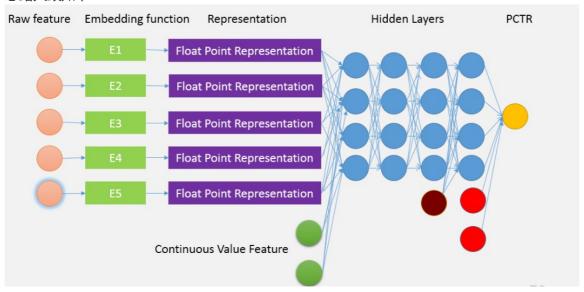
Wide & Deep

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0、贴在前言

回顾DNN CTR Prediction模型的设计,综合学术界以及工业界的经验,整个模型的设计 思路大致如下:



1、相关资料

• 英文paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1606.07792.pdf

• 中文资料:

。 理论: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/34676942

。 实现: https://blog.csdn.net/m0_37744293/article/details/69950262

2、数学原理

2.1 一句话总结

- 从数学分析 Wide & Deep ,
 - Wide 组件,是基于带交互的LR;
 - Deep 组件, 是DNN 模型;

- 从业务分析 Wide & Deep , Wide & Deep Model :
 - Wide部分(LR)通过Feature Cross 精细刻画场景;
 - Deep部分(DNN)则强调Generalization;

2.2 What is Wide & Deep

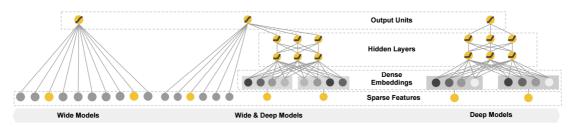


Figure 1: The spectrum of Wide & Deep models.

2.3 如何用Wide & Deep 玩转Recommender system

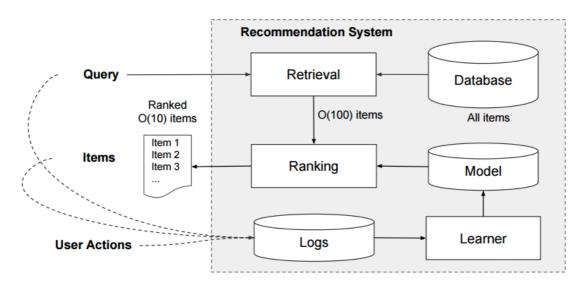


Figure 2: Overview of the recommender system.

2.4 Recommender system pipeline overview

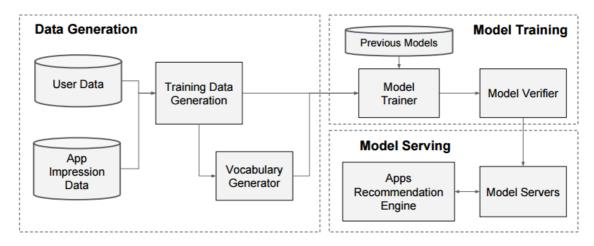


Figure 3: Apps recommendation pipeline overview.

2.5 How Does Google Play Wide & Deep in Recommender system?

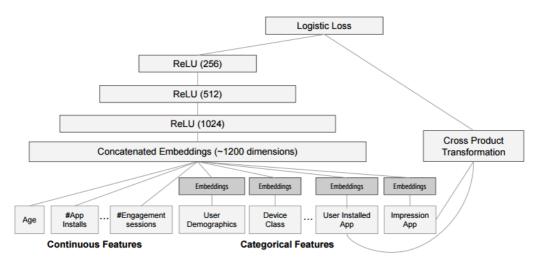


Figure 4: Wide & Deep model structure for apps recommendation.

2.6 模型详解

• Wide

- Wide组件解决"记忆性"的问题:比如通过历史数据知道"麻雀会飞","鸽子会飞"。
- 。 由一个LR模型构成,特征集包括原始特征和交互特征。这里有一个坑:看paper 会误以为模型默认是对所有one-hot后的特征进行交互。**但看TensorFlow的实现代码会发现:哪些one-hot后的特征需要进行交互,和谁进行交互,做几次幂的交互,均由algo engineer指定。**,具体公式如下: $\phi_k(x) = \prod_{i=1}^d x_i^{c_{ki}}, c_{ki} \in \{0,1\}$
- 如果历史数据里没有"钢铁侠会飞",那么单靠Wide组件就无法学到这部分知识。这是LR本身的缺陷,即**如果没有将某个交叉特征输入到模型,模型就学不到。**

○ 具体做法:

- 将分类特征做完one-hot后再进行cross product。
- 个人理解:
 - 这里一方面是利用类似于FM模型原理来增强分类特征的特征交互 (co-occurrence); 【这里只是一个局部FM,因为哪些feature进 行交互,是由algo engineer指定。而FM是所有的feature进行交 互,交互学习的方式是基于latent factor。】
 - 另一方面是利用LR对高维稀疏特征的学习能力。
- 作者把Wide Model所具备的能力称为 "memorization"

Deep

- Deep组件解决"**泛化性**"的问题:从历史数据中从未见过的情形,比如"带翅膀的动物会飞"。
- Deep 端对应的是 DNN 模型,每个特征对应一个低维的实数向量,我们称之为特征的embedding。DNN 模型通过反向传播(BP算法)调整隐藏层的权重,并且更新特征的 embedding。【其实整个 Wide & Deep Model 都是根据BP来更新参数的。】
- Deep Model则是一个DNN,特征上除了原始特征还增加了分类特征的 embedding,这个embedding在模型中属于独立的一层,embedding后的向量 也是通过不断迭代学习出来的。

- 将高维稀疏分类特征映射到低维embedding特征这种方式有助于模型进行"generalization"。
- 。 每个 hideen layer都会做以下运算:

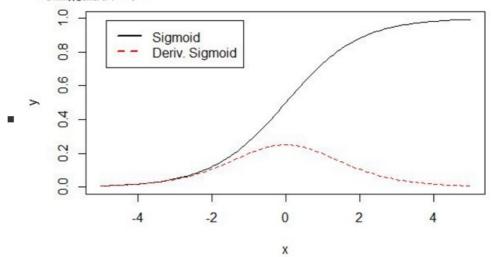
$$a^{l+1} = f(W^{(l)}a^{(l)} + b^{(l)})$$

其中l表示层数,f表示激活函数(通常为ReLUs), $a^{(l)}$ 表示第l层的activations, $b^{(l)}$ 表的bias, $W^{(l)}$ 表示第l层的weights

- Why does DNN always use ReLUs?
 - 一般我们优化参数时会用到误差反向传播算法,即要对激活函数求导,得到 sigmoid函数的瞬时变化率,其导数表达式为:

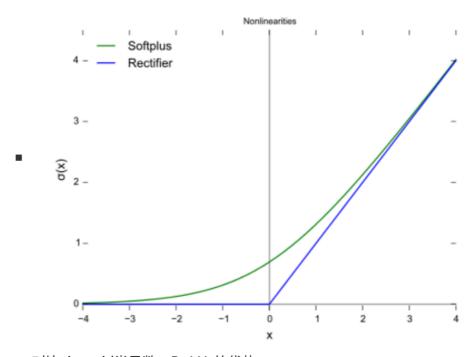
$$\phi'(x) = \phi(x) \cdot (1 - \phi'(x))$$

对应的图形如下:



■ 由图可知,导数从0开始很快就又趋近于0了,易造成"梯度消失"现象, 而ReLU的导数就不存在这样的问题,它的导数表达式如下:

Relu函数的形状如下(蓝色):



- 对比sigmoid类函数, ReLUs的优势:
 - 1)单侧抑制;
 - 2)相对宽阔的兴奋边界;
 - 3)稀疏激活性;
- 为什么需要偏置量

■ 需要在x接近0时,函数结果为其他值。

Wide & Deep

- 一个是通过特征交互关系来训练浅层模型,另一个则是通过特征在映射空间中的信息训练深层模型。
- 。 模型预测正例的公式为:

$$P(Y=1|x) = \sigma(w_{wide}^T[x,\phi(x)] + w_{deep}^Ta^{(l_f)} + b)$$

其中Y是二分类的label , $\sigma(\cdot)$ 是sigmoid function , $\phi(x)$ 是对原始特征x做cross product transformations , b是bias项。

 w_{wide} 是所有wide模型权重向量, w_{deep} 是应用在最终激活函数 $a^{(l_f)}$ 上的权重。

○ 不需要pre-training,可以直接将sparse data 输入给模型。

• 宏观感知

- 对于连续值的特征,是这么做归一化的,先将原始值通过累计分布函数进行变换 P(X <=x),然后用分位数表示,最后用分位数进行归一。
- 训练阶段,输入层将训练数据和词表产生稀疏和稠密的特征以及label。
- 。 Wide组件由用户安装app和展示app的交叉特征构成。
- 对于deep组件,枚举类的稀疏特征embedding成为一个32维的向量,然后跟连续值特征拼接在一起成为一个1200维的向量。串联后的向量会灌进三层ReLU layer。
- 。 最后deep组件和wide组件一起输入到logistic。

• Train Model

○ 这里有一个坑是:正确的最后一步是,wide组件和deep组件的输出的对数几率 进行加权求和后,输入到共同的一个logistic loss function。paper原文内容:

The wide component and deep component are combined using a weighted sum of their output log odds as the prediction, which is then fed to one common logistic loss function for joint training.

○ 复习一下 logistic loss function:

$$cost(h_{\theta}(x), y) = -y_i log(h_{\theta}(x)) - (1 - y_i) log(1 - h_{\theta}(x))$$

- 模型训练的方式是 "joint training" :
 - 同时优化所有参数,在训练阶段就考虑了Wide组件和Deep组件以及他们之间的加权求和的权重参数。
 - Wide组件仅需要补充Deep组件的弱点,通常是一小部分交叉特征的变换,而不是一个整个full-size的Wide模型。
 - paper原文内容:

In comparison, for joint training the wide part only needs to complement the weaknesses of the deep part with a small number of cross-product feature transformations, rather than a full-size wide model.

- Wide & Deep Model, 整个joint training过程为:
 - 宏观过程是基于BP算法来实现优化过程;
 - Wide部分,默认是使用带L1正则项的ftrl进行求解;
 - Deep部分,默认是使用AdaGrad Optimizer进行求解;
 - PS: 这里的optimizer最好自己指定。
- 数据预处理

。 Wide部分的输入特征:

raw input features and transformed features [手挑的交叉特征]. notice: W&D这里的cross-product transformation:

只在离散特征之间做组合,不管是文本策略型的,还是离散值的;没有连续值特征的啥事,至少在W&D的paper里面是这样使用的。

- Deep部分的输入特征: raw input+embedding处理

对非连续值之外的特征做embedding处理,这里都是策略特征,就是乘以个embedding-matrix。在TensorFlow里面的接口是:

tf.feature_column.embedding_column,默认trainable=True.

- 对连续值特征的处理是:将其按照累积分布函数P(X≤x),压缩至[0,1]内。
- 累积分布的压缩很简单:数学意义是表示随机变量小于或等于其某一个取值x的概率。
 - 举个例子:
- feature的范围为(0, 50),划分5个桶,每个桶内的落入的样本为[10, 4, 2, 5, 4],那么占比为[0.4,0.16,0.08,0.2,0.16]。
 - 如果一个feature落入第二个桶,那么归一化结果为(10+4)/25 = 0.56
 - 使用bucketized_column() 实现。
- o notice: Wide部分用FTRL+L1来训练; Deep部分用AdaGrad来训练。

3、 TensorFlow实现

- 官方教程
- 比较好的总结,还包括了DCN的实

现:https://blog.csdn.net/yujianmin1990/article/details/78989099

```
from __future__ import absolute_import
from __future__ import division
from future import print function
import argparse
import shutil
import sys
import tensorflow as tf
CSV COLUMNS = [
    'age', 'workclass', 'fnlwgt', 'education', 'education_num',
    'marital_status', 'occupation', 'relationship', 'race', 'gender',
    'capital gain', 'capital loss', 'hours per week', 'native country',
    'income_bracket'
]
_CSV_COLUMN_DEFAULTS = [[0], [''], [0], [''], [0], [''], [''], [''], [''],
                        [0], [0], [0], [''], ['']]
parser = argparse.ArgumentParser()
parser.add_argument(
    '--model_dir', type=str, default='./tmp/census_model',
    help='Base directory for the model.')
```

```
parser.add_argument(
    '--model_type', type=str, default='wide_deep',
    help="Valid model types: {'wide', 'deep', 'wide_deep'}.")
parser.add argument(
    '--train_epochs', type=int, default=40, help='Number of training epochs.')
parser.add_argument(
    '--epochs_per_eval', type=int, default=2,
    help='The number of training epochs to run between evaluations.')
parser.add_argument(
    '--batch_size', type=int, default=40, help='Number of examples per batch.')
parser.add argument(
    '--train_data', type=str, default='./tmp/census_data/adult.data',
    help='Path to the training data.')
parser.add argument(
    '--test_data', type=str, default='./tmp/census_data/adult.test',
    help='Path to the test data.')
_NUM_EXAMPLES = {
    'train': 32561,
    'validation': 16281,
}
def build model columns():
  """Builds a set of wide and deep feature columns."""
  # Continuous columns
  age = tf.feature_column.numeric_column('age')
  education num = tf.feature column.numeric column('education num')
  capital_gain = tf.feature_column.numeric_column('capital_gain')
  capital_loss = tf.feature_column.numeric_column('capital_loss')
  hours_per_week = tf.feature_column.numeric_column('hours_per_week')
  education = tf.feature_column.categorical_column_with_vocabulary_list(
      'education', [
          'Bachelors', 'HS-grad', '11th', 'Masters', '9th', 'Some-college',
          'Assoc-acdm', 'Assoc-voc', '7th-8th', 'Doctorate', 'Prof-school',
          '5th-6th', '10th', '1st-4th', 'Preschool', '12th'])
  marital status = tf.feature column.categorical column with vocabulary list(
      'marital_status', [
          'Married-civ-spouse', 'Divorced', 'Married-spouse-absent',
          'Never-married', 'Separated', 'Married-AF-spouse', 'Widowed'])
  relationship = tf.feature_column.categorical_column_with_vocabulary_list(
      'relationship', [
          'Husband', 'Not-in-family', 'Wife', 'Own-child', 'Unmarried',
          'Other-relative'])
  workclass = tf.feature_column.categorical_column_with_vocabulary_list(
      'workclass', [
          'Self-emp-not-inc', 'Private', 'State-gov', 'Federal-gov',
```

```
'Local-gov', '?', 'Self-emp-inc', 'Without-pay', 'Never-worked'])
 # To show an example of hashing:
 occupation = tf.feature_column.categorical_column_with_hash_bucket(
      'occupation', hash_bucket_size=1000)
  # Transformations.
  age_buckets = tf.feature_column.bucketized_column(
      age, boundaries=[18, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65])
  # Wide columns and deep columns.
  base_columns = [
      education, marital_status, relationship, workclass, occupation,
      age_buckets,
  1
  crossed_columns = [
     tf.feature column.crossed column(
          ['education', 'occupation'], hash_bucket_size=1000),
     tf.feature column.crossed column(
          [age_buckets, 'education', 'occupation'], hash_bucket_size=1000),
  1
 wide_columns = base_columns + crossed_columns
  deep_columns = [
      age,
      education_num,
     capital gain,
     capital_loss,
      hours_per_week,
     tf.feature_column.indicator_column(workclass),
     tf.feature_column.indicator_column(education),
     tf.feature_column.indicator_column(marital_status),
     tf.feature_column.indicator_column(relationship),
     # To show an example of embedding
      tf.feature_column.embedding_column(occupation, dimension=8),
  1
  return wide columns, deep columns
def build_estimator(model_dir, model_type):
  """Build an estimator appropriate for the given model type."""
 wide_columns, deep_columns = build_model_columns()
 hidden_units = [100, 75, 50, 25]
 # Create a tf.estimator.RunConfig to ensure the model is run on CPU, which
  # trains faster than GPU for this model.
  run_config = tf.estimator.RunConfig().replace(
      session config=tf.ConfigProto(device count={'GPU': 0}))
  if model_type == 'wide':
    return tf.estimator.LinearClassifier(
       model_dir=model_dir,
       feature_columns=wide_columns,
```

```
config=run_config)
  elif model_type == 'deep':
    return tf.estimator.DNNClassifier(
        model dir=model dir,
        feature_columns=deep_columns,
        hidden_units=hidden_units,
        config=run_config)
  else:
    return tf.estimator.DNNLinearCombinedClassifier(
        model_dir=model_dir,
        linear feature columns=wide columns,
        dnn_feature_columns=deep_columns,
        dnn_hidden_units=hidden_units,
        config=run_config)
def input_fn(data_file, num_epochs, shuffle, batch_size):
  """Generate an input function for the Estimator."""
  assert tf.gfile.Exists(data file), (
      '%s not found. Please make sure you have either run data download.py or '
      'set both arguments --train_data and --test_data.' % data_file)
  def parse_csv(value):
    print('Parsing', data_file)
    columns = tf.decode_csv(value, record_defaults=_CSV_COLUMN_DEFAULTS)
    features = dict(zip(_CSV_COLUMNS, columns))
    labels = features.pop('income_bracket')
    return features, tf.equal(labels, '>50K')
  # Extract lines from input files using the Dataset API.
  dataset = tf.data.TextLineDataset(data_file)
  if shuffle:
    dataset = dataset.shuffle(buffer_size=_NUM_EXAMPLES['train'])
  dataset = dataset.map(parse_csv, num_parallel_calls=5)
  # We call repeat after shuffling, rather than before, to prevent separate
  # epochs from blending together.
  dataset = dataset.repeat(num epochs)
  dataset = dataset.batch(batch_size)
  iterator = dataset.make_one_shot_iterator()
  features, labels = iterator.get next()
  return features, labels
def main(unused argv):
  # Clean up the model directory if present
  shutil.rmtree(FLAGS.model_dir, ignore_errors=True)
  model = build estimator(FLAGS.model dir, FLAGS.model type)
  # Train and evaluate the model every `FLAGS.epochs_per_eval` epochs.
  for n in range(FLAGS.train_epochs // FLAGS.epochs_per_eval):
    model.train(input_fn=lambda: input_fn(
        FLAGS.train_data, FLAGS.epochs_per_eval, True, FLAGS.batch_size))
```

```
results = model.evaluate(input_fn=lambda: input_fn(
        FLAGS.test_data, 1, False, FLAGS.batch_size))
    # Display evaluation metrics
    print('Results at epoch', (n + 1) * FLAGS.epochs_per_eval)
    print('-' * 60)
   for key in sorted(results):
      print('%s: %s' % (key, results[key]))
  '''Export Trained Model for Serving'''
 wideColumns, DeepColumns = build_model_columns()
 feature_columns = DeepColumns
 feature_spec = tf.feature_column.make_parse_example_spec(feature_columns)
 export_input_fn = tf.estimator.export.build_parsing_serving_input_receiver_fn
(feature_spec)
 servable_model_dir = "./tmp/census_exported"
 servable_model_path = model.export_savedmodel(servable_model_dir, export_inpu
t_fn)
  print("******* Done Exporting at PAth - %s", servable_model_path )
if __name__ == '__main__':
 tf.logging.set_verbosity(tf.logging.INFO)
 FLAGS, unparsed = parser.parse_known_args()
 tf.app.run(main=main, argv=[sys.argv[0]] + unparsed)
```

