

数据智能与商业决策

——双美用户导入挑战赛





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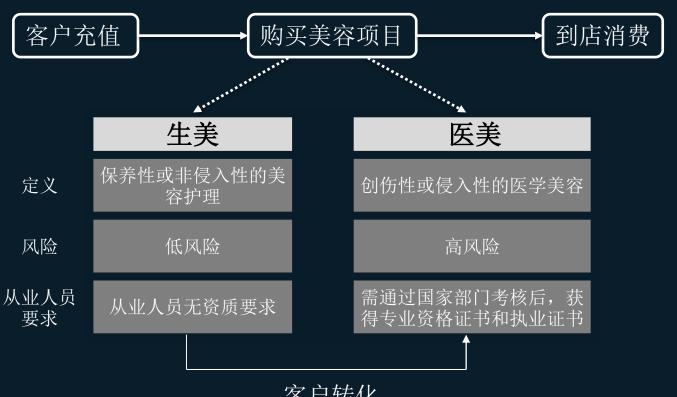
04

【项目展望】

业务梳理

业务梳理





客户转化

02

特征工程

- 搭建主附表关系
- 构造特征

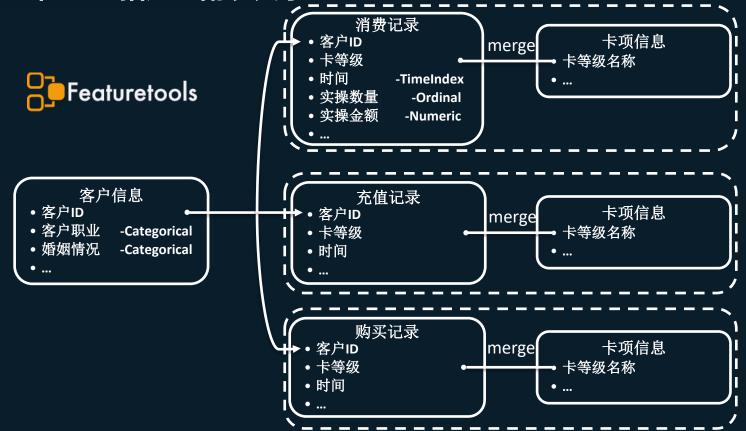
• 基元选择

• 初步筛选特征

特征工程——搭建主附表关系





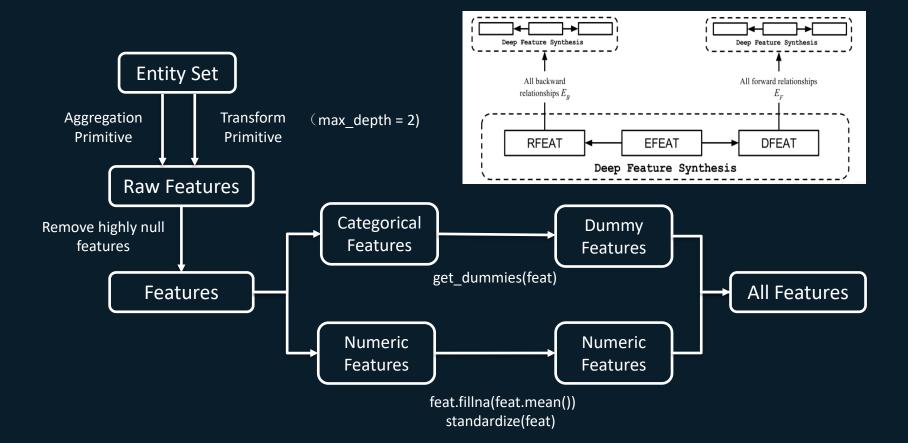


特征工程——构造特征









特征工程—基元选择







Aggregation Primitives:

'sum', 'mean', 'std', 'mode', 'median', 'entropy', 'first', 'last', 'max', 'min', 'num_unique', 'time_since_first', 'time_since_last', 'n_most_common',

Transform Primitives:

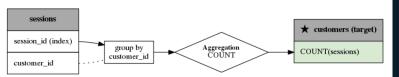
.....

'month', 'hour', 'weekday', 'is_weekend', 'percentile', 'diff', 'cum_count', 'cum_min', 'cum_max', 'cum_mean', 'cum_sum', 'time_since_previous',

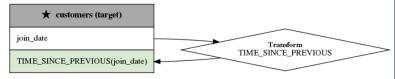
Aggregation vs Transform Primitive

In the example above, we use two types of primitives.

Aggregation primitives: These primitives take related instances as an input and output a single value. They are applied across a parent-child relationship in an entity set. E.g.: "count", "sum", "avg_time_between".



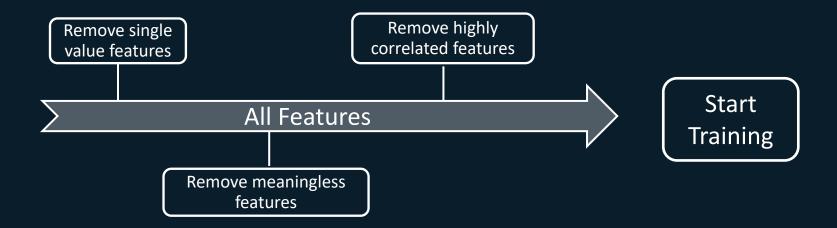
Transform primitives: These primitives take one or more variables from an entity as an input and output a new variable for that entity. They are applied to a single entity. E.g. "hour", "time_since_previous", "absolute".



The above graphs were generated using the <code>graph_feature</code> function. These feature lineage graphs help to visually show how primitives were stacked to generate a feature.

特征工程——初步筛选特征







模型训练

• 模型处理

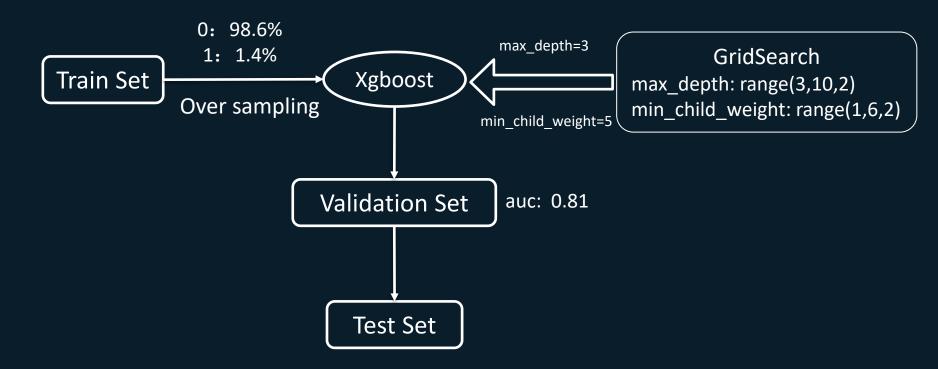
• 特征评分及解释

模型训练——模型处理



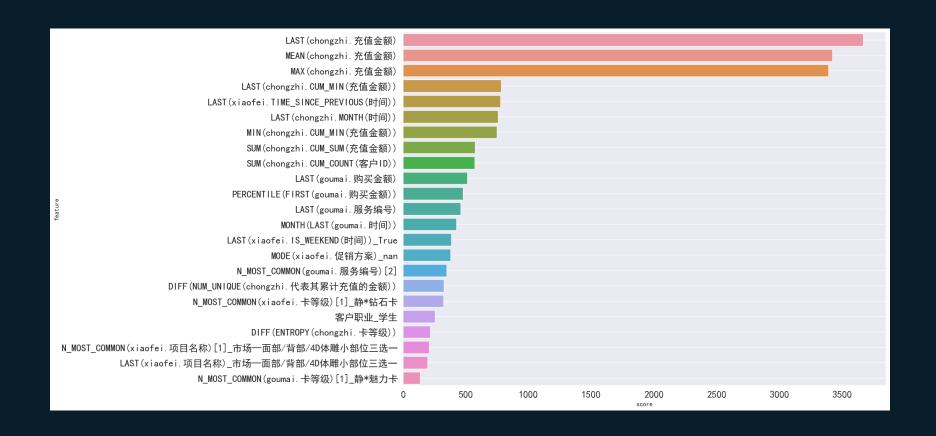






模型训练——特征评分及解释





项目展望

项目展望



本次比赛

截面数据

2021.6.1

客户 11客户 20

... ...

客户 i 1

... ...

任务目标

数据类型

在当前时间点用70%用户 预测剩下30%用户的行为

项目评价

无法真正上线

实际业务逻辑

面板数据

客户1
1
1
1
1
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1
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历史数据回流→模型自学习→形成闭环



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