## LITERATURE SURVEY

| Team ID      | PNT2022TMID12004                    |  |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Project Name | Project - Smart Fashion Recommender |  |
|              | Application                         |  |

| S.NO | TITLE   | AUTHORS AND<br>YEARS  | TECHNIQUES   | PROBLEM<br>DESCRIPTIO  |
|------|---|---|--|--|
| 1    | Deep convolutional features for image retrieval   | Gkelios, S., Sophokleous, A., Plakias, S.,  Boutalis, Y., & Chatzichristofis, S. (2021) | machine learning, social network mining and recommendation systems addressing open problems in fashion domain  | This study describes a method for shaping image retrieval features using the most recentpretrained CNN architectures, which were initially suggested for image classification. |
| 2    | Personalized fashion recommender system with image based neural networks                        | Sridevi, M.,<br>ManikyaArun, N.,<br>Sheshikala, M., &<br>Sudarshan, E (2020)            | It processes the DeepFashion dataset's photos using neural networks, and then creates final suggestions using a closest neighbor-backed recommender. | It processes the DeepFashion dataset's photos using neural networks, and then creates final suggestions using a closest neighbor- backed recommender.                          |
| 3    | Modeling Instant User Intent and Content-Level Transition for Sequential Fashion Recommendation | Yujuan Ding,<br>Yunshan Ma, Wai<br>Keung Wong, Tat-<br>Seng Chua (2021)                 | Attentional Content-<br>level Translation-based<br>Recommender (ACTR)<br>framework   | It aims to capture additional short-term fashion interest of users by modeling the item-to-item transitions.   |
| 4    | A Literature<br>Survey of Recent<br>Advances in<br>Chatbots                                     | Guendalina<br>Caldarini, Sardar<br>Jaf, Kenneth<br>McGarry (2022)                       | Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning.  | Intelligent conversational computer programmes known as chatbots are created to mimic human speech in order to provide automated online assistance and support.                |
| 5    | Fashion<br>Recommender  | Nima Dokoohaki<br>(2020)  | machine learning, social network   | In this context, recommender systems,  |

|   | Systems  |   | mining and recommendation systems addressing open problems in fashion domain  | such as social fashion based recommendations (outfits influenced by influencers), product recommendations, or Size and fit suggestions are frequently utilised to handle a variety of complicated challenges.   |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 6 | A Survey on Accuracy-oriented Neural Recommendation: From Collaborative Filtering to Information-rich Recommendation | Le Wu, Xiangnan<br>He, Xiang<br>Wang, Kun<br>Zhang, Meng Wang<br>(2021)                               | They propose a novel deep neural network, called Detect, Pick, and Retrieval Network (DPRNet)   | To improve the effectiveness of the video-to-shop work, they updated the conventional object detector, which automatically selects the best object offers for each commodity in films without duplication.  |
| 7 | Deep convolutional features for image retrieval  | Gkelios, S.,<br>Sophokleous, A.,<br>Plakias, S., Boutalis,<br>Y., &<br>Chatzichristofis, S.<br>(2021) | Collaborative filtering and information-rich recommendation   | We undertake a thorough analysis of neural recommender models from the viewpoint of recommendation modelling with the accuracy objective, hoping to provide researchers and professionals working on recommender systems with a summary of this area. |
| 8 | Learning fashion compatibility across categories with deep multimodal neural networks                                | Guang-Lu Sun, Jun-<br>Yan He, Xiao<br>Wu, Bo Zhao, Qiang<br>Peng (2021)                               | multilayered Long<br>Short-Term Memory<br>(LSTM) is employed<br>for discriminative<br>semantic representation<br>learning, while a deep<br>Convolutional Neural | Here, we offer a unique multimodal framework for fashion compatibility learning that concurrently incorporates semantic and visual embeddings into a single   |

|    |   |  | Network (CNN) is used for visual embeddings.  | deep learning model.  |
|----|---|--|---|---|
| 9  | Understanding User Satisfaction with Task-oriented Dialogue Systems | Clemencia<br>Siro, Mohammad<br>Aliannejadi, Maarten<br>de Rijke (2022)   | conversational recommendation System  | They gather information by adding an extra annotation layer to conversations taken from the ReDial dataset, a popular conversational recommendation dataset. along with annotations at the turn and dialogue levels for the sampled dialogues. We can investigate how various conversation elements affect user satisfaction thanks to the annotations. |
| 10 | UNITER: UNiversal Image- TExt Representation Learning               | Yen-Chun<br>Chen, Linjie<br>Li, Licheng<br>Yu, Ahmed El<br>Kholy, Faisal<br>Ahmed, Zhe<br>Gan, Yu<br>Cheng, Jingjing Liu<br>(2020) | Masked Language Modeling (MLM), Masked Region Modeling (MRM, with three versions), Image- Text Matching (ITM), and Word-Region Alignment are the four pre-training tasks that we develop (WRA). Unlike earlier research | They introduce UNITER, a UNiversal Image-TExt Representation, which can power diverse downstream V+L tasks with joint multimodal embeddings. UNITER was learned by large-scale pre-training using four image-text datasets (COCO, Visual Genome,  |

that uses simultaneous

both modalities

random masking for SBU Captions).

Conceptual Captions, and