

# Max-Utility Based Arm Selection Strategy For Sequential Query Recommendations

---

Shameem A. Puthiya Parambath

October 25, 2021

# Query Recommendations

- Query recommendation algorithms are employed in many information discovery services.

# Query Recommendations

- Query recommendation algorithms are employed in many information discovery services.
- State-of-the-art methods for query recommendations doesn't make use of real time user feedback.

# Query Recommendations

- Query recommendation algorithms are employed in many information discovery services.
- State-of-the-art methods for query recommendations doesn't make use of real time user feedback.
- We propose MAB algorithms to solve query recommendation problem

# Countably many armed bandits

- Queries are countably many and hence we use countably many armed bandit (CMAB) framework

# Countably many armed bandits

- Queries are countably many and hence we use countably many armed bandit (CMAB) framework
- Pre-selection to handle discovery-exploitation trade-off in CMAB settings

# Countably many armed bandits

- Queries are countably many and hence we use countably many armed bandit (CMAB) framework
- Pre-selection to handle discovery-exploitation trade-off in CMAB settings
- Standard pre-selection methods like random arm selection or similarity based arm selection fails in practice

# Likelihood of arm selection

- Given the currently executing arm  $a_i$  and a similarity threshold  $\varepsilon$ , we define the likelihood that the arm  $a_j$  to be played next as  $p(a_j|a_i, \varepsilon) = \frac{\pi_{\star,i}^2(\varepsilon)s_{j,i}(\varepsilon) + \bar{\pi}_{\star,i}^2(\varepsilon)s_{j,i}(\varepsilon)}{\pi_{\star,i}^2(\varepsilon) + \bar{\pi}_{\star,i}^2(\varepsilon)}$

where 
$$\pi_{\star,i}(\varepsilon) = \frac{\sum_j s_{j,i} \mathbb{I}[a_j \in S_{\geq}^i(\varepsilon)]}{\sum_j s_{j,i}}$$



# Max-Utility Based Arm Pre-selection

- For such preference scores, log is a utility function that is real valued, sub-additive and consistent ([Ortega and Braun, 2010](#))

# Max-Utility Based Arm Pre-selection

- For such preference scores, log is a utility function that is real valued, sub-additive and consistent (Ortega and Braun, 2010)
- For log utility function, the pre-selection reduces to the optimization problem

$$\max_{\substack{\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{A}' \\ |\mathcal{C}| \leq k}} \log (g(\mathcal{C}, \{a_i\}))$$

where  $g(\mathcal{C}, a_i)$  is the joint probability of the arms in  $\mathcal{C}$  conditioned on  $a_i$

# Max-Utility Based Arm Pre-selection

- For such preference scores,  $\log$  is a utility function that is real valued, sub-additive and consistent (Ortega and Braun, 2010)
- For  $\log$  utility function, the pre-selection reduces to the optimization problem

$$\max_{\substack{\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{A}' \\ |\mathcal{C}| \leq k}} \log (g(\mathcal{C}, \{a_i\}))$$

where  $g(\mathcal{C}, a_i)$  is the joint probability of the arms in  $\mathcal{C}$  conditioned on  $a_i$

- $\log$  is a concave function, hence the optimization problem is a submodular maximization problem that can be solved using simple greedy heuristic

# Experiments

- We conducted experiments on SemanticScholar dataset

# Experiments

- We conducted experiments on SemanticScholar dataset
- Query contexts are constructed using BERT and SentenceTransformer

# Experiments

- We conducted experiments on SemanticScholar dataset
- Query contexts are constructed using BERT and SentenceTransformer
- We compared regret of Linear UCB and Linear Thomson Sampling with different pre-selection algorithms

**Thank You**