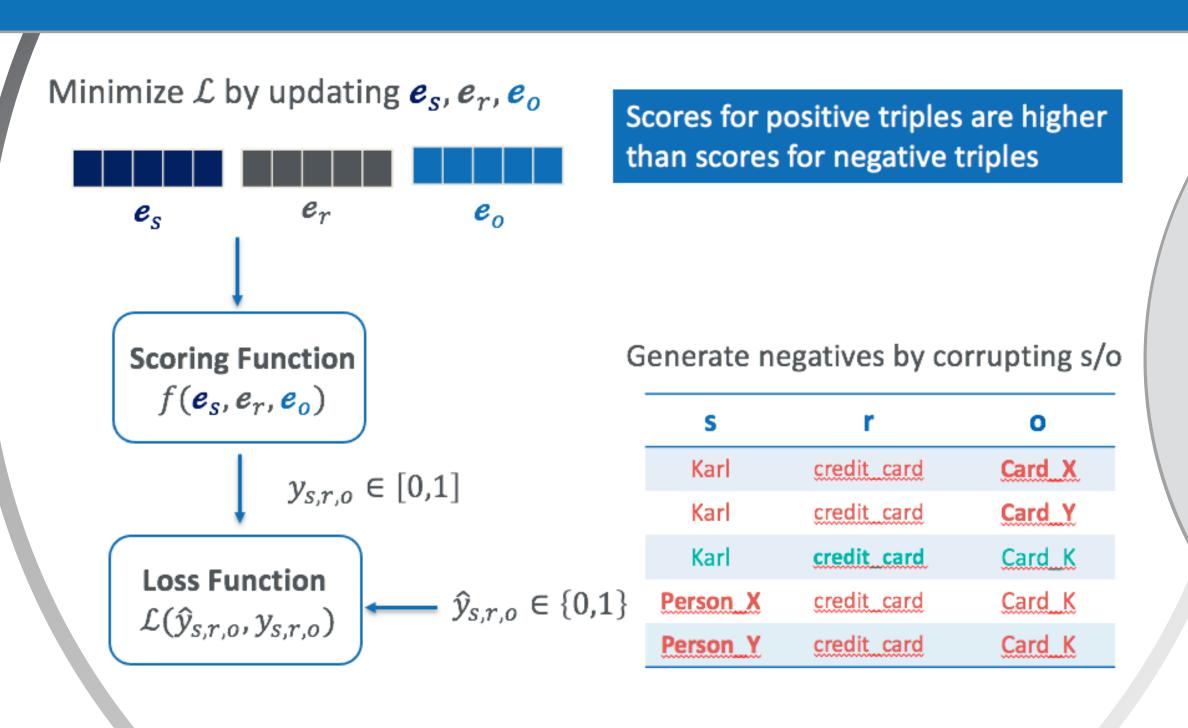
Adversarial Attacks on Knowledge Graph Embeddings via Instance Attribution Methods

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Motivation

Knowledge graph embedding models enable representation learning on multi-relational graphs and are used in security sensitive domains. But their security vulnerabilities have received little attention.

What are Instance Attribution Methods?

Methods to dentify the training triple that is most influential to model's prediction on target triple

- Similarity between feature representations of instances (Instance Similarity)
- 2. Similarity between gradients due to instances (Gradient Similarity)
 - 3. Influence Functions

What are Knowledge Graph Embeddings?

Adversarial Additions

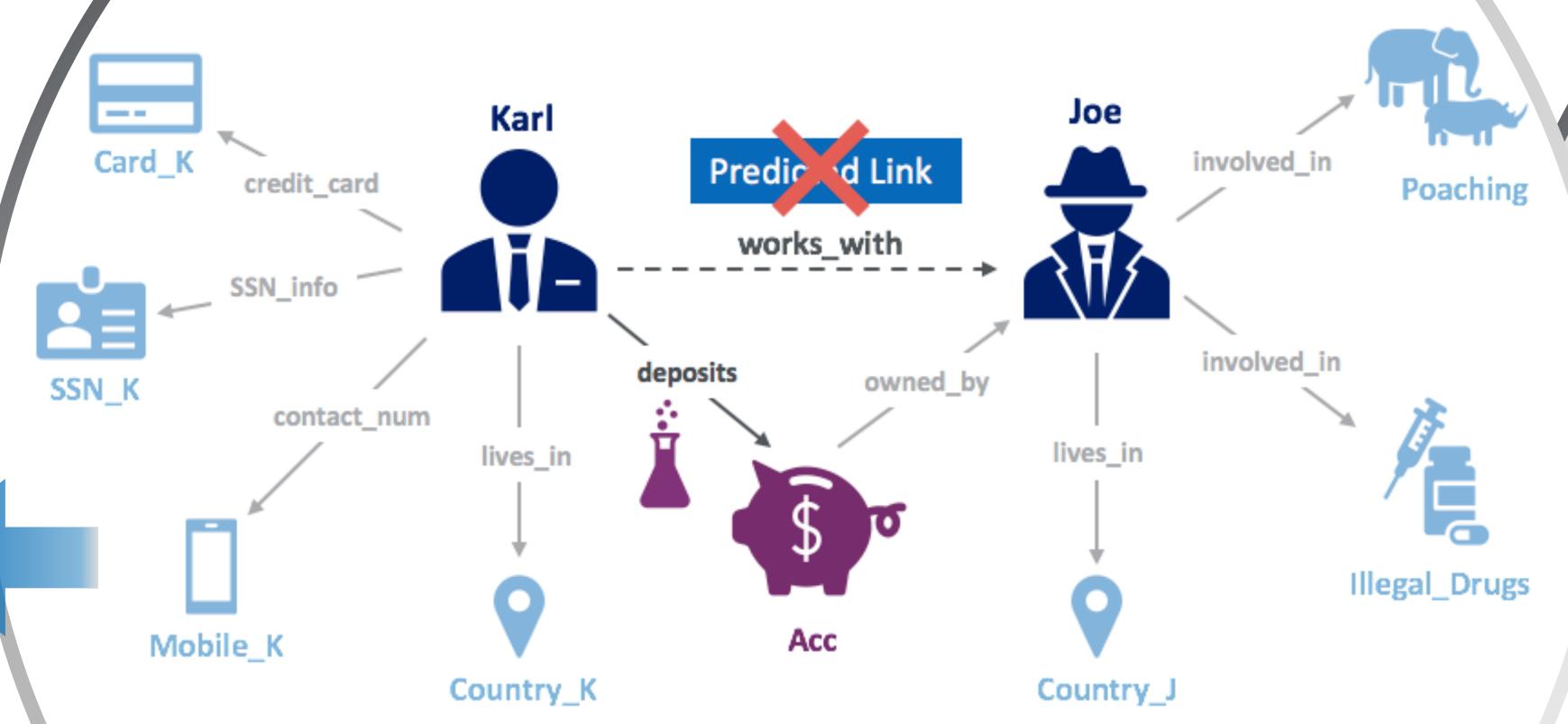
Target triple becomes False by adding

triples to training set

Alice

Adversarial Deletions against Knowledge Graph Embeddings

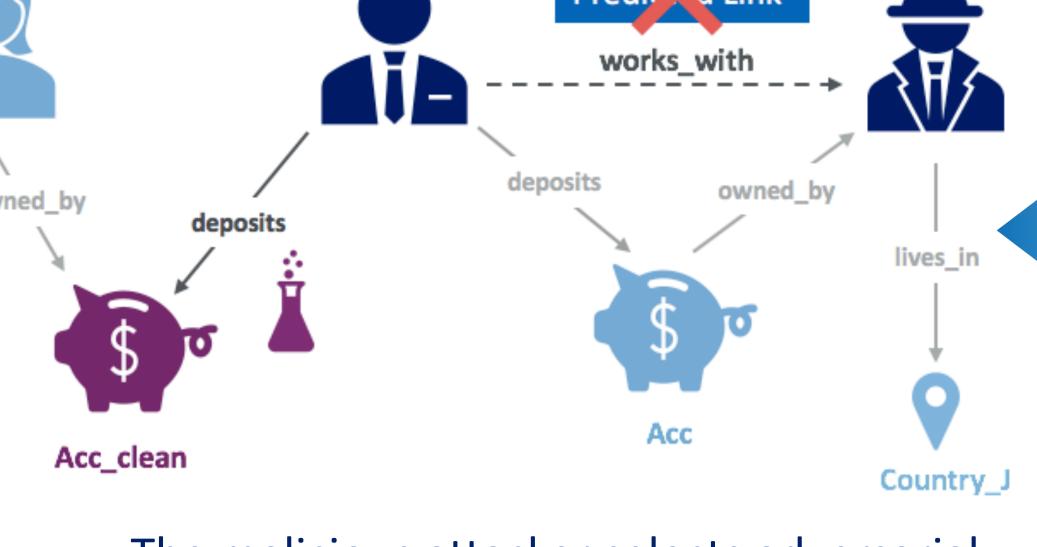
Target triple becomes False by <u>deleting</u> training triple



Future Work

- 1. Influence of training sub-graph instead of individual triples
- Adversarial robustness of KGE models

Karl
Predic td Link
works with



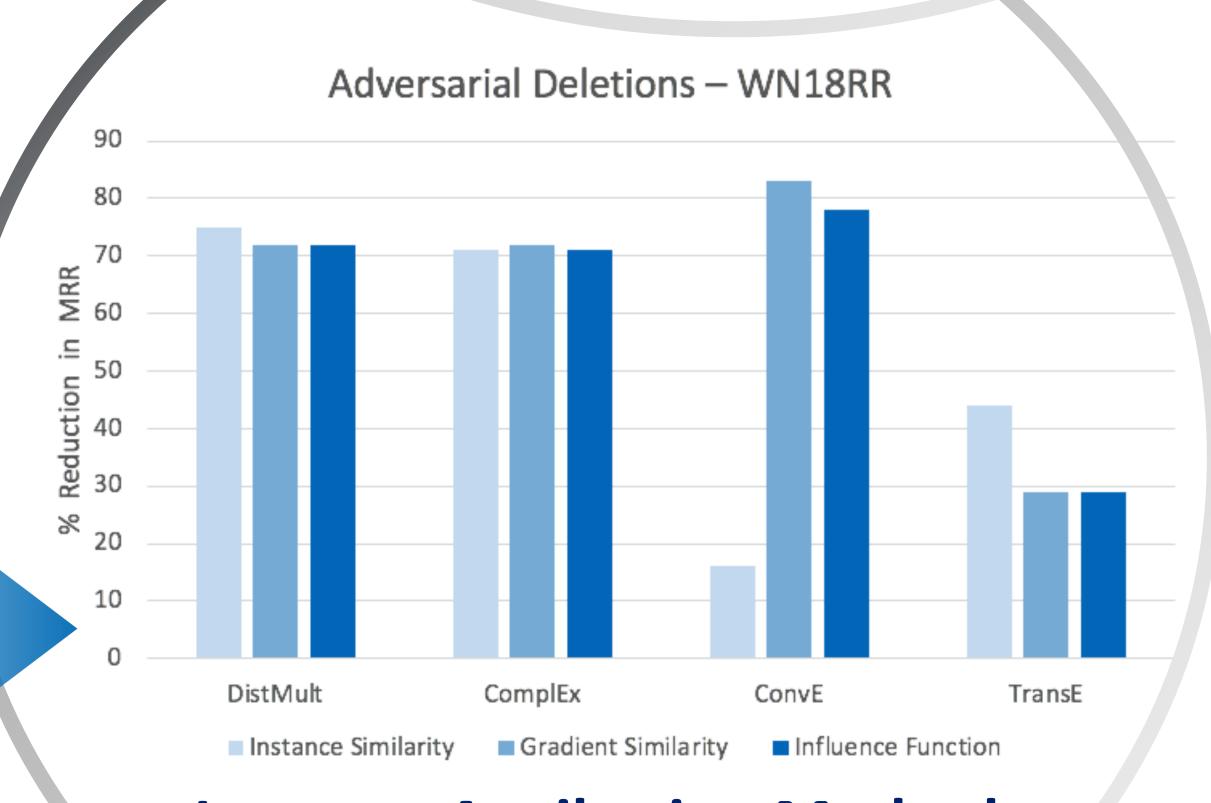
The malicious attacker selects adversarial addition by replacing an entity of the influential triple with the most dissimilar entity in embedding space.

Example scenario for adversarial attacks against KGE models for fraud detection. The missing triple to predict is (Karl, works_with, Joe).

Original KGE model predicts this triple as True.

But a malicious attacker uses the instance attribution methods to identify the influential triple and deletes it.

Now the KGE model predicts the target triple as False.



Instance Attribution Methods



How to measure impact of candidate edit on target prediction?

Use instance attribution methods

How to search through combinatorial space of candidate adversarial additions?

Replace entity in influential triple

Proposed Vs State-of-Art

