

# iFetch: Multimodal Conversational Agents for the Online Fashion Marketplace

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## ABSTRACT

Most of the interaction between large organizations and their users will be mediated by AI agents in the near future. This perception is becoming undisputed as online shopping dominates entire market segments, and the new "digitally-native" generations become consumers. iFetch is a new generation of task-oriented conversational agents that interact with users seamlessly using verbal and visual information. Through the conversation, iFetch provides targeted advice and a "physical store-like" experience while maintaining user engagement. This context entails the following vital components: 1) highly complex memory models that keep track of the conversation, 2) extraction of key semantic features from language and images that reveal user intent, 3) generation of multimodal responses that will keep users engaged in the conversation and 4) an interrelated knowledge base of products from which to extract relevant product lists.

## CCS CONCEPTS

• **Information systems** → Information retrieval; • **Applied computing**; • **Computing methodologies** → Artificial intelligence; Machine learning;

## KEYWORDS

Conversational Commerce, Natural Language Processing, Computer Vision

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

High-fashion marketplaces require top-class customer interaction. Users of such online platforms demand reliable, precise and timely service and expect the best in class customer experience throughout the customer journey. Therefore, a frictionless experience with a high-touch feeling is key to clientele satisfaction. As our high-end fashion business continues to grow, our services are more than ever under increasing pressure. More recently, with the impact of COVID, it created an additional demand that was not anticipated.

So it is without surprise that scaling up FARFETCH business to our ambition while maintaining our customer's loyalty is a challenge. We are currently witnessing an enormous paradigm shift away from the traditional search and click thanks to conversational assistants in online shopping and other social media-related tasks, especially for younger generations. WeChat, the largest social network in China, and WhatsApp, now a core service in Facebook, are the most unambiguous signals of this paradigm shift by closing the gap between consumers and brands.

The challenge addressed by iFetch is to mimic a fashion specialist that understands the customer needs and provides fashion advice leveraging the vast textual and visual data together with knowledge accumulated by past experiences with a massive number of users. Our vision is to make a step-change in the online high-fashion marketplace by advancing conversational AI technology with multimodal capabilities (see Fig. 1).

For an e-commerce marketplace, task-oriented multimodal conversational agents (MCA) have the potential to make a groundbreaking shift in the way users do their online shopping.

## 2 METHODS

Soon, most interactions between large organizations and their users will be mediated by Artificial Intelligence ("AI") agents. This perception is becoming indisputable, as online purchases conquer entire market segments and the new "digitally native" generations become consumers.

iFetch is integrating a new generation of chat agents that interact with users, seemingly using textual and visual information. Through conversation, iFetch is providing its customer base guidance and a "physical store"-like experience while maintaining user engagement. Such implies contributions to the following components:

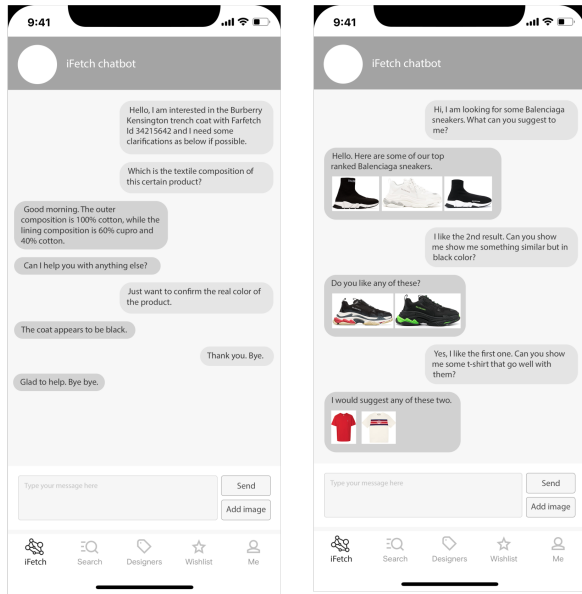


Figure 1: iFetch Mockup design

- (1) Complex memory models that keep track of the conversation;
- (2) Extraction of critical semantic features from language and images that reveal user intent;
- (3) Multimodal responses that will keep users engaged in the conversation;
- (4) And, an interrelated knowledge base of products from which to extract relevant product lists.

Understanding utterances requires a natural language processing step aiming to extract several relevant aspects regarding the user intent. Given the current scientific advances, we decided to pursue algorithms that jointly do utterance encoding and state tracking.

Using the BERT-DST [1] baseline as a starting point, a slot-filling approach method discovers slots in the user utterances by classifying dialogue spans. We followed current state-of-the-art approaches from the state-of-the-art analysis SimpleTOD [5] and UBAR [8]. In both methods, a single decoder-only Transformer-based model (GPT-2) is used to develop an end-to-end task-oriented system with proven results on the MultiWOZ dataset. In specific, our interest is in generating slot-value pairs from a dialogue using a similar approach.

We know that fashion is a visually rich field. Their global visual characteristics (category, texture, colour) describe apparel and visual attributes especially relevant for clothing (neckline type/shape, sleeve length, zipped vs buttoned). However, these are often small details in the whole image that, as we know, require an overwhelming annotation effort for the daily insertion of new products. To mitigate this issue, we proposed a Self Explainable Noisy Label Flipping for Multi-Label (SELF-ML) [3]. This classification framework exploits the relation between visual attributes and appearance and the feature space’s “low-rank” nature. It learns a sparse reconstruction of image features as a convex combination of very few images - a basis - that are correctly annotated.

Moving forward, the agent also needs to offer a set of products to the customer based on specific utterances of the dialogue. Therefore, the most fundamental aspect of faceted product searches is creating a product list that has a high diversity when users are uncertain about what they wish to shop. Search operations will support search constraints based on product properties, such as price.

Regarding the generation of responses, our agent utterances will fall into the categories: greet, catalogue, disambiguations, product lists, opinion and check-out. Such will be employed either by neural methods and template-based methods. Agent utterances generated by neural techniques will use multi-scale attention mechanisms over the dialogue state and the memorized facts to allow a more natural interaction, with fewer linguistic repetitions.

### 3 CONCLUSION

iFetch will spring on a service that will allow closer and faster interactions on the point of purchase and elevate the level of service on an increasingly on-demand market where the customer requires immediate answers to his needs. Doing so will significantly impact the CR of our marketplace visitors on a market that shows significant potential given the low online penetration rates. The customers are the new marketing channel of the brands, and the advantage and differentiating factor come from knowing them. Today, with the power of technology, it is already possible to re-create the personal relationship they are used to in the physical world through the investment in data analysis and technology-based tools.

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