

# 基于Spark的大规模机器学习在微博的应用

新浪微博

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## 自我介绍

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- 现任职于新浪微博，负责计算框架设计&实现
- 曾就职于IBM、联想研究院，从事数据仓库、大数据应用
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## 议题

- 微博业务场景
- 大规模机器学习
- 微博机器学习框架

## 新浪微博

- 中国领先社交媒体平台
- 数据
  - MAU: 3.40亿+ (2017Q1)
  - DAU: 1.54亿+ (2017Q1)
  - 同比增长: 30%左右
  - 用户分布: 91%移动端
  - 刷新数: 百亿级
  - 曝光数: 千亿级

## 微博业务场景

业务场景复杂

业务场景多样性

(Feed, Hot, Rec, PUSH, Anti-spam, etc)

用户体量大 高频访问

用户间关系纷杂

微博内容体量大

微博内容数据多样

(文本、图片、音频、视频，等)

特征类别多 特征维度巨大

近百亿级别特征维度

近万亿级别样本量

算法模型多样化

(LR, SVM, GBDT, RF, NN, FP, FM, etc)

# 大规模机器学习

## 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark Mllib的尝试&实践

经验之谈:

- Too many RDD union >> stackoverflow
- Driver out of memory >> spark.driver.maxResultSize
- Model AUC=0.5 >> lower learning rate
- Integer.MAX\_VALUE >> partition.size less than 2G
- **Shuffle fetch failed >> spark.local.dir**
- **Shuffle fetch failed >> JVM GC adjustment**
- **Shuffle fetch failed >> spark.network.timeout**

挑战:

亿维特征空间

参数矩阵巨大

- 内存开销
- 网络开销

# 大规模机器学习

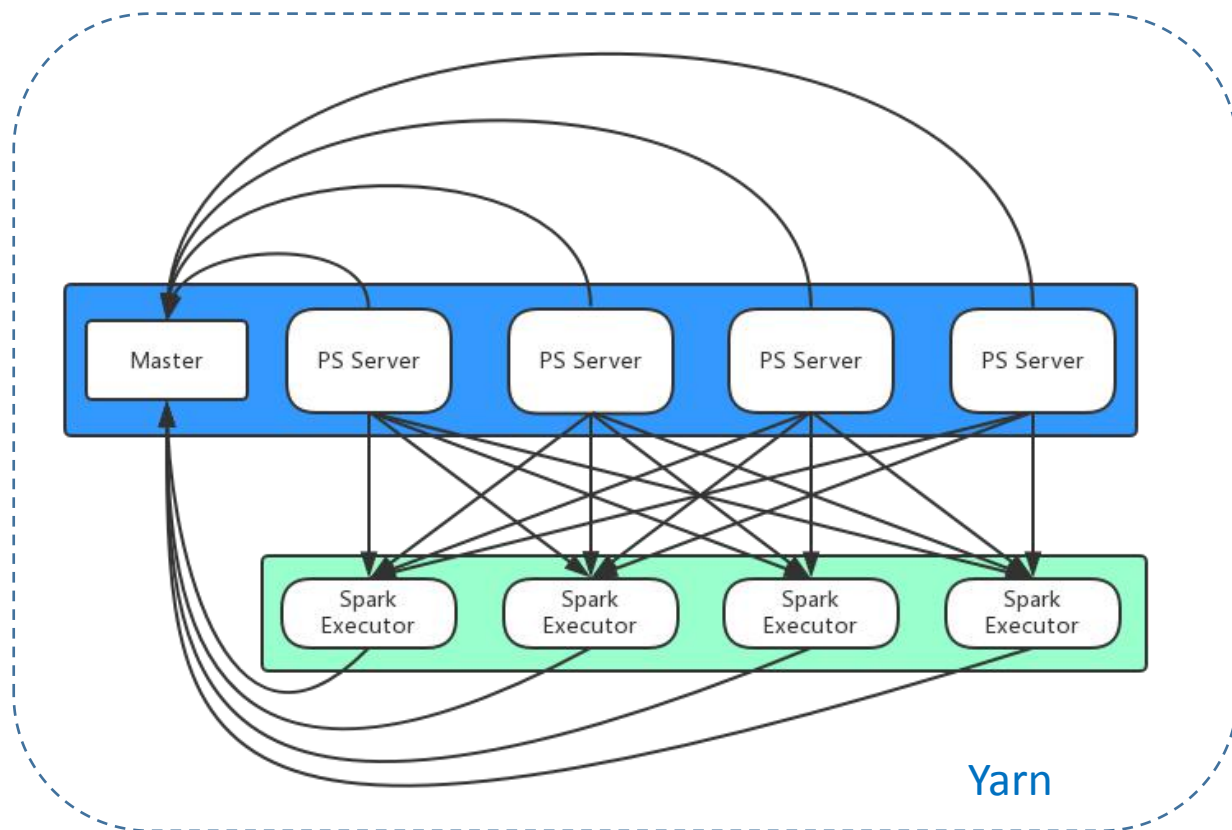
- 基于Spark的参数服务器

## PS Server:

- 主从架构
- 服务化
- 梯度更新
- 权重更新
- 多参数副本

## PS Client:

- Spark executors
- Summon PS actors
- 读取参数(PUSH)
- 拉取参数(PULL)

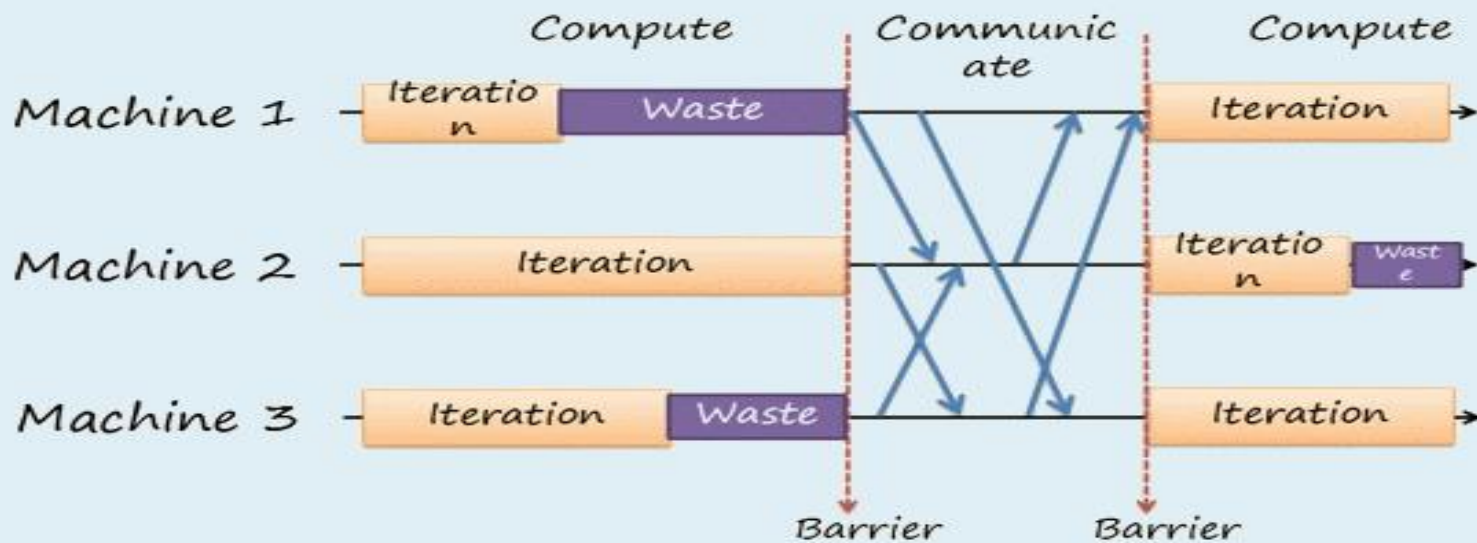




# 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

## Asynchronous Execution

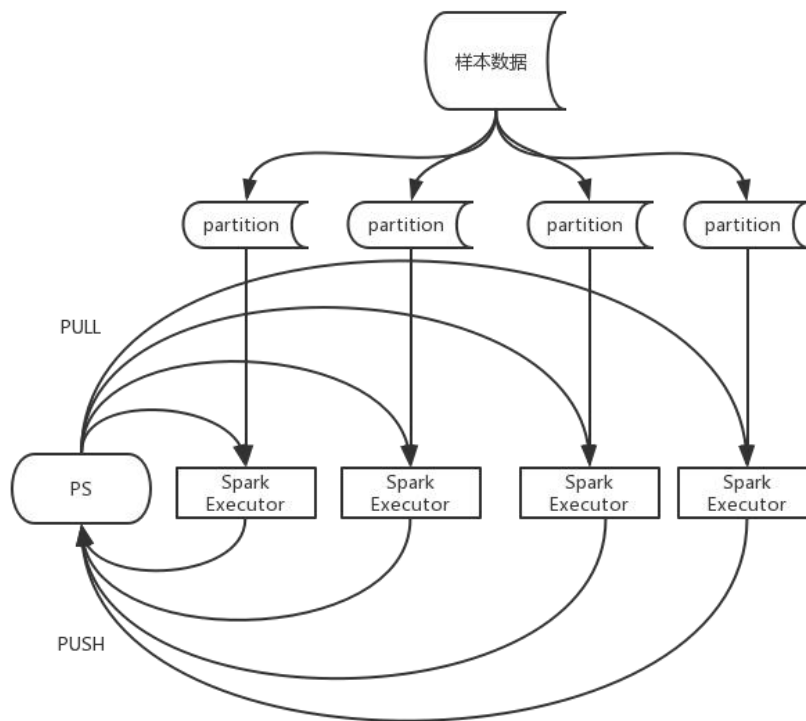


# 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

异步随机梯度下降算法

- 将数据分块
- 分块数据拉取参数
- 计算分块数据梯度
- 将梯度更新到参数服务器
- 重复上述操作



## 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

性能优化:

- Batch Size
- PS server count
- Sparse
- Partitioning
- Spark memory tuning

# 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

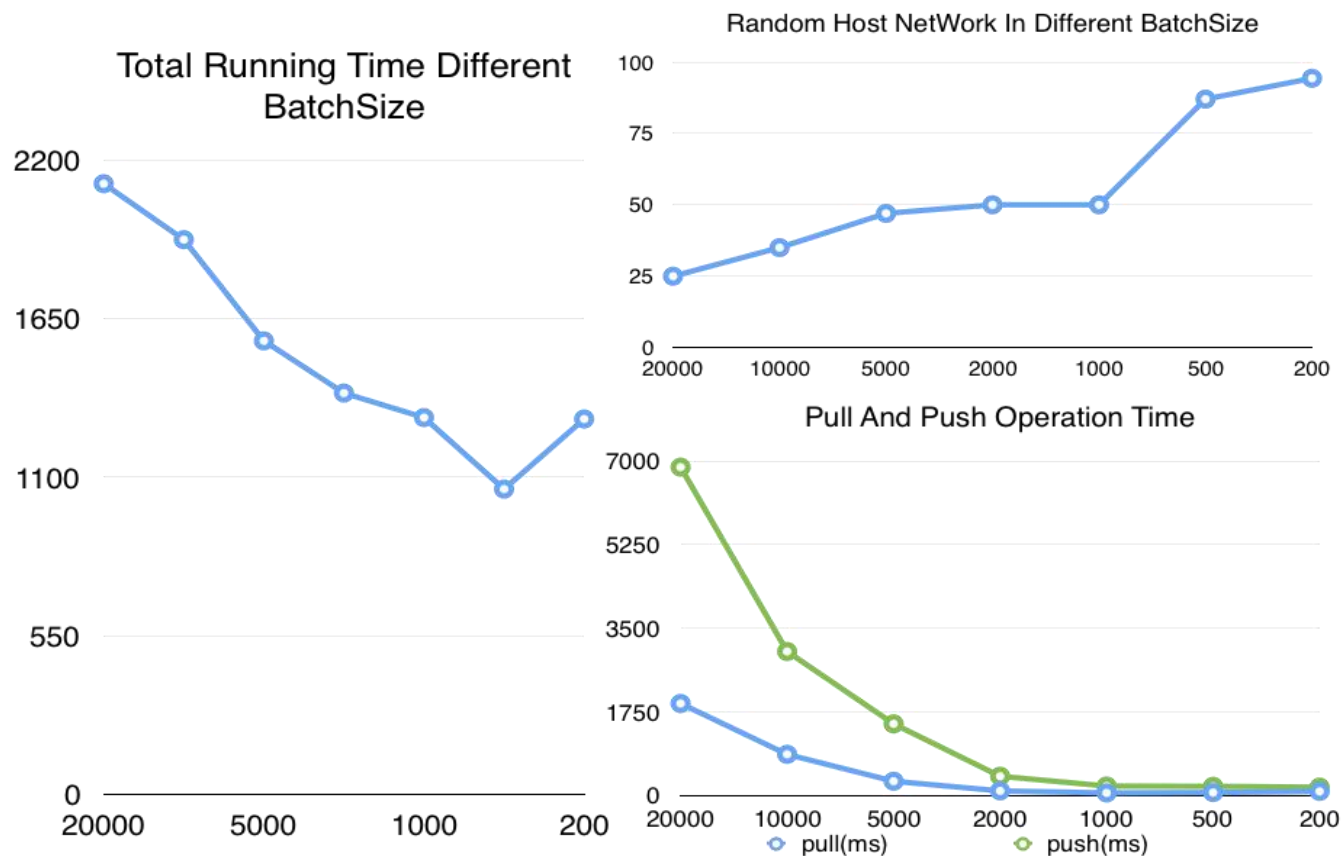
优化实例：Batch Size对性能的影响

BatchSize	Parameter(MB)	Tx(MB)	Pull(ms)	Push(ms)	Time(s)
20000	60	25	1925.91	6868.88	2118
10000	30	35	862.373	3013.54	1924
5000	15	47	300	1500	1573
2000	6	50	98	404	1392
1000	3	50	55.56	199.79	1307
<b>500</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>63.95</b>	<b>193.22</b>	<b>1059</b>
200	0.6	94.3	87.64	176.587	1302

# 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

优化实例：  
Batch Size



## 大规模机器学习

- 基于Spark的参数服务器

新的挑战:

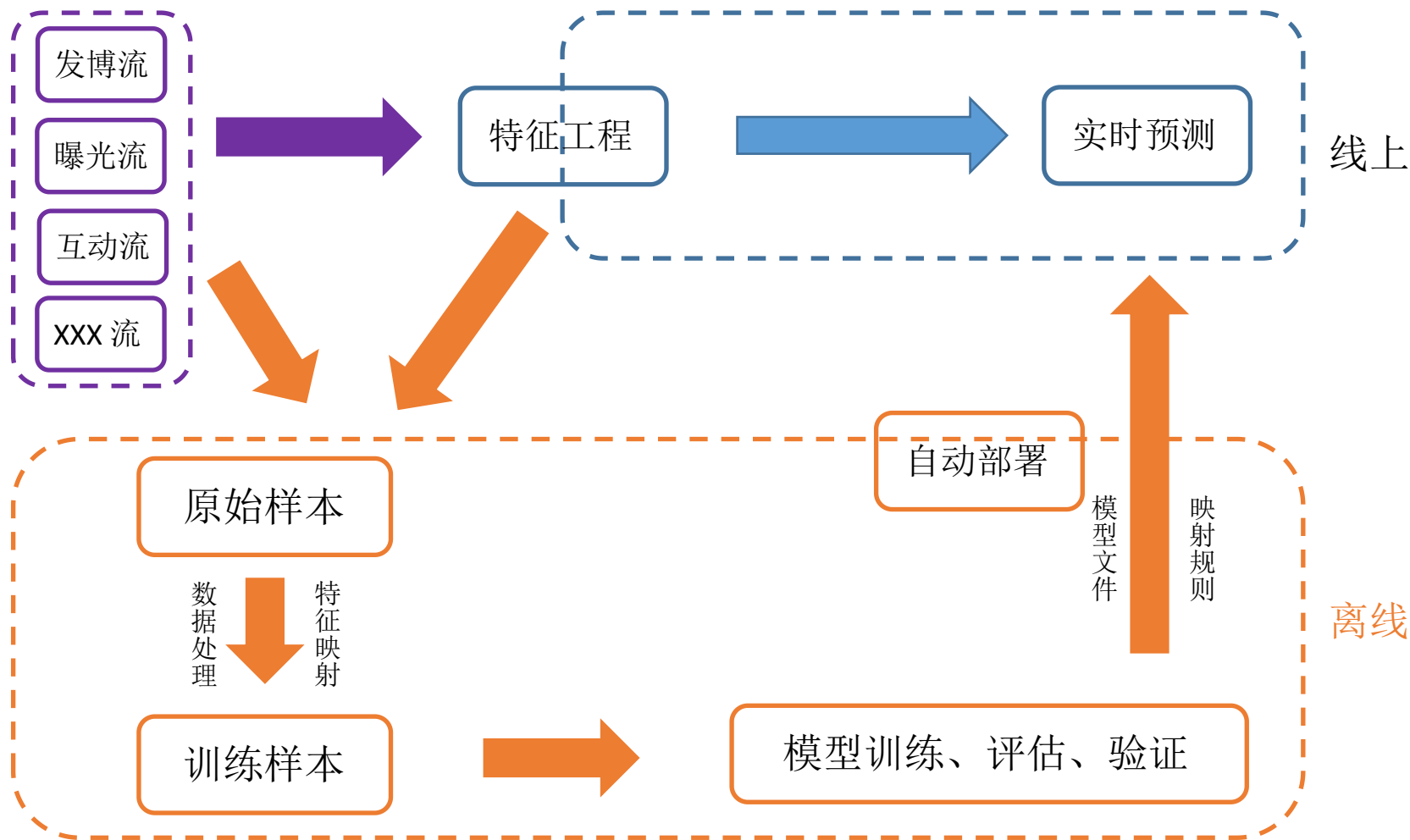
- 更多的算法支持
- 性能优化
- 半同步尝试

What's next?

- Contained with Docker
- 通过ZooKeeper实现配置化

# 微博机器学习框架

## 机器学习流图





## 现存挑战&问题

迭代上线

业务开发流程冗长

业务脚本调用混乱

算法多样性

模型多样性

特征、数据处理繁琐

python tensorflow

计算框架多样性 redis

storm hive hadoop

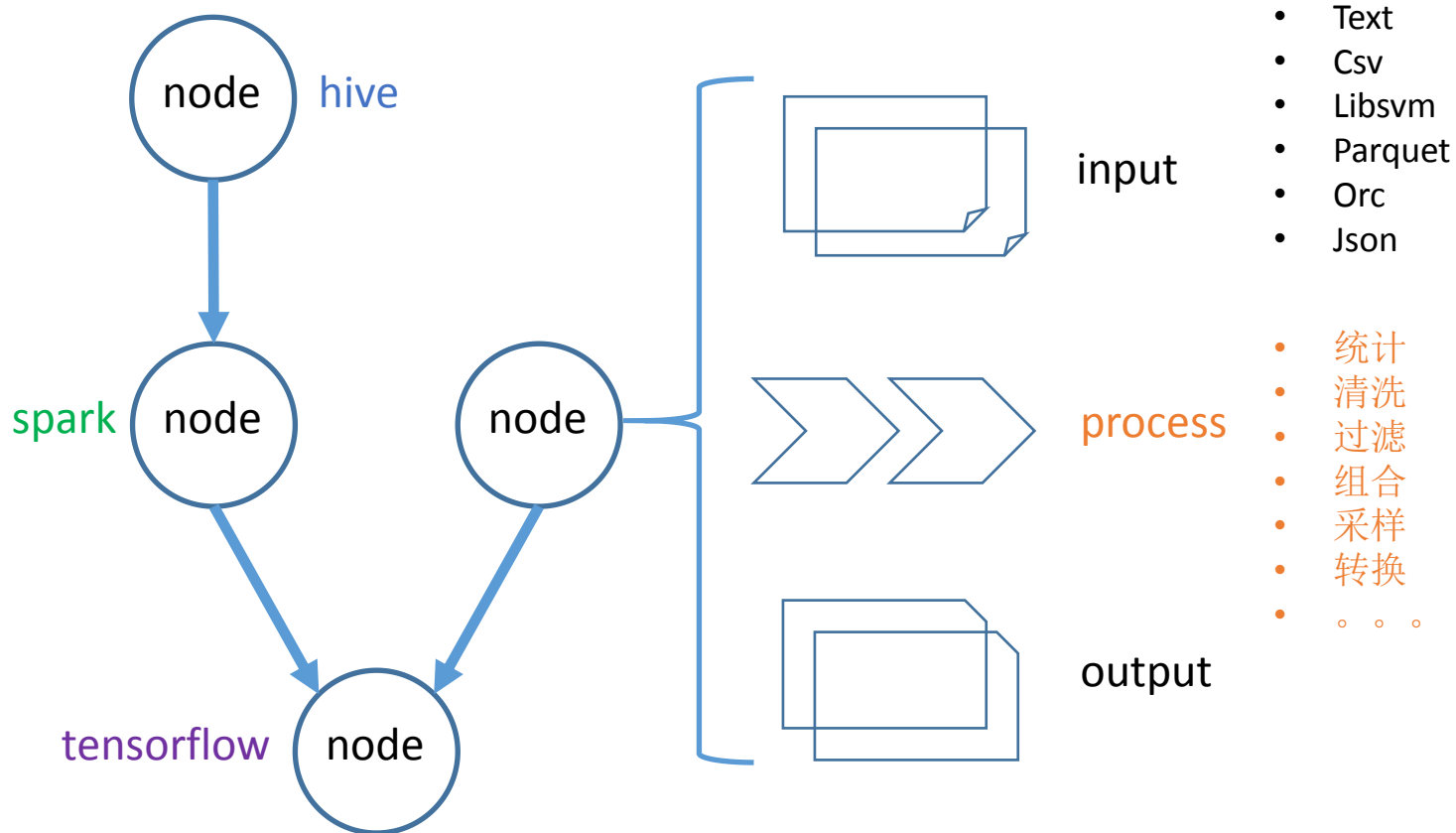
系统运行门槛高 spark

平台化需求

执行性能差

沟通效率低

## weiflow 统一计算框架



# One XML to rule them all

<weiflow>

```
<node id="1" preid="-1">HiveDataJoin</node>
<node id="2" preid="-1">DataFilteringAndSampling</node>
<node id="3" preid="-1">RunShellCommand</node>
```

</weiflow>

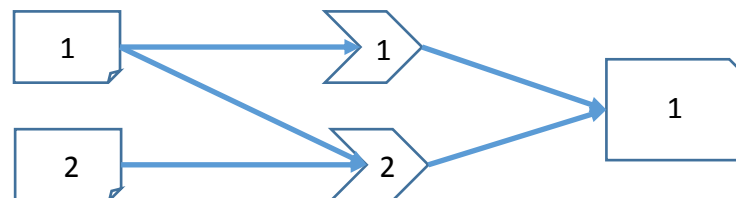
Node DAG构造

Node内input、process、output

```
<input name="input1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.input.InputSparkText</className>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
  <metaPath>/path/of/your/meta</metaPath>
  <fieldDelimiter>\u0001</fieldDelimiter>
</input>
<input name="input2">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.input.InputSparkParquet</className>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
</input>

<process name="process1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkDataFilter</className>
  <dependency>input1</dependency>
  <command type="sql">select * from table where age < 18 and device = 'ipad'</command>
</process>
<process name="process2">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkDataJoin</className>
  <dependency>input1,input2</dependency>
  <command type="sql">select T1.*, T2.expo, T2.act from T1 inner join T2 on T1.id=T2.id</command>
</process>

<output name="output1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.output.OutputSparkText</className>
  <dependency>process1, process2</dependency>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
  <metaPath>/path/of/your/meta</metaPath>
  <fieldDelimiter>;</fieldDelimiter>
</output>
```



## weiflow 开发API

支持语言:

- Scala
- Java

```
trait ProcessSpark extends ProcessBase {  
  def init(userConf: Map[String, String]): Unit  
  def transform(spark: SparkSession, df: Array[AnyRef]): AnyRef  
}
```

```
object ProcessSparkDataJoin extends ProcessSpark {
```

```
public final class ProcessSparkLRWithDataFrame implements ProcessSpark {
```

## weiflow 实现

框架部分：

XML解析

JVM反射

Scala语言特性

业务部分：

- Array >> HashMap
- map >> mapPartitions
- Dense >> Sparse
- Currying、Partial functions
- Busy driver
- Broadcast variables
- Spark SQL
- Spark ML
- DataFrame

## weiflow 功效

业务开发效率  
提升显著

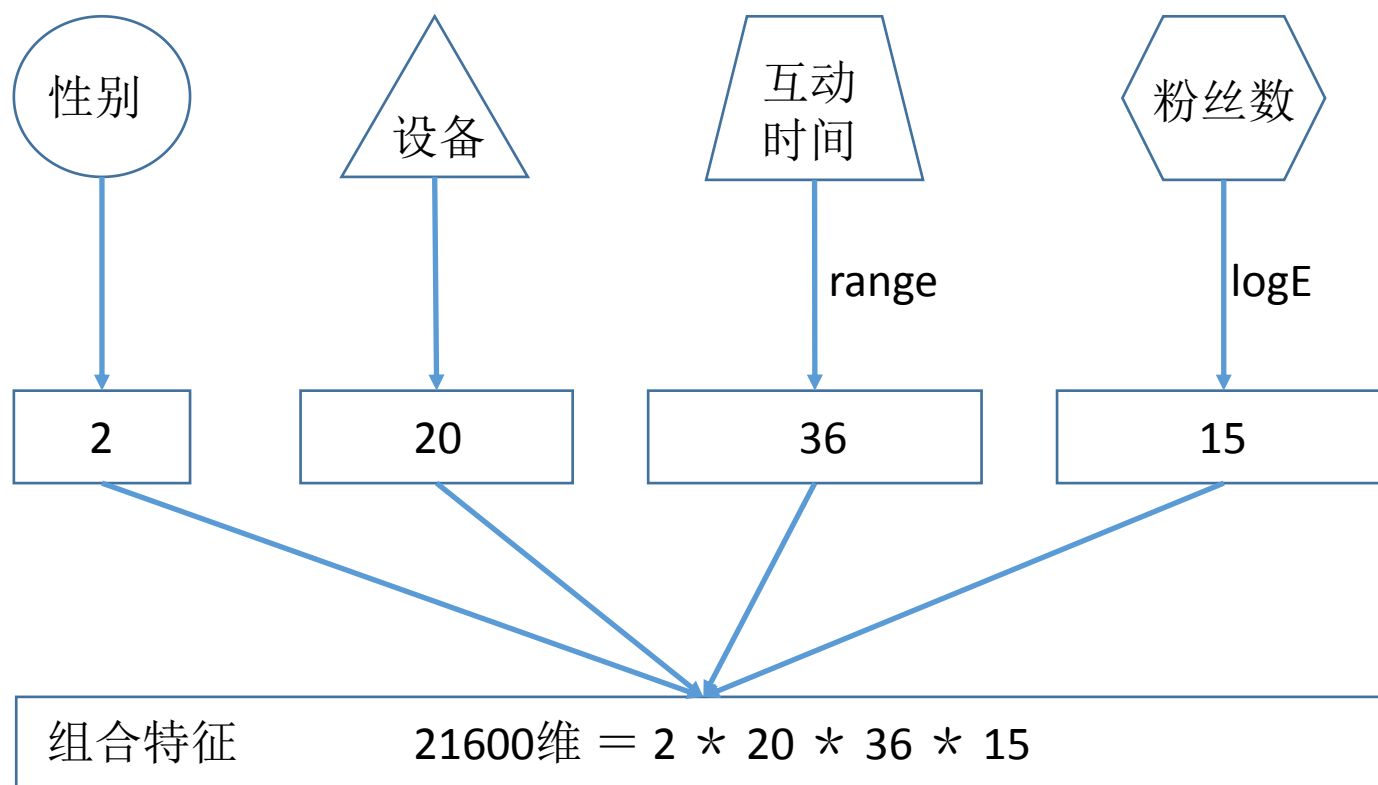
执行性能(6T,1000亿)  
20hours >> 20mins

业务代码贡献  
更加活跃

模型性能(GBDT+LR)  
AUC up 0.05~0.1

业务部门  
沟通效率提升

## weiflow 应用(特征组合)



## weiflow 应用(特征组合)

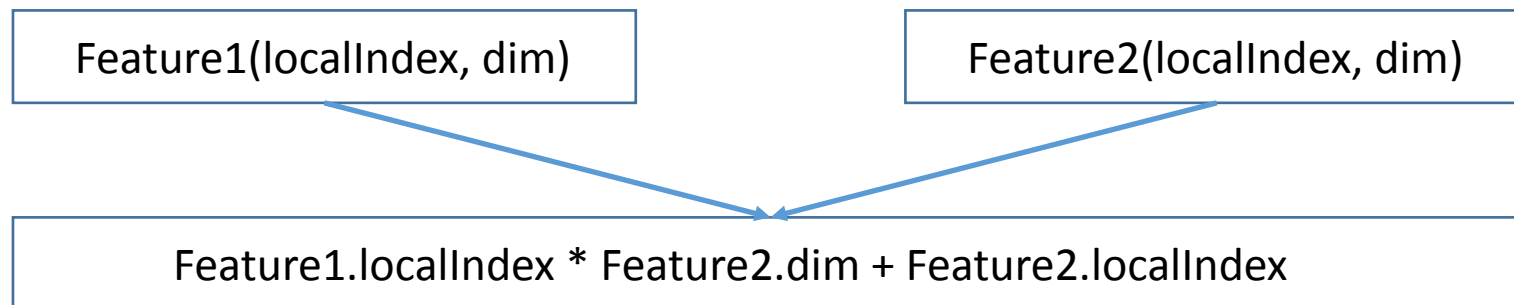
组合特征的使用

featureIndex@featureName@mapType@operator@args  
16@combinedFeauture1@enum@**cartesian**@**f1+f2+f3+...+fN**



## weiflow 应用(特征组合)

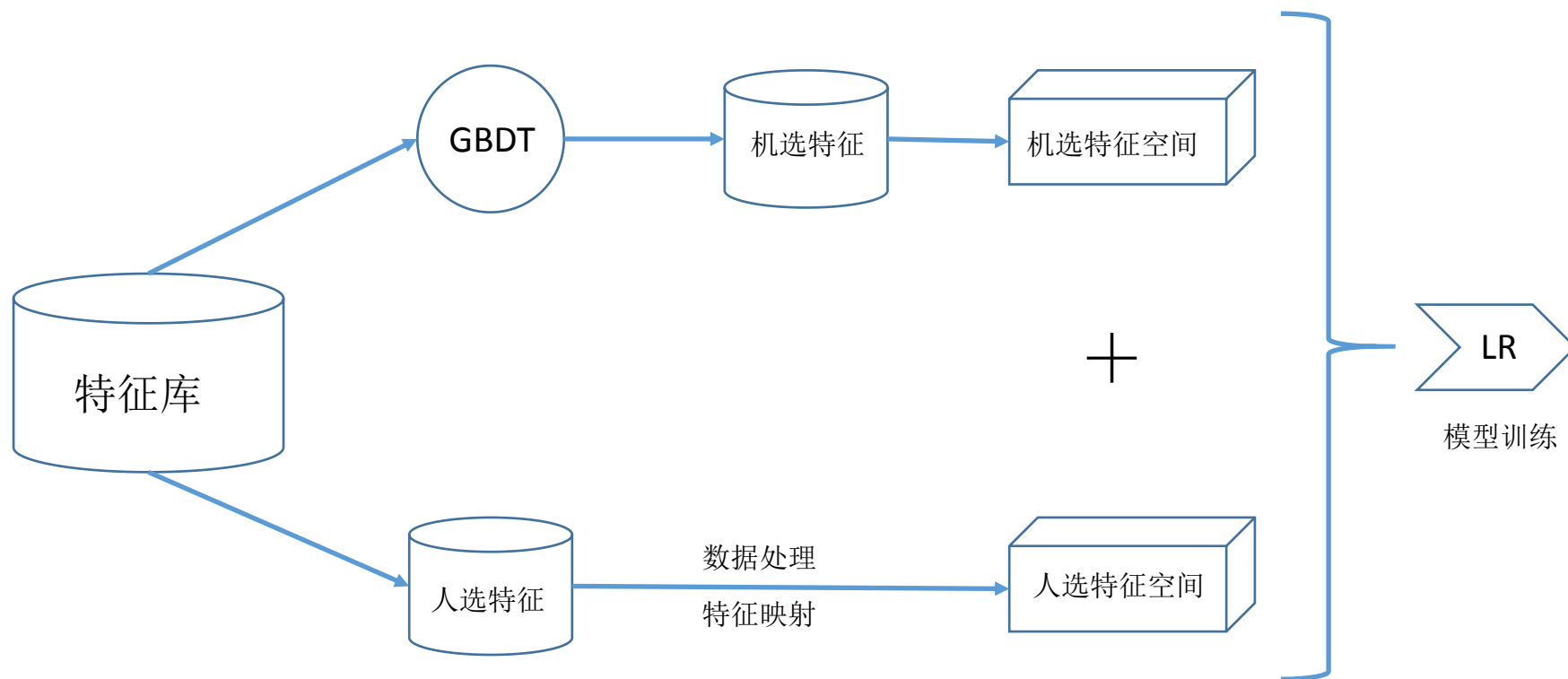
组合特征的实现



```

val localIndexAndMaxDim: Array[(Long, Long)] = new Array[(Long, Long)](subElemNum)
/* Populate your localIndexAndMaxDim,
   this data structure contains all pairs of
   local indexes and feature dimensions of
   all the composing features.
*/
localIndexAndMaxDim.reduceLeft((f1, f2) => compoundCross(f1, f2))
    
```

## weiflow 应用(GBDT+LR)

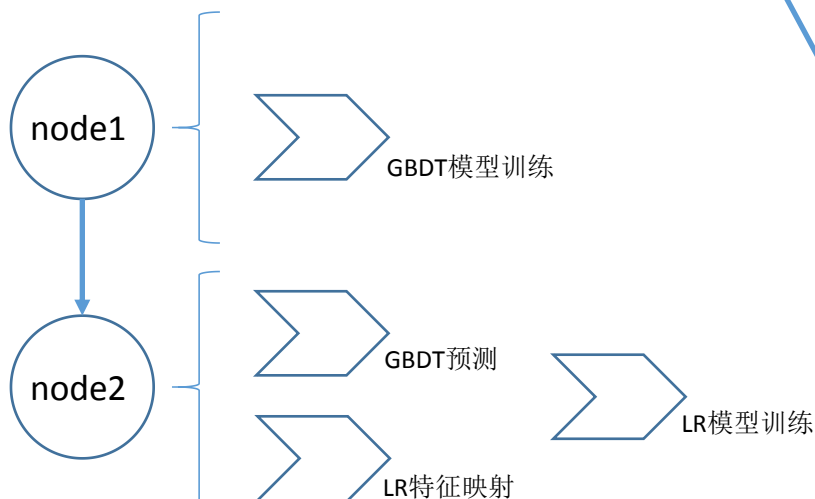


# weiflow 应用(GBDT+LR)

<weiflow>

```
<node id="1" preid="-1">GBDTtraining</node>
<node id="2" preid="1">GBDTplusLR</node>
```

</weiflow>



```
<input name="input1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.input.InputSparkText</className>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
  <metaPath>/path/of/your/meta</metaPath>
  <fieldDelimiter>\t</fieldDelimiter>
</input>

<process name="process1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkGBDTTraining</className>
  <dependency>input1</dependency>
  <conf>gbdt.data.conf</conf>
</process>

<output name="output1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.output.OutputSparkGBDTModel</className>
  <dependency>process1</dependency>
  <modelPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
</output>
</node>
```

```
<input name="input1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.input.InputSparkText</className>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
  <metaPath>/path/of/your/meta</metaPath>
  <fieldDelimiter>\t</fieldDelimiter>
</input>

<process name="process1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkGBDTPredict</className>
  <dependency>input1</dependency>
  <conf>gbdt.data.conf</conf>
  <model>/path/to/your/model</model>
</process>

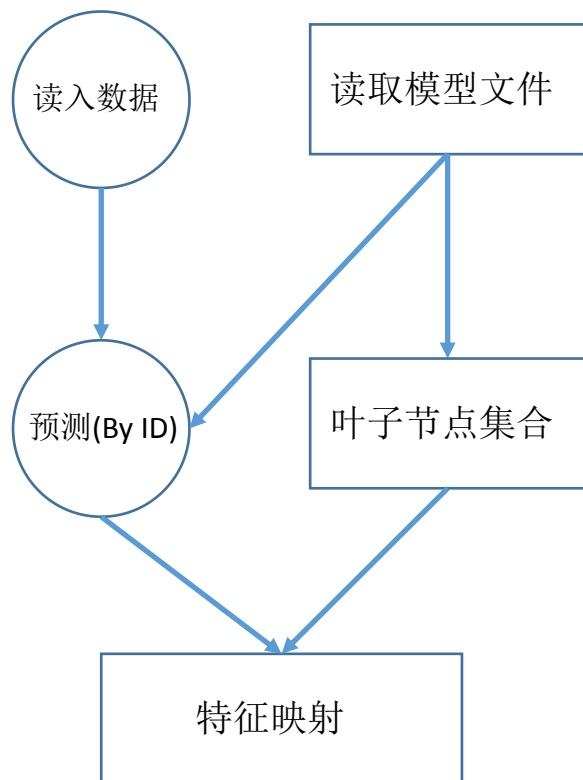
<process name="process2">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkLRfeatureMap</className>
  <dependency>input1</dependency>
  <conf>lr.feature.map</conf>
</process>

<process name="process3">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkLRtraining</className>
  <dependency>process1,process2</dependency>
</process>

<output name="output1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.output.OutputSparkLRModel</className>
  <dependency>process3</dependency>
  <modelPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
</output>
</node>
```

## weiflow 应用(GBDT+LR)

### GBDT预测/映射



```

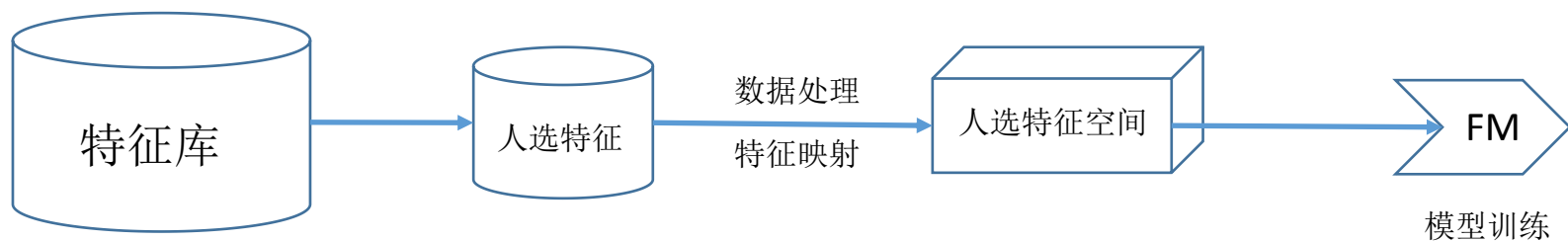
class NodeUtil (override val id: Int,
    var predictUtil: Predict,
    var impurityUtil: Double,
    val isLeafUtil: Boolean,
    val splitUtil: Option[Split],
    val leftNodeUtil: Option[Node],
    val rightNodeUtil: Option[Node],
    val statsUtil: Option[InformationGainStats])
    extends Node(id, predictUtil, impurityUtil, isLeafUtil, splitU

    override def toString: String = {...}

    def predictId(features: Vector) : Int = {...}

    def getLeafNodeId(features: Vector) : Int = {
        if (isLeaf) {
            return id
        } else {
            if (split.get.featureType == Continuous) {
                if (features(split.get.feature) <= split.get.threshold) {
                    val leftNodeUtil = new NodeUtil(leftNode.get.id, leftN
                        leftNode.get.split, leftNode.get.leftNode, leftNode.
                    return leftNodeUtil.getLeafNodeId(features)
                } else {
                    val rightNodeUtil = new NodeUtil(rightNode.get.id, righ
                        rightNode.get.split, rightNode.get.leftNode, rightNo
                    return rightNodeUtil.getLeafNodeId(features)
                }
            } else {
            }
        }
    }
    
```

## weiflow 应用(FM)

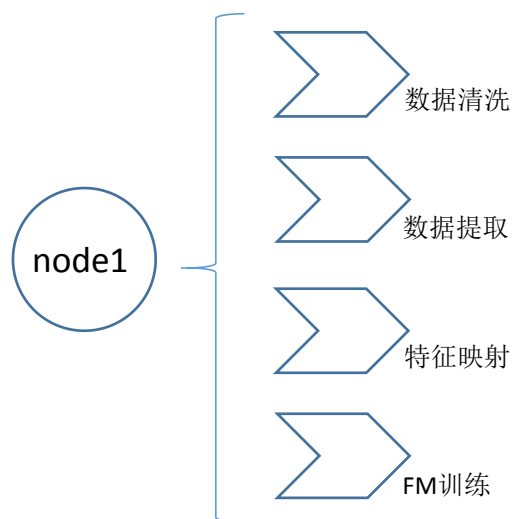


## weiflow 应用(FM)

<weiflow>

```
<node id="1" preid="-1">FMTraining</node>
```

</weiflow>



```
<input name="input1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.input.InputSparkText</className>
  <dataPath>hdfs://path/of/your/data</dataPath>
  <format>parquet</format>
</input>
<process name="process1">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkDataClean</className>
  <dependency>input1</dependency>
  <dataPath>clean.spec</dataPath>
</process>
<process name="process2">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkDataExtract</className>
  <dependency>process1</dependency>
  <dataPath>extract.spec</dataPath>
</process>
<process name="process3">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkFeatureMappi</className>
  <dependency>process2</dependency>
  <dataPath>feature.map</dataPath>
</process>
<process name="process4">
  <className>com.weibo.datasys.dataflow.process.ProcessSparkFMTrain</className>
  <dependency>process3</dependency>
  <dataPath>fm.model</dataPath>
</process>
```

You are WANTED!

## 微博算法平台

- 分布式系统研发
- 算法系统研发
- 深度学习系统研发

## 联系方式

- 微博：小生活与大数据
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