Global Heterogeneous Graph and Target Interest Denoising for Multibehavior Sequential Recommendation

Xuewei Li

College of Intelligence and Computing, Tianjin University Tianjin, China lixuewei@tju.edu.cn

Mankun Zhao
College of Intelligence and
Computing, Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
zmk@tju.edu.cn

Hongwei Chen
College of Intelligence and
Computing, Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
chw@tju.edu.cn

Tianyi Xu
College of Intelligence and
Computing, Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
tianyi.xu@tju.edu.cn

Mei Yu*
College of Intelligence and
Computing, Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
yumei@tju.edu.cn

code:none

WSDM 2024

Jian Yu
College of Intelligence and
Computing, Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
yujian@tju.edu.cn

Wenbin Zhang
Information and Network Center,
Tianjin University
Tianjin, China
zhangwenbin@tju.edu.cn



Introduction

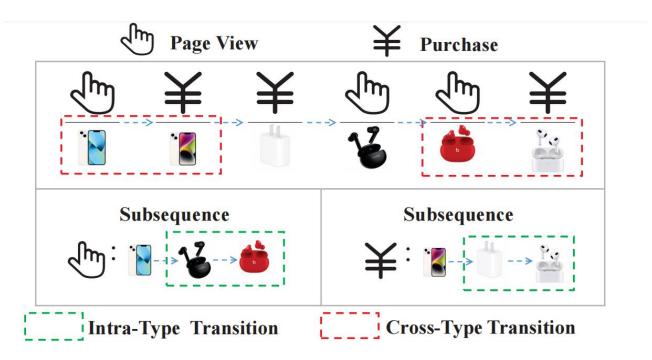


Figure 1: Illustration of heterogeneous item transitions, including intra-type transition and cross-type transition.

1.Most existing methods either do not explicitly model heterogeneous item transitions or ignore information from global users, and thus cannot learn heterogeneous item transitions.

2.Extracting specific interests for the target behavior from the auxiliary behaviors and filtering out the noise information in the auxiliary behaviors is another critical challenge.

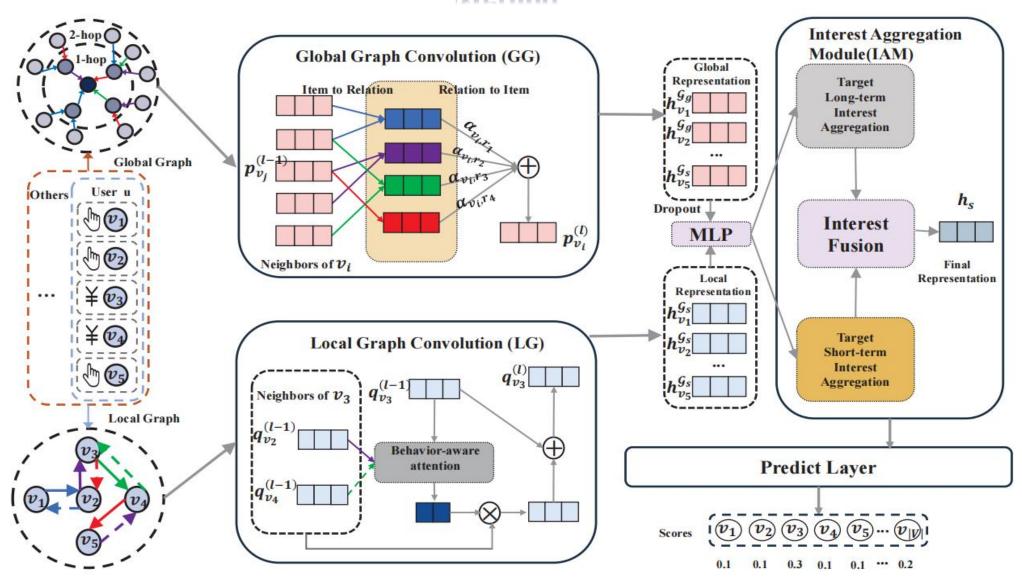
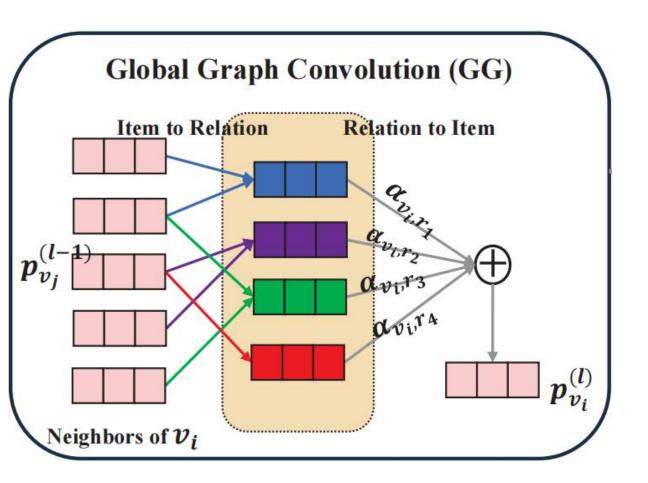


Figure 2: The overall framework of our proposed GHTID.



$$PMI(v_i, v_j, x \to y) = \log \frac{p(v_i, v_j, x \to y)}{p(v_i, x)p(v_j, y)}$$

$$p(v_i, v_j, x \to y) = \frac{|S(v_i, v_j, x \to y)|}{|S|}$$

$$p(v_i, x) = \frac{|S(v_i, x)|}{|S|}$$
(1)

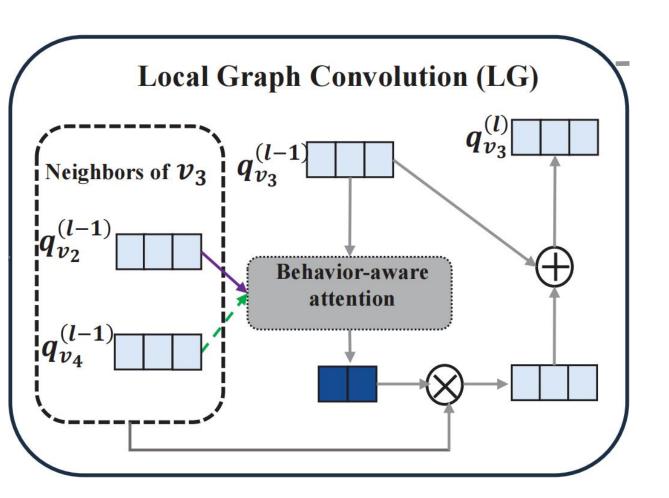
where S is the set of all item sequences, $S(v_i, x)$ is the set of item sequences containing item v_i with behavior type x, and $S(v_i, v_j, x \to y)$ is the set of item sequences containing both item v_i with behavior type x and item v_j with behavior type y. The co-occurrence coefficient of v_i and v_j under the relationship $x \to y$ is $w_{ij}^{x \to y} = \text{PMI}(v_i, v_j, x \to y)$.

$$m_{v_{i},r}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{\left|\sum_{v_{j} \in \mathcal{N}_{r}^{\mathcal{G}g}(v_{i})} w_{ij}^{r}\right|} \sum_{v_{j} \in \mathcal{N}_{r}^{\mathcal{G}g}(v_{i})} w_{ij}^{r} p_{v_{j}}^{(l-1)}$$
(2)

$$\pi(v_i, r) = a^T LeakyReLU(\mathbf{W}_r \$ [p_{v_i}^{(l-1)} || m_{v_i, r}^{(l)}])$$

$$\alpha_{v_i, r} = \frac{exp(\pi(v_i, r))}{\sum\limits_{k \in \mathcal{R}_g} exp(\pi(v_i, k))}$$

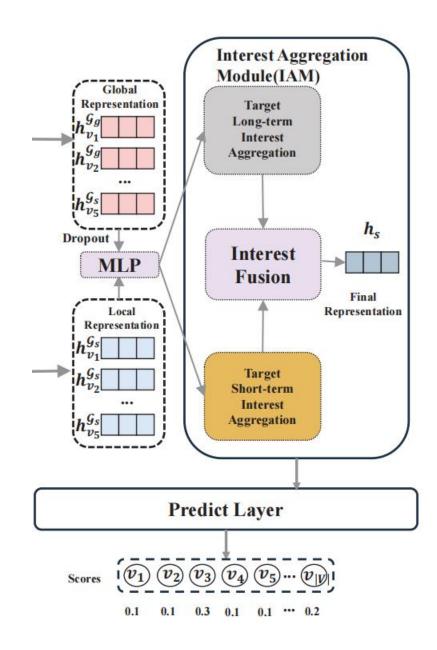
$$p_{v_i}^{(l)} = \sum\limits_{k \in \mathcal{R}_g} \alpha_{v_i, k} m_{v_i, k}^{(l)}$$
(3)



$$q_{v_i}^{(l)} = q_{v_i}^{(l-1)} + \sum_{v_j \in \mathcal{N}_{v_i}^{\mathcal{G}_s}} \mathsf{attn}(v_i, v_j) q_{v_j}^{(l-1)} \tag{4}$$

$$\pi(v_i, v_j) = a_{r_{ij}}^T \texttt{LeakeyReLU}([\mathbf{W}_1 q_{v_i}^{l-1} || \mathbf{W}_2 q_{v_j}^{l-1}])$$

$$\operatorname{attn}(v_i, v_j) = \frac{exp(\pi(v_i, v_j))}{\sum\limits_{v_k \in \mathcal{N}_{v_i}^{\mathcal{G}_s}} exp(\pi(v_i, v_k))}$$
 (5)



$$h_{v_i} = \text{Relu}(\mathbf{W}_3[\text{Dropout}(h_{v_i}^{\mathcal{G}_g})||h_{v_i}^{\mathcal{G}_s}])$$
 (6)

$$q_{short} = h_{v_n}$$

$$\alpha_i = a_{short}^T \sigma(\mathbf{W}_4 q_{short} + \mathbf{W}_5 h_{v_i} + b_1)$$

$$h_s^{short} = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \alpha_i h_{v_i}$$
(7)

$$q_{long} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i h_{v_i}$$

$$\beta_i = a_{long}^T \sigma(\mathbf{W}_6 q_{long} + \mathbf{W}_7 h_{v_i} + b_2)$$

$$h_s^{long} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \beta_i h_{v_i}$$
(8)

$$h_s = \text{LeakeyReLU}(\mathbf{W}_8[h_s^{short}||h_s^{long}])$$
 (9)

$$Loss = -\frac{1}{|O|} \sum_{(s,i,b) \in O} log \frac{exp(y_{s,i}^b)}{\sum_{j=1}^{N} exp(y_{s,j}^b)}$$
(10)

Table 1: Statistics of the datasets after preprocessing.

Dataset	#Users	#items	Behavior Type	#Interaction
ML1M	5645	2357	Exam	628,892
	3043		Like	223,305
UB	20858	30793	Page View	470,731
			Cart	85,910
			Favorite	28,242
			Purchase	136,250
Rec15	36917	9621	Click	446,442
			Purchase	233,263
Tmall	17209	16177	Page View	831,117
			Favorite	240,901
			Purchase	121,168



Methods _	ML1M		UB		Rec15		Tmall	
	HR@10	NDCG@10	HR@10	NDCG@10	HR@10	NDCG@10	HR@10	NDCG@10
FPMC	0.1086	0.0510	0.0467	0.0249	0.3829	0.2102	0.0352	0.0191
TransRec	0.0852	0.0409	0.0589	0.0342	0.3697	0.1928	0.0374	0.0325
SASRec	0.1350	0.0651	0.0744	0.0412	0.3615	0.1889	0.0862	0.0521
TiSASRec	0.1327	0.0638	0.0736	0.0415	0.4093	0.2056	0.0746	0.0445
GCEGNN	0.1319	0.0618	0.0611	0.0328	0.4026	0.2053	0.0823	0.0487
TransRec++	0.1088	0.0508	0.0661	0.0413	0.4064	0.2209	0.0593	0.0377
DMT	0.1158	0.0521	0.0613	0.0343	0.3942	0.2036	0.0642	0.0335
MGNN-Spred	0.1134	0.0548	0.0727	0.0386	0.4164	0.2108	0.0449	0.0236
M-SR	0.1349	0.0647	0.0784	0.0407	0.4315	0.2327	0.0811	0.0498
MBSTR	0.1431	0.0716	0.0904	0.0453	0.4239	0.2274	0.0905	0.0516
GPG4HSR	0.1460	0.0737	0.0830	0.0462	0.4198	0.2160	0.0944	0.0548
GHTID	0.1663	0.0869	0.1124	0.0613	0.5081	0.2685	0.1115	0.0664
Improv.	13.90%	17.90%	23.34%	32.68%	19.86%	18.07%	18.11%	21.17%

Table 2: Overall model performance on four datasets, with the metrics of HR@N and NDCG@N (N=10).



Table 3: Ablation study of GHTID

Methods		UB	Tmall		
Withous	HR@10	NDCG@10	HR@10	NDCG@10	
GHTID w/o GG	0.1042	0.0541	0.1003	0.0528	
GHTID w/o LG	0.0917	0.0498	0.0947	0.0512	
GHTID w/o IAM	0.1057	0.0569	0.1038	0.0557	
GHTID	0.1124	0.0613	0.1115	0.0664	
SASRec	0.0744	0.0412	0.0862	0.0521	
SASRec+IAM	0.0847	0.0512	0.0922	0.0535	
MBSTR	0.0904	0.0453	0.0905	0.0516	
MBSTR+IAM	0.0961	0.0523	0.0967	0.0551	

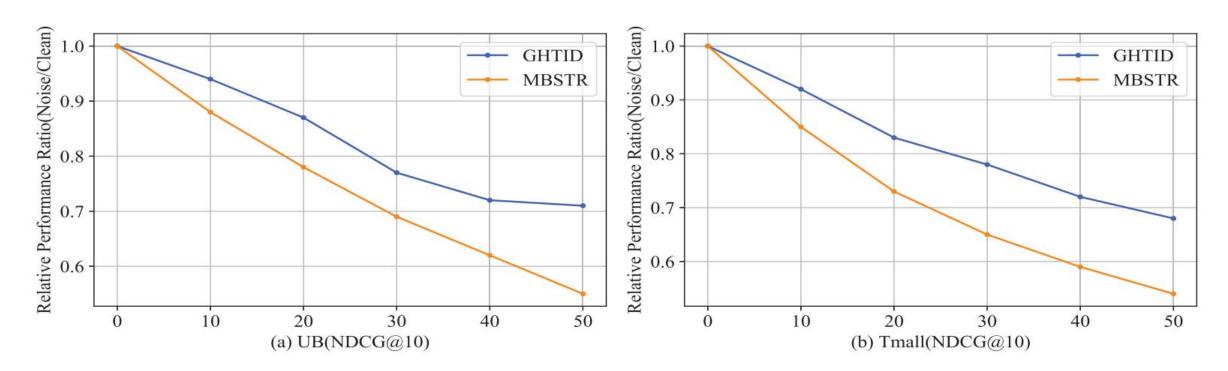


Figure 3: Relative performance drop on dataset UB and Tmall when the test data are corrupted by synthetic noises on auxiliary behavior. The x-axis is the percentage of corrupted data from auxiliary behavior. The y-axis is the ratio of the performance with noisy test data to the performance with clean training data.



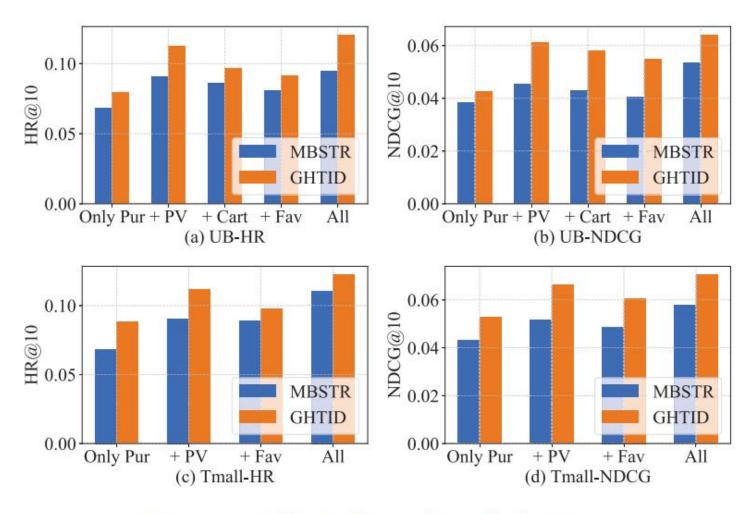


Figure 4: Effect of auxiliary behaviors.



Thanks