

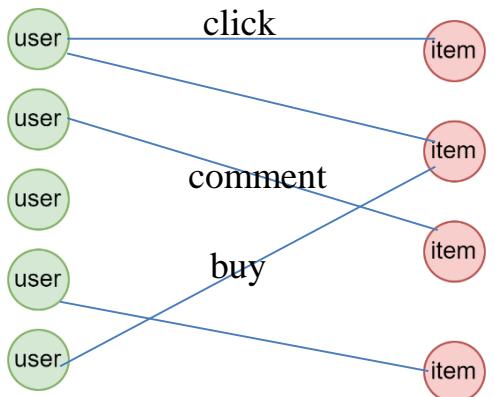
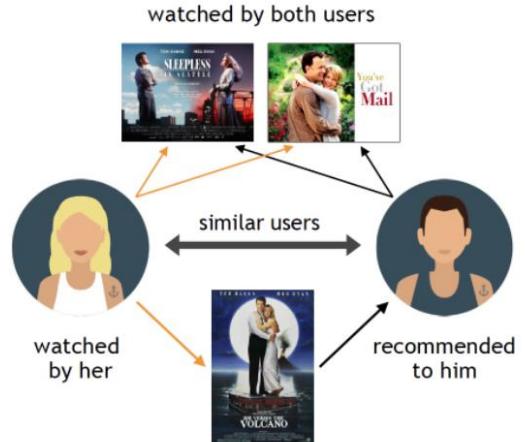
Are Graph Augmentations Necessary? Simple Contrastive Learning for Recommendation

(SIGIR, 2022)

[paper](#), [code](#)

Recommendation System (Collaborative Filtering)

Things of a kind come together.



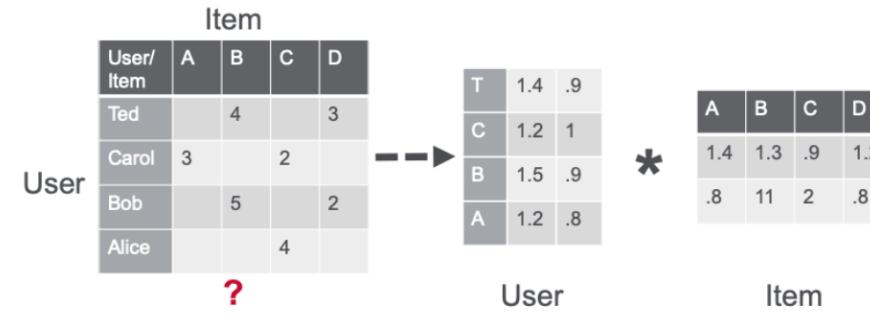
u1	i1
u2	i2
u3	i3
u4	i4
u5	

$$y = e_{u1}^T \cdot e_{i1}$$

Recommendation System (Collaborative Filtering)

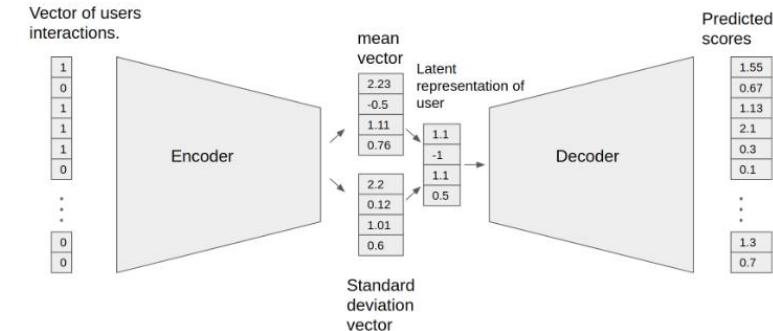
◆ CF Encoder

(1) Matrix factorization(MF)-based methods.



(2)Autoencoder-based methods.

(3) GNN-based methods.



◆ Loss Functions

(1)Binary cross-entropy (BCE)

(2)Mean square error (MSE)

(3)Bayesian personalized ranking (BPR): $L_{bpr} = -\log(\sigma(e_u^T e_i - e_u^T e_j))$

Graph base CF

Let \mathbf{U} and \mathbf{I} be the set of users and items respectively.

Let $\mathbf{R} = \{r_{ui} = 1 \text{ or } 0 \mid u \in \mathbf{U}, i \in \mathbf{I}\}$ be the interactions matrix.

Construct a bipartite graph $\mathbf{G} = (\mathbf{V}, \mathbf{E})$, where $\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{U} \cup \mathbf{I}$, $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{R}^{\sim}$

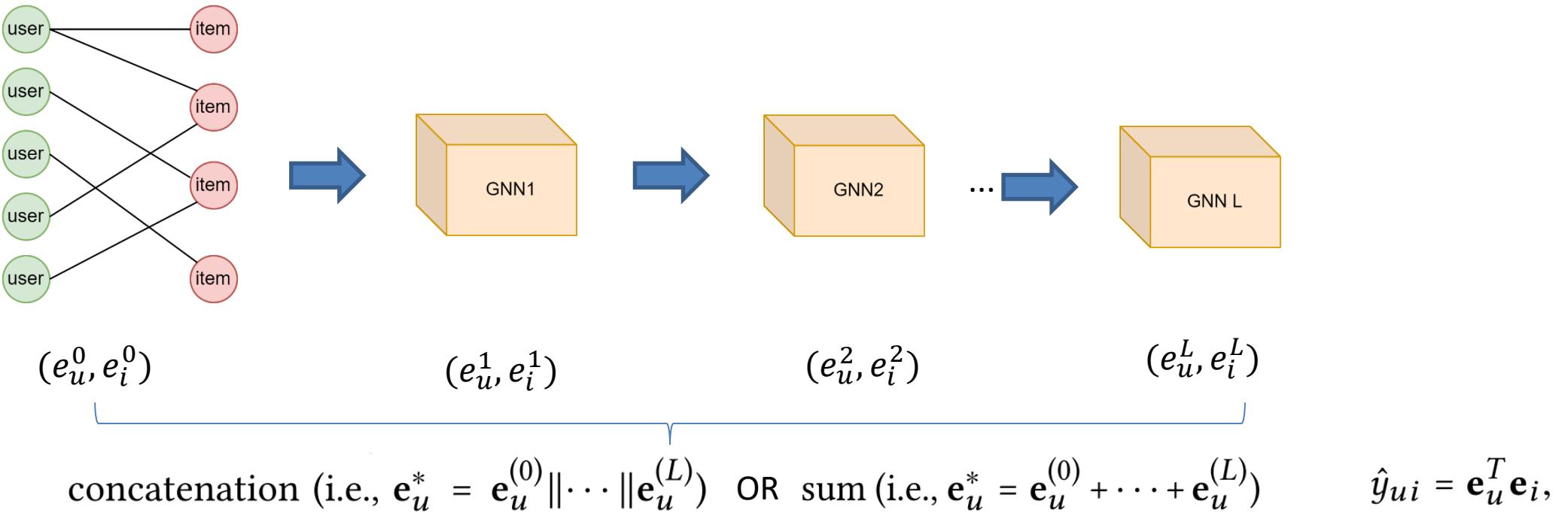
$$\mathbf{e}^{(l)} = H(\mathbf{e}^{(l-1)}, G)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_u = f_{readout}(\{\mathbf{e}_u^{(l)} \mid l = [0, \dots, L]\}), \quad \hat{y}_{ui} = \mathbf{e}_u^T \mathbf{e}_i$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{main} = \sum_{(u,i,j) \in R} -\log \sigma(\hat{y}_{ui} - \hat{y}_{uj})$$



Graph based CF (LightGCN-2020)



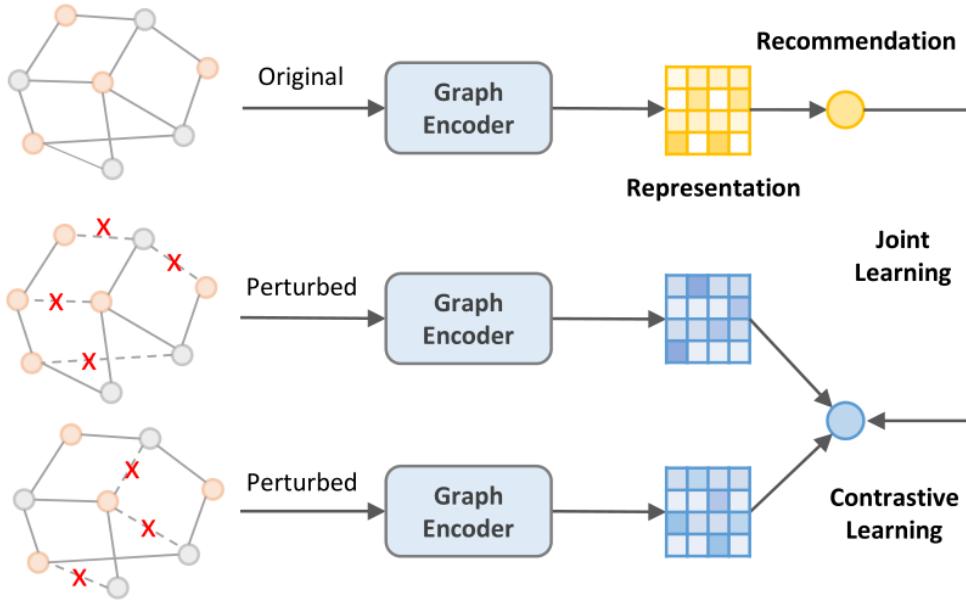
$$\mathbf{e}_u^{(k+1)} = \text{AGG}(\mathbf{e}_u^{(k)}, \{\mathbf{e}_i^{(k)} : i \in \mathcal{N}_u\}).$$

$$\mathbf{e}_u^{(k+1)} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{N}_u} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_u|} \sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_i|}} \mathbf{e}_i^{(k)},$$

$$\mathbf{e}_i^{(k+1)} = \sum_{u \in \mathcal{N}_i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_i|} \sqrt{|\mathcal{N}_u|}} \mathbf{e}_u^{(k)}.$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{R} \\ \mathbf{R}^T & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{E}^{(k+1)} = (\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \mathbf{E}^{(k)}$$

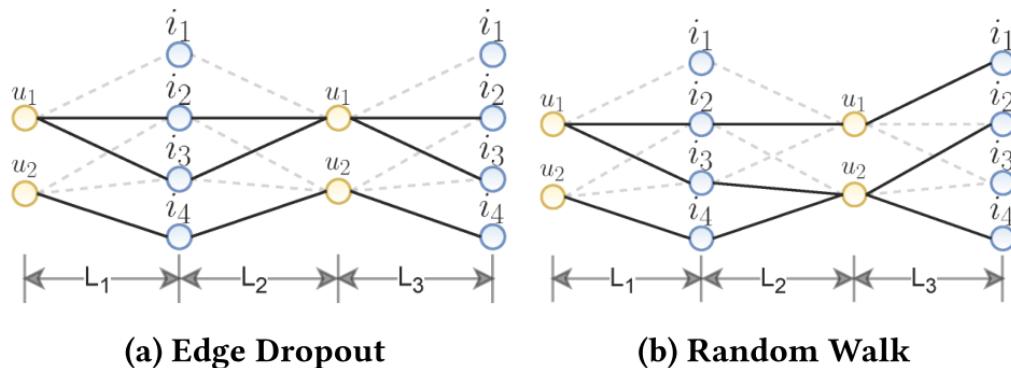
Contrastive Learning for Graph based CF (SGL-2021)



$$\text{BPR Loss: } \mathcal{L}_{rec} = -\log(\sigma(\mathbf{e}_u^\top \mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_u^\top \mathbf{e}_j)),$$

$$\text{CL Loss: } \mathcal{L}_{cl} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} -\log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{z}'^\top \mathbf{z}_i'' / \tau)}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{B}} \exp(\mathbf{z}'^\top \mathbf{z}_j'' / \tau)},$$

$$\text{Joint Learning: } \mathcal{L}_{joint} = \mathcal{L}_{rec} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{cl}$$



$$\text{Node Dropout (ND). } s_1(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathbf{M}' \odot \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}), \quad s_2(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathbf{M}'' \odot \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}),$$

$$\text{Edge Dropout (ED). } s_1(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathcal{V}, \mathbf{M}_1 \odot \mathcal{E}), \quad s_2(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathcal{V}, \mathbf{M}_2 \odot \mathcal{E}),$$

$$\text{Random Walk (RW). } s_1(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathcal{V}, \mathbf{M}_1^{(l)} \odot \mathcal{E}), \quad s_2(\mathcal{G}) = (\mathcal{V}, \mathbf{M}_2^{(l)} \odot \mathcal{E}),$$

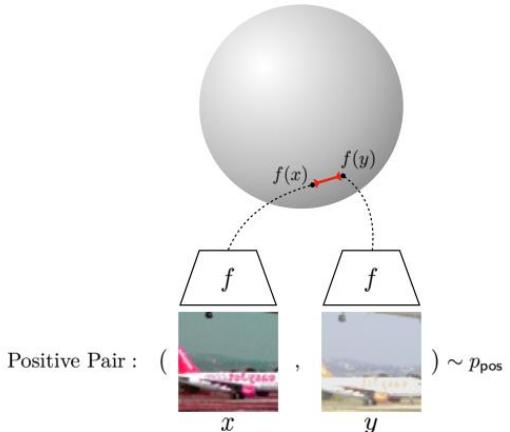
Part1: Is Graph Aug necessary for Recommendation

$$\mathcal{L}_{cl} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} -\log \frac{\exp(\mathbf{z}_i'^\top \mathbf{z}_i''/\tau)}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{B}} \exp(\mathbf{z}_i'^\top \mathbf{z}_j''/\tau)}, \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathcal{L}_{cl} = \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} -\log \frac{\exp(1/\tau)}{\sum_{j \in \mathcal{B}} \exp(\mathbf{z}_i^\top \mathbf{z}_j/\tau)}. \quad (4)$$

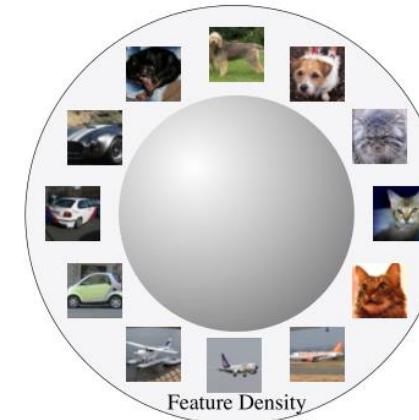
Method	Yelp2018		Amazon-Book	
	Recall@20	NDCG@20	Recall@20	NDCG@20
LightGCN	0.0639	0.0525	0.0410	0.0318
SGL-ND	0.0644	0.0528	0.0440	0.0346
SGL-ED	0.0675	0.0555	0.0478	0.0379
SGL-RW	0.0667	0.0547	0.0457	0.0356
SGL-WA	<u>0.0671</u>	<u>0.0550</u>	<u>0.0466</u>	<u>0.0373</u>
CL Only	0.0245	0.0190	0.0314	0.0258

InfoNCE Loss Influences More

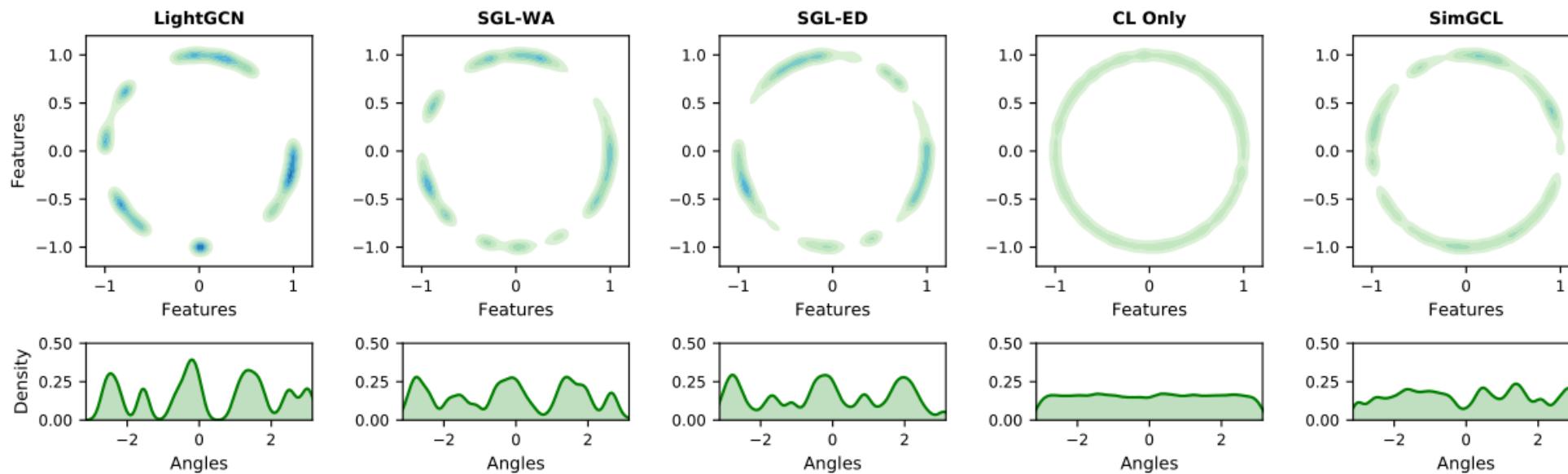
CL Makes Alignment and Uniformity



Alignment: Similar samples have similar features.
(Figure inspired by Tian et al. (2019).)



Uniformity: Preserve maximal information.



(a) Distribution of item representations learned from the dataset of Yelp2018.

Part2: A Simple Graph CL For Recommendation

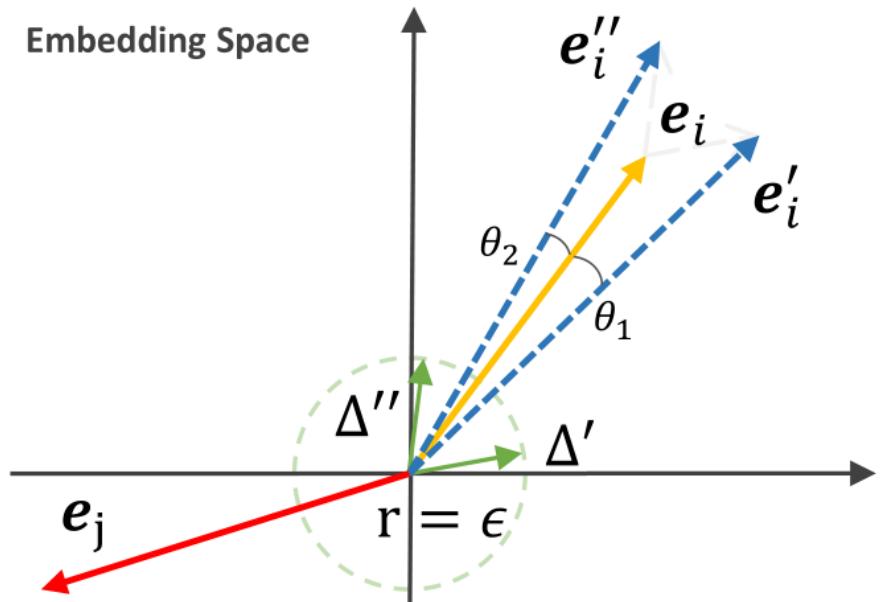
- Add uniform noise to the embedding space.

$$\mathbf{e}'_i = \mathbf{e}_i + \Delta'_i, \quad \mathbf{e}''_i = \mathbf{e}_i + \Delta''_i$$

where noise vectors Δ'_i and Δ''_i are subject to $\|\Delta\|_2 = \epsilon$

$$\Delta = \bar{\Delta} \odot \text{sign}(\mathbf{e}_i), \quad \bar{\Delta} \in \mathbb{R}^d \sim U(0, 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{E}' = \frac{1}{L} & \left((\tilde{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{E}^{(0)} + \Delta^{(1)}) + (\tilde{\mathbf{A}}(\tilde{\mathbf{A}}\mathbf{E}^{(0)} + \Delta^{(1)}) + \Delta^{(2)}) + \dots \right. \\ & \left. + (\tilde{\mathbf{A}}^L \mathbf{E}^{(0)} + \tilde{\mathbf{A}}^{L-1} \Delta^{(1)} + \dots + \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \Delta^{(L-1)} + \Delta^{(L)}) \right) \end{aligned}$$



Part2: A Simple Graph CL For Recommendation

- Verify the uniform property.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{uniform}}(f) = \log \mathbb{E}_{\substack{i.i.d \\ u, v \sim p_{\text{node}}}} e^{-2\|f(u) - f(v)\|_2^2}.$$

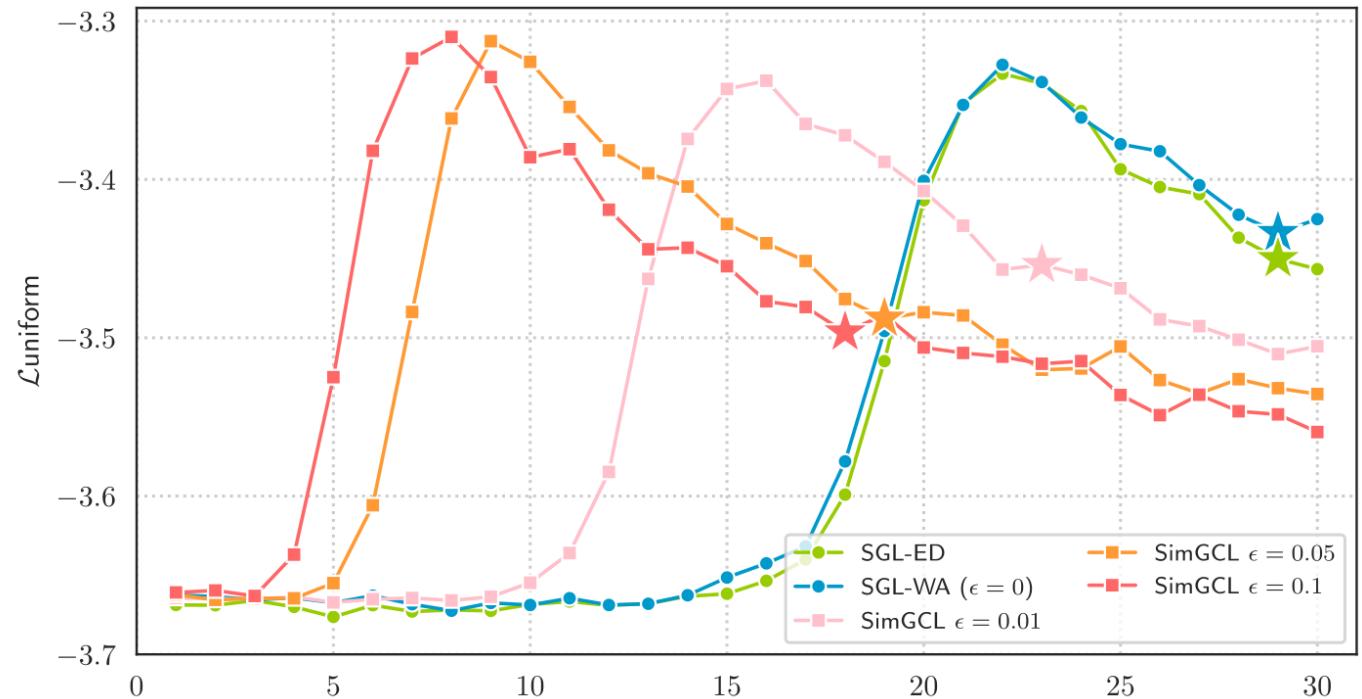


Figure 4: Trends of uniformity. The star indicates the epoch where the best recommendation performance is reached. Lower $\mathcal{L}_{\text{uniform}}$ numbers are better.

Results

□ SimGCL VS SGL

Method	Douban-Book		Yelp2018		Amazon-Book		
	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	
1-Layer	LightGCN	0.1288	0.1081	0.0631	0.0515	0.0384	0.0298
	SGL-ND	0.1619 (+25.7%)	0.1448 (+34.0%)	0.0643 (+1.9%)	0.0529 (+2.7%)	0.0432 (+12.5%)	0.0334 (+12.1%)
	SGL-ED	0.1658 (+28.7%)	0.1491 (+37.9%)	0.0637 (+1.0%)	0.0526 (+2.1%)	0.0451 (+17.4%)	0.0353 (+18.5%)
	SGL-RW	0.1658 (+28.7%)	0.1491 (+37.9%)	0.0637 (+1.0%)	0.0526 (+2.1%)	0.0451 (+17.4%)	0.0353 (+18.5%)
	SGL-WA	0.1628 (+26.4%)	0.1454 (+34.5%)	0.0628 (-0.4%)	0.0525 (+1.9%)	0.0403 (+4.9%)	0.0320 (+7.4%)
	SimGCL	0.1720 (+33.5%)	0.1519 (+40.5%)	0.0689 (+9.2%)	0.0572 (+11.1%)	0.0453 (+18.0%)	0.0358 (+20.1%)
2-Layer	LightGCN	0.1485	0.1272	0.0622	0.0504	0.0411	0.0315
	SGL-ND	0.1622 (+9.2%)	0.1434 (+12.7%)	0.0658 (+5.8%)	0.0538 (+6.7%)	0.0427 (+3.9%)	0.0335 (+6.3%)
	SGL-ED	0.1721 (+15.9%)	0.1525 (+19.9%)	0.0668 (+7.4%)	0.0549 (+8.9%)	0.0468 (+13.9%)	0.0371 (+17.8%)
	SGL-RW	0.1710 (+15.2%)	0.1516 (+19.2%)	0.0644 (+3.5%)	0.0530 (+5.2%)	0.0453 (+10.2%)	0.0358 (+13.7%)
	SGL-WA	0.1687 (+13.6%)	0.1501 (+18.0%)	0.0653 (+5.0%)	0.0544 (+7.9%)	0.0453 (+10.2%)	0.0358 (+13.7%)
	SimGCL	0.1770 (+19.2%)	0.1582 (+24.4%)	0.0719 (+15.6%)	0.0601 (+19.2%)	0.0507 (+23.4%)	0.0405 (+28.6%)
3-Layer	LightGCN	0.1392	0.1188	0.0639	0.0525	0.0410	0.0318
	SGL-ND	0.1626 (+16.8%)	0.1450 (+22.1%)	0.0644 (+0.8%)	0.0528 (+0.6%)	0.0440 (+7.3%)	0.0346 (+8.8%)
	SGL-ED	0.1732 (+24.4%)	0.1551 (+30.6%)	0.0675 (+5.6%)	0.0555 (+5.7%)	0.0478 (+16.6%)	0.0379 (+19.2%)
	SGL-RW	0.1730 (+24.3%)	0.1546 (+30.1%)	0.0667 (+4.4%)	0.0547 (+4.2%)	0.0457 (+11.5%)	0.0356 (+12.0%)
	SGL-WA	0.1705 (+22.5%)	0.1525 (+28.4%)	0.0671 (+5.0%)	0.0550 (+4.8%)	0.0466 (+13.7%)	0.0373 (+18.4%)
	SimGCL	0.1772 (+27.3%)	0.1583 (+33.2%)	0.0721 (+12.8%)	0.0601 (+14.5%)	0.0515 (+25.6%)	0.0414 (+30.2%)

Results

□ SimGCL VS Other SOTA

Method	Douban-Book		Yelp2018		Amazon-Book	
	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG
LightGCN	0.1485	0.1272	0.0639	0.0525	0.0411	0.0315
Mult-VAE	0.1310	0.1103	0.0584	0.0450	0.0407	0.0315
DNN+SSL	0.1366	0.1148	0.0483	0.0382	0.0438	0.0337
BUIR	0.1533	0.1317	0.0578	0.0461	0.0423	0.0326
MixGCF	<u>0.1731</u>	<u>0.1552</u>	<u>0.0713</u>	<u>0.0589</u>	<u>0.0485</u>	<u>0.0378</u>
SimGCL	0.1772	0.1583	0.0721	0.0601	0.0515	0.0410

□ Running Time

Method	Douban-Book	Yelp2018	Amazon-Book
	Time (s)	Time (s)	Time (s)
LightGCN	3.6	13.6	41.5
SGL-WA	4.4 (1.2x)	16.3 (1.2x)	47.0 (1.1x)
SGL-ED	13.3 (3.7x)	62.3 (4.6x)	235.3 (5.7x)
SimGCL	6.1 (1.7x)	27.9 (2.1x)	98.4 (2.4x)

Ablation Study

Different Kind of Noise

Method	Douban-Book		Yelp2018		Amazon-Book	
	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG	Recall	NDCG
LightGCN	0.1485	0.1272	0.0639	0.0525	0.0411	0.0315
SimGCL _a	0.1561	0.1379	0.0604	0.0505	0.0455	0.0358
SimGCL _p	0.1751	0.1565	0.0708	0.0593	<u>0.0514</u>	<u>0.0409</u>
SimGCL _g	0.1773	0.1586	<u>0.0718</u>	<u>0.0599</u>	0.0511	0.0408
SimGCL _u	<u>0.1772</u>	<u>0.1583</u>	0.0721	0.0601	0.0515	0.0414

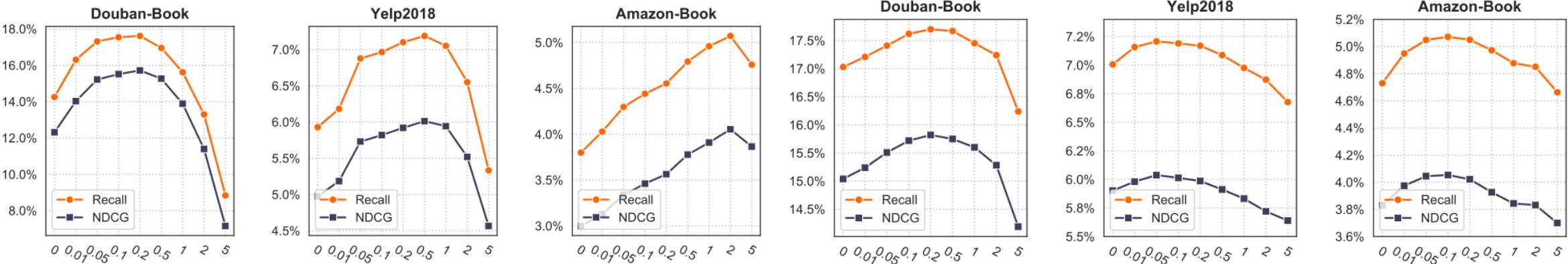
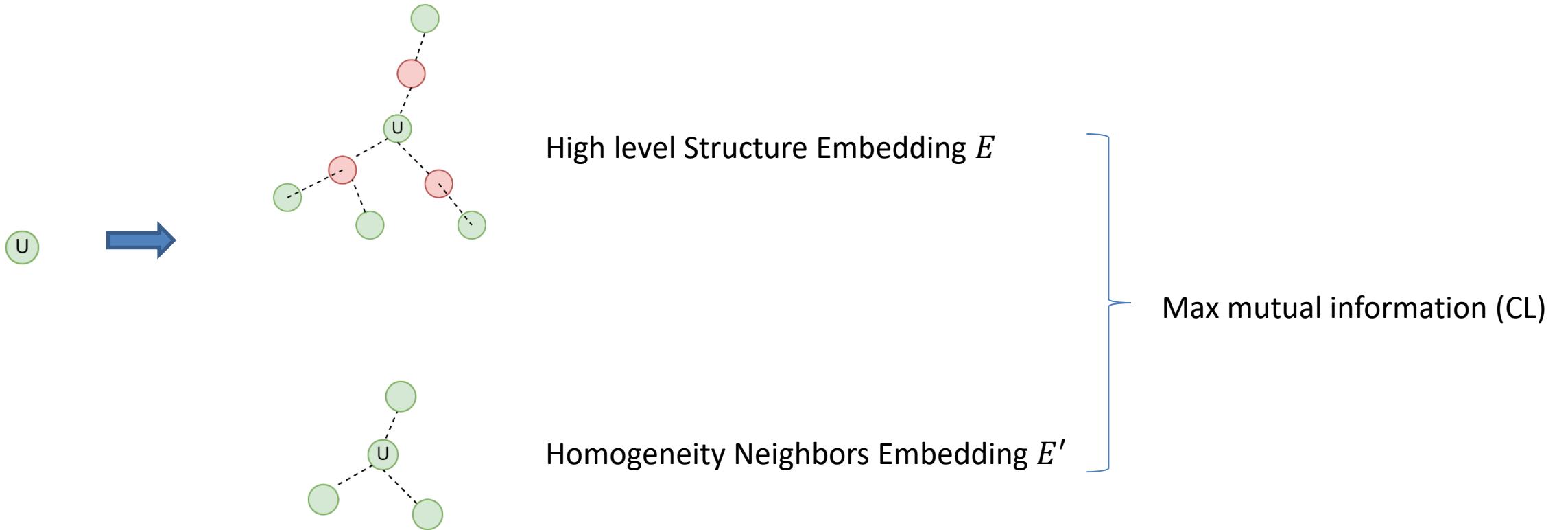


Figure 8: Influence of the magnitude λ of CL.

Figure 9: Influence of the noise magnitude ϵ .

Recent Work



Recent Work

$$E^0 \in R^{(|U|+|V|)*d}$$

Initial embedding (parameter to be learned)

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & R \\ R^\top & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \quad A^\sim = D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2}$$

Adjacency matrix

$$E' = E^2 + E^4 + \dots = A^\sim(A^\sim E^0) + \dots$$

User/item Homogeneity Neighbors Embedding

$$E = E^0 + E^1 + \dots + E^L$$

$$= E^0 + A^\sim E^0 + A^\sim(A^\sim E^0) + A^\sim(A^\sim(A^\sim E^0)) + \dots$$

LightGCN Encoder High Level Embedding

$$\sum_{u \in U} -\log \frac{\exp(\cos(e'_u, e_u) / \tau)}{\sum_{j \in U} \exp(\cos(e'_u, e_j) / \tau)}$$

CL Loss

Denoise part

$$w_{ui} = (\cos(e'_u, e_i) + 1)/2$$

$$w = w * (w > \theta)$$

$$A = w A$$

Momentum update:

$$w^t = w^{t-1} * \beta + w * (1 - \beta)$$

Algorithm1

INPUT: A , GCN encoder, embedding E^0

1. For e in epochs:
2. Calculate denoise weight w
3. Let $A = w A$
4. $E, E' = \text{GCN}(E^0, A)$
5. Calculate L_{bpr} loss with E
6. Calculate L_{cl} loss with E and E'
7. $\text{Loss} = L_{bpr} + \lambda * L_{cl}$

Result

ML-1M

Methods	clean	epochs	R@10	R@20	R@50	N@10	N@20	N@50	valid
lightgcn	clean	1000(10)	0.1822	0.2748	0.4382	0.2569	0.2659	0.3109	0.2053
SGL	clean	1000(10)	0.1851	0.2777	0.441	0.2598	0.2689	0.3147	0.2091
NCL	clean	1000(10)	0.1987	0.2976	0.463	0.2775	0.2876	0.3331	0.2204
SimSGL	clean	1000(10)	0.2011	0.3019	0.4693	0.2779	0.2889	0.3356	0.2233
Demo_v1	clean	1000(10)	0.203	0.3035	0.47	0.2809	0.2912	0.3372	0.226
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lightgcn	noise	1000(10)	0.1676	0.2552	0.4123	0.2457	0.2526	0.295	0.1953
SGL	noise	1000(10)	0.1784	0.2683	0.4261	0.2553	0.2629	0.3061	0.2066
NCL	noise	1000(10)	0.1925	0.2895	0.4506	0.2712	0.2805	0.3244	0.2199
SimSGL	noise	1000(30)	0.1721	0.2576	0.4103	0.2425	0.2496	0.2921	0.1988
Demo_v2	noise	1000(10)	0.1971	0.2908	0.4514	0.2739	0.2818	0.3257	0.2193

Result

Yelp

Methods	clean	epochs	R@10	R@20	R@50	N@10	N@20	N@50	valid
lightgcn	clean	1000(10)	0.0733	0.1153	0.2018	0.0572	0.0709	0.0953	0.0572
SGL	clean	1000(10)	0.0866	0.1305	0.218	0.0703	0.0844	0.109	0.0691
NCL	clean	1000(10)	0.0907	0.1347	0.2177	0.073	0.0872	0.1107	0.0711
SimSGL	clean	1000(10)	0.0877	0.1365	0.2277	0.0697	0.0855	0.1122	0.0675
Demo_v1	clean	1000(10)	0.0886	0.1327	0.2166	0.0717	0.086	0.1097	0.0704
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SGL	noise	1000(10)	0.0783	0.1214	0.2056	0.0632	0.0771	0.1008	0.0629
NCL	noise	1000(10)	0.0779	0.1182	0.1964	0.0623	0.0754	0.0975	0.0618
SimSGL	noise	1000(30)	0.079	0.1242	0.2142	0.0622	0.0769	0.1021	0.0616
Demo_v2	noise	1000(10)	0.0845	0.1272	0.2102	0.0688	0.0825	0.1059	0.0677

Thanks
