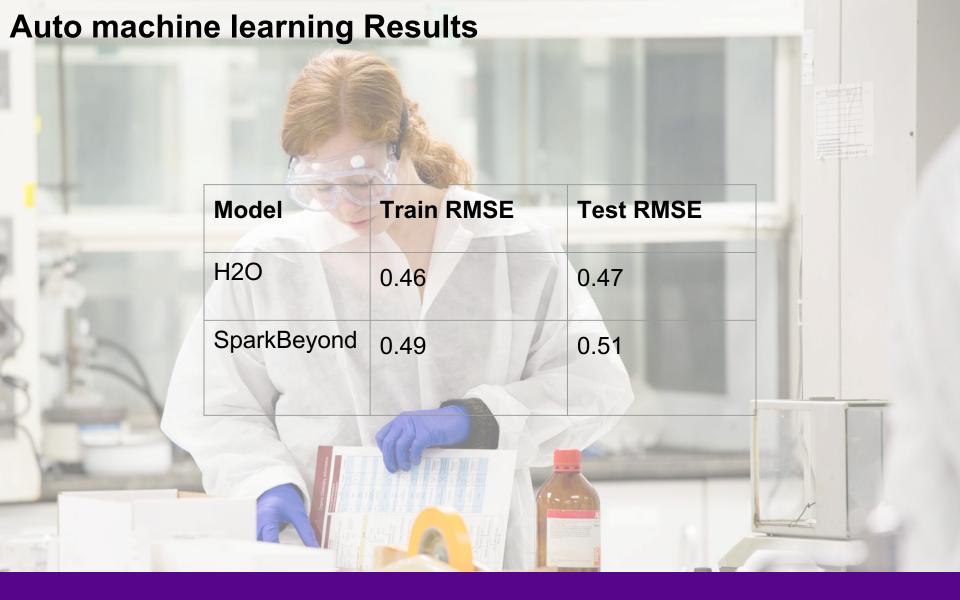
Home-depot product search relevance

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Results

Model	Details	NDCG metric	Train RMSE	Test RMSE
GBM	{'max_depth': 6, 'n_estimators': 40}	0.988	0.45	0.47
XGBoost	{'max_depth': 4, 'n_estimators': 32}	0.987	0.46	0.48
LightGBM	{'num_leaves': 15}	0.986	0.52	0.53





Data summary

• Predict the *relevance* of search results with products

	id	product_uid	product_title	search_term	relevance
0	2	100001	Simpson Strong-Tie 12-Gauge Angle	angle bracket	3.00
1	3	100001	Simpson Strong-Tie 12-Gauge Angle	l bracket	2.50
2	9	100002	BEHR Premium Textured DeckOver 1-gal. #SC-141	deck over	3.00
3	16	100005	Delta Vero 1-Handle Shower Only Faucet Trim Ki	rain shower head	2.33
4	17	100005	Delta Vero 1-Handle Shower Only Faucet Trim Ki	shower only faucet	2.67

(74067, 5)

Data processing

- Spell checking
 - Use a pre-defined dictionary of spelling mistakes
 - 3,400 pairs
- 2) Stemming
- Perform stemming function on variabels search_term, product_title, product_description, and product_attributes
- 3) Create 16 new features
- 4) Calculate TF-IDF and do feature reduction

Auto ml

VARIABLE IMPORTANCE

6_CVTE:search_term.0	
7_TxtTE:search_term.0	0.22
0_product_uid	0.02
15_NumToCatTE:product_uid.0	0.02
16_NumToCatTE:product_uid.0	0.01
17_Txt:search_term.0	0.01
17_Txt:search_term.8	0.01
17_Txt:search_term.1	0.01
17_Txt:search_term.48	0.00
17_Txt:search_term.7	0.00
17_Txt:search_term.45	0.00
17_Txt:search_term.49	0.00
17_Txt:search_term.18	0.00
17_Txt:search_term.28	0.00

Model performance: Feature importance

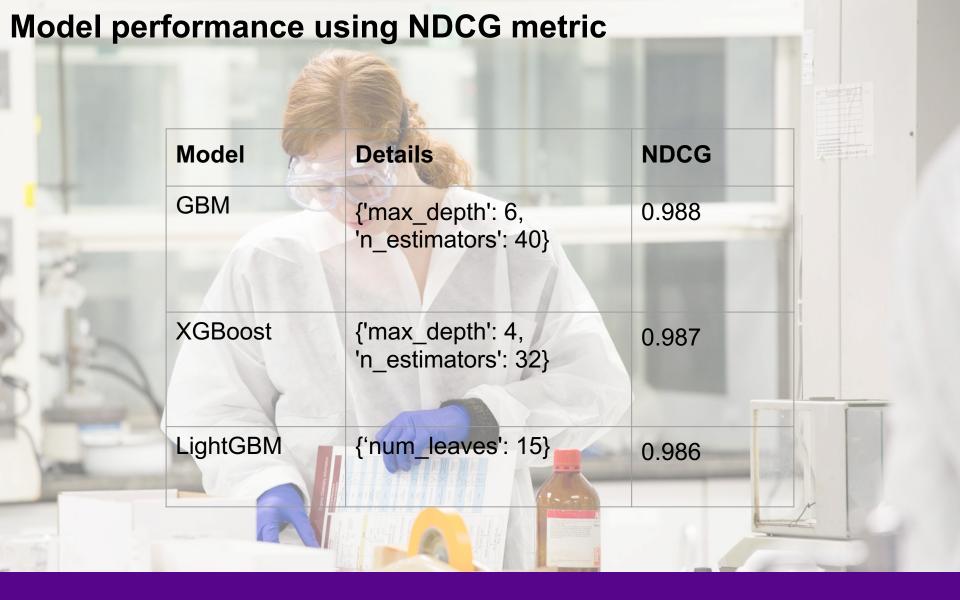


Model performance: Grid Search

Model	Details	CPU times	Wall time
GBM	{'max_depth': 6, 'n_estimators': 40}	16min 3s	16min 8s
XGBoost	{'max_depth': 4, 'n_estimators': 32}	21min 13s	21min 53s
LightGBM	{'num_leaves': 15}	35min 6s	36min 3s

Intro and code of NDCG metric

```
01.
02.
      This function calculates ndcg for multiple queries dataset
      y true : array, shape = [n samples]
03.
04.
              Ground truth (true relevance labels)
05.
      y score : array, shape = [n samples]
              Predicted scores
06.
07.
              int, optional
      k:
              Only consider the highest k scores in the ranking. If None, use all outputs.
08.
09.
      group: array, shape = [n groups]
10.
              each element denotes how many items are there in each group
      assume all queries have equal weights
11.
12.
13.
14.
      def ndcg score(y true, y score, group, k = None):
          avg ndcg = 0
15.
16.
          index = 0 #next row to be calculated
17.
          count = 0 #number of groups which can provide information
          for i in range(0, len(group)):
18.
19.
              cur true = y true[index: index+group[i]-1]
20.
              cur score = y score[index: index+group[i]-1]
              index += group[i]
21.
22.
23.
              idcg = dcg score(cur true, cur true, k)
24.
              # when ground truth is equal to 0, we abandon that group which provides no information
25.
              if idcq == 0:
26.
                   continue
27.
28.
              cur ndcg = dcg score(cur true, cur score, k)/idcg
29.
              avg ndcg = cur ndcg * 1/(count+1) + avg ndcg * count/(count+1)
30.
              count += 1
31.
32.
          return avg ndcg
33.
34.
      def dcg score(y true, y score, k = None):
35.
          order = np.argsort(y score)[::-1]
          y true = np.take(y true, order[:k])
36.
37.
38.
          gain = 2 ** y true - 1
39.
          discounts = np.log2(np.arange(len(y true)) + 2)
40.
41.
          return np.sum(gain / discounts)
```



LGBMRanker model running



Thanks for listening!