

# Classification of Texts Using Terms of Services

A Meta Learning Approach



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# Social networks, posts and policies

## ● Social Networks

- ▶ Allow people to virtually gather
- ▶ Allow people to interact with each other
- ▶ Allow people to share personal contents



## ● Posts

- ▶ Represent a quick way to convey information
- ▶ Can reach lots of people simultaneously



## ● Policies (Terms of services)

- ▶ Represent the law on social networks
- ▶ Indicate what type of content a user is allowed to publish



# Policy compliance

## From Twitter's COVID-19 Misinformation Policy

“[...] We will require the deletion of Tweets that contain, for example: False claims about COVID-19 that invoke a deliberate conspiracy by malicious and/or powerful forces, such as: The pandemic is a hoax, or part of a deliberate attempt at population control, or that 5G wireless technology is causing COVID-19.”

### Violates the policy



### Does not violate the policy



# Policy checking today

## Approach 1 (user based)



User interacts with a suspicious post and reports it

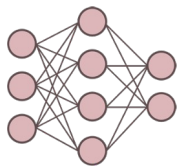


A social media employee checks whether the reported post violates a given policy



If a policy is violated, the reported content is removed

## Approach 2 (AI based)



Huge amount of specific data is collected

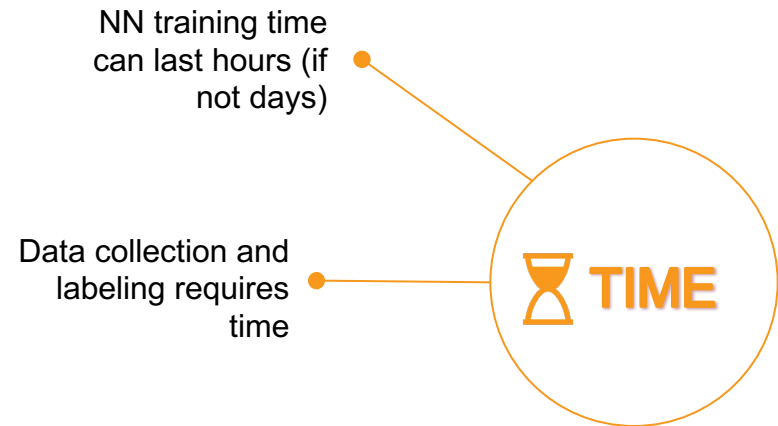
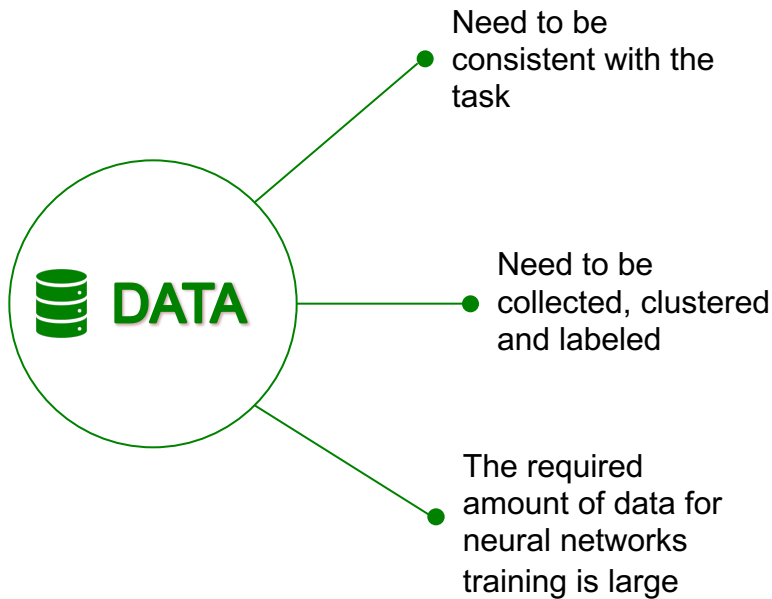


A neural network (or ML algorithm) is trained on these data



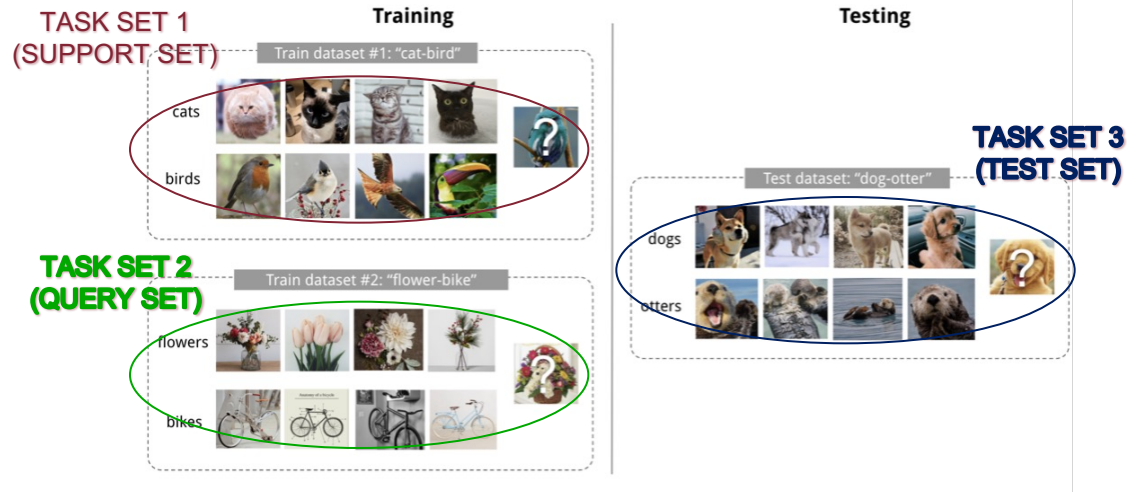
The trained model acts as a user, notifying suspicious posts

# Problems with the AI-based solution



**NOTICE:** Every time a social media company releases a new policy, it has to face all these problems again

# Meta learning

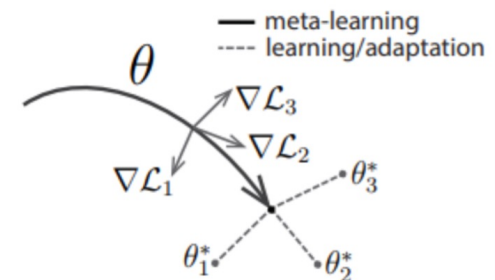


## MAML Algorithm

**Require:**  $p(\mathcal{T})$ : distribution over tasks

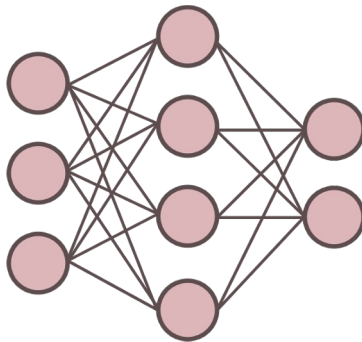
**Require:**  $\alpha, \beta$ : step size hyperparameters

- 1: randomly initialize  $\theta$
- 2: **while** not done **do**
- 3:   Sample batch of tasks  $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$
- 4:   **for all**  $\mathcal{T}_i$  **do**
- 5:     Evaluate  $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta})$  with respect to  $K$  examples
- 6:     Compute adapted parameters with gradient descent:  $\theta'_i = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta})$
- 7:   **end for**
- 8:   Update  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \beta \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})} \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{T}_i}(f_{\theta'_i})$
- 9: **end while**

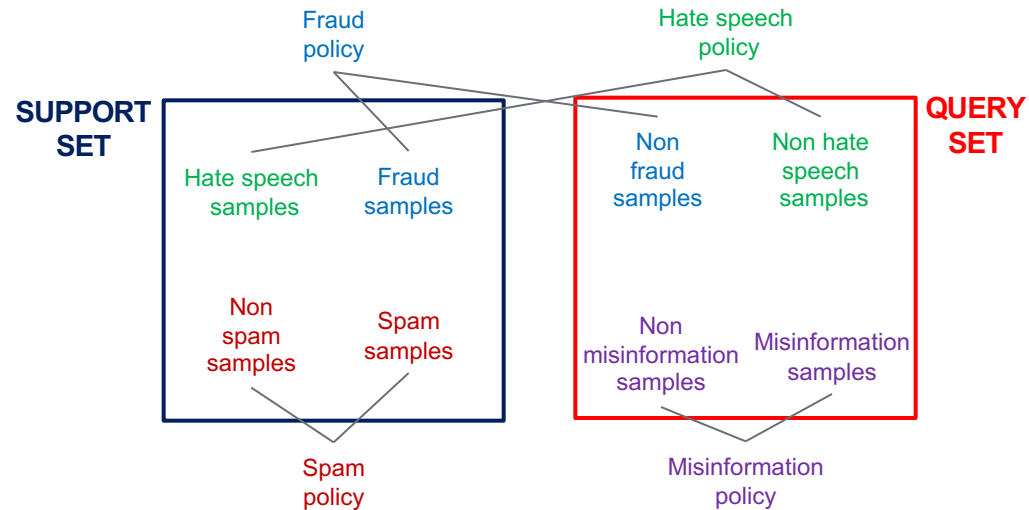


# Libraries and methodologies

Use PyTorch to realize the NN

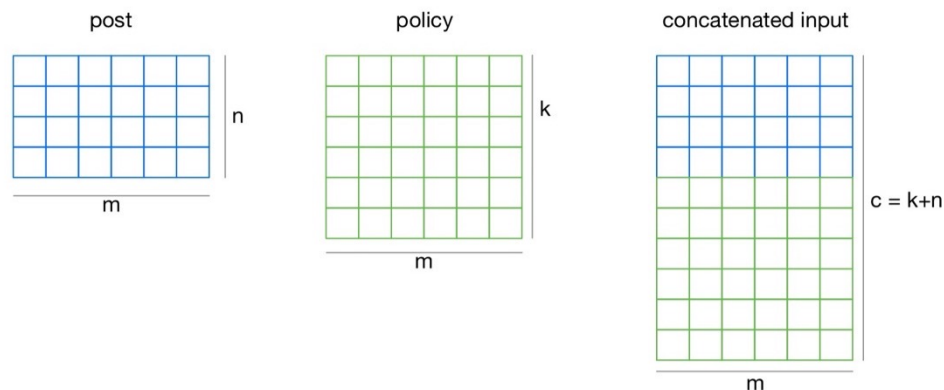


Use learn2learn to create two tasksets and the MAML envelope

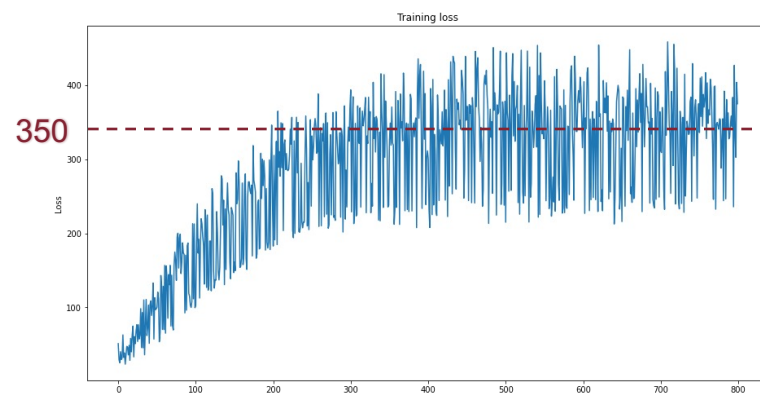


# Combine posts with their policies: concatenation

Post and policy concatenation



Support Set Loss



Query Set Accuracy





# Using the attention mechanism

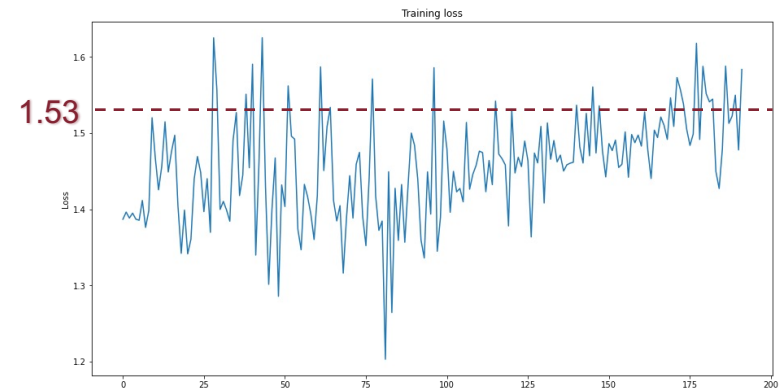
## Attention with Twitter's COVID-19 Misinformation Policy

### From Twitter's COVID-19 Misinformation Policy

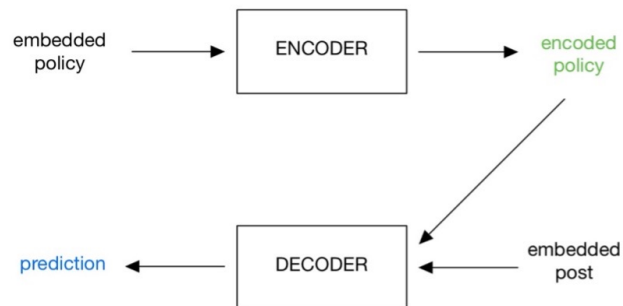
"[...] We will require the deletion of Tweets that contain, for example: False claims about COVID-19 that invoke a deliberate conspiracy by malicious and/or powerful forces, such as: The pandemic is a hoax, or part of a deliberate attempt at population control, or that 5G wireless technology is causing COVID-19."



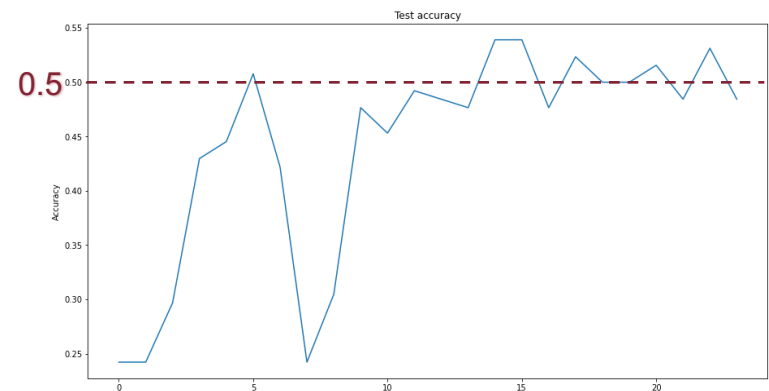
## Support Set Loss



## The Encoder-Decoder architecture



## Query Set Accuracy



# Using SBERT



(\*)RoBERTa embedding tensor of the document will have size:

768 x m x n  
RoBERTa output size #words in a sentence #sentences



(\*)SBERT embedding tensor of the document will have size:  
384 x n

384 x n  
SBERT output size #sentences

Document

Sentence\_1

word\_1 word\_2 word\_3 . . . word\_m

Sentence\_2

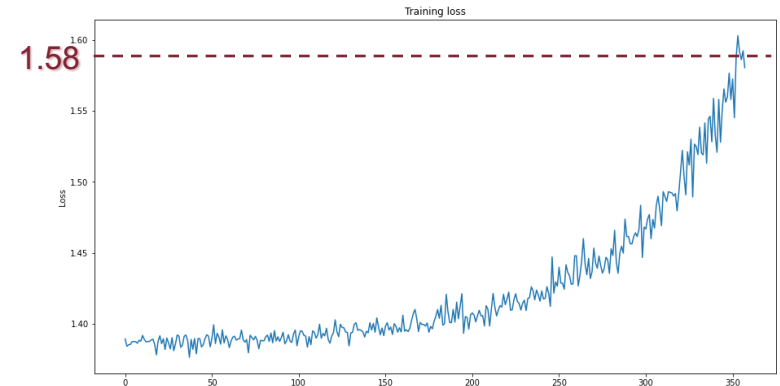
Sentence\_3

⋮

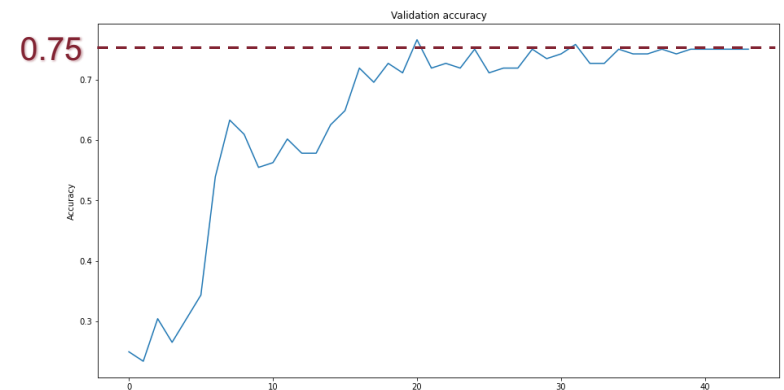
Sentence\_n

(\*)We assume the document to have all sentences containing m words

## Support Set Loss



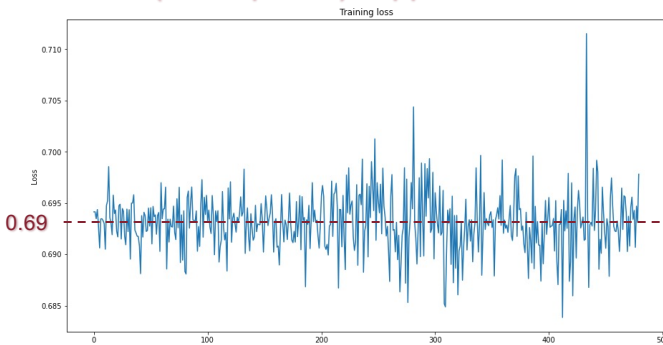
## Query Set Accuracy



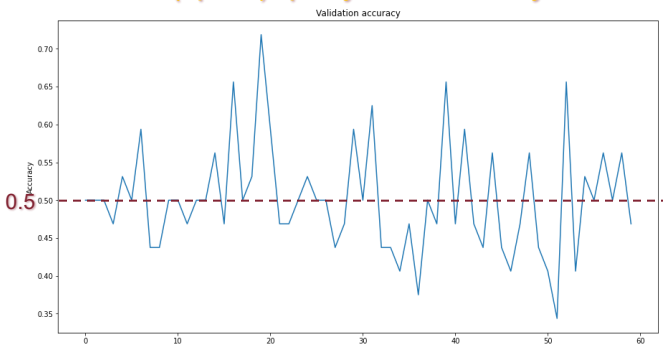
# Conclusion and future work

Is a meta learner suitable for policy-checking?

(hate-speech) support set loss



(spam) query set accuracy



few datasets lead to no generalization at all

Yes, if it is trained with the right variety of policy-posts datasets



NOTE: Variety does not imply quantity