



# Multi-Intention Oriented Contrastive Learning for Sequential Recommendation

Xuewei Li

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

Aitong Sun

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

Mankun Zhao

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

Jian Yu

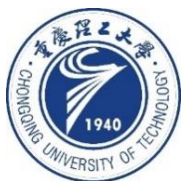
College of Intelligence and  
Computing, Tianjin University  
Tianjin, China  
yujian@tju.edu.cn

Kun Zhu

Tianjin International Engineering  
Institute, Tianjin University  
Tianjin, China  
2019229048@tju.edu.cn

Di Jin

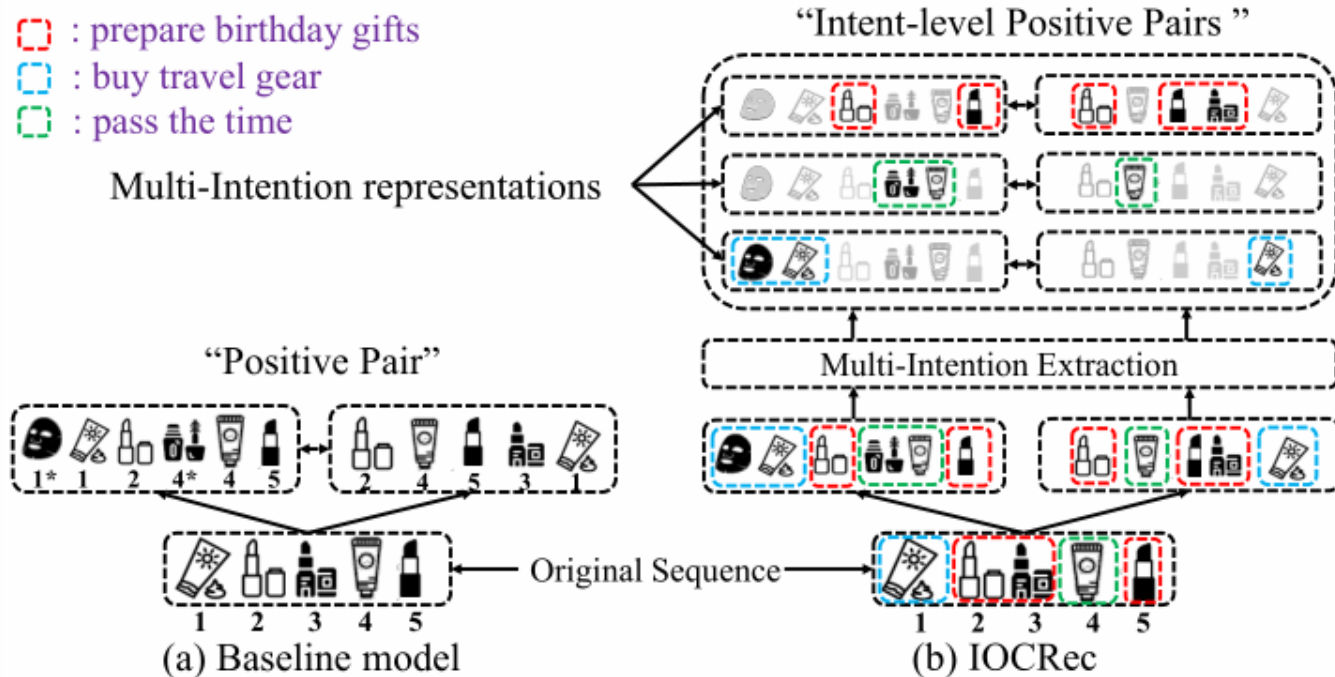
College of Intelligence and  
Computing, Tianjin University  
Tianjin, China  
jindi@tju.edu.cn



WSDM 2023

Reported by Nengqiang Xiang

# Introduction



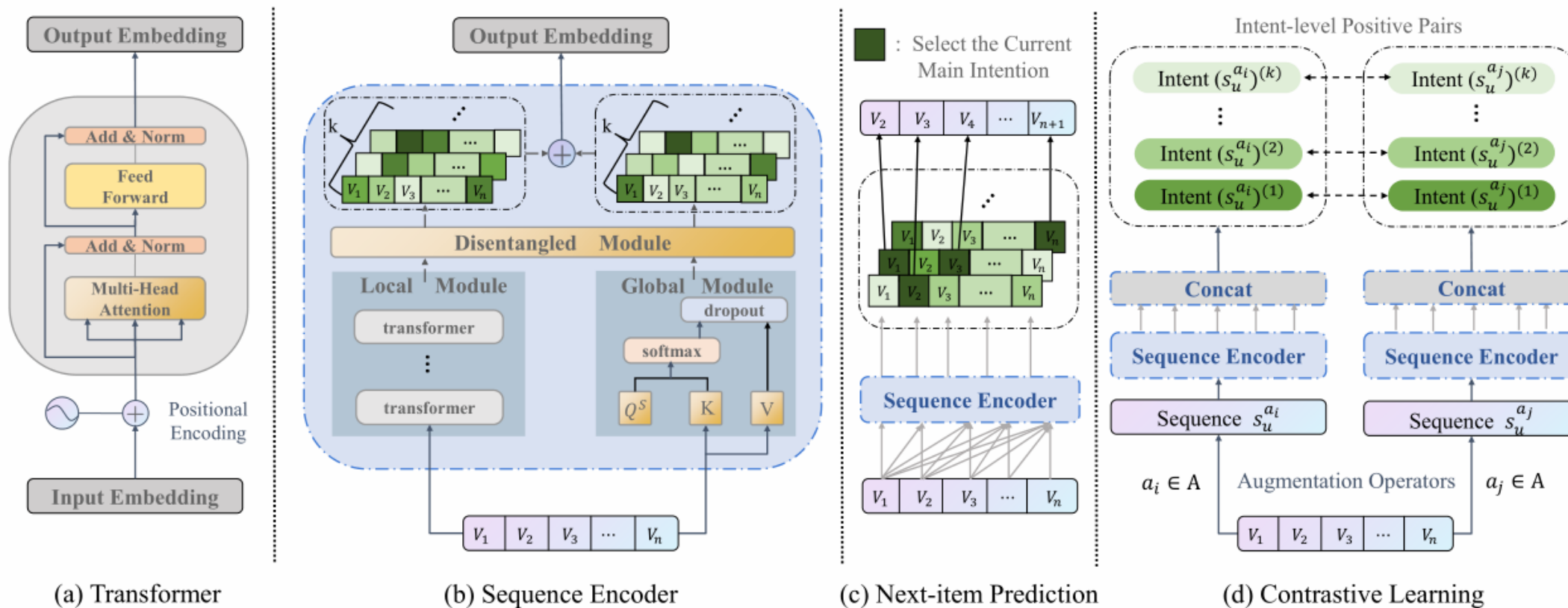
Existing models use data enhancement and contrast learning to solve the problem of data sparsity, but amplify the noise in the original sequence.

Noise interferes with the user's main intention, which makes the two views of contrast learning inconsistent.

In order to solve this problem, the author selects the user's main intention to de-noise and proposes multi-intention oriented comparative learning.

**Figure 1: A case of contrastive learning strategies comparing baseline model and our new method IOCRc.**

## Method



**Figure 2: Overall framework.** (a) illustrates the structure of Transformer. (b) presents the structure of Sequence Encoder. (c) predicts the next item based on selecting the current main intention. (d) demonstrates CL of a sequence. The augmentation operators set  $A = \{C, M, R, S, I\}$ , the details see Section 2.3, it first augments a sequence as positive pair with random select two augmentation operators  $a_i, a_j$  from set A. Then, it encodes the sequence by concatenating embedding outputs from Sequence Encoder. Finally, it maximizes the agreement between intent-level positive pairs.

# Method

## PROBLEM FORMULATION:

### Problem Definition

$$\arg \max_{v_i \in \mathcal{V}} P(v_{|s_u|+1} = v_i | s_u), \quad (1)$$

### Multi-Intention Definition

$$\mathbf{c}_u = [\mathbf{c}_u^{(1)}; \mathbf{c}_u^{(2)}; \dots; \mathbf{c}_u^{(k)}] \in \mathbb{R}^d$$

## Data Augmentation Operators

### Crop (C):

$$s_u^{\text{Crop}} = [v_c, v_{c+1}, \dots, v_{c+L_c-1}], \quad (2)$$

### Mask (M):

$$s_u^{\text{Mask}} = [\hat{v}_1, \hat{v}_2, \dots, \hat{v}_{|s_u|}], \quad (3)$$

### Reorder (R):

$$s_u^{\text{Reorder}} = [v_1, \dots, \hat{v}_i, \dots, \hat{v}_{i+L_R-1}, \dots, v_{|s_u|}], \quad (4)$$

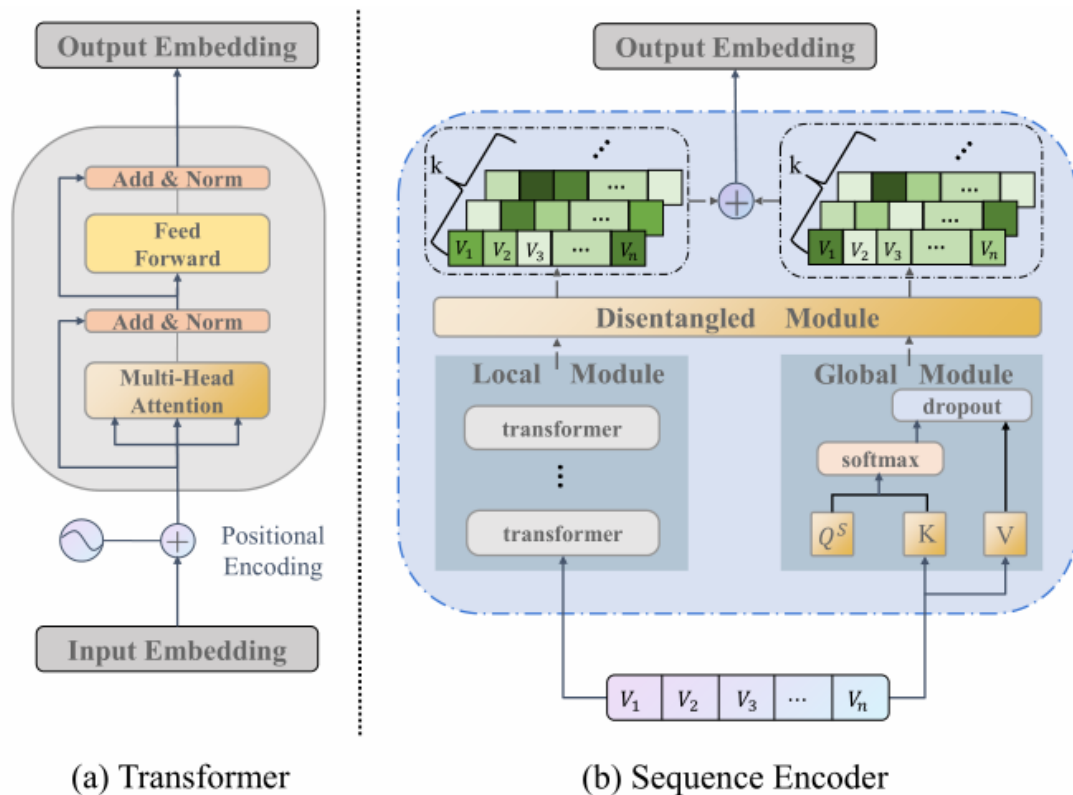
### Substitute (S):

$$s_u^{\text{Substitute}} = [v_1, v_2, \dots, \hat{v}_{\text{idx}_i}, \dots, v_{|s_u|}], \quad (5)$$

### Insert (I):

$$s_u^{\text{Insert}} = [v_1, v_2, \dots, \hat{v}_{\text{idx}_i}, v_{\text{idx}_i}, \dots, v_n]. \quad (6)$$

# Method



## Local Module

$$\mathbf{P} = [p_1; p_2; \dots; p_L] \in \mathbb{R}^{L \times d}$$

$$\mathbf{E}_P^{(l)} = Local^{(l)} \left( \mathbf{E}_P^{(l-1)} \right), l \in \{1, 2, \dots\}, \quad (7)$$

$$MHA \left( \mathbf{E}_P^{(l)} \right) = \text{concat} (\text{head}_1; \dots; \text{head}_h) \mathbf{W}^O,$$

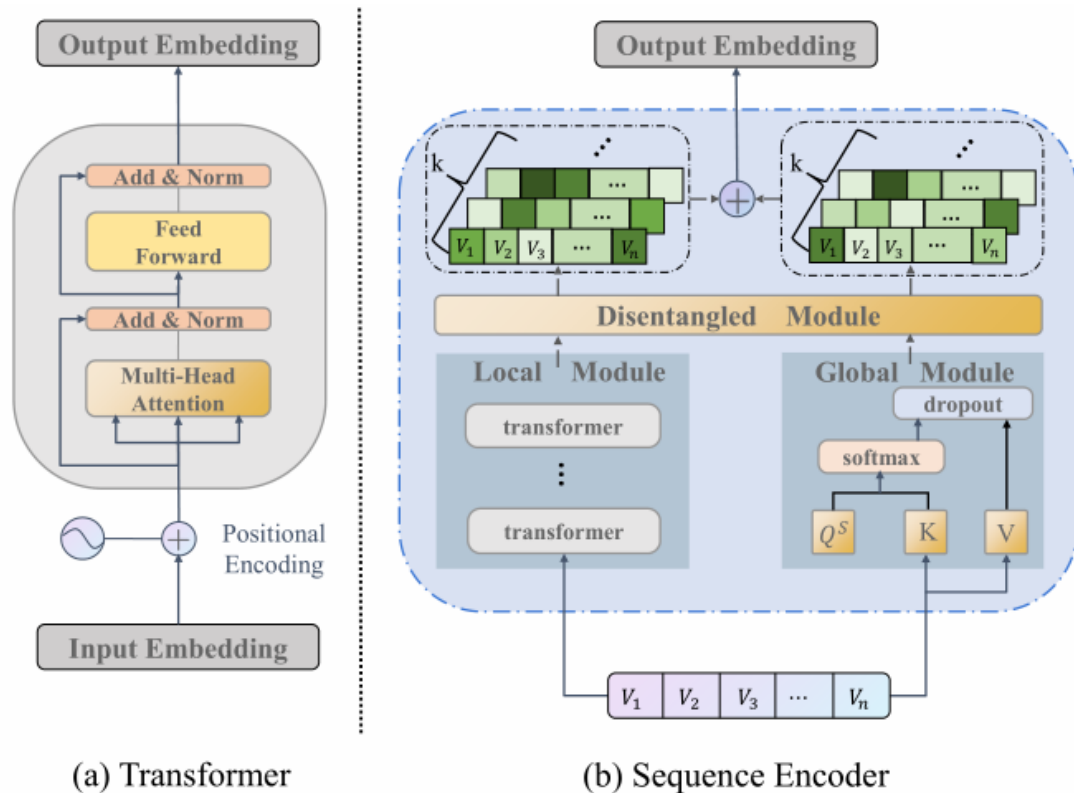
$$\text{head}_i \left( \mathbf{E}_P^{(l)} \right) = \text{softmax} \left( \frac{\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{K}^\top}{\sqrt{d/h}} \right) \mathbf{V}, \quad (8)$$

$$Local \left( \mathbf{E}_P^{(l)} \right) = \left[ \text{FFN} \left( \mathbf{E}_{P_1}^{(l)} \right)^\top; \dots; \text{FFN} \left( \mathbf{E}_{P_n}^{(l)} \right)^\top \right].$$

## Global Module

$$Global(\mathbf{E}) = \text{Dropout}(\text{softmax} \left( \mathbf{Q}^S (\mathbf{E}\mathbf{W}'_K)^\top \right) \mathbf{E}\mathbf{W}'_V). \quad (9)$$

## Method



### Disentangled Module

$$p_{k|i} = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \text{LN}_1\left(e_u^{(i)}\right) \cdot \text{LN}_2\left(c_u^{(k)}\right)\right)}{\sum_{k'=1}^K \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \text{LN}_1\left(e_u^{(i)}\right) \cdot \text{LN}_2\left(c_u^{(k')}\right)\right)}, \quad (10)$$

$$p_i = \frac{\exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \text{key}_i \cdot \text{query}\right)}{\sum_{i'=1}^L \exp\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{d}} \text{key}_{i'} \cdot \text{query}\right)},$$

$$\text{query} = \text{LN}_3\left(\varphi_t + e_u^{(t)} + \rho\right), \quad (11)$$

$$\widehat{\text{key}}_i = \text{LN}_4\left(\varphi_i + e_u^{(i)}\right),$$

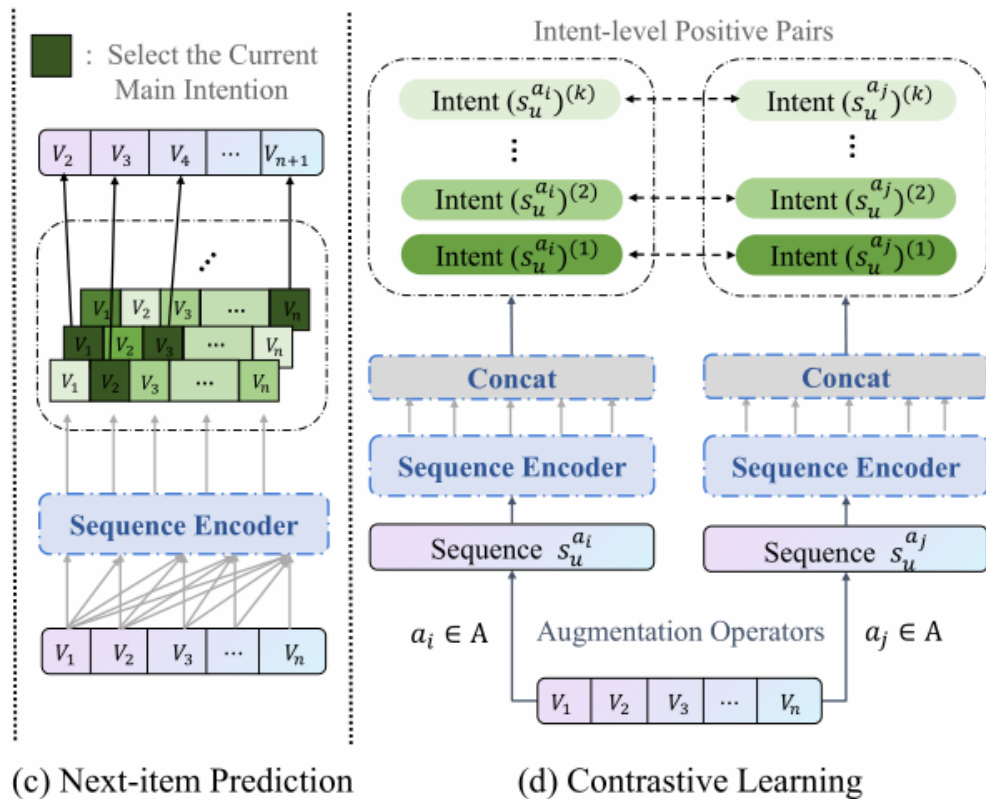
$$\text{key}_i = \widehat{\text{key}}_i + \text{ReLU}\left(\mathbf{W}^\top \widehat{\text{key}}_i\right),$$

$$LI(s_u^{(i)})^{(k)} = \text{LN}_5\left(p_{k|i} \cdot p_i \cdot \text{Local}(s_u^{(i)})\right),$$

$$GI(s_u^{(i)})^{(k)} = \text{LN}_5\left(p_{k|i} \cdot p_i \cdot \text{Global}(s_u^{(i)})\right), \quad (12)$$

$$\text{Final Intentions}(s_u^{(i)})^{(k)} = LI(s_u^{(i)})^{(k)} + GI(s_u^{(i)})^{(k)}.$$

# Method

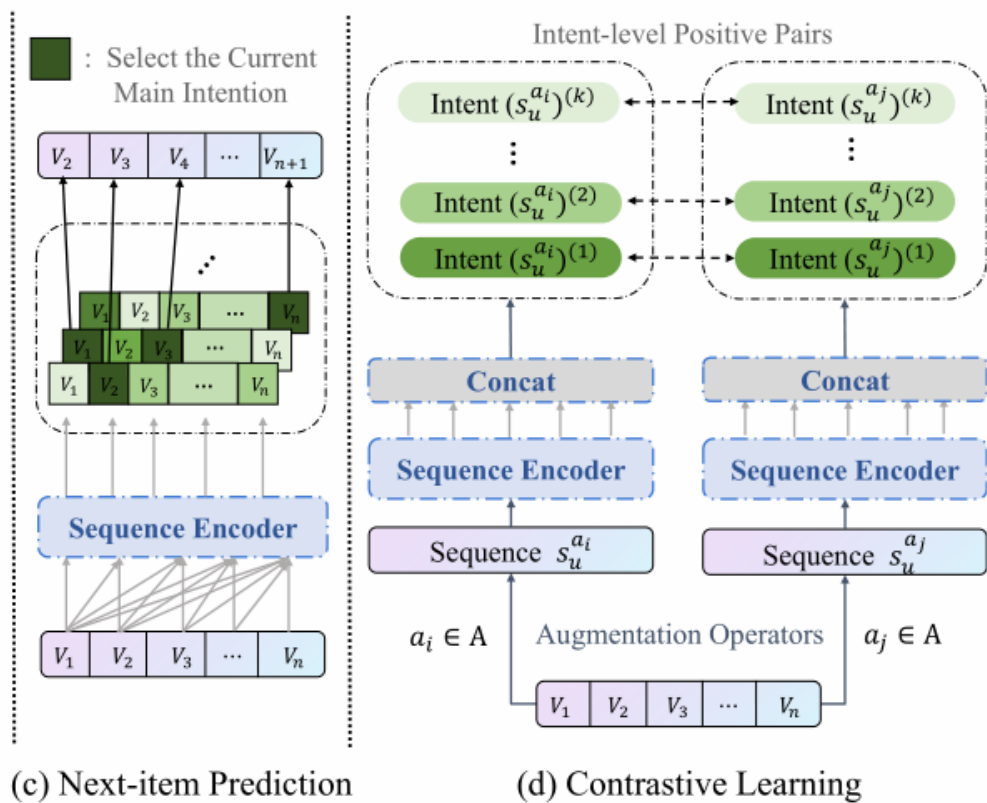


## Multi-Intention Contrastive Learning

$$\begin{aligned} view1(s_u^{a_i})^{(k)} &= LI(s_u^{a_i})^{(k)} + GI(s_u^{a_i})^{(k)}, \\ view2(s_u^{a_j})^{(k)} &= LI(s_u^{a_j})^{(k)} + GI(s_u^{a_j})^{(k)}, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{CL} \left( (s_u^{a_i})^{(k)}, (s_u^{a_j})^{(k)} \right) = -\log \frac{\exp \left( \text{sim} \left( (s_u^{a_i})^{(k)}, (s_u^{a_j})^{(k)} \right) \right)}{\sum_{s \in \text{neg}} \exp \left( \text{sim} \left( (s_u^{a_i})^{(k)}, s \right) \right)}. \quad (14)$$

# Method



## Multi-Task Training

$$\mathcal{L}_{SR}(s_u^t) = -\log \frac{\max_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}} (\exp(s_u^{t\top} \cdot v_{t+1}^+))}{\sum_{v'_{t+1} \in \mathcal{V}} \max_{k \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}} (\exp(s_u^{t\top} \cdot v'_{t+1}))}, \quad (15)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{joint}} = \mathcal{L}_{SR} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{CL}. \quad (16)$$



# Experiments

**Table 2: Performance comparison of different methods on four datasets, where our approach IOCRec’s best results are in bold. The underlined numbers are the best results besides IOCRec. The reported result of IOCRec for each dataset is the best result of applying intention  $k$ .**

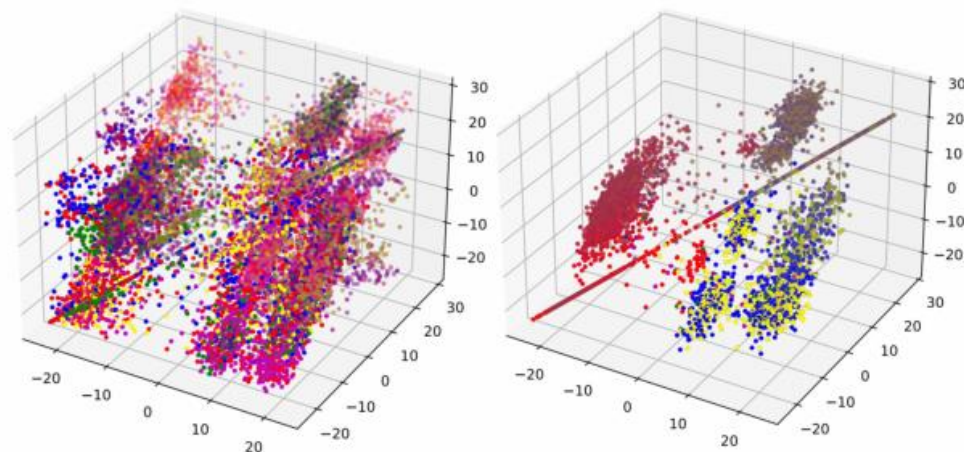
Dataset	Metric	PopRec	GRU4Rec	Caser	BERT4Rec	SASRec	DSSRec	S <sup>3</sup> -Rec <sub>MIP,SP</sub>	CL4SRec	CoSeRec	IOCRec <sub>CL4S</sub>	IOCRec <sub>CoSe</sub>	Improv.
Sports	NDCG@5	0.1538	0.2126	0.2020	0.2341	0.2497	<u>0.2627</u>	0.2594	0.2544	0.2543	<b>0.2885</b>	0.2856	9.82%
	NDCG@10	0.1902	0.2527	0.2390	0.2775	0.2869	0.2997	<u>0.3035</u>	0.2916	0.2927	<b>0.3272</b>	0.3249	7.81%
	HR@5	0.2293	0.3055	0.2866	0.3375	0.3466	0.3617	<u>0.3673</u>	0.3518	0.3510	<b>0.3950</b>	0.3915	7.54%
	HR@10	0.3423	0.4299	0.4014	0.4722	0.4622	0.4802	<u>0.4933</u>	0.4674	0.4699	<b>0.5152</b>	0.5130	4.44%
Beauty	NDCG@5	0.1391	0.2268	0.2219	0.2622	0.2848	<u>0.2992</u>	0.2657	0.2888	0.2887	<b>0.3215</b>	0.3202	7.45%
	NDCG@10	0.1803	0.2584	0.2512	0.2975	0.3156	<u>0.3220</u>	0.3018	0.3194	0.3202	<b>0.3535</b>	0.3511	9.78%
	HR@5	0.2105	0.3125	0.3032	0.3640	0.3741	<u>0.3874</u>	0.3682	0.3779	0.3774	<b>0.4166</b>	0.4153	7.54%
	HR@10	0.3386	0.4106	0.3942	0.4739	0.4696	0.4756	<u>0.4805</u>	0.4732	0.4751	<b>0.5161</b>	0.5112	7.41%
Yelp	NDCG@5	0.1622	0.3784	0.3696	<u>0.4252</u>	0.4113	0.4231	0.3634	0.4130	0.4183	<b>0.4662</b>	0.4659	9.64%
	NDCG@10	0.2007	0.4375	0.4198	<u>0.4778</u>	0.4642	0.4711	0.4268	0.4669	0.4718	0.5162	<b>0.5168</b>	8.16%
	HR@5	0.2415	0.5437	0.5111	<u>0.5976</u>	0.5745	0.5827	0.5256	0.5772	0.5836	0.6336	<b>0.6365</b>	6.51%
	HR@10	0.3609	0.7265	0.6661	<u>0.7597</u>	0.7373	0.7412	0.7233	0.7433	0.7483	0.7872	<b>0.7875</b>	3.66%
Toys	NDCG@5	0.1286	0.1919	0.1885	0.2327	0.2820	<u>0.2934</u>	0.2307	0.2859	0.2854	<b>0.3152</b>	0.3144	7.43%
	NDCG@10	0.1618	0.2274	0.2183	0.2698	0.3136	<u>0.3256</u>	0.2742	0.3173	0.3166	<b>0.3464</b>	0.3455	6.39%
	HR@5	0.1977	0.2795	0.2614	0.3344	0.3682	0.3723	0.3368	<u>0.3749</u>	0.3735	0.4071	<b>0.4078</b>	8.78%
	HR@10	0.3008	0.3896	0.3540	0.4493	0.4663	<u>0.4798</u>	0.4729	0.4723	0.4705	0.5032	<b>0.5041</b>	5.06%

**Table 1: The statistics of the datasets.**

Dataset	# Users	# Items	# Actions	Avg.length	Sparsity
Sports	25,598	18,357	296,337	8.3	99.95%
Beauty	22,363	12,101	198,502	8.9	99.73%
Yelp	30,431	20,033	316,354	10.3	99.95%
Toys	19,412	11,924	167,597	8.6	99.93%

**Table 3: Ablation study of IOCR<sub>ec</sub> (NDCG@10).**

Model	Sports	Beauty	Yelp	Toys
IOCR <sub>ec</sub> <sup>CL4S</sup>	<b>0.3272</b>	<b>0.3535</b>	<b>0.5162</b>	<b>0.3464</b>
w/o GI	0.3196	0.3394	0.5150	0.3371
w/o LI	0.3135	0.3265	0.4856	0.3239
w/o IC	0.3130	0.3233	0.5043	0.3219
IOCR <sub>ec</sub> <sup>CoSe</sup>	<b>0.3249</b>	<b>0.3511</b>	<b>0.5168</b>	<b>0.3455</b>
w/o GI	0.3177	0.3433	0.5126	0.3363
w/o LI	0.3129	0.3251	0.4818	0.3221
w/o IC	0.3105	0.3291	0.4924	0.3235
CL4SRec	0.2916	0.3194	0.4669	0.3173
CL4SRec+IC	<b>0.3143</b>	<b>0.3311</b>	<b>0.4981</b>	<b>0.3318</b>
CoSeRec	0.2927	0.3202	0.4718	0.3166
CoSeRec+IC	<b>0.3168</b>	<b>0.3354</b>	<b>0.5017</b>	<b>0.3307</b>



(a) Multi-Intention without CL

(b) Multi-Intention Oriented CL

**Figure 3: Users' multi-intention representations comparing (a) and (b) on Yelp.**

# Experiments

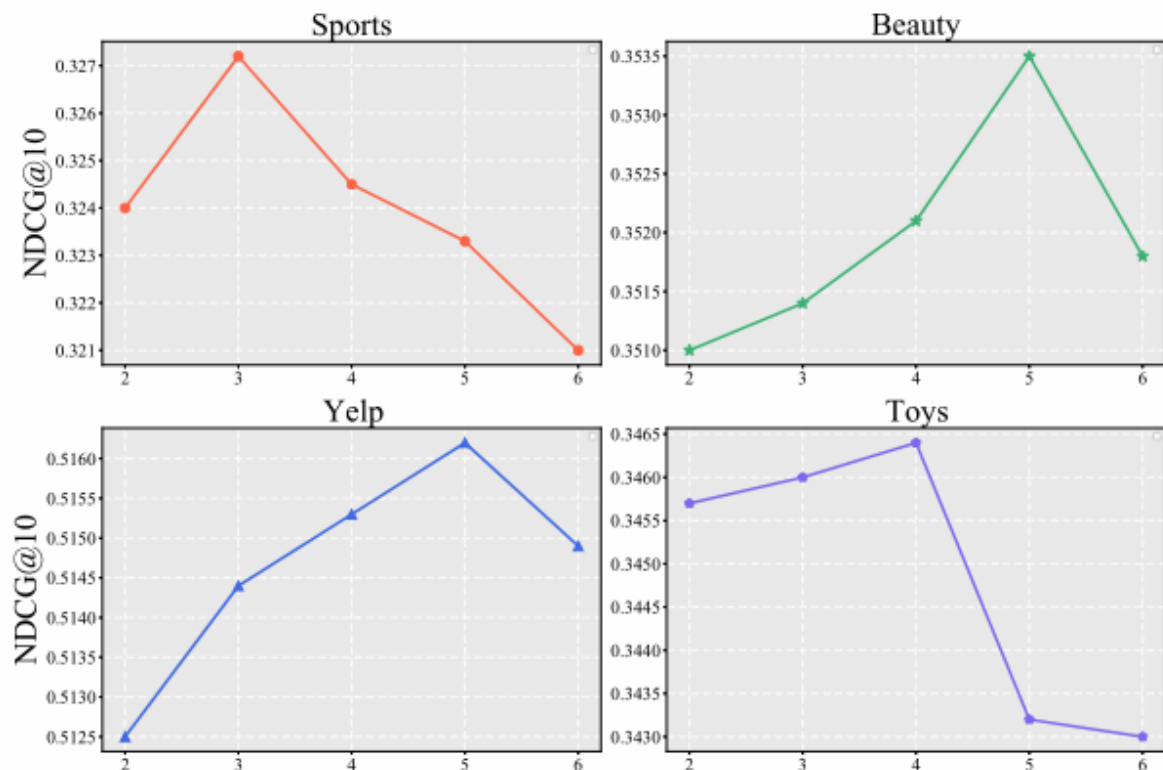


Figure 4: Performance (NDCG@10) comparison of the number  $k$  of intentions on four datasets.

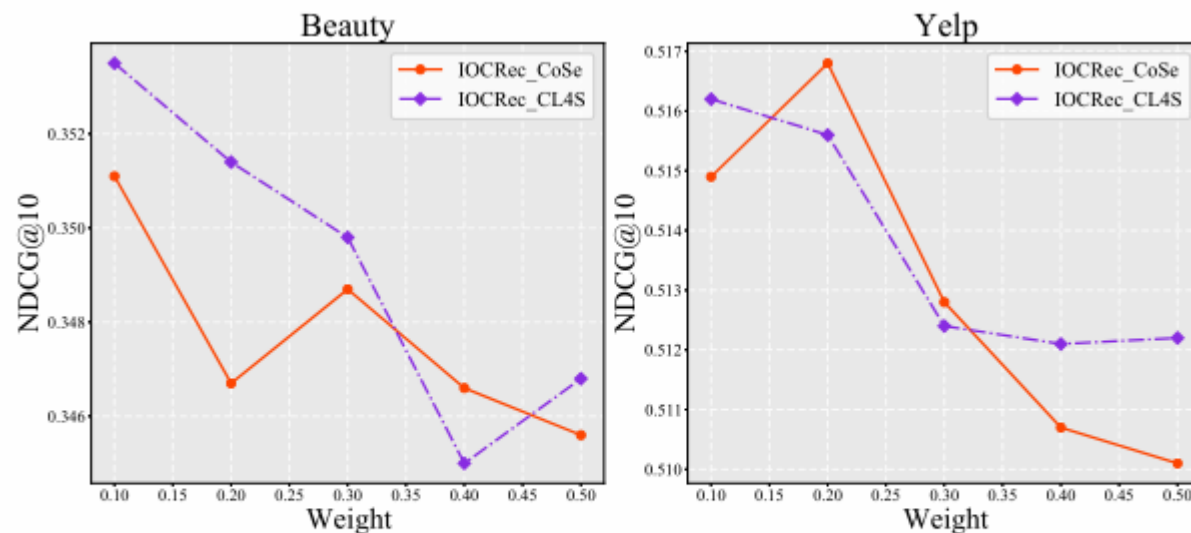


Figure 5: Performance (NDCG@10) comparison of the different  $\lambda$ .

# Experiments

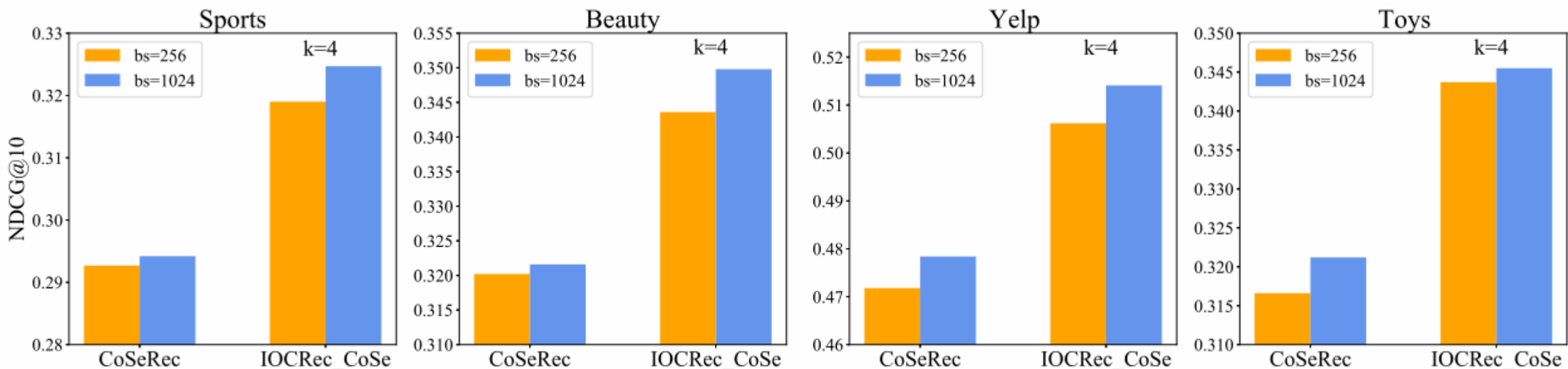


Figure 6: Performance (NDCG@10) comparison of different batch size on four datasets.