

# MultiTask Pre-Training for E-Commerce Product Search

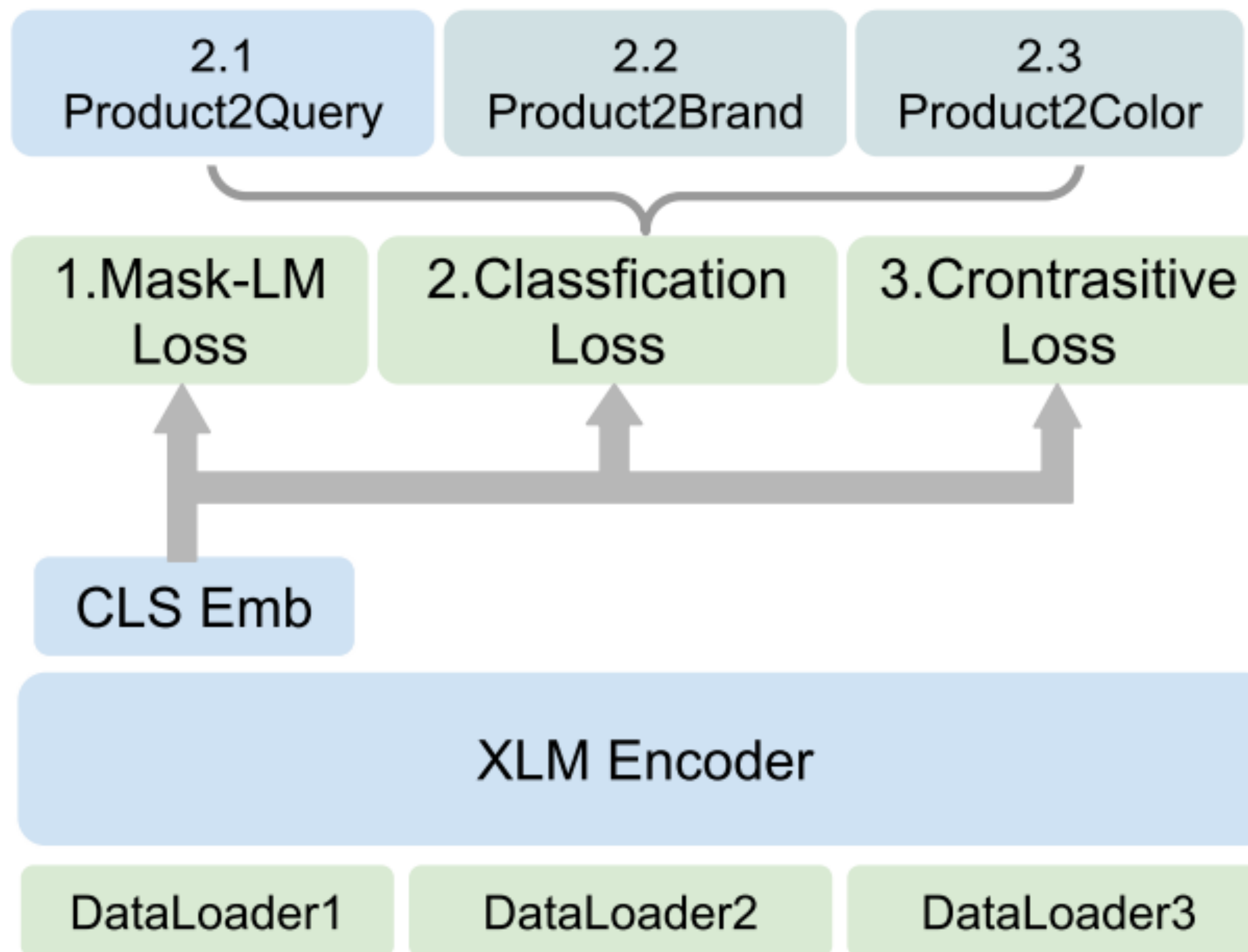
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## Heading1, Multi-Task Pre-training

In pre-training stage, we adopt mlm task, classification task and contrastive learning task to achieve considerably performance



## Heading2, Fine-tuning Methods

In fine-tuning stage, we use confident learning, exponential moving average method (EMA), adversarial training (FGM), regularized dropout strategy (R-Drop) and embedding mixup.

Moreover, we use a multi-granular semantic unit to discover the queries and products textual metadata for enhancing the representation of the model.

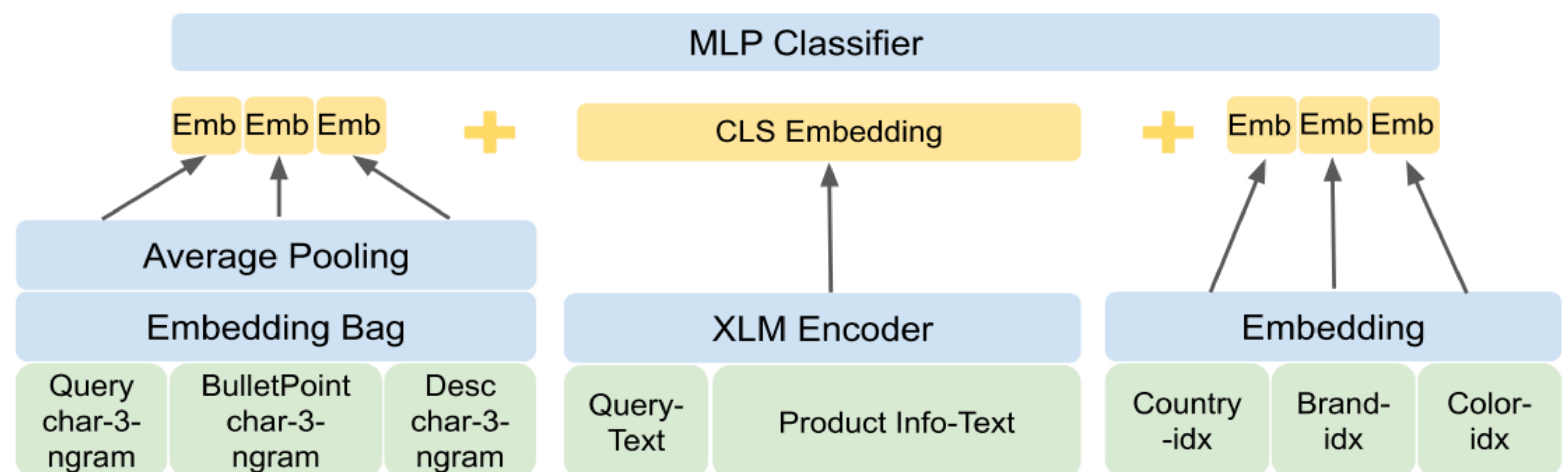


Figure 2: In fine-tuning stage, we concatenate the multi-granular semantic units, the [CLS] embedding from XLM encoder and the IDs' embeddings.

Figure 1: A schematic overview of our novel pre-training tasks. These tasks encourage the encoded representations to be more general.

**Algorithm 1:** Training a MultiTask model.

**Input:** DataSet  $\mathcal{D} = \{(x, y, z)_i\}_{i=1}^{|\mathcal{D}|}$

- 1 Initialize model parameters  $\Theta$  randomly ;
- 2 Model trainer  $T$  that takes batches of training data as input to optimize the model parameters  $\Theta$  ;
- 3 Set the max number of epoch:  $epoch_{max}$  ;
- 4 **for**  $epoch$  in  $1, 2, \dots, epoch_{max}$  **do**
- 5     Shuffle  $\mathcal{D}$  by mixing data from different tasks ;
- 6     **for**  $\mathcal{B}$  in  $\mathcal{D}$  **do**
- 7         //  $\mathcal{B}$  is a mini-batch of pre-training task ;
- 8         Compute loss :  $L(\Theta)$  ;
- 9         1.  $L(\Theta) =$  Mask LM Loss ;
- 10        2.  $L(\Theta) +=$  Classification Loss ;
- 11        3.  $L(\Theta) +=$  Contrastive Learning Loss ;
- 12        Optimize the model using  $L(\Theta)$  ;
- 13     **end**
- 14 **end**

**Output:** Pre-trained Model  $\Theta$

## Heading3, Results

SubTask	Model	Metric	Ranking
task1	6 large models	ndcg=0.9025	5th
task2	only 1 large model	micro f1=0.8194	7th
task3	only 1 large model	micro f1=0.8686	8th

Table 2: Performance of our approach on the private leaderboard. In task1, we used six InfoXLM<sub>large</sub> models that fine-tuned by different datasets or methods. In task2 and task3, we used only one InfoXLM<sub>large</sub> model with the same network structure, as shown in Figure 2.

Pre-Training Task	CV-MLM Loss	CV-Micro F1
Mask LM	1.966	74.97
+Product2Query	1.969	75.05
++Product2Brand	1.978	75.08
+++Contrastive Learning	2.047	75.08

Table 3: The effect of different pre-training tasks and keep accumulating from top to bottom. We report the cross validation MLM-Loss and Micro-F1 Score  $\times 100$  in the task2 setting.

Methods	CV-Micro F1
+EMA	75.19
++FGM	75.30
+++R-Drop	75.43
+++Embedding Mixup	75.43

Table 5: The effect of different strategies and keep accumulating from top to bottom. We report the cross validation Micro-F1 Score  $\times 100$  in the task2 setting.

Confident Learning	CV-Metric
with-in-task1	NDCG, +0.005
with-in-task2	Micro-F1, -0.003
with-in-task3	Micro-F1, -0.002

Table 6: The effect of removing 4% noisy labels.

References

<https://github.com/cuixuange/KDDCup2022-ESCI>