Robust Text Classifier on Test-Time Budgets

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Abstract

We design a generic framework for learning a robust text classification model that achieves high accuracy under different selection budgets (a.k.a selection rates) at test-time. We take a different approach from existing methods and learn to dynamically filter a large fraction of unimportant words by a low-complexity selector such that any high-complexity classifier only needs to process a small fraction of text, relevant for the target task. To this end, we propose a data aggregation method for training the classifier, allowing it to achieve competitive performance on fractured sentences. On four benchmark text classification tasks, we demonstrate that the framework gains consistent speedup with little degradation in accuracy on various selection budgets.

1 Introduction

Recent advances in deep neural networks (DNNs) have achieved high accuracy on many text classification tasks. These approaches process the entire text and encode words and phrases in order to perform target tasks. While these models realize high accuracy, the computational time scales linearly with the size of the documents, which can be slow for a long document. In this context, various approaches based on modifying the RNN or LSTM architecture have been proposed to speed up the process (Seo et al., 2018; Yu et al., 2017). However, the processing in these models is still fundamentally sequential and needs to operate on the whole document which limits the computational gain. In contrast to previous approaches, we propose a novel framework for efficient text classification on long documents that mitigates sequential processing. The framework consists of a selector and a classifier. Given a selection budget as input, the selector performs a coarse one-shot selection deleting unimportant words and pass the remainder to the classifier. The classifier then takes the sentence fragments as an input and performs the target task. Figure 1 illustrates the procedure. This framework is general and agnostic to the architecture of the downstream classifier (e.g., RNN, CNN, Transformer).

However, three challenges arise. First, to build a computationally inexpensive system, the selector must have negligible overhead. We adopt two effective yet simple architectures to design selectors based on word embeddings and bag-of-words. Second, training multiple distinct models for different budgets is unfeasible in practice, especially when model size is large. Hence, our goal is to learn a single classifier that can adapt to the output of any selector operating at any budget. Consequently, this classifier must be robust so that it can achieve consistent performance with different budgets. Third, the input to the classifier in our framework is a sequence of fractured sentences which is incompatible with a standard classifier that trained on the full texts, causing its performance degrades significantly. One potential but unfeasible solution is to train the classifier with a diverse collection of sentence fragments which is
combinatorially numerous. Another approach is to randomly blank out text (a.k.a. blanking-noise), leads to marginalized feature distortion (Maaten et al., 2013) but this also leads to poor accuracy as DNNs leverage word combinations, sentence structure, which this approach does not account for. To mitigate this problem, we propose a data aggregation framework that augments the training corpus with outputs from selectors at different budget levels. By training the classifier on the aggregated structured blank-out text, the classifier learns to fuse fragmented sentences into a feature representation that mirrors the representation obtained on full sentences and thus realizes high-accuracy. We evaluate our approach through comprehensive experiments on real-world datasets.  

2 Related Work

Several approaches have been proposed to speed up the DNN in test time (Wu et al., 2017; Choi et al., 2017). LSTM-jump (Yu et al., 2017) learns to completely skip words deemed to be irrelevant and skim-RNN (Seo et al., 2018) uses a low-complexity LSTM to skim words rather than skipping. Another version of LST-M-jump, LSTM-shuttle (Fu and Ma, 2018) first skips a number of words, then goes backward to recover lost information by reading some words skipped before. All these approaches require to modify the architecture of the underlying classifier and cannot easily extend to another architecture. In contrast, we adopt existing classifier architectures (e.g., LSTM, BCN (McCann et al., 2017)) and propose a meta-learning algorithm to train the model. Our framework is generic and a classifier can be viewed as a black-box. Similar to us, Lei et al. (2016) propose a selector-classifier framework to find text snippets as justification for text classification but their selector and classifier have similar complexity and require similar processing times; therefore, it is not suitable for computation gain. Various feature selection approaches (Chandrashekar and Sahin, 2014) have been discussed in literature. For example, removing predefined stop-words (see Appendix A), attention based models (Bahdanau et al., 2015; Luong et al., 2015), feature subspace selection methods (e.g., PCA), and applying the L1 regularization (e.g., Lasso (Tibshirani, 1996) or Group Lasso (Faruqui et al., 2015), BLasso (Gao et al., 2007)). However, these approaches either cannot obtain sparse features or cannot straightforwardly be applied to speed up a DNN classifier. Different from ours, Viola and Jones (2001); Trapeznikov and Saligrama (2013); Karayev et al. (2013); Xu et al. (2013); Kusner et al. (2014); Bengio et al. (2016); Leroux et al. (2017); Zhu et al. (2019); Nan and Saligrama (2017); Bolukbasi et al. (2017) focus on gating various components of existing networks. Finally, aggregating data or models has been studied under different contexts (e.g., in context of reinforcement learning (Ross et al., 2011), Bagging models (Breiman, 1996), etc.) while we aggregate the data output from selectors instead of models.

3 Classification on a Test-Time Budget

Our goal is to build a robust classifier along with a suite of selectors to achieve good performance with consistent speedup under different selection budgets at test-time. Formally, a classifier $C(\hat{x})$ takes a word sequence $\hat{x}$ and predicts the corresponding output label $y$, and a selector $S_b(x)$ with selection budget $b$ takes an input word sequence $x = \{w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_N\}$ and generates a binary sequence $S_b(x) = \{z_{w_1}, z_{w_2}, \ldots, z_{w_N}\}$ where $z_{w_k} \in \{0, 1\}$ represents if the corresponding word $w_k$ is selected or not. We denote the sub-sequence of words generated after filtering by the selector as $I(x, S_b(x)) = \{w_k : z_{w_k} = 1, \forall w_k \in x\}$. We aim to train a classifier $C$ and the selector $S_b$ such that $I(x, S_b(x))$ is sufficient to make accurate prediction on the output label (i.e., $C(I(x, S_b(x))) \approx C(x)$). The selection budget (a.k.a selection rate) $b$ is controlled by the hyper-parameters of the selector. Higher budget often leads to higher accuracy and longer test time.

3.1 Learning a Selector

We propose two simple but efficient selectors. Word Embedding (WE) selector. We consider a parsimonious word-selector using word embeddings (e.g., GloVe (Pennington et al., 2014)) as features to predict important words. We assume the informative words can be identified independently and model the probability that a word $w_k$ is selected by $P(z_{w_k} = 1|w_k) = \sigma(\theta_S^T \tilde{w}_k)$, where $\theta_S$ is the model parameters of the selector $S_b$, $\tilde{w}_k$ is the corresponding word vector, and $\sigma$ is the sigmoid function. As we do not have explicit anno-
tions about which words are important, we train the selector $S_b$ along with a classifier $C$ in an end-to-end manner following Lei et al. (2016), and an L1-regularizer is added to control the sparsity (i.e., selection budget) of $S_b(x)$.

**Bag-of-Words selector.** We also consider using an L1-regularized linear model (Zou and Hastie, 2005; Ng, 2004; Yuan et al., 2010) with bag-of-words features to identify important words. In the bag-of-words model, for each document $x$, we construct a feature vector $\bar{x} \in \{0, 1\}^{|V|}$, where $|V|$ is the size of the vocabulary. Each element of the feature vector $\bar{x}_w$ represents if a specific word $w$ appearing in the document $x$. Given a training set $\mathcal{X}$, the linear model optimizes the L1-regularized task loss. For example, in case of a binary classification task (output label $y \in \{1, -1\}$),

$$J(x_t, y_t) = \log (1 + \exp(-y_t \theta^T \bar{x}_t))$$

$$\theta^* = \arg \min_{\theta} \sum_{(x_t, y_t) \in \mathcal{X}} J(x_t, y_t) + \frac{1}{b} ||\theta||_1,$$

where $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|}$ is a weight vector to be learned, $\theta_w$ corresponds to word $w \in V$, and $b$ is a hyper-parameter controlling the sparsity of $\theta^*$ (i.e., selection budget). The lower the budget $b$ is, the sparser the selection is. Based on the optimal $\theta^*$, we construct a selector that picks word $w$ if the corresponding $\theta^*_w$ is non-zero. Formally, the bag-of-words selector outputs $S_b(x) = \{\delta(\theta_w \neq 0) : w \in x\}$, where $\delta$ is an indicator function.

### 3.2 The Data Aggregation Framework

In order to learn to fuse fragmented sentences into a robust feature representation, we propose to train the classifier on the aggregated corpus of structured blank-out texts.

Given a set of training data $\mathcal{X} = \{(x_1, y_1), \ldots, (x_t, y_t), \ldots, (x_m, y_m)\}$, we assume we have a set of selectors $S = \{S_b\}$ with different budget levels trained by the framework discussed in Section 3.1. To generate an aggregated corpus, we first apply each selector $S_b \in S$ on the training set, and generate corresponding blank-out corpus $\mathcal{I}(\mathcal{X}, S_b) = \{I(x_t, S_b(x_t)) : \forall x_t \in \mathcal{X}\}$. Then, we create a new corpus by aggregating the blank-out corpora: $\mathcal{T} = \bigcup_{S_b \in S} \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{X}, S_b)$. Finally, we train the classifier $C_T$ on the aggregated corpus $\mathcal{T}$. As $C_T$ is trained on documents with distortions, it learns to make predictions with different budget levels. The training procedure is summarized in Algorithm 1. In the following, we discuss two extensions of our data aggregation framework.

First, the blank-out data can be generated from different classes of selectors with different features or architectures. Second, the blank-out and selection can be done in phrase or sentence level. Specifically, if phrase boundaries are provided, a phrase-level aggregation can avoid a selector from breaking compound nouns or meaningful phrases (e.g., “Los Angeles”, “not bad”). Similarly, for multi-sentenced documents, we can enforce the selector to pick a whole sentence if any word in the sentence is selected.

### 4 Experiments

To evaluate the proposed approach, we consider four benchmark datasets: SST-2 (Socher et al., 2013), IMDB (Maas et al., 2011), AGNews (Zhang et al., 2015), and Yelp (Conneau et al., 2016) and two widely used architectures for classification: LSTM, and BCN (McCann et al., 2017). The statistics of the datasets are summarized in Table 2. We evaluate the computation gain of models in terms of overall test-time, and the performance in terms of accuracy. We follow Seo et al. (2018) to estimate the test-time of models on CPU and exclude the time for data loading.

In our approach, we train a classifier with both WE and bag-of-words selectors with 8 selection budgets\(^{4}\) \{50%, 60%, 70%\} by the word-

\(^{2}\)Note that, the union operation is used just to aggregate the train instances which does not hinder the model training (e.g., discrete variables).

\(^{4}\)Machine specification is in Appendix C.

\(^{5}\)For the very large Yelp dataset, 3 selection budgets \{50%, 60%, 70%\} are used.
| Model          | SST-2 acc. selection(%) | IMDB acc. selection(%) | AGNews acc. selection(%) | Yelp acc. selection(%) | time (sec) | speedup |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|
| Baseline      | 85.7                    | 91.0                   | 66.5                     | 100                    | 1x         | 1x      |
| Bag-of-Words  | 78.8                    | 91.5                   | 92.3                     | 100                    | 1546       | 1.2x    |
| Our framework | 82.6                    | 92.0                   | 93.1                     | 91                    | 1297       | 1.2x    |

Table 1: Accuracy and speedup on the test datasets. Test-times are measured in seconds. The speedup rate is calculated as the running time of a model divided by the running time of the corresponding baseline. For our framework, top row denotes the best speedup and the bottom row denotes the best test accuracy achieved. Overall best accuracies and best speedups are boldfaced. Our framework achieves accuracies better than baseline with a speedup of 1.2x and 1.3x on IMDB, and AGNews respectively. With same or higher speedup, our accuracies are much better than Bag-of-Words.

Figure 2: Performance under different test-times on IMDB, AGNews, and SST-2. All the approaches use the same LSTM model as the back-end. Bag-of-Words model and our framework have the same bag-of-words selector cascaded with this LSTM classifier trained on the original training corpus and aggregated corpus, respectively. Our model (blue dashed line) significantly outperforms others for any test-time budget. Also its performance is robust, while results of skim-RNN is inconsistent with different budget levels.

| Dataset | #class | Vocabulary Size (Train/Valid/Test) | Avg. Len |
|---------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|
| SST     | 2      | 13,750/6,920/872/1,821           | 19       |
| IMDB    | 2      | 61,046/21,143/3,857/25,000       | 240      |
| AGNews  | 4      | 60,088/101,851/18,149/7,600      | 43       |
| Yelp    | 5      | 1,001,485/600k/50k/50k          | 149      |

Table 2: Dataset statistics.

level data aggregation framework. We evaluate the computation gain of the proposed method through a comparative study of its performance under different test-times by varying the selection budgets in comparison to the following approaches: (1) Baseline: the original classifier (i.e., no selector, no data aggregation) (2) skim-RNN: we train a skim-RNN model and vary the amount of text to skim (i.e., test-time) by tuning $\theta$ parameter as in Seo et al. (2018). (3) Bag-of-Words: filtering words by the bag-of-words selector and feeding the fragments of sentences to the original classifier (i.e., no data aggregation). This approach serves as a good baseline and has been considered in the context of linear models (e.g., Chang and Lin (2008)). For a fair comparison, we implement all approaches upon the same framework using AllenNLP library, including a re-implementation of the existing state-of-art speedup framework skim-RNN (Seo et al., 2018). As skim-RNN is designed specifically for accelerating the LSTM model, we only compare with skim-RNN using LSTM classifier. Each corresponding model is selected by tuning parameters on validation data. The model is then frozen and evaluated on test-data for different selection budgets.

Figure 2 demonstrates the trade-off between the performance, and the test-time for each setting. Overall, we expect the error to decrease with a larger test-time budget. From Figure 2, on all of the IMDB, AGNews, and SST-2 datasets, LSTM classifier trained with our proposed data aggregation not only achieves the lowest error curve but also the results are robust and consistent. That is our approach achieves higher performance across different test-time budgets and its performance is a predictable monotonic function of the test-time budget. However, the performance of skim-RNN exhibits inconsistency for different budgets. As a matter of fact, for multiple budgets, none of the skim-RNN, and LSTM-jump address the prob-
lem of different word distribution between training and testing. Therefore, similar to skim-RNN, we anticipate that the behavior of LSTM-jump will be inconsistent as well. Additionally, since LSTM-jump has already been shown to be outperformed by skim-RNN, we do not further compare with it. Next, we show that our framework is generic and can incorporate with other different classifiers, such as BCN (see Table 1). When phrase boundary information is available, our model can further achieve 86.7 in accuracy with 1.7x speedup for BCN on SST-2 dataset by using phrase-level data aggregation. Finally, one more advantage of the proposed framework is that the output of the selector is interpretable. In Table 3, we present that our framework correctly selects words such as “Nokia”, “telecom”, and phrases such as “searched by police”, “software security” and filters out words like “Aug.”, “users” and “products”.

Note that nevertheless we focus on efficient inference, empirically our method is no more complex than the baseline during training. Despite the number of training instances increases, and so does the training time for each epoch, the number of epochs we require for obtaining a good model is usually smaller. For example, on the Yelp corpus, we only need 3 epochs to train a BCN classifier on the aggregated corpus generated by using 3 different selectors, while training on the original corpus requires 10 epochs.

5 Conclusion

We present a framework to learn a robust classifier under test-time constraints. We demonstrate that the proposed selectors effectively select important words for classifier to process and the data aggregation strategy improves the model performance. As future work we will apply the framework for other text reading tasks. Another promising direction is to explore the benefits of text classification model in an edge-device setting. This problem naturally arises with local devices (e.g., smart watches or mobile phones), which do not have sufficient memory or computational power to execute a complex classifier, and instances must be sent to the cloud. This setting is particularly suited to ours since we could choose to send only the important words to the cloud. In contrast, skim-RNN and LSTM-jump, which process the text sequentially, have to either send the entire text to the server or require multiple rounds of communication between the server and local devices resulting in high network latency.

6 Acknowledgments

We thank the anonymous reviewers for their insightful feedback. We also thank UCLA-NLP group for discussion and comments. This work was supported in part by National Science Foundation grants IIS-1760523 and CCF-1527618.

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