LightGCL and SimGCL Robustness to Noisy Interactions in Sparse Recommendation Datasets

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 11 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How do LightGCL and SimGCL differ in their robustness to noisy user-item interactions when evaluated using Recall@K and NDCG@K on extremely sparse benchmark datasets. Graph neural network (GNN) is a powerful learning approach for graph-based recommender systems. Recently, GNNs integrated with contrastive learning have shown superior performance in recommendation with their data augmentation schemes, aiming at dealing with highly sparse data. 9 claims were extracted from source literature; 9 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 9.0/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: LightGCL: Simple Yet Effective Graph Contrastive Learning for Recommendation. Research question: How do LightGCL and SimGCL differ in their robustness to noisy user-item interactions when evaluated using Recall@K and NDCG@K on extremely sparse benchmark datasets?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 9.0/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 9 claims extracted; 9 independently verified. Quality review score: 9.0/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Graph neural network (GNN) is a powerful learning approach for graph-based recommender systems.	✓	0.27
GNNs integrated with contrastive learning have shown superior performance in recommendation with their data augmentation	✓	0.37
Most existing graph contrastive learning methods either perform stochastic augmentation (e.g., node/edge perturbation) o	✓	0.44
These methods cannot well preserve the intrinsic semantic structures and are easily biased by the noise perturbation.	✓	0.27
LightGCL is a simple yet effective graph contrastive learning paradigm that mitigates issues impairing the generality an	✓	0.37
LightGCL exclusively utilizes singular value decomposition for contrastive augmentation, which enables the unconstrained	✓	0.36
Experiments conducted on several benchmark datasets demonstrate the significant improvement in performance of LightGCL o	✓	0.26
Further analyses demonstrate the superiority of LightGCL's robustness against data sparsity and popularity bias.	✓	0.28
The source code of LightGCL is available at https://github.com/HKUDS/LightGCL.	✓	0.23

References

- https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-15890-0
- https://doi.org/10.48550/arxiv.2302.08191

- https://doi.org/10.1145/3657302