

Meta-learning on Heterogeneous Information Networks for Cold-start Recommendation



北京邮电大学

Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications

Yuanfu Lu¹, Yuan Fang², Chuan Shi¹

¹Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing, China



²Singapore Management University, Singapore



Recommender System

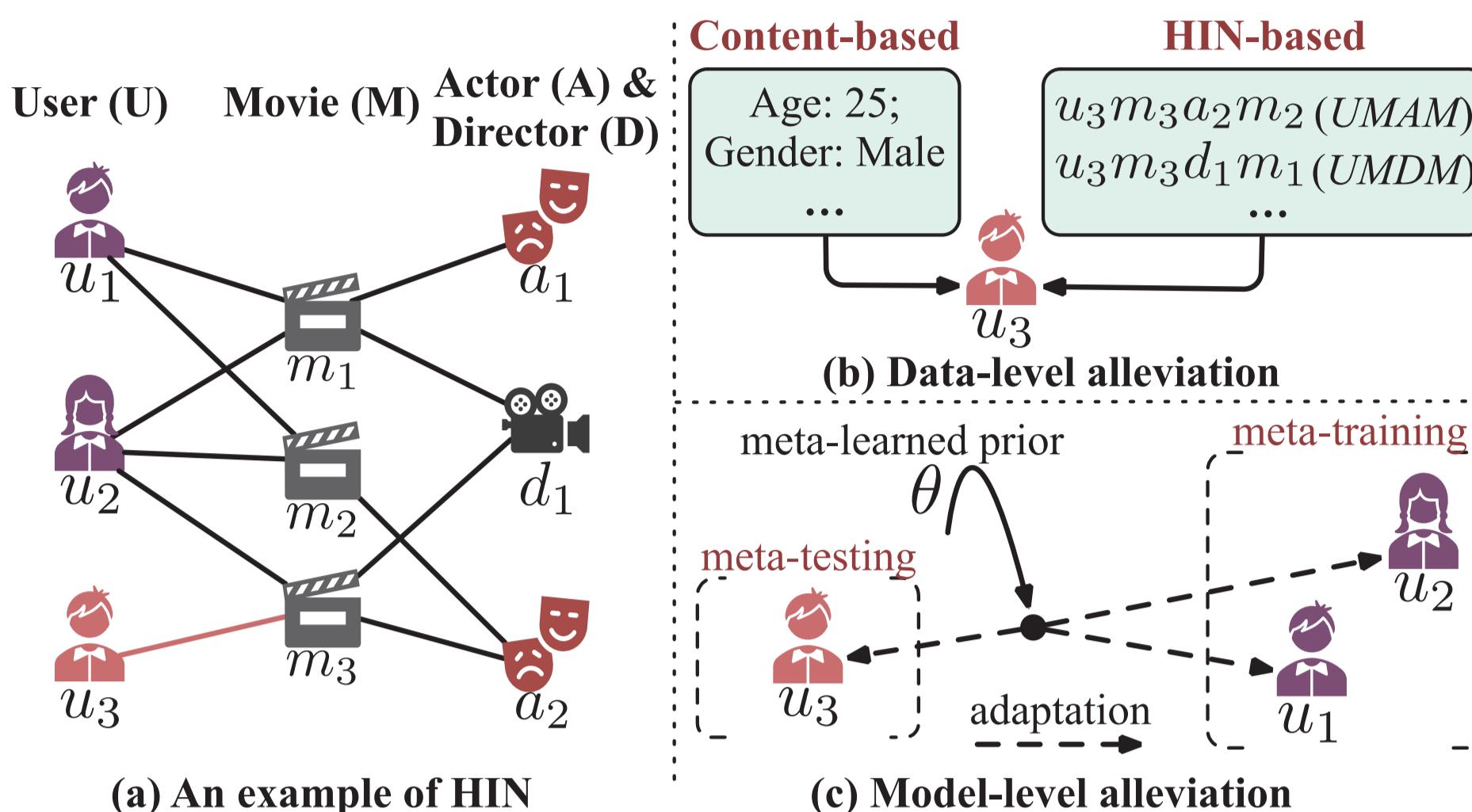
- collaborative filtering
- content-based filtering
- ...

What about a new user or a new item?

Cold-start Problem

- New users or new items
- The interaction data is very sparse

Background



Existing alleviations

- Data level
 - Content-based
 - HIN-based
- Model level
 - Meta-learning

Address the cold-start problem at both data and model levels?

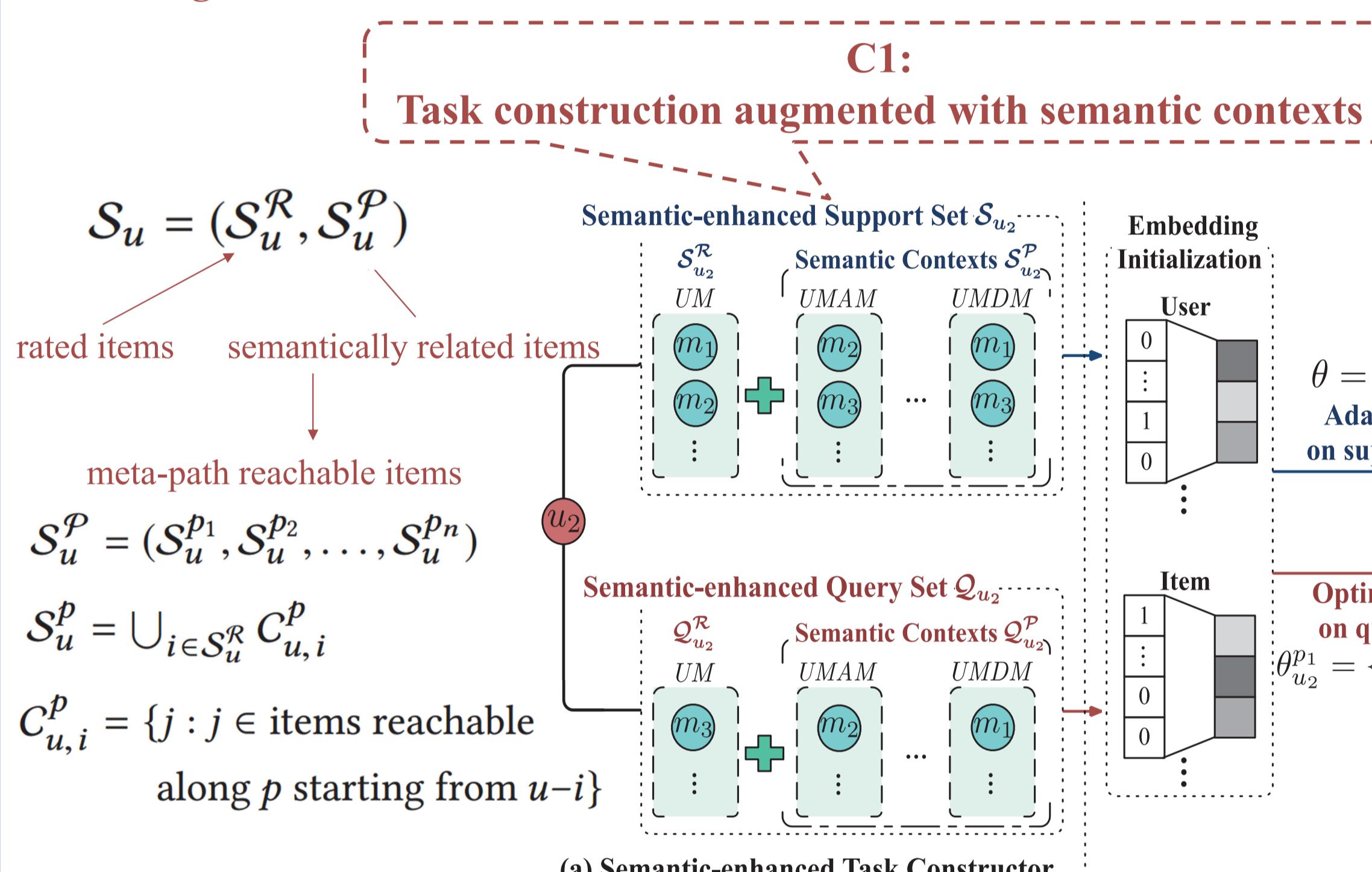
Exploit the power of both meta-learning at the model level and HINs at the data level

NON-TRIVIAL!

MetaHIN: The Proposed Model

C1: How to model HINs in the meta-learning setting?

- Existing methods model HINs under traditional supervised or unsupervised learning settings



Objective function to optimize global prior $\theta = \{\phi, \omega\}$, $\min_{\theta} \sum_{T_u \in T^{tr}} \mathcal{L}_{T_u}(\omega_u, \mathbf{x}_u, Q_u^R)$ where $\mathcal{L}_{T_u}(\omega_u, \mathbf{x}_u, Q_u^R) = \sum_{i \in Q_u^R} (r_{ui} - \hat{r}_{ui})^2$

Performance

- How does MetaHIN perform compared to state-of-the-art approaches?
- How does MetaHIN benefit from the multifaceted semantic contexts and co-adaptation meta-learner?
- How is MetaHIN impacted by its hyper-parameters?

- Dbook:
 - #node: 42,070, #edge: 839,465
- MovieLens:
 - #node: 20,137, #edge: 1,019,817
- Yelp:
 - #node: 86,874, #edge: 1,429,218

Three cold-start scenarios:

- User Cold-start, i.e., recommendation of existing items for new users;
- Item Cold-start, i.e., recommendation of new items for existing users;
- User-Item Cold-start, i.e., recommendation of new items for new users

One traditional scenario

- recommendation of existing items for existing users

Table 2: Experimental results in four recommendation scenarios and on three datasets. A smaller MAE or RMSE value, and a larger nDCG@5 value indicate a better performance. The best method is bolded, and second best is underlined.

Scenario	Model	DBook			MovieLens			Yelp		
		MAE ↓	RMSE ↓	nDCG@5 ↑	MAE ↓	RMSE ↓	nDCG@5 ↑	MAE ↓	RMSE ↓	nDCG@5 ↑
(User Cold-start or UIC)	FM	0.7027	0.9158	0.8032	1.0421	1.2326	0.7303	0.9581	1.2177	0.8075
	NeuMF	0.6541	0.8058	0.8223	0.8569	1.0508	0.7708	0.8569	1.1546	0.7689
	GC-MC	0.6901	0.7970	0.7821	1.0151	1.3742	0.7213	0.9322	1.1161	0.8054
	impRec	0.6269	0.8391	0.7414	1.0626	1.0626	0.7422	0.8252	1.1613	0.8255
	HRRec	0.6518	0.8192	0.8233	0.6919	0.9916	0.8389	0.8894	1.0998	0.8265
	DropoutNet	0.8311	0.9016	0.8114	0.9291	1.1721	0.7705	0.8557	1.0369	0.7959
(Item Cold-start or IC)	MeLoNet	0.6878	0.8553	0.8527	0.8261	1.0308	0.7795	0.8988	1.0494	0.7875
	MeLU	0.6535	0.7733	0.8793	0.8104	0.8145	0.8341	0.9017	1.0161	0.8275
	MetaHIN	0.6019	0.7261	0.8899	0.8492	0.7915	0.9445	0.8385		
	FM	0.7186	0.9211	0.8342	1.3488	1.8033	0.7218	0.8293	1.1033	0.8122
	NeuMF	0.7063	0.8188	0.7393	0.9822	1.2042	0.6063	0.9273	1.1009	0.7722
	GC-MC	0.6901	0.7970	0.7634	0.9866	1.2353	0.7062	0.9183	1.0843	0.8020
(User-Item Cold-start or UIC)	impRec	0.7271	0.9294	0.8211	1.0518	1.3024	0.6371	0.8509	1.0434	0.8237
	HRRec	0.7481	0.9412	0.7827	0.9559	1.1782	0.7121	0.8107	1.0476	0.8291
	DropoutNet	0.7122	0.8021	0.8229	0.9604	1.1755	0.7547	0.8116	1.0301	0.7943
	MeLoNet	0.6741	0.7993	0.8537	0.9884	1.0874	0.8133	0.8985	0.9407	0.8092
	MeLU	0.6518	0.7738	0.8882	0.9196	1.0941	0.8041	0.7567	0.9161	0.8451
	MetaHIN	0.6252	0.7469	0.8909	0.8675	0.9462	0.8341	0.7174	0.8699	0.8551
(Non-cold-start)	FM	0.8326	0.9587	0.8201	1.3001	1.7351	0.7015	0.8263	1.1176	0.8278
	NeuMF	0.6949	0.8217	0.8566	0.9822	1.2832	0.8063	0.9860	1.1402	0.7836
	GC-MC	0.7041	0.9250	0.8203	1.0203	1.3250	0.7263	0.8218	1.0507	0.8293
	impRec	0.7967	1.0135	0.8527	1.0548	1.2895	0.6637	0.8381	1.0993	0.8137
	HRRec	0.7859	0.9813	0.8545	0.9774	1.1012	0.7389	0.8274	0.9887	0.8054
	DropoutNet	0.8316	0.8489	0.8012	0.9635	1.1791	0.7617	0.8225	0.9736	0.8059
(New items for existing users)	MeLoNet	0.7733	0.9901	0.8541	0.9199	1.1088	0.8087	0.8545	0.9476	0.8188
	MeLU	0.6517	0.7752	0.8891	0.9091	1.0792	0.8106	0.7358	0.9321	0.8452
	MetaHIN	0.6318	0.7589	0.8934	0.8586	1.0286	0.8374	0.7199	0.8695	0.8521
	FM	0.7558	0.9763	0.8088	1.0043	1.1628	0.6493	0.8462	1.0655	0.7986
	NeuMF	0.6904	0.8373	0.7924	0.9249	1.1388	0.7353	0.7611	0.9733	0.8069
	GC-MC	0.6941	0.9250	0.8203	1.0203	1.3250	0.7263	0.8218	1.0507	0.8293
(New items for new users)	impRec	0.6997	0.8471	0.8342	0.8768	1.0906	0.7091	0.7924	1.0191	0.8065
	HRRec	0.6794	0.8409	0.8411	0.8652	1.0007	0.7182	0.7911	0.9897	0.8101
	DropoutNet	0.7108	0.7991	0.8268	0.9595	1.1731	0.7231	0.8219	1.0333	0.7394
	MeLoNet	0.7095	0.8218	0.7967	0.8086	1.0149	0.8077	0.7677	0.9789	0.7740
	MeLU	0.6519	0.7834	0.8697	0.8084	0.9833	0.8445	0.7382	0.9026	0.8356
	MetaHIN	0.6393	0.7704	0.8859	0.7997	0.9491	0.8499	0.6952	0.8445	0.8477

Figure 3: Performance improvement of MetaHIN.

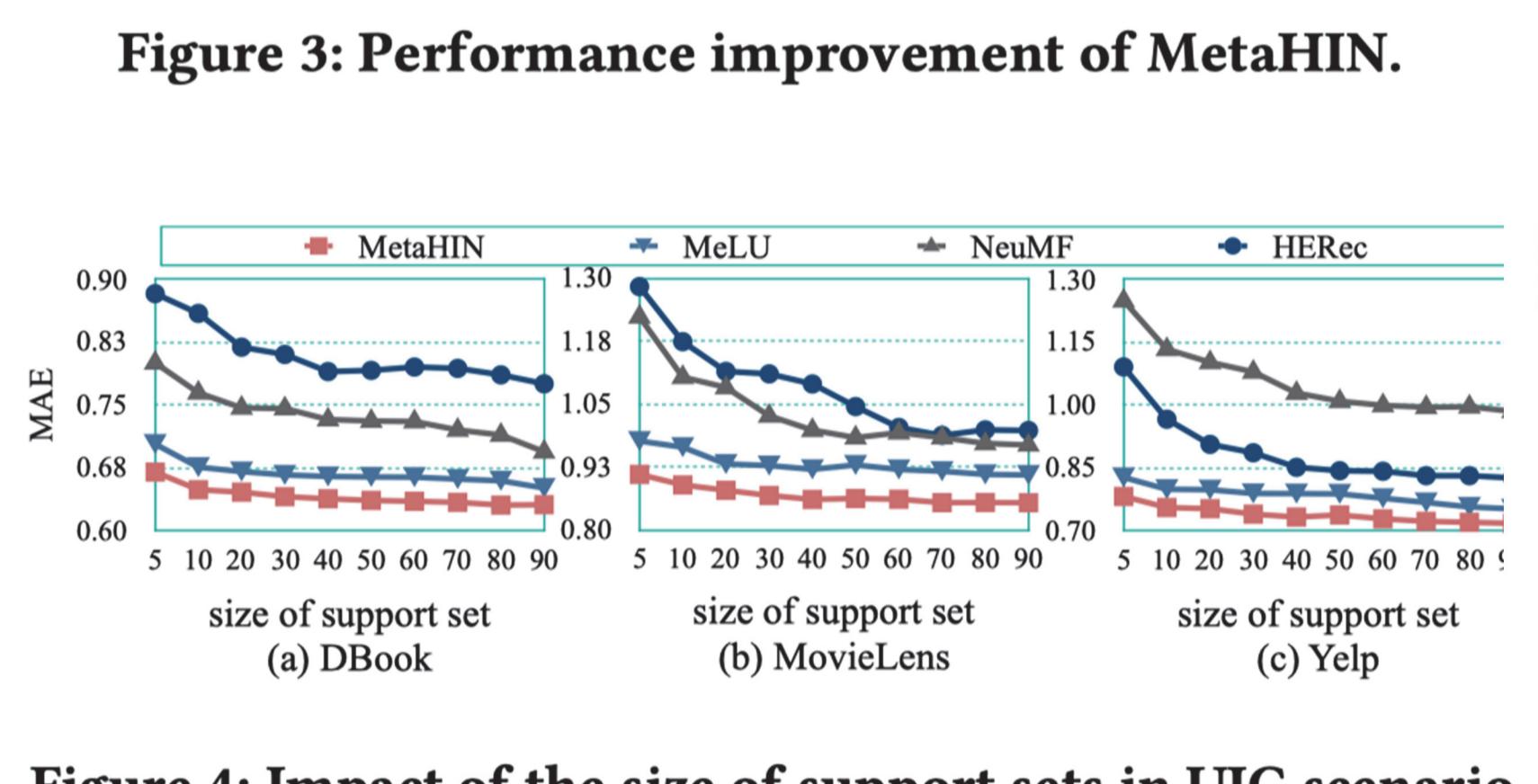


Figure 4: Impact of the size of support sets in UIC scenario.

Conclusions

- MetaHIN alleviates the cold-start problem at both data and model levels.
- A semantic-enhanced task constructor to explore rich semantics on HINs in the meta-learning setting.
- A co-adaptation meta-learner with semantic- and task-wise adaptions to cope with different semantic facets within each task.
- Extensive experiments on three datasets.

More materials in <http://shichuan.org> or <http://www.yfang.site> or <https://yuanfulu.github.io>

