



# Self-Attentive Interest Retrieval Recommender

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**Reported by liang li**





## Details:

- Sequential recommender uses metadata such as item category to capture user's multi-interests. But this method will not reach its expectation due to item's long-tail property. This property will result a large constant of category cannot be effectively activated by the lack of interaction records.
- Another drawback is that may also lead to over-parameterization caused by the massive categories.

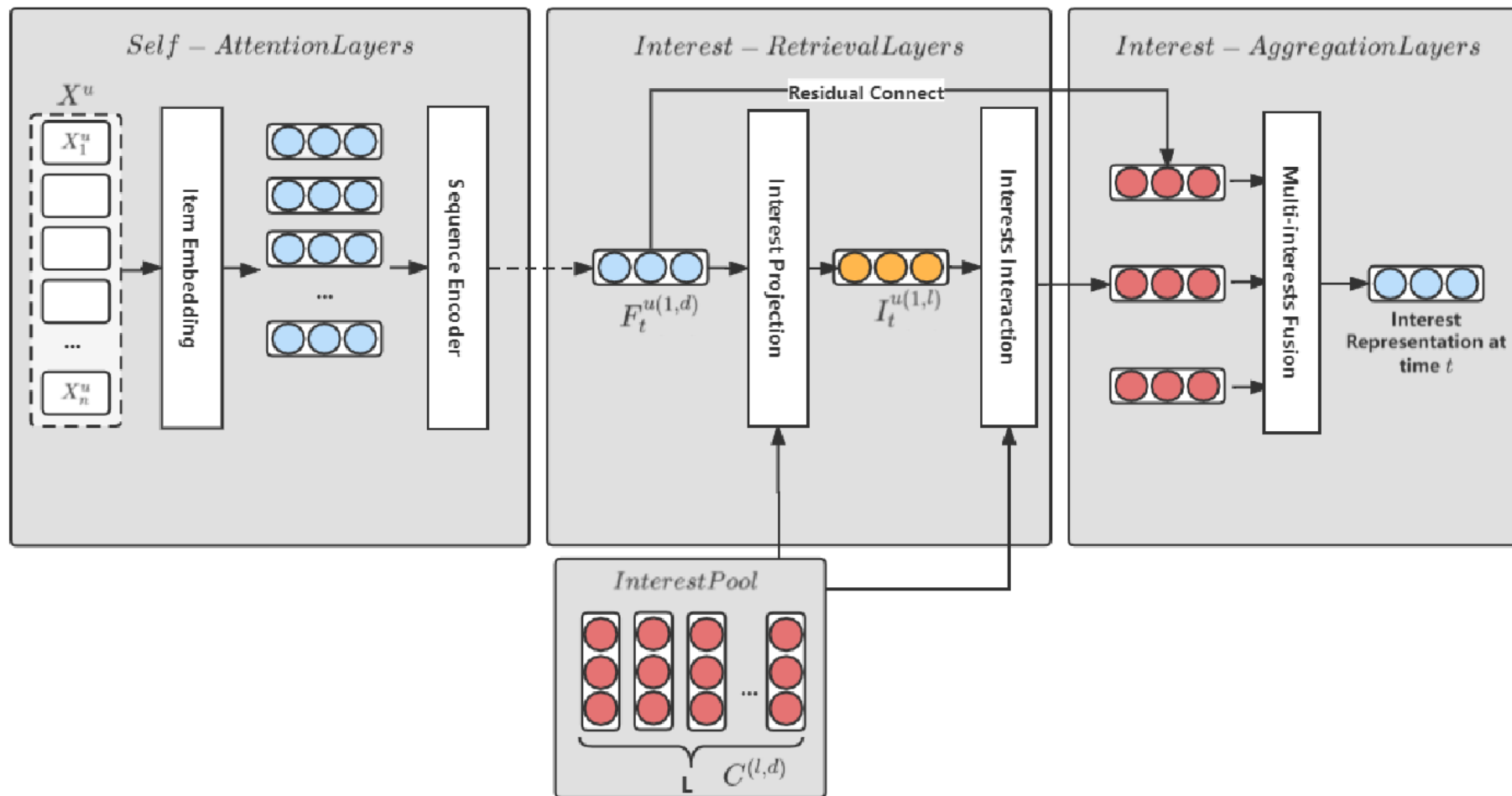


Figure 1. Overall framework of SAIR

$$X^{(u)} = [X_1^{(u)}, X_2^{(u)} \dots X_n^{(u)}]$$

$$H_{id} \in \mathbb{R}^{(M \times D)}, H_{cate} \in \mathbb{R}^{(T \times D)}, \hat{H}_{pos} \in \mathbb{R}^{(N \times D)}$$

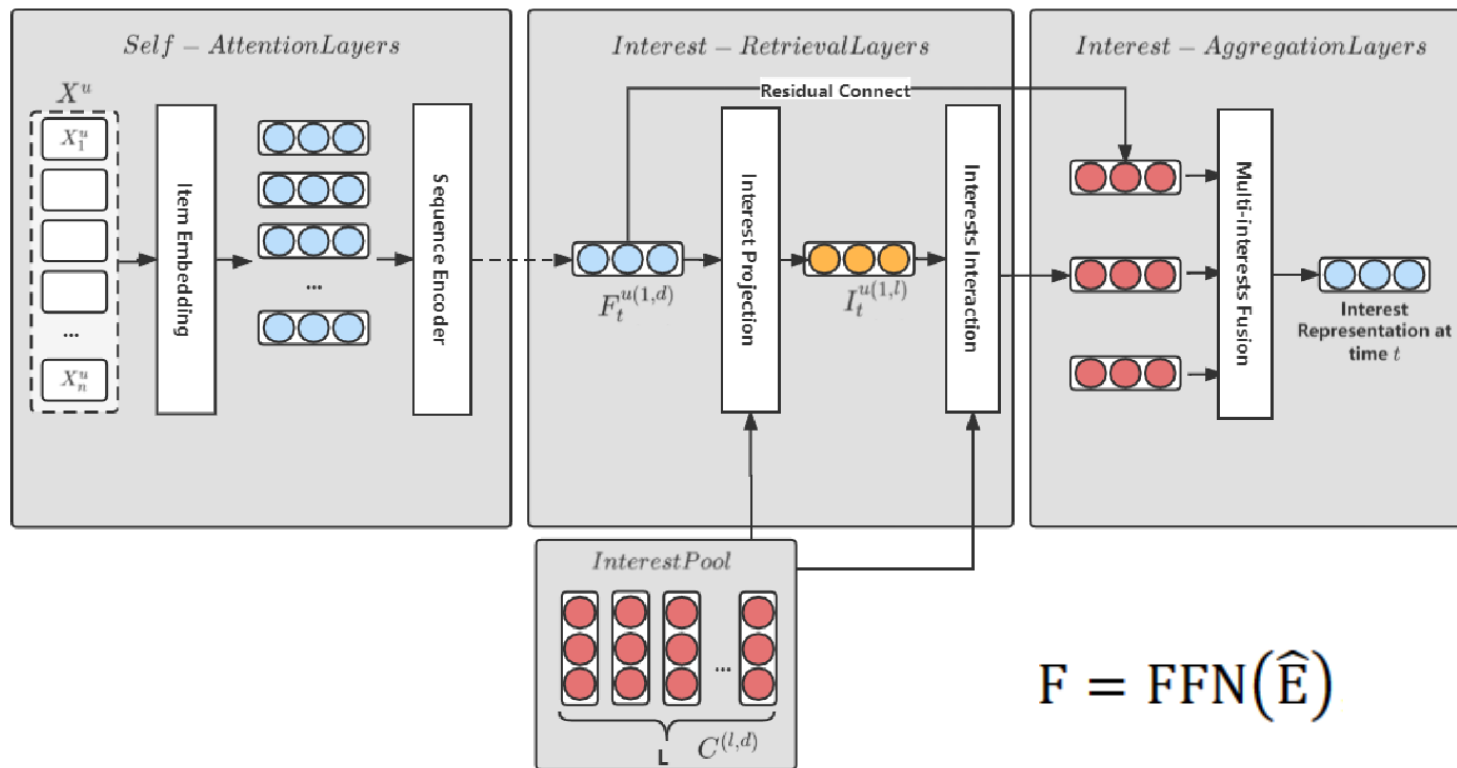


Figure 1. Overall framework of SAIR

$$E^{(u)} = H_{\text{id}}(X^{(u)}) + H_{\text{cate}}(X^{(u)}) + H_{\text{pos}}(X^{(u)}). \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{E} = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK}{\sqrt{D}}\right) V \quad (2)$$

$$\text{LayerNorm}\left(\text{Linear}\left(\text{Relu}\left(\text{Dropout}\left(\text{Linear}(\cdot)\right)\right)\right)\right). \quad (3)$$

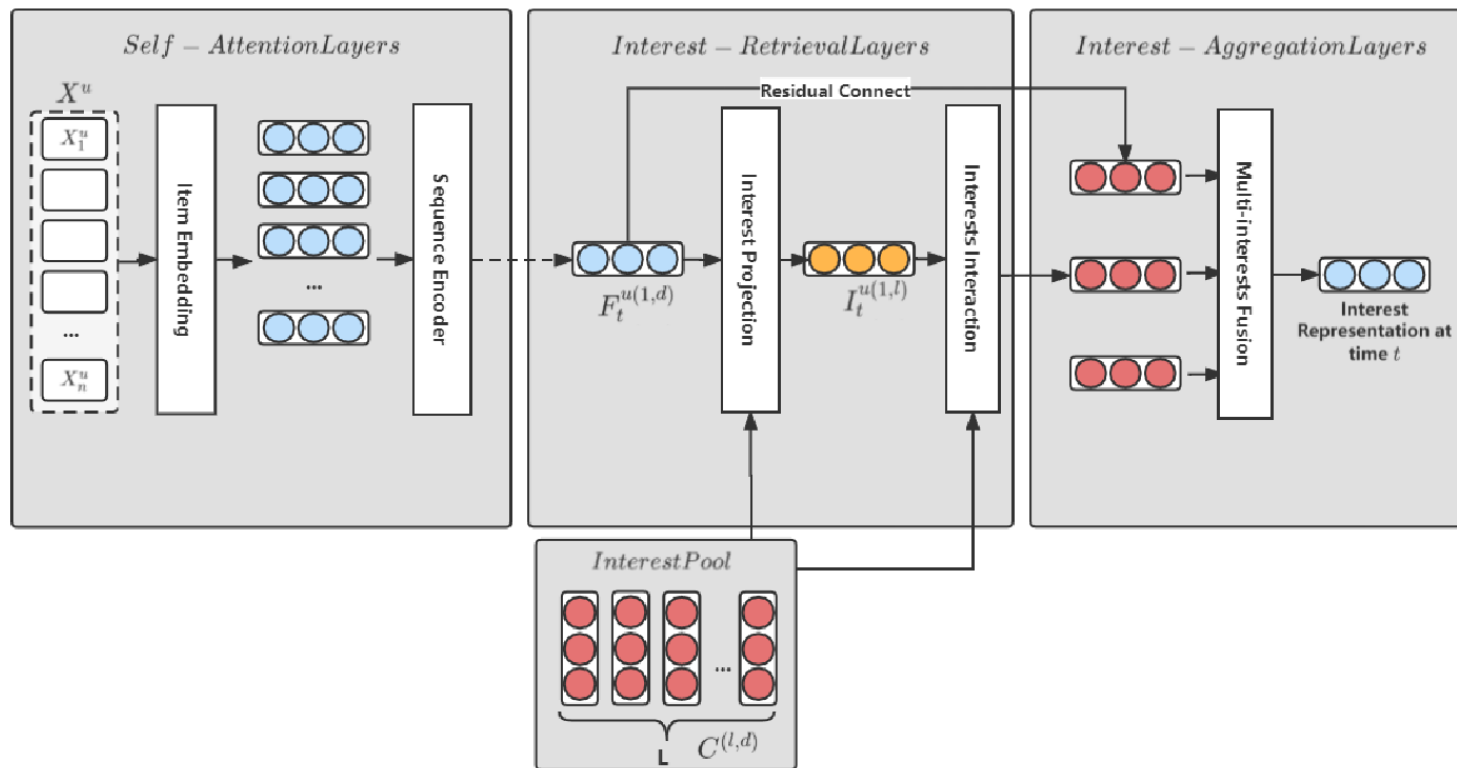


Figure 1. Overall framework of SAIR

$$C_a = F \cdot C^T. \quad (4)$$

$$I_k = \text{Embedding}(C_k, C) \quad (7)$$

$$\widehat{C}_a = \text{Attention}(C_a W^Q, C_a W^K, C_a W^V). \quad (5)$$

$$C_k = \text{top}(\widehat{C}_a, k). \quad (6)$$

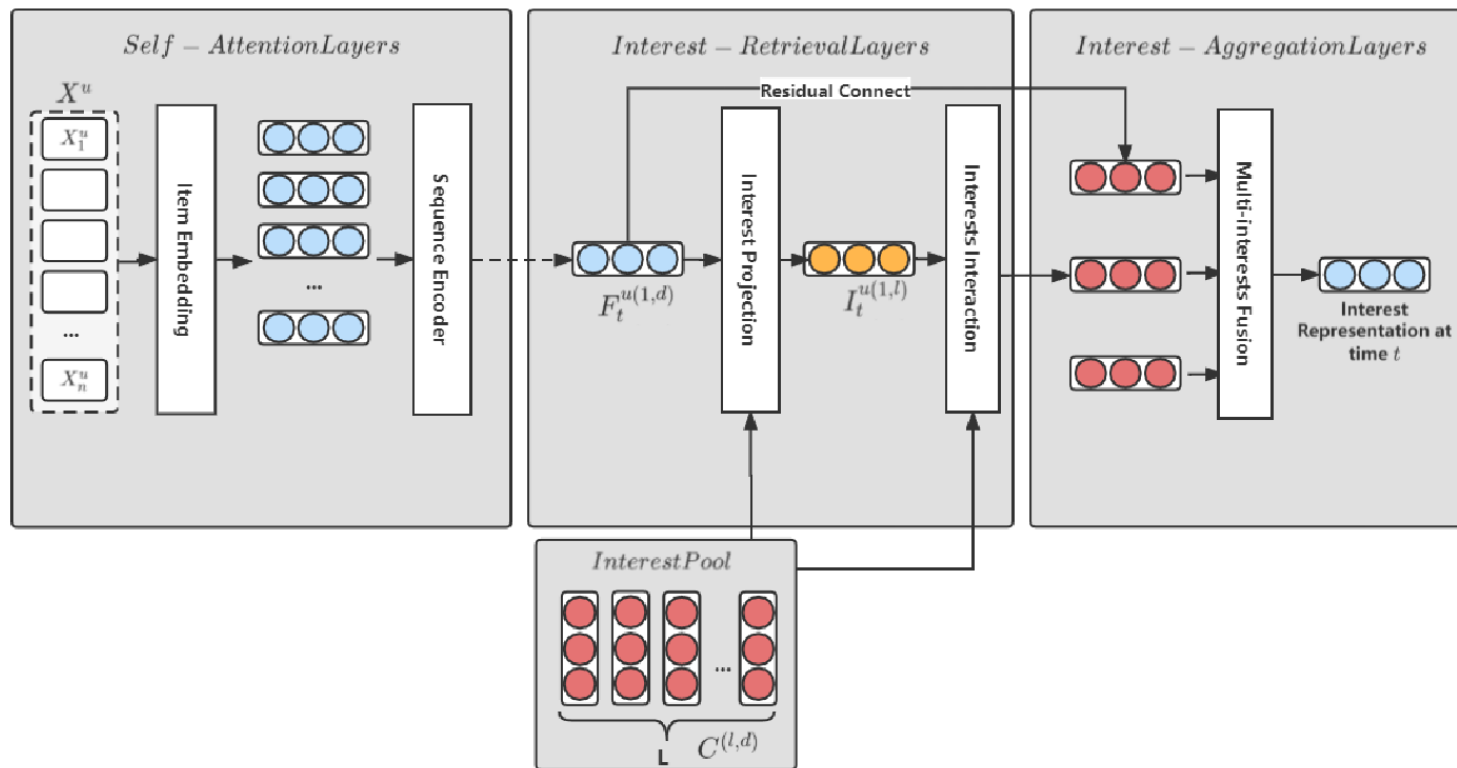


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$$\hat{I}_k^t = \text{Residual}(I_k^t, F^t) = [I_k^{t(1)} + F^t, I_k^{t(2)} + F^t, \dots, I_k^{t(K)} + F^t]. \quad (8)$$

$$e_u^t = \sum_{i=1}^k W_i^t \cdot I_a^{t(i)} \quad (10)$$

$$W_i^t = \frac{\exp(C_a^i)}{\sum_j^{C^k} \exp(C_a^j)}, i \in [1, k]. \quad (9)$$

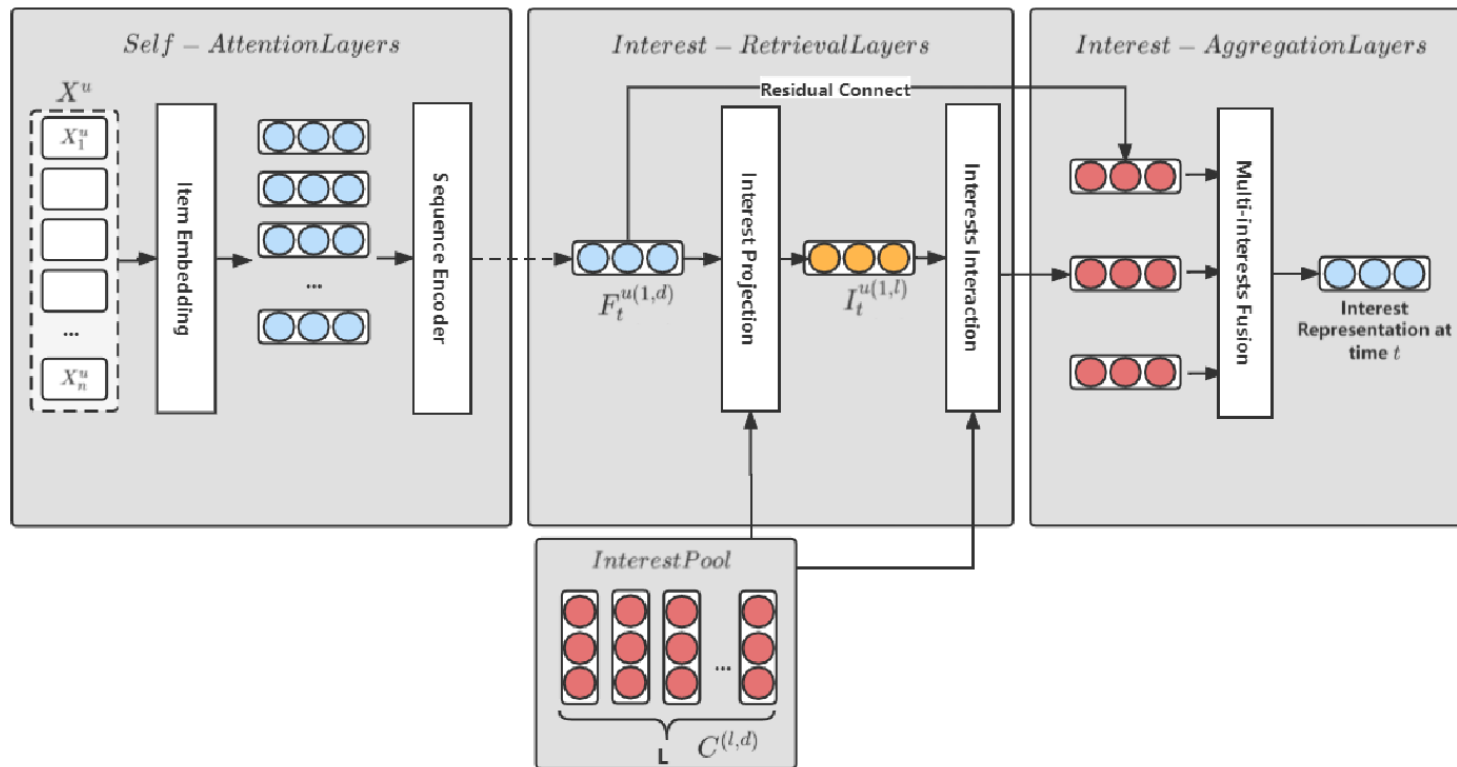


Figure 1. Overall framework of SAIR

$$P(X_u^t | X_u^1, \dots, X_u^{t-1}) = \langle \text{Item}_{\text{label}}, e_u^t \rangle. \quad (11)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{ce} = - \sum_{X^u \in X} \sum_{t \in [1, 2, \dots, N]} \left[ \log(\langle \text{Item}_{\text{lab}}, e_u^t \rangle) + \log(1 - \langle \text{Item}_{\text{neg}}, e_u^t \rangle) \right]. \quad (12)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_d = \frac{1}{2} (\|Z\|_F^2 - \|\text{diag}(Z)\|_2^2)$$

$$Z = \frac{1}{D} (C - \bar{C})(C - \bar{C})^T$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{ce} + \mathcal{L}_d,$$



TABLE I. STATISTICS OF THE DATASETS

<b>Dataset</b>	<i>ML-1m</i>	<i>ML-20m</i>	<i>Anime</i>
#User	6041	138494	73515
#Items	3883	26745	11200
#Actions	1000038	20000263	7813737
#Category	18	21	82
#Avg.Length	163.4	144.41	96.51
#Sparsity	95.58	99.46	99.05



TABLE II. OVERALL COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE ON NDCG@K AND HR@K(%). THE BEST PERFORMANCE AND SECOND PERFORMANCE ARE DENOTED IN BOLD AND UNDERLINED RESPECTIVELY

Dataset	Metrics		<i>BERT4Rec</i>	<i>SASRec</i>	<i>Caser</i>	<i>LightSANDs</i>	<i>SAIR</i>	<i>.Impv</i>
ML-1M	NDCG	@20	0.5996	0.6112	0.5879	<u>0.6145</u>	<b>0.6213</b>	1.1%
		@10	0.5779	<u>0.5968</u>	0.5754	0.5945	<b>0.6088</b>	2%
		@5	0.5466	0.5582	0.541	<u>0.5621</u>	<b>0.5732</b>	1.9%
	HR	@20	0.8664	<u>0.9035</u>	0.8724	0.8828	<b>0.9107</b>	0.8%
		@10	0.7811	<u>0.827</u>	0.7906	0.8046	<b>0.8334</b>	0.8%
		@5	0.6843	<u>0.7461</u>	0.6889	0.7045	<b>0.754</b>	1%
ML-20M	NDCG	@20	0.7539	0.7567	0.7442	<u>0.7893</u>	<b>0.8176</b>	3.6%
		@10	0.7433	0.7496	0.7378	<u>0.782</u>	<b>0.8126</b>	3.9%
		@5	0.723	0.7298	0.7059	<u>0.7618</u>	<b>0.798</b>	4.7%
	HR	@20	0.9485	0.9622	0.943	<u>0.9889</u>	<b>0.9908</b>	0.1%
		@10	0.9058	0.9349	0.9254	<u>0.9641</u>	<b>0.9713</b>	0.7%
		@5	0.8445	0.8746	0.8816	<u>0.9091</u>	<b>0.9269</b>	1.9%
Anime	NDCG	@20	0.5799	0.7803	0.7537	<u>0.8348</u>	<b>0.8532</b>	2.2%
		@10	0.5611	0.7753	0.7363	<u>0.8305</u>	<b>0.8501</b>	2.4%
		@5	0.5172	0.7601	0.7294	<u>0.8196</u>	<b>0.8413</b>	2.6%
	HR	@20	0.9229	<u>0.9695</u>	0.9535	0.9647	<b>0.9854</b>	1.6%
		@10	0.8494	<u>0.95</u>	0.9417	0.9481	<b>0.9734</b>	2.4%
		@5	0.7152	0.9043	0.8839	<u>0.9146</u>	<b>0.9466</b>	3.5%

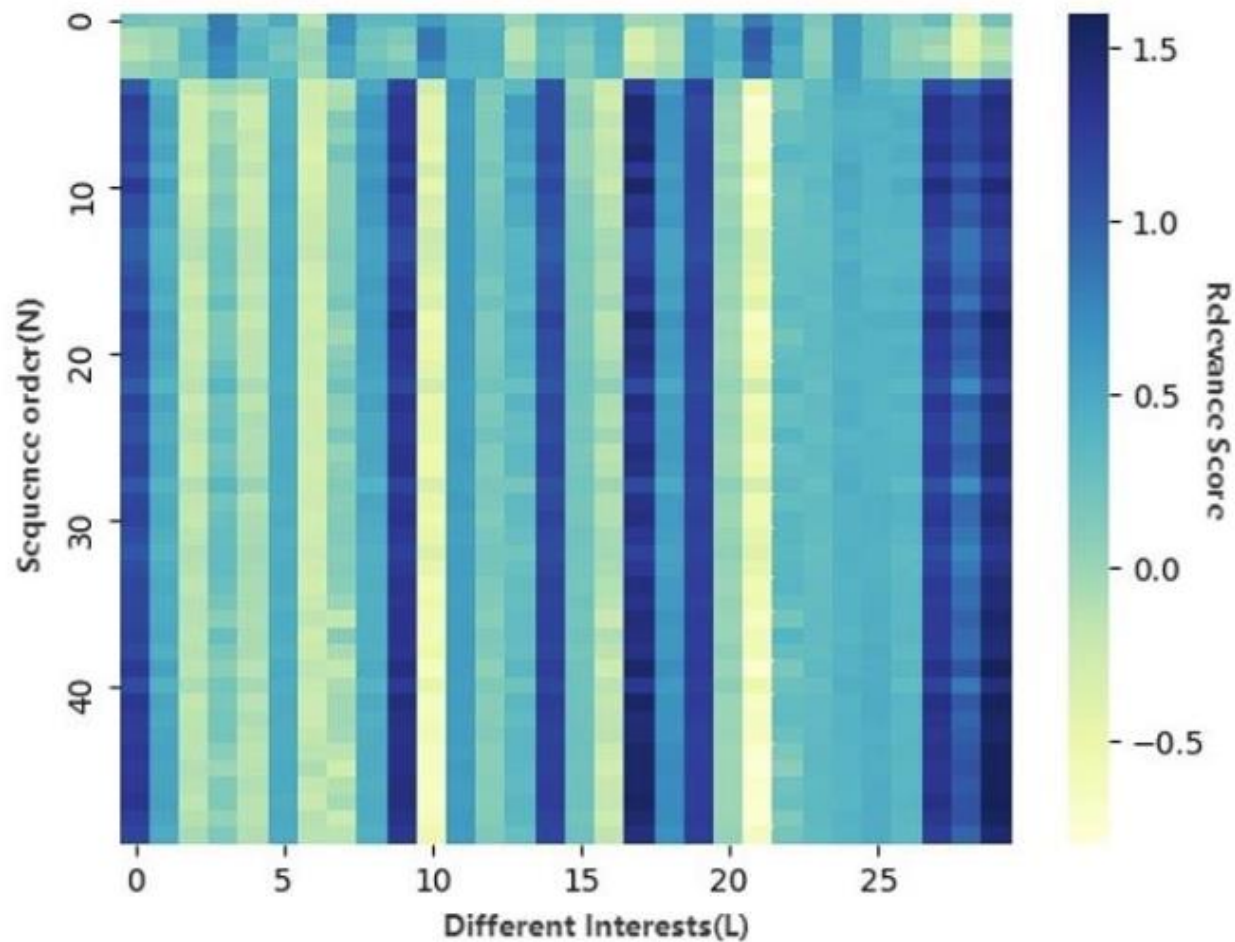


Figure 2. Heat map of distribution matrix.

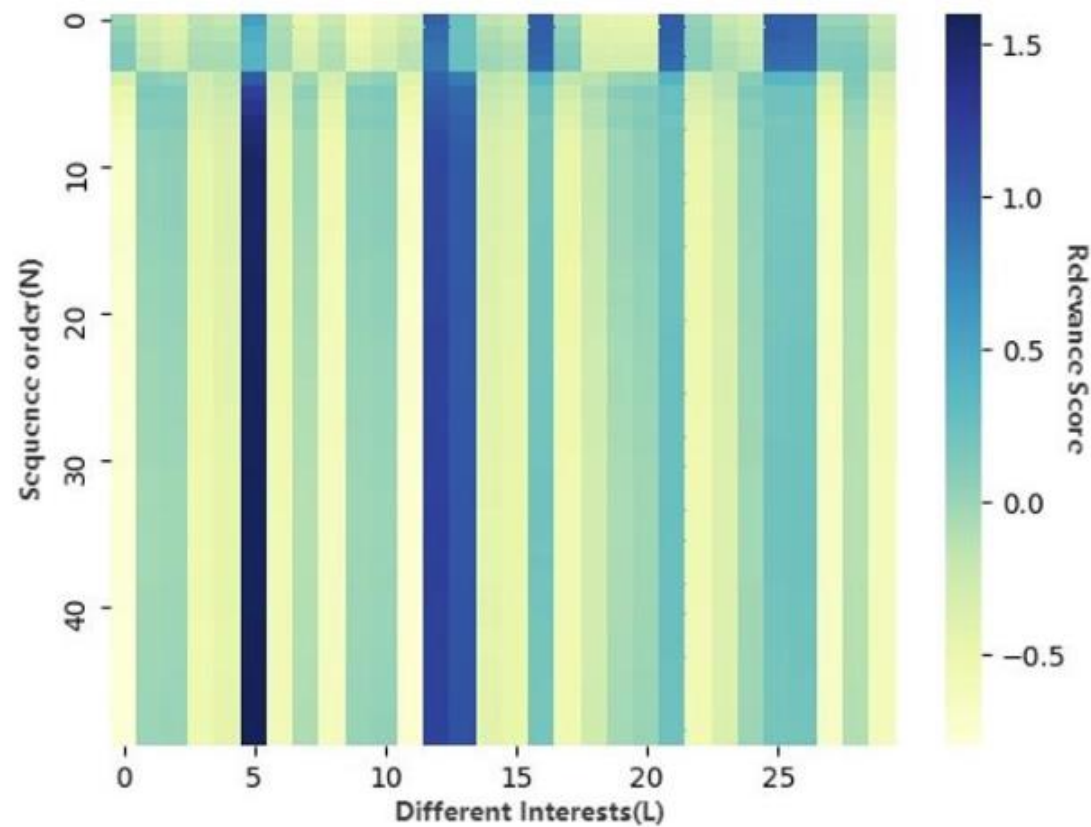


Figure 3. Heat map of distribution processed by interaction layer.



# Thanks