



Efficiently Leveraging Multi-level User Intent for Session-based Recommendation via Atten-Mixer Network

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Reported by liang li

Motivation

Details:

- However, GNNs achieve relatively marginal improvements with exponential growth in model complexity.
- We dissect the classical GNN-based SBR models and empirically find that some sophisticated GNN propagations are redundant, given the readout module plays a significant role in GNN-based models.

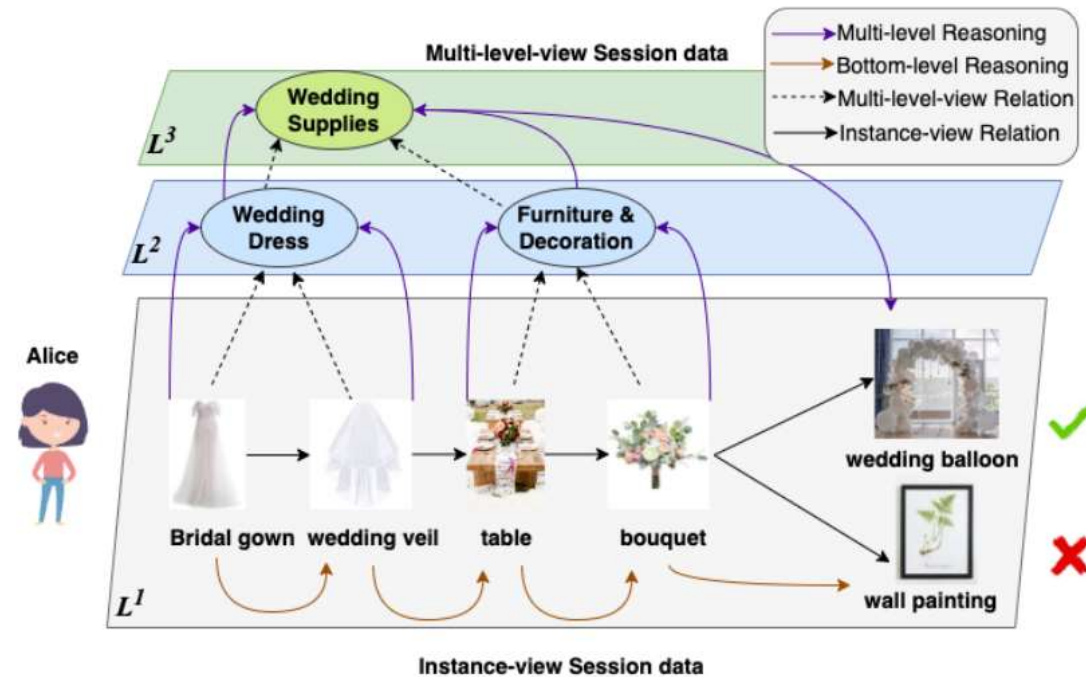


Figure 1: An example of multi-level reasoning over session data.

Motivation

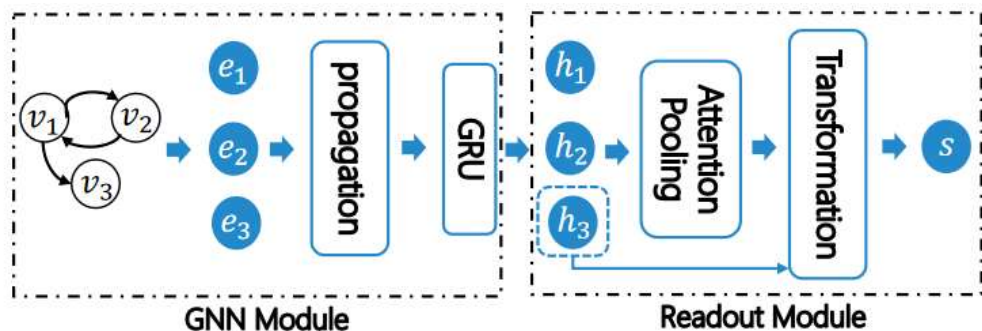


Figure 2: Decomposition of typical GNN-based SBR models

$$w_{mj} = \mathcal{N}(\gamma_{mj}, \delta_{mj})$$

$$\gamma_{mj} = \sum_{i=1}^I a_{mi} \theta_{ij}, \quad \delta_{mj} = \sum_{i=1}^I a_{mi}^2 \sigma_{ij}^2 \quad (1)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{reg} = -D_{KL}(q(w_{ij}|\theta_{ij}, \alpha_{ij})||p(w_{ij})) \quad (2)$$

$$\rho_{density} = \frac{1}{MN} \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N I(w_{ij} > \alpha) \quad (3)$$

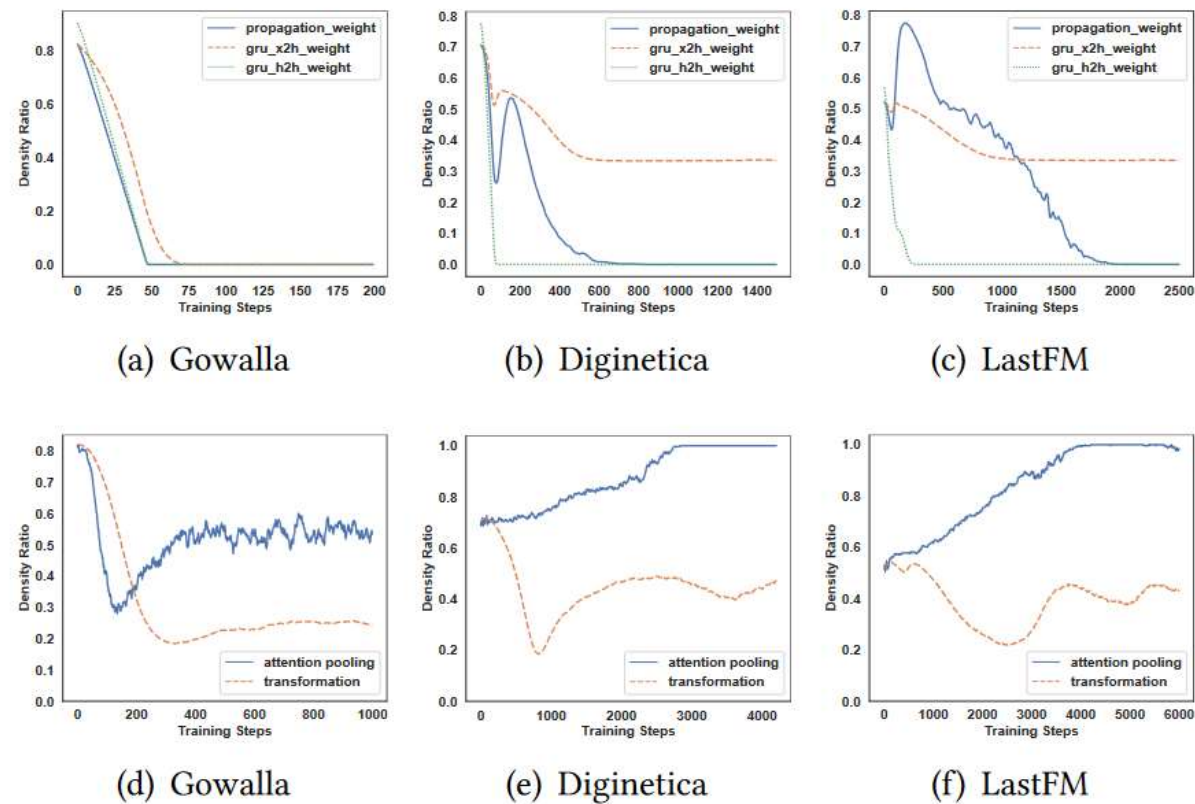


Figure 3: Sparsification result by applying SparseVD on GNN Module.

Problem Statement

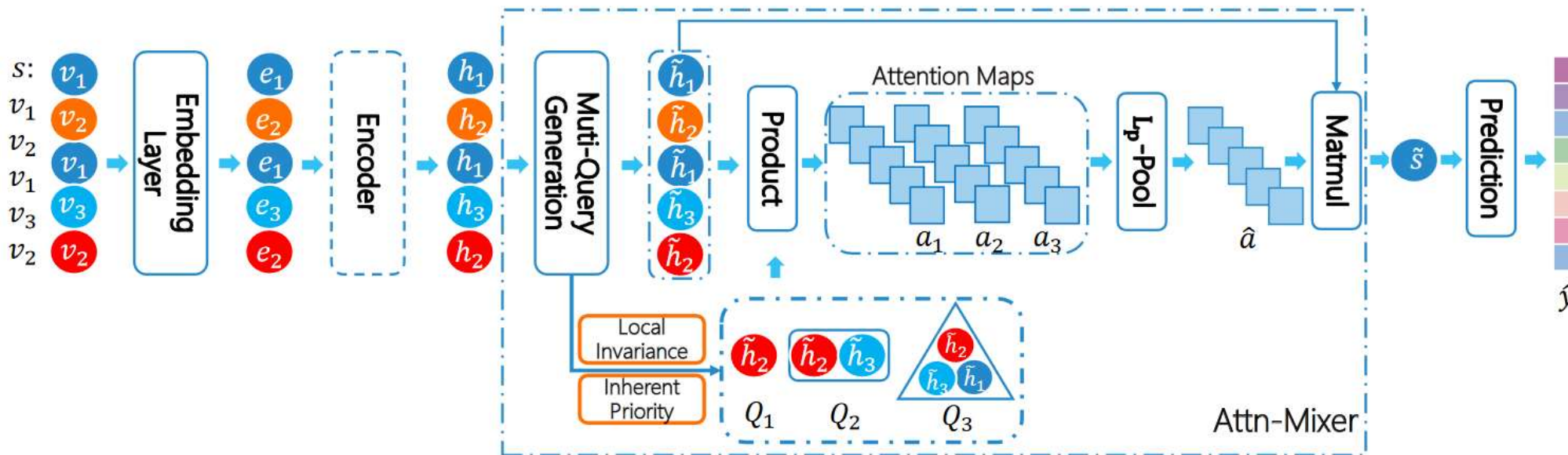
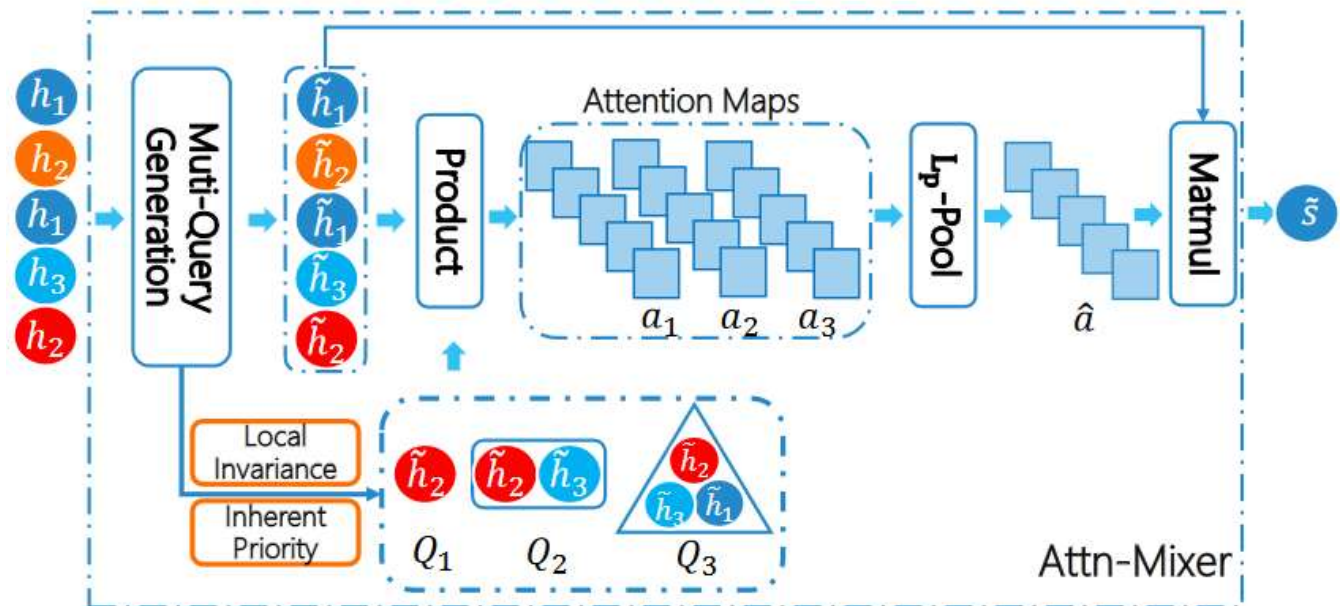


Figure 4: Overview of the Atten-Mixer. Given a session, we first gather normalized item embeddings from the embedding layer and apply Multi-head Level-L Attention ($L = 3$) by using deep sets operation on the last l normalized hidden states. Then the L_p pooling is used on the generated attention maps to get session representation and make recommendation. Our framework supports employing various item encoders (dotted square) before Attn-Mixer.

$$\tilde{h}_j = \frac{h_j}{\|h_j\|_2} \quad \hat{z}_j = (W_m(\tilde{s} \parallel \tilde{h}_n))^T \tilde{h}_j, \quad (4)$$

$$\hat{y}_j = \text{softmax}(\sigma \hat{z}_j), \quad (5)$$

Method



$$Q_1 = W_{q1}(\tilde{h}_n),$$

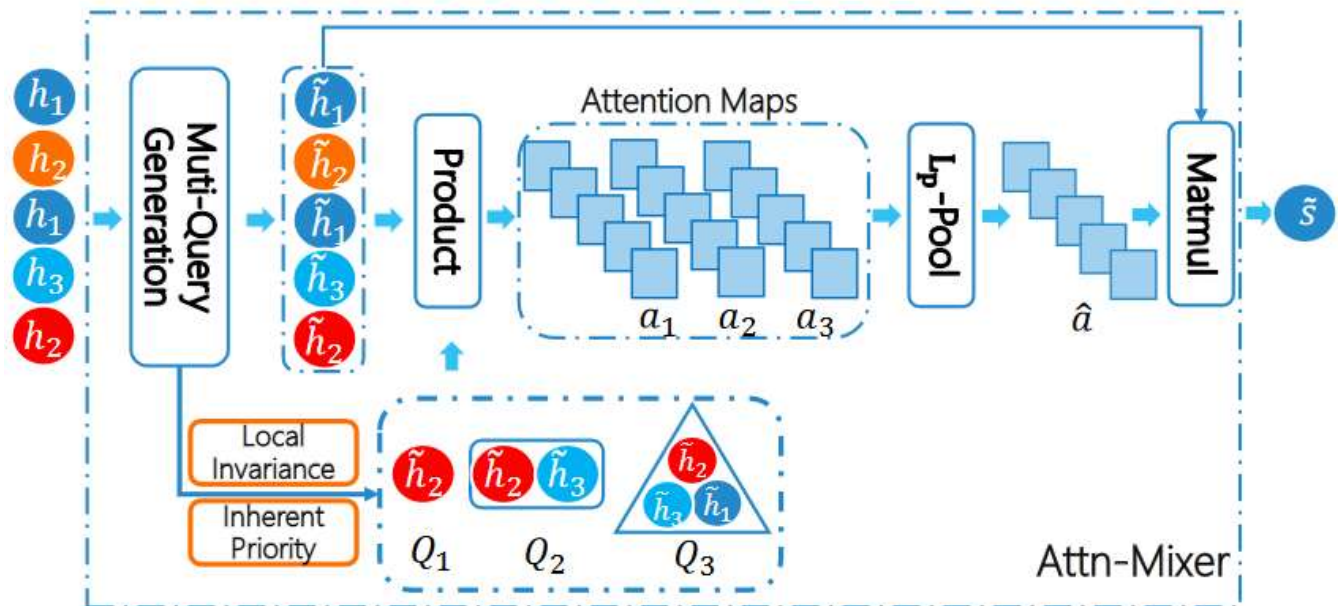
$$Q_2 = W_{q2}(\Sigma(\{\tilde{h}_j\}_{j=n,n-1})),$$

...,

$$Q_L = W_{qL}(\Sigma(\{\tilde{h}_j\}_{j=n,\dots,n-L+1})),$$

$$(6) \quad \alpha_h = \text{softmax} \left(\frac{QW_h^Q (KW_h^K)^T}{\sqrt{d}} \right), \quad (7)$$

Method



$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{\alpha}_{j,h} &= [\sum_{m=0}^{l-1} (\alpha_{j,mH+h})^p]^{\frac{1}{p}}, \\
 s^h &= \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\alpha}_{j,h} \tilde{h}_j, \\
 s &= \oplus \{s^h\}_{h=1,\dots,H} \\
 \tilde{s} &= \frac{s}{\|s\|_2},
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$



Experiments

Table 1: Statistics of datasets used in the experiments.

Statistic	<i>Diginetica</i>	<i>Gowalla</i>	<i>Last.fm</i>
No. of Clicks	981,620	1,122,788	3,835,706
No. of Sessions	777,029	830,893	3,510,163
No. of Items	42,596	29,510	38,615
Average Length	4.80	3.85	11.78



Experiments

Table 2: Results of main experiments. The results of the best performing baseline are underlined. The numbers in bold indicate statistically significant improvement ($p < .01$) by the pairwise t-test comparisons over the other baselines.

Model	<i>Diginetica</i>			<i>Gowalla</i>			<i>Last.fm</i>		
	HR@20	MRR@20	Time (s)	HR@20	MRR@20	Time (s)	HR@20	MRR@20	Time (s)
NextItNet	35.60	9.66	91.06	38.69	16.48	67.94	21.02	6.46	413.27
NARM	48.27	16.43	107.61	49.67	22.14	80.52	21.73	6.87	427.14
SR-GNN	51.16	17.67	341.68	50.16	24.58	338.62	22.49	8.30	1626.94
GC-SAN	50.63	17.37	437.27	50.35	24.65	398.04	22.63	8.40	1814.78
SGNN-HN	51.57	17.54	365.38	50.72	24.97	326.91	23.66	8.34	1595.59
LESSR	51.71	18.15	440.84	51.34	25.49	511.68	23.37	<u>8.84</u>	1927.20
NISER+	<u>54.18</u>	18.36	292.15	53.89	25.73	278.65	23.82	8.36	279.80
DHCN	53.85	18.50	2169.87	53.77	24.13	2452.76	22.86	7.78	21059.94
DSAN	54.02	<u>18.62</u>	273.48	<u>54.09</u>	<u>26.64</u>	279.17	<u>24.17</u>	8.42	1203.81
Atten-Mixer	55.66	18.96	288.12	55.12	27.01	267.37	24.50	9.05	1140.09

Experiments

Table 3: Performance comparison of different session-based recommendation methods with their Atten-Mixer incorporated version. All the improvements are statistically significant at the level of $p < .01$.

Dataset	Metric	SRGNN		SGNN-HN		Improv.	
		w/o	w	w/o	w	SRGNN	SGNN-HN
<i>Diginetica</i>	HR@5	26.90	29.67	24.88	27.68	10.3%	11.25%
	HR@10	38.24	41.97	36.48	39.45	9.75%	8.14%
	HR@20	51.16	55.73	51.57	52.76	8.93%	2.31%
	MRR@5	15.28	16.58	13.64	15.48	8.51%	13.49%
	MRR@10	16.78	18.20	15.17	17.04	8.46%	12.33%
	MRR@20	17.67	19.16	17.54	17.97	8.43%	2.45%
<i>Gowalla</i>	HR@5	34.27	37.62	33.10	36.37	9.78%	9.88%
	HR@10	42.18	46.07	42.98	44.92	9.22%	4.51%
	HR@20	50.16	54.46	50.72	53.28	8.57%	5.05%
	MRR@5	22.97	24.46	21.45	23.27	6.49%	8.45%
	MRR@10	24.03	25.59	23.06	24.42	6.49%	5.90%
	MRR@20	24.58	26.17	24.97	25.00	6.47%	0.12%
<i>Last.fm</i>	HR@5	12.08	12.53	12.04	12.64	3.73%	4.98%
	HR@10	16.57	17.17	16.72	17.51	3.62%	4.72%
	HR@20	22.49	23.59	23.66	23.89	4.89%	0.97%
	MRR@5	7.81	8.22	7.61	8.06	5.25%	5.91%
	MRR@10	8.40	8.51	8.23	8.72	1.31%	5.95%
	MRR@20	8.80	8.96	8.84	9.15	1.82%	3.51%

Experiments

Table 4: Ablation studies on different components.

Model	<i>Diginetica</i>		<i>Gowalla</i>		<i>Last.fm</i>	
	HR@20	MRR@20	HR@20	MRR@20	HR@20	MRR@20
Atten-Mixer-M	52.27	17.52	50.20	25.06	22.14	8.30
Atten-Mixer-IP	53.76	17.99	52.62	25.03	22.56	8.83
Atten-Mixer-LI	53.81	17.78	52.27	24.91	22.28	8.81
Atten-Mixer-LP	53.48	17.89	53.29	25.54	23.44	8.90
Atten-Mixer	55.66	18.96	55.12	27.01	24.50	9.05

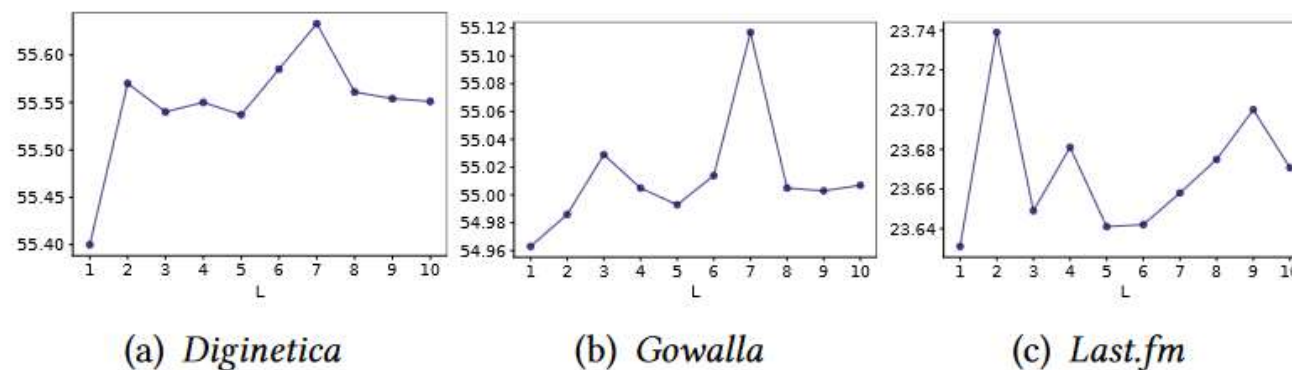


Figure 5: HR@20 w.r.t. the value of L.

Experiments

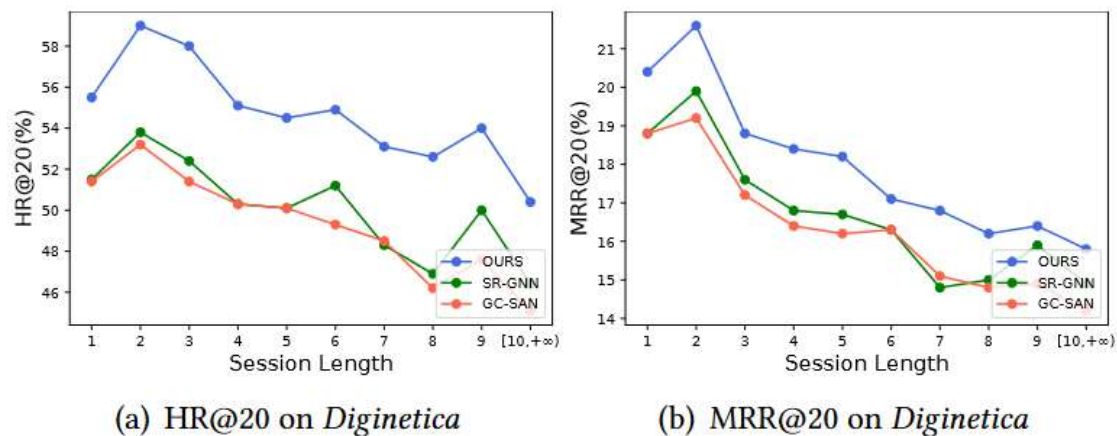


Figure 7: Performance w.r.t. different session length.

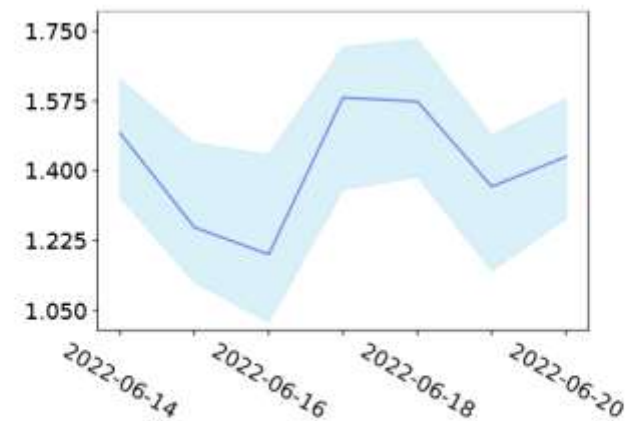


Figure 8: Top business metric improvement percentage (y-axis) over days (x-axis) in online experiments.



Thanks