generated by existing generation-based attack methods.

Overall, our main contributions are:

- **New attack setting:** To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to investigate the problem of text generation attack on deep user sequence embedding-based classifiers, where adversaries generate a new piece of text added at the end of post sequence to fool the sequential classifier.
- **Attack model:** We create PETGEN, a multi-stage multi-task personalized text generation model that can generate attack that can effectively attack the sequence classifier and generate high-quality personalized text.
- **Effectiveness:** Extensive experiments on two datasets show that our methods can outperform five strong baselines in terms of the attack performance. Moreover, our method generates text with higher quality, both in terms of quantifiable metrics and as evaluated by human evaluators.

The code and data are at: http://claws.cc.gatech.edu/petgen.
The text generator

The text generator

PETGEN, an end-to-end personalized text generation model that leverages user sequences to output personalized posts to effectively fool classifiers.

3 PROBLEM DEFINITION

In this section, we formally define our problem as follows:

Preliminaries: We are given $N$ users $U = \{u_1, ... , u_N\}$ and a set of user ground truth labels $Y = (y_u)$, where $y_u = 0$ means user $u$ is a benign user and $y_u = 1$ means $u$ is a malicious user. For each user $u$, we are given a sequence of chronologically ordered posts $P_u^T = (p_u^1, ... , p_u^T)$, $P_u^1 \in \mathcal{R}^{T \times d}$ where $p_u^t$ is the topic context of post $p_u^t$ and $d$ is the number of tokens in context. We are given a pre-trained deep user sequence embedding-based classification model $\mathcal{F}$, which generates user $u$’s predicated label $\mathcal{F}(P_u^1)$. Model $\mathcal{F}$ is trained to predict $\mathcal{F}(P_u^1) = y_u$, $\forall u \in U$.

Attacker goal: Given user $u$’s sequence of posts $P_u^T$, $u$’s contexts $C_u^T$, ground truth label $y_u$, and target context $b_u$, we aim to generate next post $\hat{p}_u^{T+1}$, such that $\mathcal{F}(\{P_u^T, \hat{p}_u^{T+1}\}) = 1 - y_u$. Here $\{P_u^T, \hat{p}_u^{T+1}\}$ represents a sequence where the post $\hat{p}_u^{T+1}$ is concatenated at the end of the sequence $P_u^T$. Thus, the goal of the attacker is to flip the prediction result of the classifier on the user’s original post sequence. Our modeling goal is to train a text generator $\mathcal{G}$ that generates the post $\hat{p}_u^{T+1}$ using the user’s historical posts. Thus, $\hat{p}_u^{T+1} = \mathcal{G}(P_u^1, C_u^T, b_u)$. We list the symbols in Table 1.

| Notation | Description |
|----------|-------------|
| $P_u^t$  | User $u$’s post at time $t$ |
| $P_u^T$  | User $u$’s sequence of past $T$ posts |
| $P_u^{t+1}$  | User $u$’s generated post at time $T+1$ |
| $C_u^t$  | User $u$’s context for post $p_u^t$ |
| $C_u^T$  | User $u$’s sequence of contexts $C_u^t$, $t \in \{1, ..., T\}$ |
| $b_u$    | The target context for user $u$ |
| $y_u$    | The ground truth label of user $u$ |
| $\mathcal{G}$ | The text generator |
| $\mathcal{F}$ | The pre-trained user sequence classifier |

Table 1: Table of notations used in the paper.

2 RELATED WORK

2.1 Deep User Sequence Classification Models

To determine whether a user is malicious or not, existing methods usually focus on building deep sequence embedding models to encode the sequential information and use the embedding for downstream applications [13, 16, 30]. For example, Facebook first creates a temporal embedding from users’ sequence of posts, then predicts users’ dynamic embedding when users write a new post, and finally uses these embeddings for fake account detection [20]. However, vulnerabilities of these deep user sequence embedding-based classification models have not been explored. To fill this gap, in this work, we first introduce a new next post generation attack on these models and further propose a framework to conduct this attack. Our work reveals the vulnerabilities of these models.

2.2 Sequential Text Classification Models

Many works formulate classification of the sequence of a user’s posts as a sequential text classification [16, 28] or document classification problem [28]. In practice, Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) and RNN are widely utilized to capture the sequential reliance between text posts and encode the text features for detection [16]. However, these sequential text classification models can be vulnerable to adversarial attacks, which is relatively unexplored.

2.3 Adversarial Text Generation

Generating adversarial text to attack text classifiers is an important task due to its contribution to model robustness [29]. These methods can mainly be grouped into two categories: (1) Modification-based attacks: these approaches mainly make minor modifications to existing text to generate new text. Modifications include changing or adding characters, words, or phrases [4, 9, 17, 27].

However, these models have various shortcomings: they are incapable of fully leveraging a user’s rich history of posts, they can not generate original content, and their modifications can be easily detected by finding misspelled words and improperly manipulated sentences [22]. (2) Generation-based attacks: these methods (e.g., TextGAN [19]) generate a new piece of text to achieve the attack goal. A recent attack model called Malcom [15] generates new fake reply comments to news articles to fool detectors. This model achieves high success in fooling the detector. However, these attack models have some shortcomings: they are not designed to leverage a user’s rich history of posts and the generated text is not personalized to the user. To overcome the above drawbacks of both the generation-based and modification-based methods, we propose

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 System Overview

In this paper, we propose an end-to-end personalized text generation system, called PETGEN, to attack deep user sequence classification models. Specifically, the input is the user’s historical post sequence, corresponding contexts, the target context, and the pre-trained user sequence classifier $\mathcal{F}$. PETGEN has two major modules: in the first module, it leverages the user sequence and target context to generate sequence-aware contextual text. In the second module, this text is fine-tuned using a multi-stage multi-task learning setting such that it achieves the attack goal of fooling the classifier. The system overview is shown in Figure 3.

4.2 Sequence-aware Conditional Text Generator

In this module, PETGEN generates text on the input target context given a user’s sequence of historical posts and contexts. The goal of this module is to generate text such that the text incorporates the user’s historical views on the target context, as expressed in the past posts with contexts similar to the target context. Thus, among all the posts in the user’s sequence, the text generator should give more importance to posts that are on the same or similar context as the target context, motivated by multi-document summarization [18].
Here we treat the text generation process as a conditional language model which can leverage additional information [14, 15]. To this end, we propose a conditional text generation model incorporating the sequential post relevance through an attention mechanism, as shown in Figure 4. Specifically, $G(P_u^1:T, C_u^1:T, b_u)$ is a conditional text generator that outputs next post $P_u^{T+1}$, by sampling one token in one step. The output is based on (1) the sequence of posts $P_u^1:T$, (2) the sequence of context $C_u^1:T$, (3) the target context $b_u$, (4) previously generated tokens.

We select Relational Memory Recurrent Network (RMRN) as the basic text generation model $g$ of $G$, following previous work [15, 19], as RMRN models have shown remarkable performance in generating long text posts. Like traditional recurrent networks, $g$ can convert each post in the sequence into a post embedding, obtained by the hidden state of $g$:

$$e_u^t = g(P_u^t)$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

where $e_u^t$ is the embedding vector of the post $P_u^t$, $\forall t \in 1, \ldots, T$.

To generate personalized text that is aware of the user sequence, we bias the text generator towards historical user posts that are contextually-relevant to the target context. This will ensure that the generated text has similar views as what the user has expressed contextually-relevant to the target context. This will ensure that each generated token is user sequence-aware. Formally, we have:

$$\hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i+1) \leftarrow \text{RMRN}(\text{LayerNorm}(\text{FeedForward}(s_u) + \text{Embed}(\hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i))))$$  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where Embed is the embedding layer for tokens, FeedFoward is a feedforward layer to match dimensions during addition, LayerNorm is a normalization layer, and $\hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i)$ is a token at step $i$ when generating $\hat{P}_u^{T+1}$. Note that a post has $d$ tokens and thus the generation is done for $d$ steps. The first token is initialized randomly.

As we can see, each token is influenced by both the previous token and context-biased user embedding vector.

Finally, when outputting a token, each token is sequentially sampled using the conditional probability and the probability of the whole post can be presented as follows:

$$p(\hat{P}_u^{T+1}|P_u^1:T, C_u^1:T; b_u, \theta_G) = \prod p(\hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i)|\hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i-1), \hat{P}_u^{T+1}(i-2), \ldots, \hat{P}_u^{T+1}(1); P_u^1:T, C_u^1:T; b_u, \theta_G)$$  \hspace{1cm} (5)

where $\theta_G$ are the parameters of $G$. Similar to the training of conditional language model [14, 15], we train $G$ by using Maximal Likelihood Estimation (MLE) with teacher-forcing and minimize the loss of negative log-likelihood for all posts based on the corresponding posts and contexts. To optimize the generator, we use the following objective function:

$$\min_{\theta_G} L_{\text{GEN}}^{\text{GEN}} = - \sum_{u \in U} \hat{P}_u^{T+1} \log p(\hat{P}_u^{T+1}|P_u^1:T, C_u^1:T; b_u, \theta_G)$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

Finally, after training, the generator can output user $u$’s next post as:

$$\hat{P}_u^{T+1} = G(P_u^1:T, C_u^1:T, b_u)$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

In our experiments, we use cosine similarity as the context similarity function $A(\cdot)$ to compute the attention score. Next, when training the generator $G$, we use the last post as $(T+1)$-th post, the second last as $T$-th post and so on for forth. Additionally, since the sampling process is nondifferentiable, we use Gumbell-softmax relaxation trick to solve this problem [8, 19].

### 4.3 Multi-Stage Multi-Task Learning

In this module, the generated text post $\hat{P}_u^{T+1}$ is modified to make the text realistic, personalized, and achieve the attack goal. We set it up as a multi-task learning module, which has four key tasks.

#### 4.3.1 Style Task

The generated post will only be personalized if it mimics the writing style of the user. This is especially important when advanced classifiers, such as those deployed in practice [20], are equipped with a robust detector that detects posts that are way too different from the user’s previous writing style and the account is flagged as being malicious. Therefore, keeping the writing style
we use multi discriminative representations as the architecture aim to attack as predictions of a black-box attack, we train a surrogate classifier to tune generator to fool the target sequential classifier. Thus, we create the attack task

4.3.2 Attack Task.

D of the discriminator have two objective functions to alternatively refine D to generate realistic post to fool the discriminator. In particular, the discriminator D is deployed to co-train with G while the generator G is utilized to tune generator such that the generated post \( \hat{p}^{T+1} \) fools the classifier into making incorrect predictions about the user \( \mathcal{F}(p_u^{1:T}, \hat{p}^{T+1}_u) = 1 - y_u \). Formally, we create the following objective function to optimize:

\[
\min_{\theta_G} L^{ATT}_G = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_u (1 - y_u) \log \mathcal{F}(p_u^{1:T}, \hat{p}_u^{T+1}) + y_u \log(1 - \mathcal{F}(p_u^{1:T}, \hat{p}_u^{T+1})) \tag{10}
\]

After the attack task is successful, the generated post will fool the classifier into predicting malicious users as benign users, and vice-versa.

4.3.3 Target Context Relevance Task. Given a target context to generate a post, the attacker must ensure that the generated post is on-topic and is knowledgeable about the context. Otherwise, the generated post can be simply flagged as off-topic by a human or an automated topic detector. To ensure that the generated post is relevant to the target context, we minimize the mutual information gap between the target contexts \( \{b_u\} \) of all users and the generated posts \( \{\hat{p}^{T+1}_u\} \) of all users \( u \in U \). A non-parametric Maximum Mean Discrepancy (MMD) based on the Reproducing Kernel Hilbert Space (RKHS) is utilized to effectively estimate this kind of distance [25]. Thus, we optimize the following objective function:

\[
\min_{\theta_G} L^{CTX}_G = \text{MMD}(\{b_u\}, \{\hat{p}_u^{T+1}\}) = \| \frac{1}{N} \sum_u \phi(b_u) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_u \phi(\hat{p}_u^{T+1}) \|_{\mathcal{H}} \tag{11}
\]

where \( \mathcal{H} \) is a universal RKHS, and \( \phi \) is transfer function to change the space to the target RKHS space.

In experiments, the target context of the generated post is set to be the same as the context of the ground truth post at time T+1.

Figure 4: The overview of the sequence-aware conditional text generator in PETGEN. We first create the sequence embedding from the post embedding of each post in a sequence. We also compute the attention score between the target context and the user’s historical contexts to capture their pairwise relevance, resulting in a context-aware attention vector. After multiplying the generated sequence embedding and attention vector, we get the context-biased user sequence embedding. We concatenate it with the generated tokens for sequence-aware conditional text generation.
Algorithm 1: PETGEN Algorithm

Input: a sequence of a user’s posts and associated contexts, the target context and the user’s label;
Output: the user’s next post;
Train $G$ with contextual post relevance by MLE loss (Eqn 6);
while Not Converge do
  \begin{itemize}
  \item Train $G$ with $D$ on the Style Task (Eqn 8);
  \item Train $G$ on the Attack Task (Eqn 10);
  \item Train $G$ on the Target Context Relevance Task (Eqn 11);
  \item Train $G$ on the Recent Post Relevance Task (Eqn 12);
  \end{itemize}
end

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline
Dataset & Yelp & Wikipedia \\
\hline
Number of users & 3,940 & 794 \\
Number of benign users & 2,016 & 397 \\
Number of malicious users & 1,924 & 397 \\
Total number of posts & 35,123 & 11,547 \\
Median posts per user & 9 & 15 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Dataset Statistics}
\end{table}

4.3.4 Recent Post Relevance Task. This task ensures continuity and smoothness between the generated post and the most recent posts made by the user. This is important because real users typically express such consistency in the real world [24]. Here, we quantify it as relevance towards recent posts, calculated as the mutual information distance between the generated post and the latest $k$ posts of the user. Similar to the target context relevance task, we optimize such information gap by the following objective function:

$$
\min_{\theta_G} L_{REC}^T = \text{MMD}(\{p_u^{T-(k-1):T}\}, \{\hat{p}_u^{T+1}\})
= \|\frac{1}{N} \sum_u \sum_k \phi(p_u^{T-1-k}) - \frac{1}{N} \sum_u \phi(\hat{p}_u^{T+1})\|_H
$$

(12)

where $k$ is the number of recent posts that have an impact on the next post generation. $k$ is a hyper-parameter, which we typically set to 3 (more details are in the appendix).

4.3.5 Multi-stage Multi-task Learning Algorithm. To achieve the personalized text generation objective, we optimize for the four tasks of style, attack, target context relevance and recent post relevance in a multi-stage process. Thus, we deploy the multi-stage multi-task learning framework to optimize:

$$
\min_{\theta_F, \theta_D} L_F; \min_{\theta_D} L_D; \min_{\theta_G} \{L_G^{STY} + L_G^{ATT} + L_G^{CTX} + L_G^{REC}\}
$$

(13)

where Eqn 13 is reflected in the while loop in the overall algorithm as presented in Algorithm 1. Finally, after tuning by the multi-task learning framework, the text generator finally generates personalized high-quality text for adversarial attack against the target sequential classifier.

5 EXPERIMENTS

In this section, we examine the performance of the proposed PETGEN by conducting extensive experiments. Specifically, we aim to answer the following research questions:

- RQ1: Is PETGEN able to successfully attack the deep user sequence classification model under both white-box and black-box attack settings?
- RQ2: Beyond the attack performance, what is the quality of generated text, specifically its the relevance to the target context, contextual posts, and recent posts?
- RQ3: What is the contribution of the sequence-aware conditional text generator module and the multiple learning modules of PETGEN towards its performance?
- RQ4: When compared with other attack methods, is the text generated by PETGEN realistic enough from a human perspective?

5.1 Datasets

We evaluate the proposed method on real data from two popular platforms: Wikipedia and Yelp. Their statistics are shown in Table 2.

(a) Wikipedia dataset: This dataset consists of Wikipedia users (or editors) making edits on Wikipedia articles [12]. There are two types of editors: benign editors and vandal editors. Vandal editors were identified and removed from the Wikipedia platform by administrators. For each editor, the sequence of edits he or she made on Wikipedia articles is available. We consider each edit as one post. For each post, the leading paragraph of the edited page is set as the context of the post.

(b) Yelp dataset: This dataset consists of Yelp users giving reviews to restaurants [23]. Users are either benign reviewers or fraudulent reviewers. Fraudulent reviewers are identified by Yelp’s proprietary classification algorithm. For each reviewer, the sequence consists of its reviews on restaurants. Each review is one post. To create the context for each post, other reviews given on the same restaurant by other benign users are concatenated.

In both datasets, to ensure user sequences have enough information, we remove users with less than 5 posts and posts with less than 5 tokens. We use the latest 20 posts to create a user sequence.

5.2 Baselines

We compare PETGEN with five representative state-of-the-art adversarial text generation models.

(a) Copycat: Copycat randomly selects one post with similar context from the users’ historical posts as the generated post. Three following baselines (Hotflip, UniTrigger, and TextBugger) use the Copycat post in their own attack.

(b) Hotflip [4]: Hotflip modifies the post generated by Copycat. It first detects the most important word in the post, based on the gradient of each input token with respect to the sequential classifier, and then swaps the most important word with a similar one.

(c) Universal adversarial Trigger (UniTrigger) [27]: UniTrigger generates an input-agnostic and fixed-length sequence of tokens to attack the classifier when concatenated to the end of an existing post. We turn to the topic modeling function in this specific application setting, similar to that adopted in prior work [15]. Particularly, we retrieve first-topic-dependent words and contexts by the topic model and then prepend these universal prefix to a post.

(d) TextBugger [17]: TextBugger first uses various methods like deletion and swap to find carefully crafted tokens in a post and replaces some parts of the post with these tokens for attack.
To comprehensively evaluate text generation result, we use several metrics to measure attack effectiveness and text quality.

(a) **Attack Effectiveness**: F1 score after attack (F1): This measures the classifier performance of the classifier. We compare the change in F1 score after the attack, compared to when there is no attack. If the resulting F1 score after the attack drops considerably, then the attack is successful. **Attack Rate (Atk)**: It measures the efficacy of the attack regarading changing predictions of the classifier. Specifically, a M% attack rate means the attack can fool the classifier M% of the time on the sequences that the classifier has previously correctly labeled.

(b) **Text Quality**: BLEU: Like previous works on text generation [19], we deploy BLEU to indicate the quality of generated post. Recent Post Similarity (RS): This is calculated as:
\[
\frac{1}{N} \sum_{u \in \{1, 2, \ldots, T\}} a_u \cdot \cosine(Vect(p_u^t), Vect(p_{u}^{T+1})),
\]
where \(a_u\) is the previously mentioned attention score which captures the relationship between the contexts \(c_u\) and \(b_u\) of posts \(p_u\) and \(p_{u}^{T+1}\) respectively.

To evaluate the attack effect, we use the metrics of F1 and Atk for both attack cases.

### 5.3 Evaluation Metrics

To comprehensively evaluate text generation result, we use several metrics to measure attack effectiveness and text quality. The results are shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

| Model        | HRNN classifier | TIES classifier |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Without attack | F1 Atk | F1 Atk | F1 Atk | F1 Atk |
| Copycat      | 0.601 - 0.636 | - - | 0.617 - 0.686 | - |
| Hotflip      | 0.550 21.3 | 0.610 8.0 | 9.836% 26.761% | 0.513 16.3 | 0.625 11.5 | 6.823% 47.239% |
| UniTrigger   | 0.581 21.2 | 0.591 9.5 | 6.937% 27.358% | 0.514 15.0 | 0.641 10.3 | 7.004% 60.000% |
| TextBugger   | 0.495 24.5 | 0.602 7.8 | 4.242% 10.204% | 0.515 15.7 | 0.679 9.1 | 7.184% 52.866% |
| Malcom       | 0.505 21.4 | 0.610 8.3 | 9.836% 26.168% | 0.520 16.3 | 0.637 11.0 | 8.077% 47.239% |
| PETGEN (proposed) | 0.474 27.0 | 0.55 21.2 | - - | 0.478 24.0 | 0.501 35.8 | 6.877% 33.333% |

| Model        | HRNN classifier | TIES classifier |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Without attack | F1 Atk | F1 Atk | F1 Atk | F1 Atk |
| Copycat      | 0.53 22.1 | 0.609 9.0 | 3.585% 8.597% | 0.615 15.0 | 0.618 12.0 | 6.016% 64.167% |
| Hotflip      | 0.538 22.3 | 0.585 11.1 | 5.019% 7.623% | 0.642 13.8 | 0.635 11.0 | 9.969% 79.091% |
| UniTrigger   | 0.529 22.0 | 0.612 7.5 | 3.403% 9.091% | 0.601 17.9 | 0.601 15.0 | 3.827% 31.333% |
| TextBugger   | 0.545 21.0 | 0.607 9.5 | 6.239% 14.286% | 0.627 14.0 | 0.617 12.2 | 7.815% 61.475% |
| Malcom       | 0.524 20.0 | 0.573 17.5 | 2.481% 20.000% | 0.599 19.9 | 0.573 15.4 | 3.316% 27.922% |
| PETGEN (proposed) | 0.511 24.0 | 0.53 22.3 | - - | 0.578 33.0 | 0.554 19.7 | - - |

### 5.4 Target Classification Models

In this paper, we target two deep user sequence classification models to test the generality of our attack.

(1) **Hierarchical Recurrent Neural Network (HRNN)** is a model where the sequential pattern of the input text is captured by the hierarchical structure for accurate classification [30]. In HRNN, each user post is first converted to a vector and the sequence of user post vectors is converted into a compact user embedding. This user embedding is used for user classification.

(2) **Temporal Interaction Embeddings (TIES)** is a model used by Facebook for malicious account detection. We use the temporal embedding component of the TIES model for classification (as there is no graph structure in our datasets). Note that TIES is the state-of-the-art deep user sequence embedding-based classification model for malicious user detection.

### 5.5 Experiment Setup

We split the dataset by five-fold cross-validation and report the average numbers. By default, we set \(k = 3\) as the number of recent \(k\) posts (more details on impact of value \(k\) are in the appendix), the number of tokens in a post and a context to be \(d = d' = 30\) and the learning rate as 1e-5. We use Adam as the optimizer with mini-batch size of 64 [6].
Table 5: Comparison the quality of text generated by different attack strategies. PETGEN generates higher quality text in all but one case across all metrics.

| Attack          | Model                      | Wikipedia Dataset | Yelp Dataset |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
|                 | BLEU| TCS| RS| CPS| BLEU| TCS| RS| CPS| BLEU| TCS| RS| CPS |
| Copycat         | 0.378 | 0.362 | 0.188 | 0.171 | 0.406 | 0.385 | 0.211 | 0.221 | 0.810 | 0.524 | 0.302 | 0.299 |
| Hotflip         | 0.333 | 0.363 | 0.191 | 0.203 | 0.365 | 0.385 | 0.211 | 0.234 | 0.785 | 0.527 | 0.309 | 0.309 |
| UniTrigger      | 0.213 | 0.397 | 0.214 | 0.192 | 0.239 | 0.410 | 0.230 | 0.223 | 0.737 | 0.527 | 0.325 | 0.326 |
| TextBugger      | 0.341 | 0.372 | 0.192 | 0.172 | 0.374 | 0.393 | 0.214 | 0.226 | 0.771 | 0.520 | 0.311 | 0.312 |
| Malcom          | 0.914 | 0.312 | 0.175 | 0.240 | 0.878 | 0.484 | 0.209 | 0.213 | 0.849 | 0.540 | 0.349 | 0.354 |
| PETGEN          | 0.893 | 0.463 | 0.275 | 0.281 | 0.896 | 0.474 | 0.233 | 0.254 | 0.852 | 0.544 | 0.401 | 0.410 |

Table 6: Ablation studies showing the contribution of each component in PETGEN.

5.6 RQ1: Adversarial Attack on Sequential Post Classification

In this section, we evaluate the proposed attack model on both white-box classifiers and black-box classifiers.

**Attack on White-Box Classifiers.** In a white-box attack, the attacker has access to the model parameters of the target classifiers. Thus, they attack the trained model directly. The results comparing the performance of PETGEN with baseline models is shown in Table 3 on both Wikipedia and Yelp datasets, with both the HRNN and TIES models as classifiers. The table also shows the results of the classification models without any attack.

We have several important findings. First, without any attack, the TIES model has a higher model performance (F1 score) compared to the HRNN model on both the datasets. Second, under attack, the model performance of both TIES and HRNN reduces, showing the vulnerability of both models to text generation attacks. Next, comparing all attacks, PETGEN attack results in the lowest F1 score and highest attack rate on both datasets, making it the most successful attack. On the TIES classifier, PETGEN has at least 6.82% improvement over all baselines in terms of F1 score and on the HRNN classifier, at least 1.04% improvement on F1. This is important as TIES is the state-of-the-art classifier that is being used at Facebook. Successfully attacking TIES shows the strength of our PETGEN attack. Finally, we find PETGEN attacks TIES more efficiently than HRNN with larger drop in F1 score and higher attack rate over baselines. A possible reason is that the more complex deep sequential model like TIES can provide more signal in computing cross entropy loss, finally enabling the attacker to learn more about how to downgrade the performance.

**Attack on Black-Box Classifiers.** In the black-box setting, the attacker does not have access to the parameters of the sequential post classifier. Thus, we train a surrogate HRNN classifier to mimic the classification of the original black-box classifier. The text generation attack methods create the fake post using this surrogate classifier, and then this generated text is used to attack the original black-box classifier. The results of the performance drop on black-box classifiers is shown in Table 4.

First, as before, we see that PETGEN beats all the existing attack methods in terms of F1 score and attack rate. Next, similar to the result in the white-box setting, PETGEN can more effectively attack the HRNN and TIES models compared to existing attack approaches. Finally, comparing attacks on the same model under white-box and black-box setting, it is harder for the attackers to attack the black-box classifier. For all models, the drop in F1 score is lower during black-box attack compared to white-box attack.

5.7 RQ2: Personalized Text Generation

Beyond the attack performance, we present text quality of the generated post in Table 5. As we can see, PETGEN always generates post with higher quality in all four evaluation metrics compared to the other five baseline methods. This is reflected in the BLUE score and in the relevance of the generated post to the previous posts of the user and the target context.

The reasons of higher quality text generation is the following. Compared to the four word-perturbation attack methods, namely, Copycat, Hotflip, UniTrigger and Textbugger, our method PETGEN is an end-to-end text generation framework that can effectively pick a less diverse set of words that are highly relevant to the target context, historical post, and recent post. This enables PETGEN to output text with higher quality. Compared to the Malcom model, PETGEN deploys the context-aware text generator and the learning task of recent post relevance to leverage the historical post and recent post information for generation. It makes text more real and personalized, thus having higher scores on all text quality metrics.

**Evaluating Consistency in Attacker Goal:** To further examine the generative ability of the PETGEN, we introduce a novel evaluation method called consistency score (CPS). CPS measures the consistency of the attack goal, which is important as the attack goal is the main focus of the attack. To further examine the consistency of the attack goal, we introduce another evaluation method called relevance score (RS). RS measures the relevance of the attack goal, which is important as the attack goal is the main focus of the attack.
the effectiveness of our attack models, we compare the sentiment of generated adversarial post with that of the original post under the same context. We use Vader [7] to compute the sentiment score on the posts in the Yelp dataset. We find that 70.8% of generated posts have the same sentiment as the original post, indicating that the attacker’s generated post has the same positive or negative tone as desired to uprank or downrank a restaurant.

5.8 RQ3: Ablation Study
To examine the effectiveness of each component in PETGEN, we conduct the ablation study where we test the performance of different variants of PETGEN, and the results are in Table 6. The simplest model is simply the PETGEN base text generator, which is the traditional RMRN text generator and no other modules are used. As we can see, PETGEN with all the modules always performs the best or the second best among all the variants for all six metrics. Comparing the different variants, we find the attack task can help decrease the F1 score and increase the attack rate, making the adversarial attack successful. Meanwhile, the task of post style, target context relevance and recent post relevance can enhance the target context and recent post similarity score. The sequence-aware text generation setting to capture the contextual historical post relevance increases the context post similarity score.

5.9 RQ4: Human Evaluation on Generated Text
To better evaluate the quality of the generated text, we conduct human evaluations. Specifically, we test whether posts generated by PETGEN are more realistic compared to those generated by Malcom (the SOTA end-to-end adversarial text generation method). We recruit two non-author evaluators and give them each 50 pair of posts, generated for 50 randomly selected user sequences. In each pair, one post is generated by PETGEN and the other by Malcom. The evaluators are not told which post is generated by which method. Their task is to mark which of the two posts is more realistic, or whether they are equally (un-)realistic.

We get the following result. The two reviewers achieve an inter-rater agreement score of 0.66 and 40% posts are labeled as equally realistic. Among the remaining posts, reviewers label 58.3% posts by PETGEN more realistic than Malcom. From this result, we can see our method is able to outperform Malcom in generating realistic posts, and has great potential in real-world applications.

6 CONCLUSION
Overall, in this paper, we created a new attack framework to evaluate the robustness of deep user sequence classification models and showed its effectiveness. This work has some shortcomings. First, it is currently only applicable for posts in the English language, while social media posts can be in any language. Second, the model can only work with sequences, while does not incorporate complex structures, such as graphs. Third, the attack is restricted to generating new posts. Other attack capabilities can be explored in the future. Future directions of research also include creating defense against these attacks to create robust user classification models.

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7 APPENDIX

7.1 Effect of k in Recent-k Posts

Here we evaluate the effect of the number of recent k posts on the recent post similarity score because it has impact on the results. As shown in the following Table, we find that using recent three posts has the best attack performance and the highest text quality. This is true on both datasets and both classifiers HRNN and TIES. When $k = 3$, the model can boost the recent post similarity most while the latest post alone and more previous posts have less improvement. A possible reason is that the latest one post may not contain enough information to enhance the recent post relevance and the signal of earlier posts may be out-of-date, thus contributing less to the similarity score. In our experiments, we use $k = 3$ as the optimal score.

| Value of k | Wikipedia Dataset | | | | Yelp Dataset | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | HRNN | TIES | | | HRNN | TIES | | | |
| F1↓ | Atk↑ | RS↑ | F1↓ | Atk↑ | RS↑ | F1↓ | Atk↑ | RS↑ | F1↓ | Atk↑ | RS↑ |
| 1 | 0.485 | 24.0 | 0.213 | 0.491 | 22.9 | 0.209 | 0.601 | 17.3 | 0.342 | 0.571 | 23.6 | 0.337 |
| 2 | 0.482 | 24.1 | 0.252 | 0.476 | 24.0 | 0.211 | 0.57 | 18.1 | 0.379 | 0.565 | 24.1 | 0.369 |
| 3 | 0.474 | 27.0 | 0.275 | 0.478 | 24.0 | 0.233 | 0.55 | 21.2 | 0.401 | 0.501 | 35.8 | 0.397 |
| 4 | 0.489 | 23.9 | 0.269 | 0.483 | 23.5 | 0.217 | 0.569 | 19.3 | 0.391 | 0.518 | 34.7 | 0.396 |
| 5 | 0.493 | 22.1 | 0.184 | 0.489 | 20.9 | 0.199 | 0.573 | 18.5 | 0.357 | 0.542 | 27.3 | 0.375 |

Table 7: The effect of recent-k posts on next post generation