
Authorship Verification via k-Nearest Neighbor Estimation

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Fraunhofer
SIT



CASED

OUTLINE

- Verification schemes
- Features & Feature-Categories
- Our approach
- Evaluation
- Benefits / challenges / future work

MOTIVATION

PAN Workshop Program Online

• martin.pothast@gmail.com im Auftrag von Martin Potthast (martin.pothast@uni-...

An: pan-workshop-series [pan-workshop-series@googlegroups.com]

Posteingang

- Zur Nachverfolgung kennzeichnen. Beginnt am Dienstag, 27. August 2013. Fällig am Dienstag, 27. August 2013.

Dear everyone,

on our web pages you will now find the schedule of the PAN workshop:

<http://www.uni-weimar.de/medien/webis/research/events/pan-13/pan13-web/about.html#workshop-program>

If you are attending the conference, please take a moment to find the presentation slots that have been assigned to you. Please note that some of you are invited to do both a poster and a talk.

Here are some instructions for preparing your presentation:

- Poster board size: 1.74 x 1.19

- Poster boosting: preceding the poster session, there will be a poster boosting session. If you wish to take part in this, you'll have to prepare at most 2 PowerPoint slides for a maximum (!) 1 minute pitch talk and send them over to Pamela Forner (forner@fbkeu). The first slide should contain only the title, author names, affiliations and lab / task names—it will serve as a "break" between presentations and to introduce the next speaker. Please do not include animations. The deadline for submitting the poster booster slides is Friday, September 6.

- Talks: we distinguish long talks and short talks; long talks are 25 minutes (plus 5 for questions), and short talks are 15 minutes (plus 5 for questions). Please make sure you do not exceed these time limits. To avoid repetition, please do not make introductions or motivations of the task. Rather, immediately start with your approach, and how it differs from the state of the art (i.e., your contributions).


If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

We're looking forward to meeting you next month!

Martin

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Martin Potthast
Bauhaus-Universität Weimar
www.webis.de --- www.netspeak.org

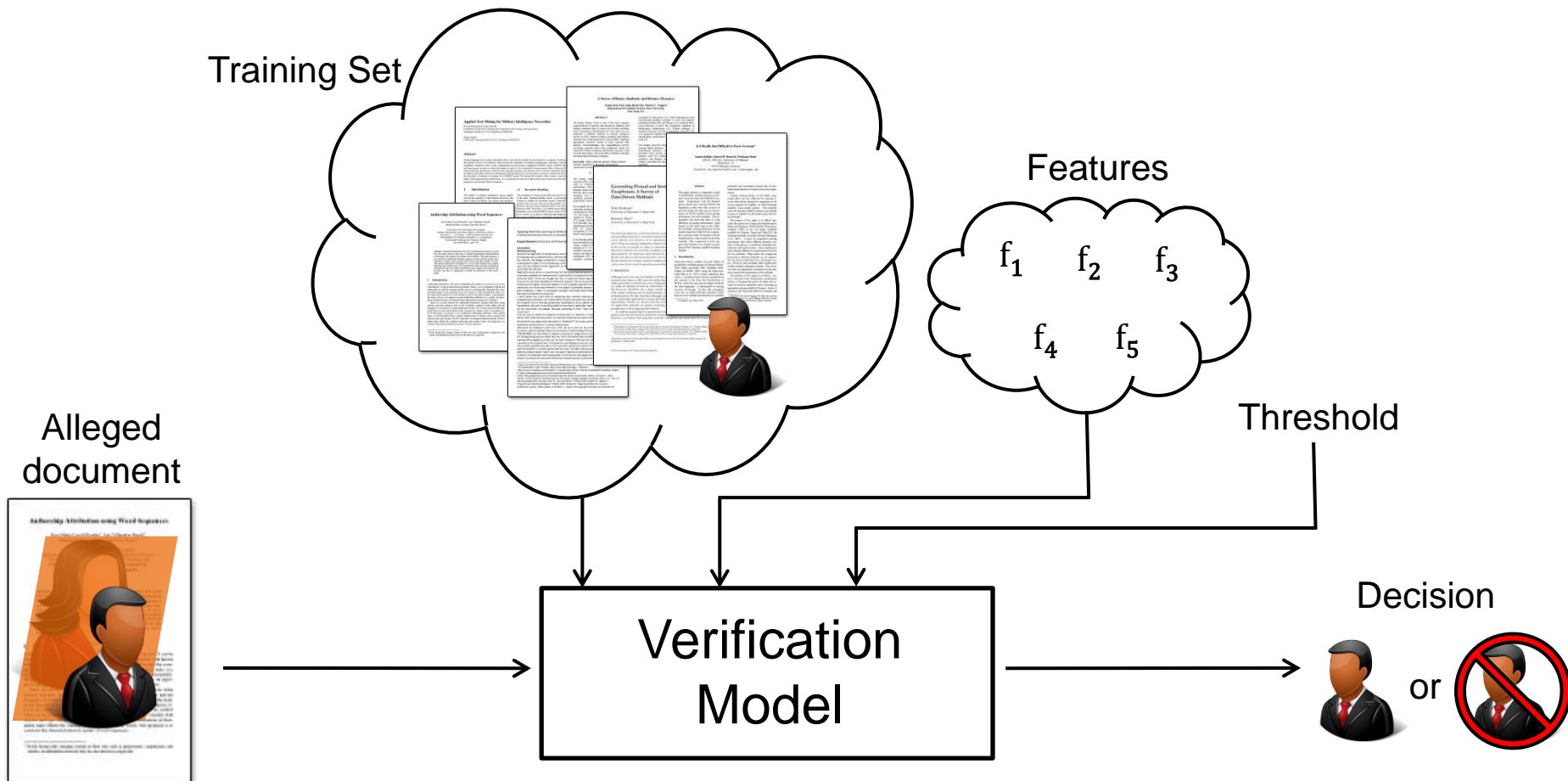


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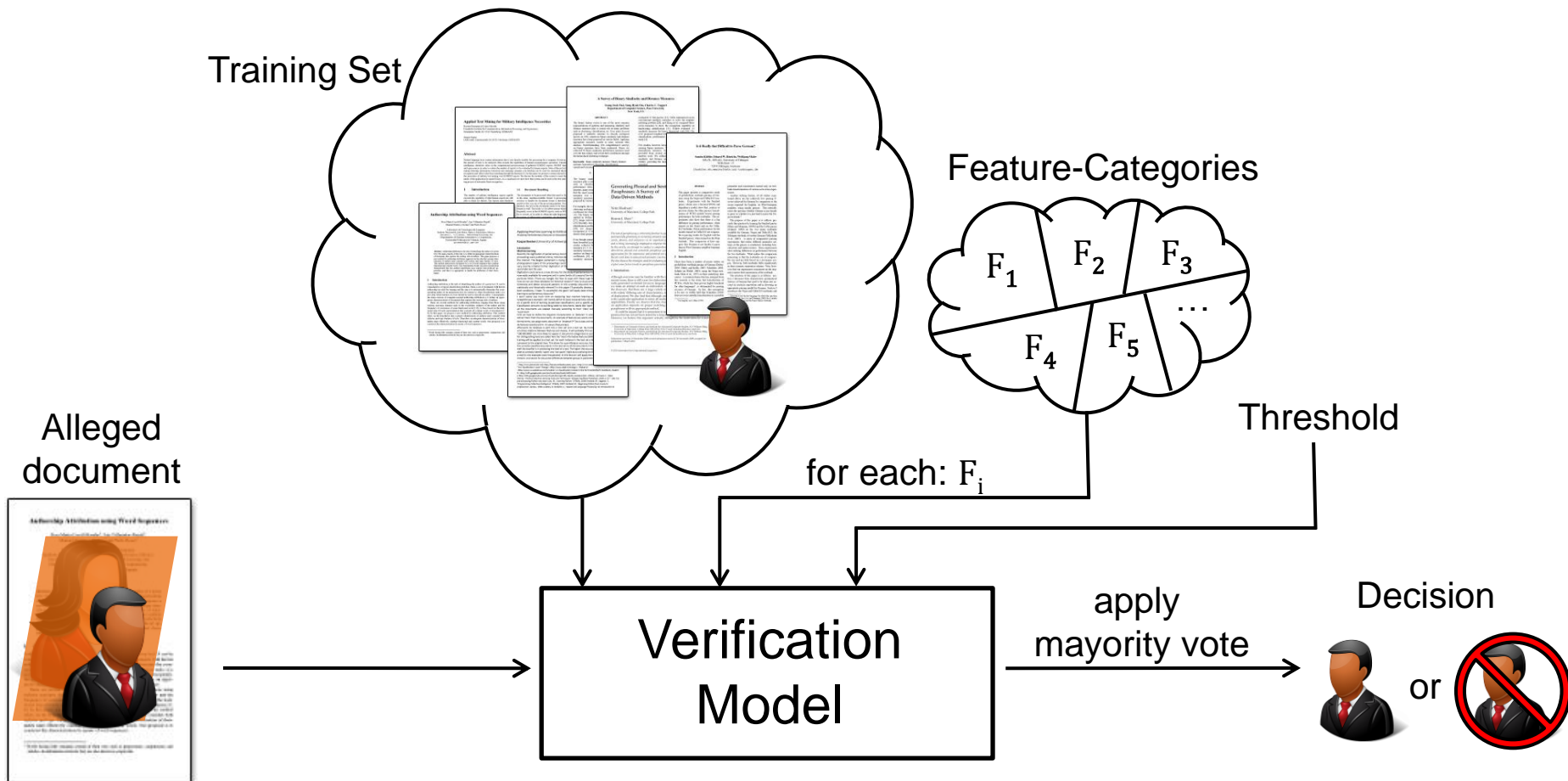


So, let's start immediately...

VERIFICATION SCHEME (CLASSICAL VERSION...)



VERIFICATION SCHEME (OUR VERSION...)



FEATURES

- Features are the core of any AV system!

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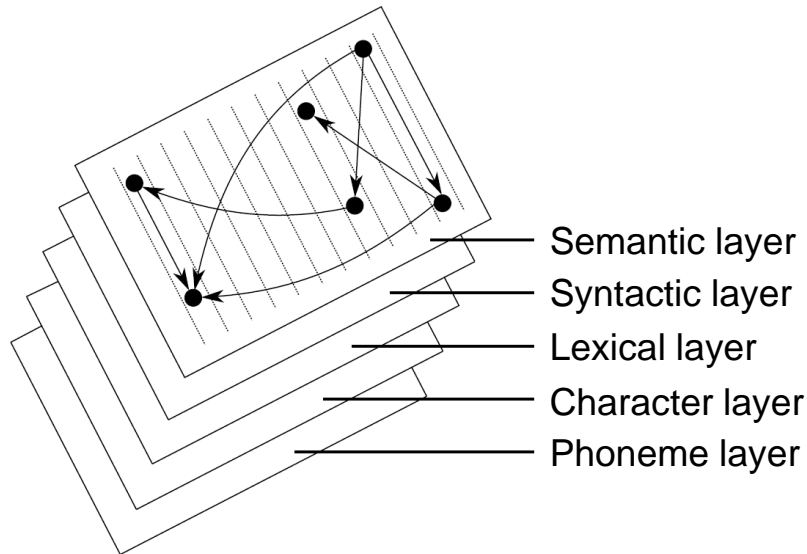
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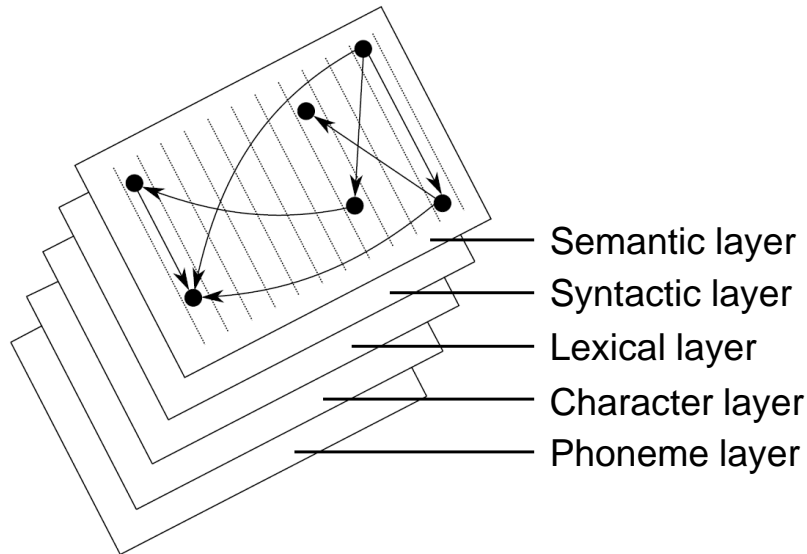
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- Instead of "layers" we prefer to use the term "Feature-Categories"...

FEATURE CATEGORIES

- We understand a "Feature-Category" as a concept of features, belonging to (at least) one linguistic layer...

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F_i	Feature category	Examples
F_1	Punctuation marks	<code>-, _ , , . , : , ; , () , [] , { }</code>
F_2	Letters	<code>a, b, c, ..., x, y, z, A, B, C, ..., X, Y, Z</code>
F_3	Letter n -Grams	<code>en, er, th, ted, ough</code>
F_4	Token k -prefixes	<code>[removed] \rightsquigarrow [re], [confirmed] \rightsquigarrow [con]</code>
F_5	Token k -suffixes	<code>[extended] \rightsquigarrow [ed], [available] \rightsquigarrow [able]</code>
F_6	Function words	<code>and, or, the, on, in, while</code>
F_7	Function word n -Grams	<code>(which, is, or), (that, on, the, above)</code>
F_8	Sentence k -beginning function words	<code>(The ...), (Since the ...)</code>
F_9	Token n -Grams	<code>(such that), (it could not)</code>
F_{10}	Token n -Gram lengths	<code>(of the) \rightsquigarrow (2, 3), (are known as) \rightsquigarrow (3, 5, 2)</code>
F_{11}	Token n -Gram k -prefixes	<code>(has been more) \rightsquigarrow (ha, be, mo)</code>
F_{12}	Token n -Gram k -suffixes	<code>(has been more) \rightsquigarrow (as, en, re)</code>

FEATURE-CATEGORIES (PARAMETERS)

- **Note:** Majority of these Feature-Categories can be parameterized...

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- *n-Gram sizes*
- *k-prefix / suffixes*
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- *etc.*

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- **Moreover:** Frequencies of extracted features are also kept variable (e.g. „use the 120 most frequent letter-bigrams“)

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- **(Unsatisfactory) solution:** random examination...

OUR APPROACH

- The procedure of our AV system can be divided into three steps:

OUR APPROACH

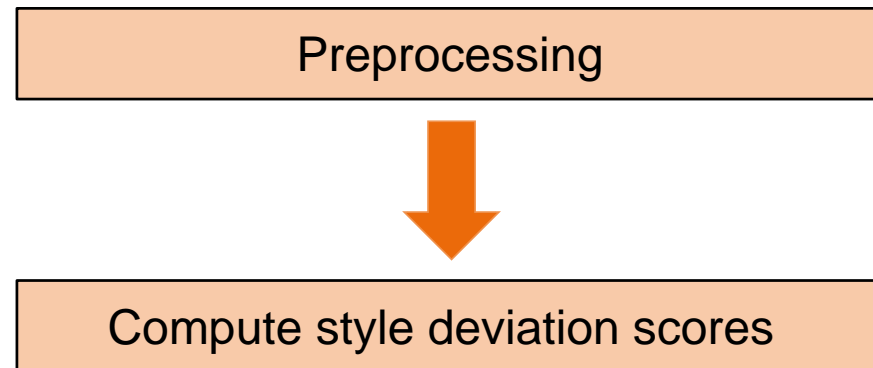
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Preprocessing

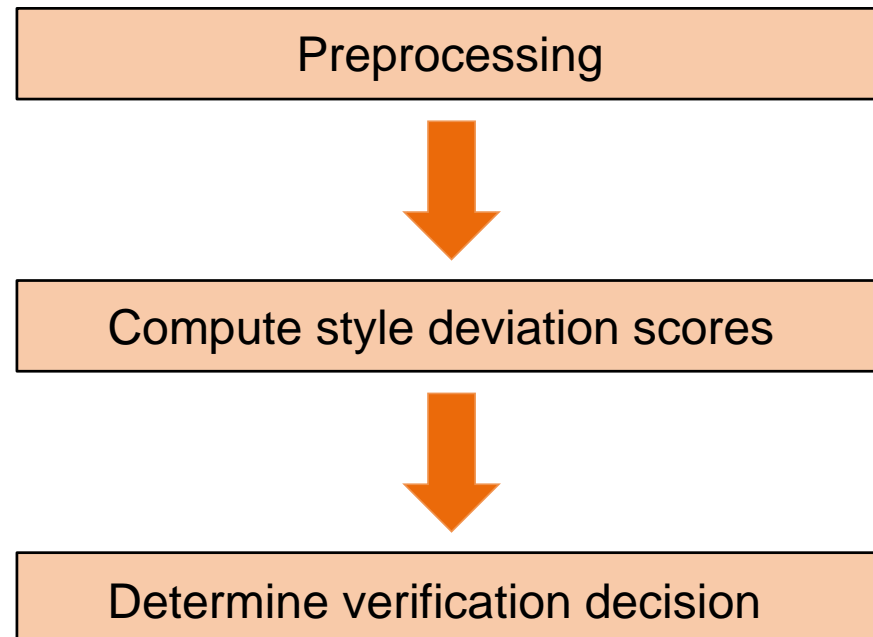
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Important to increase quality of extracted features!

→ e.g. removing citations, markup-tags, formulas, non-words, etc.

OUR APPROACH: COMPUTE STYLE DEVIATION SCORES

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→ for each chosen Feature-Category...

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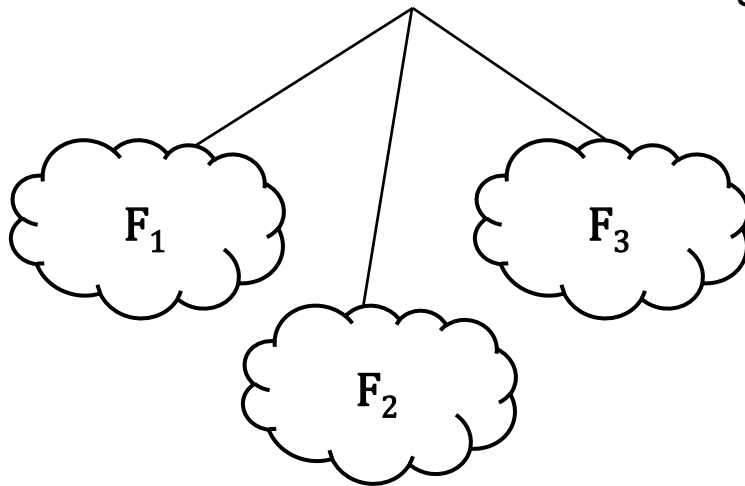
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Alleged
document

All documents from
the training set

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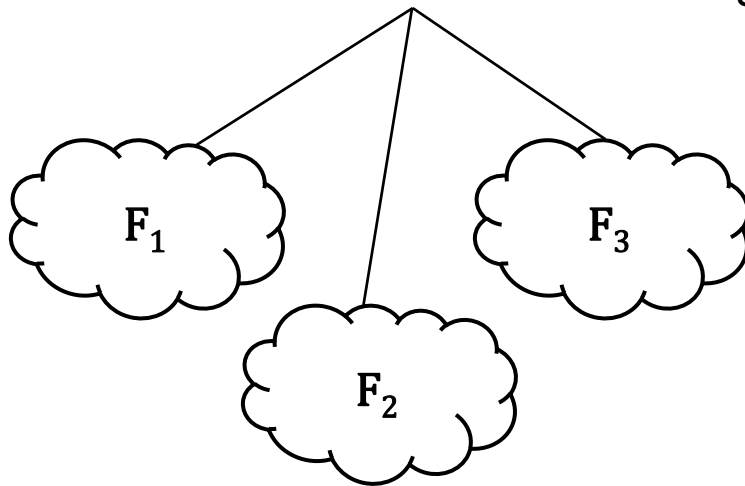


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- **Important:** Majority-voting needs an uneven number of individual decisions
→ hence, number of F_i is always odd

OUR APPROACH: COMPUTE STYLE DEVIATION SCORES

- We calculate pairwise style deviation scores (SDS) between Y and X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m for each chosen F_i

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- Resulting SDS's are stored together with the corresponding feature vectors into a sorted list (ascending order, according to the scores)

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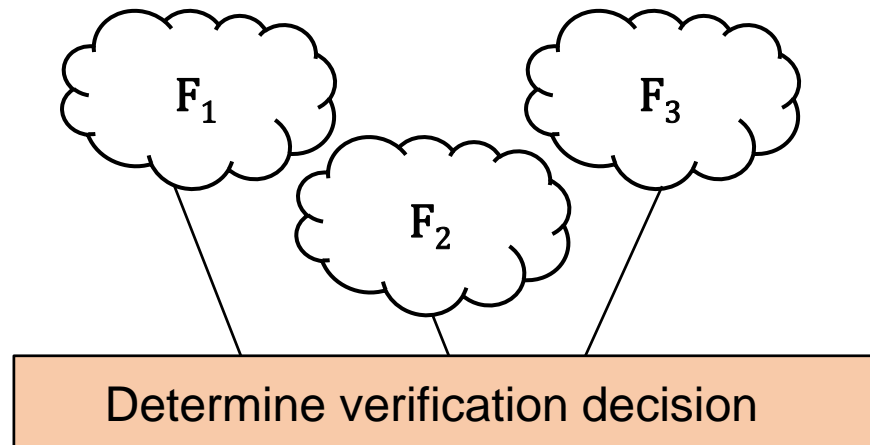
In most of the cases: 1 performs very well...

OUR APPROACH: DETERMINE VERIFICATION DECISION

- Overall decision regarding all Feature-Categories would then be:

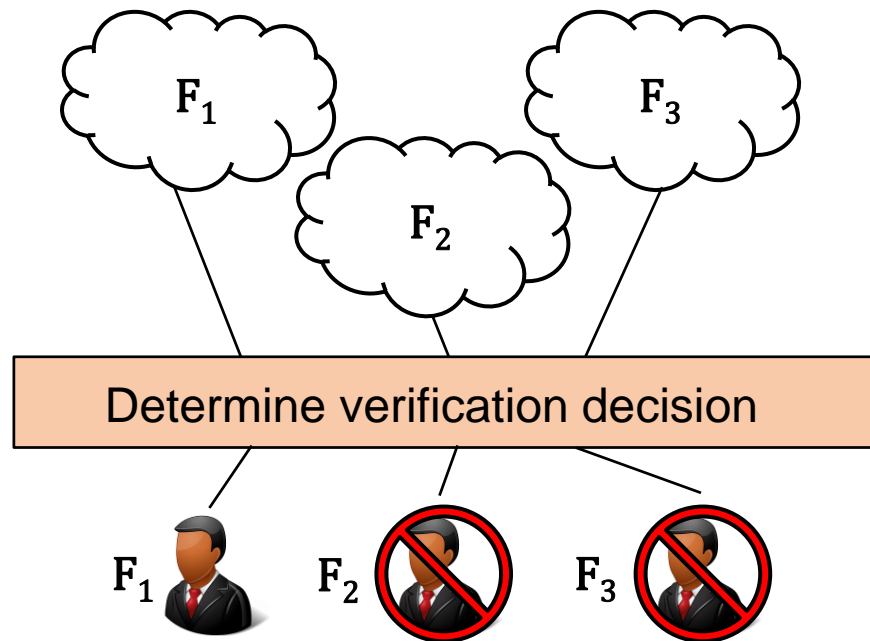
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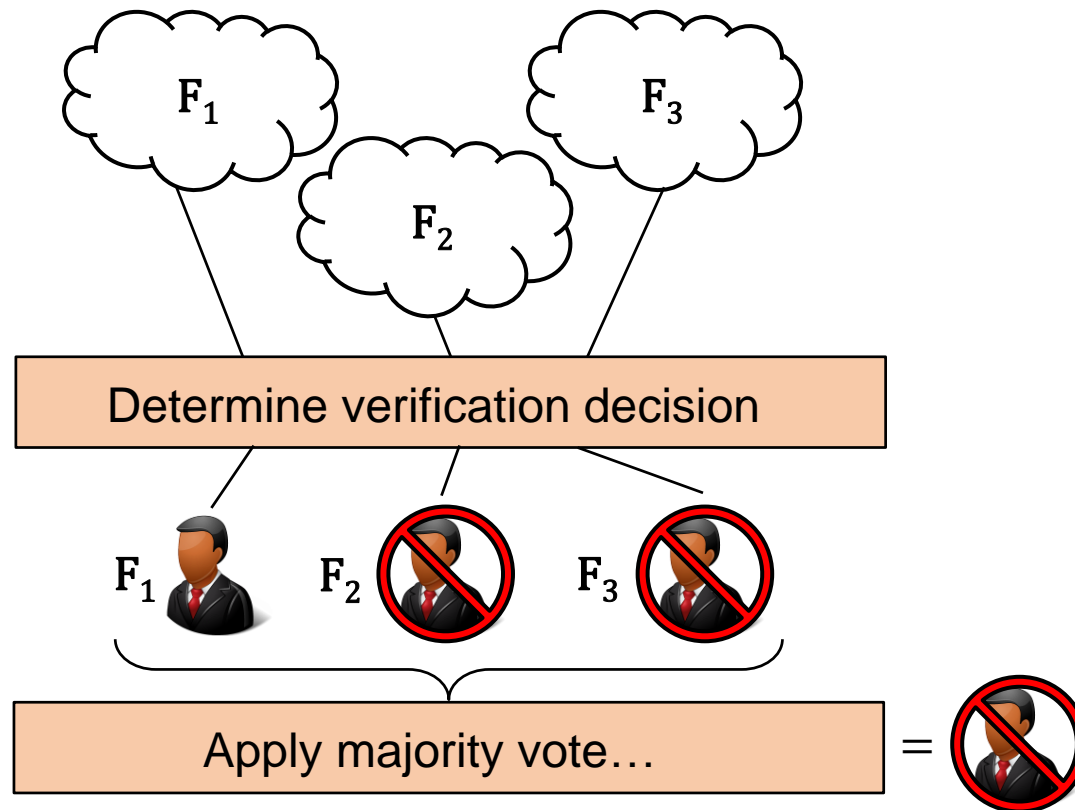
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EVALUATION: USED MEASURES

Simple accuracy:

$$\emptyset = \frac{\emptyset_{\mathcal{C}_{GR}} + \emptyset_{\mathcal{C}_{EN}} + \dots}{|\mathcal{C}_{GR} \cup \mathcal{C}_{EN} \cup \dots|}, \text{ with } \emptyset_{\mathcal{C}_i} = \frac{\text{Number of correct answers per dataset } \mathcal{C}_i}{\text{Total number of documents per dataset } \mathcal{C}_i}$$

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Weighted accuracy:

$$(\text{weighted})\emptyset = \frac{|\mathcal{C}_{GR}| \cdot \emptyset_{\mathcal{C}_{GR}} + |\mathcal{C}_{EN}| \cdot \emptyset_{\mathcal{C}_{EN}} + \dots}{|\mathcal{C}_{GR} \cup \mathcal{C}_{EN} \cup \dots|}$$

EVALUATION: TRAIN SET (PAN ONLY)

- Evaluation results according to "PAN13-AI-Training Corpus"

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\mathbb{F}	$\emptyset_{C_{SP}}$	$\emptyset_{C_{EN}}$	$\emptyset_{C_{GR}}$	\emptyset (weighted)	\emptyset
$\{F_1, F_3, F_9\}$	80 %	90 %	70 %	80 %	77.14 %
$\{F_1, F_3, F_7, F_8, F_{12}\}$	80 %	80 %	65 %	75 %	71.42 %
$\{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$	80 %	80 %	55 %	71.67 %	65.71 %
$\{F_1, F_4, F_9\}$	80 %	80 %	60 %	73.33 %	68.57 %
$\{F_1, F_3, F_9, F_{11}, F_{12}\}$	80 %	80 %	55 %	71.67 %	65.71 %
$\{F_7, F_9, F_{11}\}$	60 %	60 %	50 %	56.67 %	54.28 %
$\{F_3, F_6, F_7, F_{11}, F_{12}\}$	60 %	50 %	55 %	55 %	54.28 %
$\{F_2, F_5, F_6\}$	80 %	40 %	40 %	53.33 %	45.71 %
$\{F_3, F_7, F_9\}$	20 %	70 %	50 %	46.67 %	51.43 %
$\{F_4, F_6, F_7\}$	40 %	40 %	60 %	46.67 %	51.43 %

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- **Note:** the first one is the **best** F_i - combination out of $2^{12} = 4096$

EVALUATION: TRAIN SET (PAN + GERMAN CORPUS)

- Evaluation results according to "PAN13-AI-Training Corpus" in addition to a self-compiled german corpus (40 problem-cases)

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$\{F_1, F_3, F_9\}$	80 %	90 %	70 %	67.5 %	76.86 %	72 %
$\{F_1, F_3, F_7, F_8, F_{12}\}$	80 %	80 %	65 %	77.5 %	75.63 %	74.67 %
$\{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$	80 %	80 %	55 %	75 %	72.5 %	70.67 %
$\{F_1, F_4, F_9\}$	80 %	80 %	60 %	62.5 %	70.63 %	65.33 %
$\{F_1, F_3, F_9, F_{11}, F_{12}\}$	80 %	80 %	55 %	62.5 %	69.38 %	64 %
$\{F_7, F_9, F_{11}\}$	60 %	60 %	50 %	60 %	57.5 %	57.33 %
$\{F_3, F_6, F_7, F_{11}, F_{12}\}$	60 %	50 %	55 %	62.5 %	56.88 %	58.67 %
$\{F_2, F_5, F_6\}$	80 %	40 %	40 %	65 %	56.26 %	56 %
$\{F_3, F_7, F_9\}$	20 %	70 %	50 %	67.5 %	51.86 %	60 %
$\{F_4, F_6, F_7\}$	40 %	40 %	60 %	60 %	50 %	55 %

EVALUATION: TRAIN SET (PAN → INFLUENCE OF PARAMETERS)

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\mathcal{F}_3 , n-Gram	\mathcal{F}_3 , Top- t	\mathcal{F}_9 , n-Gram	\mathcal{F}_9 , Top- t	$\emptyset_{C_{SP}}$	$\emptyset_{C_{EN}}$	$\emptyset_{C_{GR}}$	\emptyset (weighted)	\emptyset
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6	100	2	all	80 %	100 %	65.50 %	82.67 %	77.14 %
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6	200	2	all	80 %	100 %	55 %	78.33 %	71.42 %
7	100	2	160	80 %	80 %	60 %	73.33 %	68.57 %
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2	100	2	all	80 %	100 %	40 %	73.33 %	62.86 %
3	all	2	all	60 %	80 %	55 %	65 %	62.86 %
2	all	2	all	80 %	80 %	45 %	68.33 %	60 %
6	all	2	all	40 %	80 %	50 %	56.67 %	57.14 %

EVALUATION: TEST SET

PAN 2013

Author Identification

June 12, 2013

Performances on all test data

Submission	F ₁	Precision	Recall	Runtime
seidman13	0.753	0.753	0.753	65476823
halvani13	0.718	0.718	0.718	8362
layton13	0.671	0.671	0.671	9483
petmanson13	0.671	0.671	0.671	36214445
jankowska13	0.659	0.659	0.659	240335
ayala13	0.659	0.659	0.659	5577420
bobicev13	0.655	0.663	0.647	1713966
feng13	0.647	0.647	0.647	84413233
vladimir13	0.612	0.612	0.612	32608
ghaeini13	0.606	0.671	0.553	125655
vandam13	0.600	0.600	0.600	9461
moreau13	0.600	0.600	0.600	7798010
jayapal13	0.576	0.576	0.576	7008
grozea13	0.553	0.553	0.553	406755
gillam13	0.541	0.541	0.541	419495
kern13	0.529	0.529	0.529	624366
baseline	0.500	0.500	0.500	–
petmanson13	0.448	0.700	0.329	20671346
zhenshi13	0.417	0.800	0.282	962598
sorin13	0.331	0.633	0.224	3643942

EVALUATION: TEST SET

PAN 2013

Author Identification

June 12, 2013

Performances on all test data

Submission	F ₁	Precision	Recall	Runtime
seidman13	0.753	0.753	0.753	65476823
halvani13	0.718	0.718	0.718	8362
layton13	0.671	0.671	0.671	9483
petmanson13	0.671	0.671	0.671	36214445
jankowska13	0.659	0.659	0.659	240335
ayala13	0.659	0.659	0.659	5577420
bobicev13	0.655	0.663	0.647	1713966
feng13	0.647	0.647	0.647	84413233
vladimir13	0.612	0.612	0.612	32608
ghaeini13	0.606	0.671	0.553	125655
vandam13	0.600	0.600	0.600	9461
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If runtime would
count too... 😊

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Threshold, distance function(s), Feature-Categories (and their parameters),...

CHALLENGES / FUTURE WORK

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Inscrutability of the methods parameter-space ☹️

→ Number of parameter-settings of the feature categories is near infinite

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- **Possible Solution:**

One of our students is currently writing his thesis to answer this question

**Thank you very much for
your attention!**

M.Sc. Inf.
Oren Halvani

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USED PARAMETER-SETTINGS

- What kind of parameters were used for PAN and the german corpus...?

F_i	n-Gram	k -prefix/suffix	Top- t (features)	Dictionary entries
F_1	—	—	all	18 per language
F_2	—	—	all	≈ 50 per language
F_3	7	—	100	—
F_4	—	2	all	—
F_5	—	3	all	—
F_6	—	—	all	≈ 200 per language
F_7	—	—	all	—
F_8	—	—	all	—
F_9	2	—	all	—
F_{10}	3	2	160	—
F_{11}	3	2	200	—
F_{12}	3	3	200	—