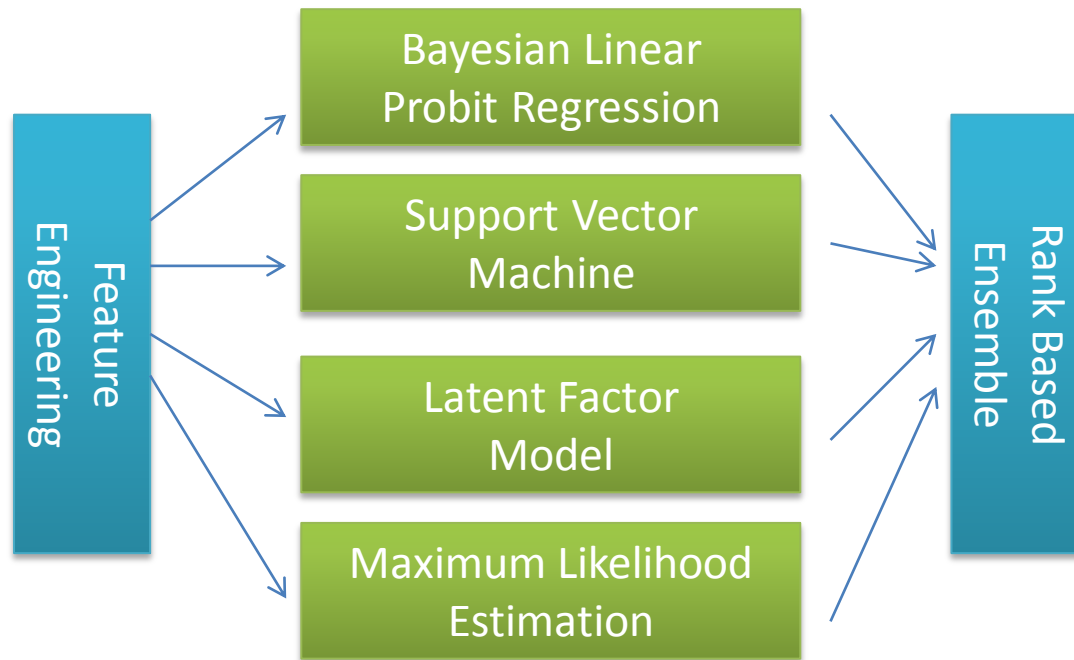


# Click-Through Prediction for Sponsored Search Advertising with Hybrid Models

Chinese Academy of Science team  
3<sup>rd</sup> place on the leaderboard in track 2

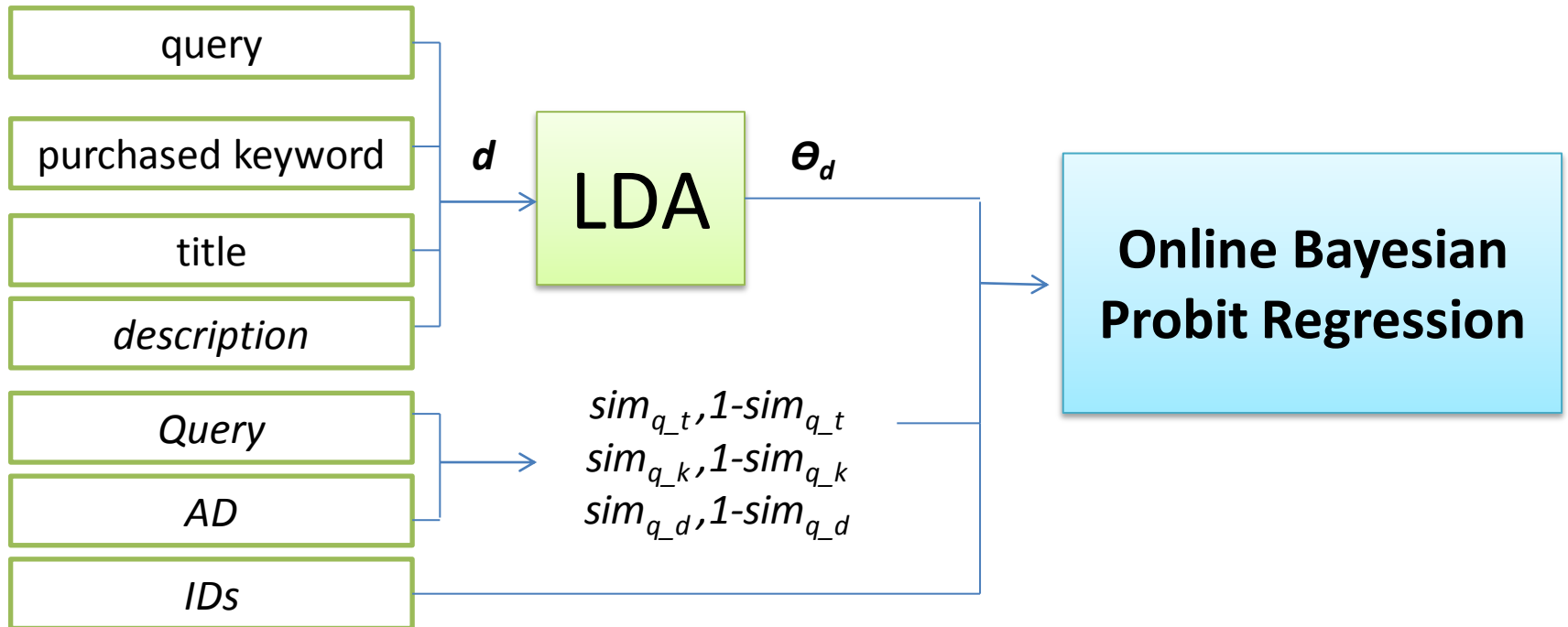
# Ensemble method



# Feature Engineering

- Original Features
  - Unique ID(ad, advertiser, query, user and etc. )
  - Ctr for each features
- Synthetic Features
  - 2-tuple features
  - Add position information to each feature
  - Token combination between features

# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression



Gibbs sampling method to obtain the vector  $\theta_d$

Expectation propagation algorithm is used to get the approximate posterior

# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

- Features:
  - Discrete multi-value features

$$\mathbf{x} := \left( x_1^T, \dots x_i^T \right)^T \text{ and}$$

$$x_i = \begin{pmatrix} x_{i,j} \\ \vdots \\ x_{i,M_i} \end{pmatrix} \quad \sum_{j=1}^{M_i} x_{i,j} = 1$$

- Labels:

$$y \in \{-1, 1\}$$

# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

## The Probit Regression

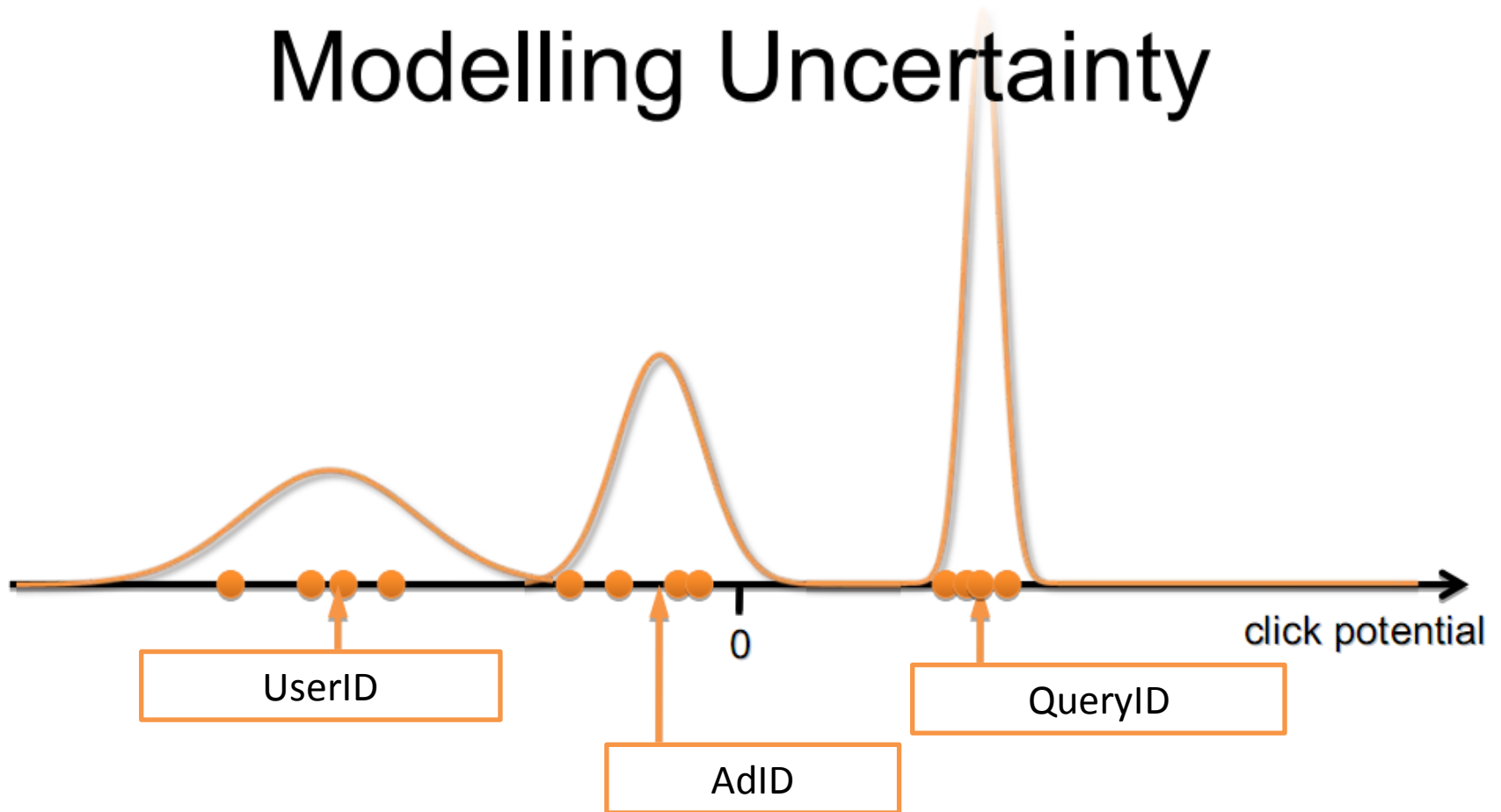
$$p(y|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) := \Phi\left(\frac{y \cdot \mathbf{w}^T \cdot \mathbf{x}}{\beta}\right)$$

## The Gaussian prior distribution over the weights

$$p(\mathbf{w}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^{M_i} \mathfrak{N}(w_{i,j}; u_{i,j}, \sigma_{i,j}^2)$$

# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

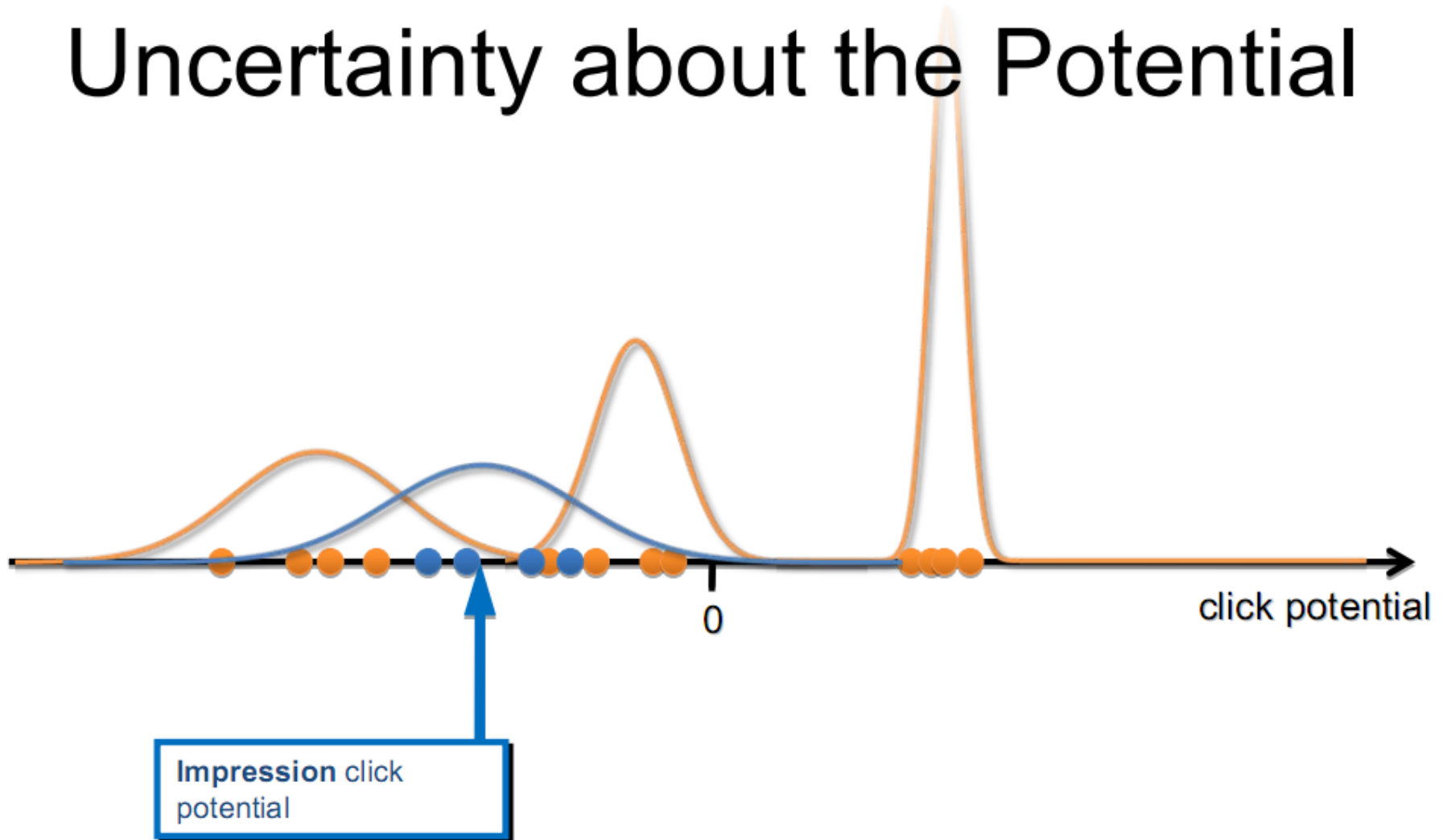
## Modelling Uncertainty



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# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

## Uncertainty about the Potential

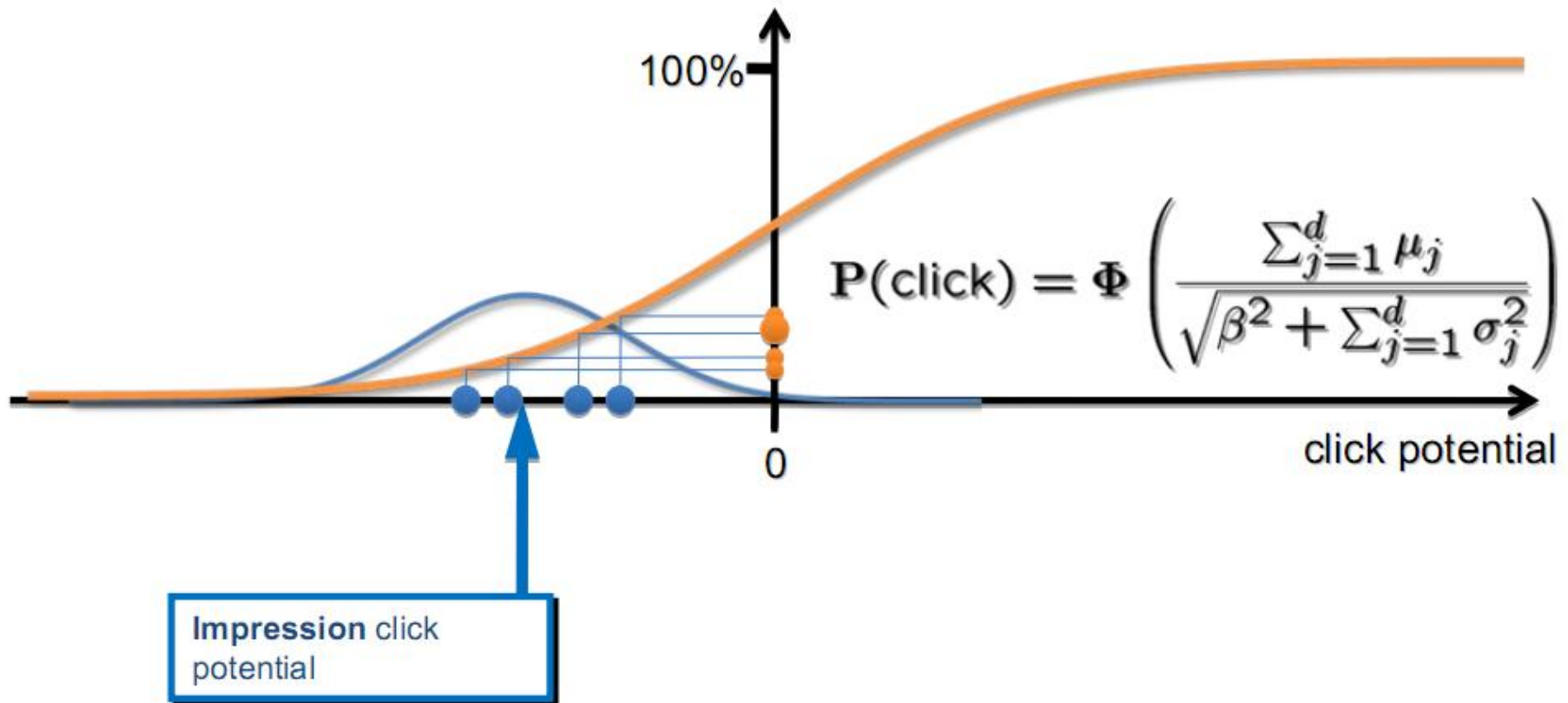


--This page come from Thore Graepel's slides!



# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

## Probability of Click



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# Bayesian Linear Probit Regression

$$p(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{x}, y) = \frac{p(y|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) \cdot p(\mathbf{w})}{\int p(y|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{w}) \cdot p(\mathbf{w}) d\mathbf{w}}$$

**Update**  $(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2, \mathbf{x}, y) \rightarrow (\tilde{\boldsymbol{\mu}}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}^2)$

$$\tilde{\mu}_{i,j} = \mu_{i,j} + yx_{i,j} \cdot v\left(\frac{y \cdot \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\Sigma}\right) \quad \tilde{\sigma}_{i,j}^2 = \sigma_{i,j}^2 \cdot \left[1 - x_{ij} \cdot \frac{\sigma_{i,j}^2}{\Sigma^2} \cdot \omega\left(\frac{y \cdot \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\Sigma}\right)\right]$$

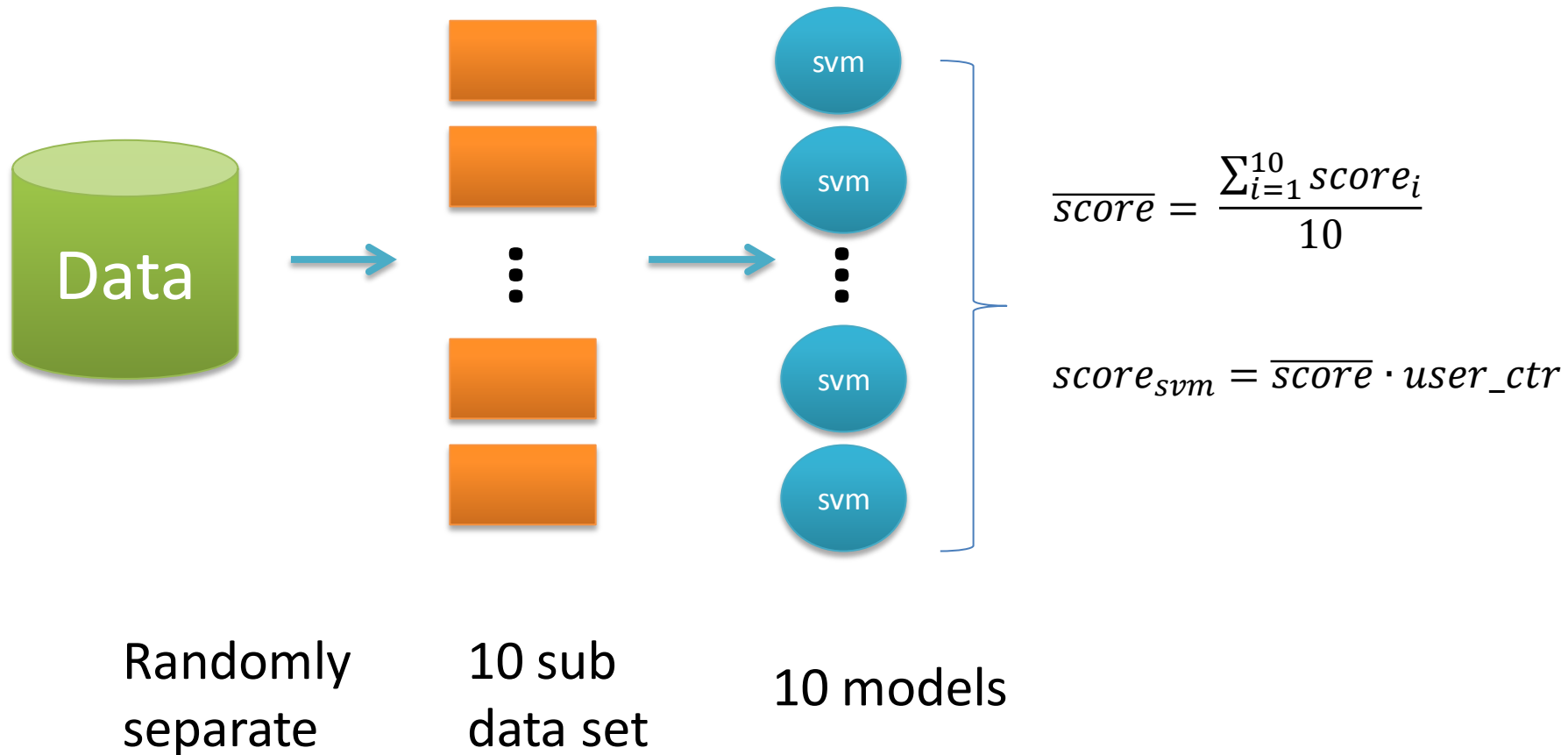
$$\Sigma^2 = \beta^2 + (\mathbf{x}^2)^T \boldsymbol{\sigma}^2 \quad v(t) = \frac{\mathcal{N}(t; 0, 1)}{\Phi(t; 0, 1)}, \omega = v(t) \cdot [v(t) + t]$$

**Predict**  $p(y|\mathbf{x}) = \Phi\left(\frac{y \cdot \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}}{\Sigma}\right)$

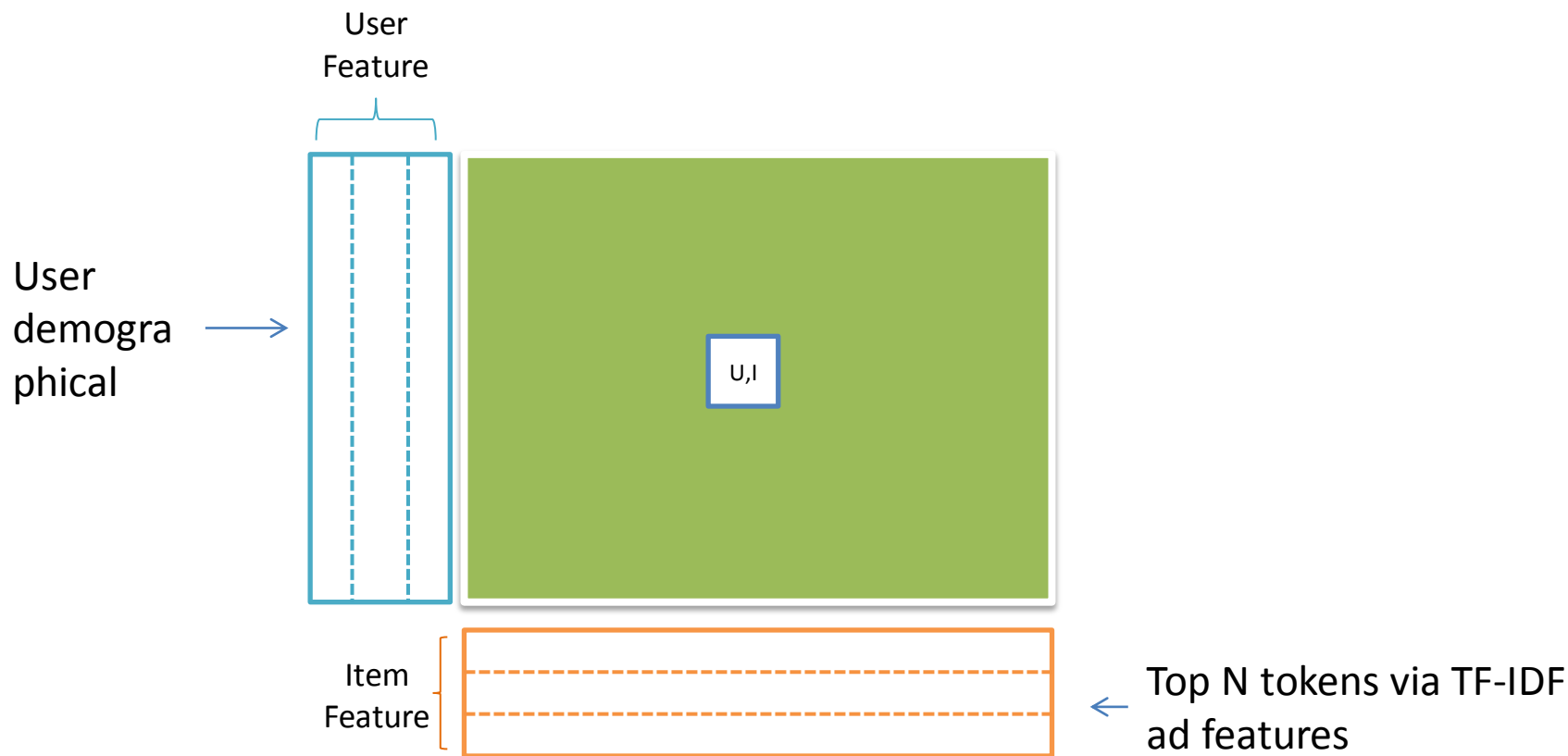
# Support Vector Machine

- **SVM<sup>perf</sup>** ([http://svmlight.joachims.org/svm\\_perf.html](http://svmlight.joachims.org/svm_perf.html))
  - Optimize AUC directly
  - Linear kernel
- Feature selection
  - × Features that do not exist in the Test set
  - × Features with low frequency ( $< 20$ ) in the Training set

# Support Vector Machine

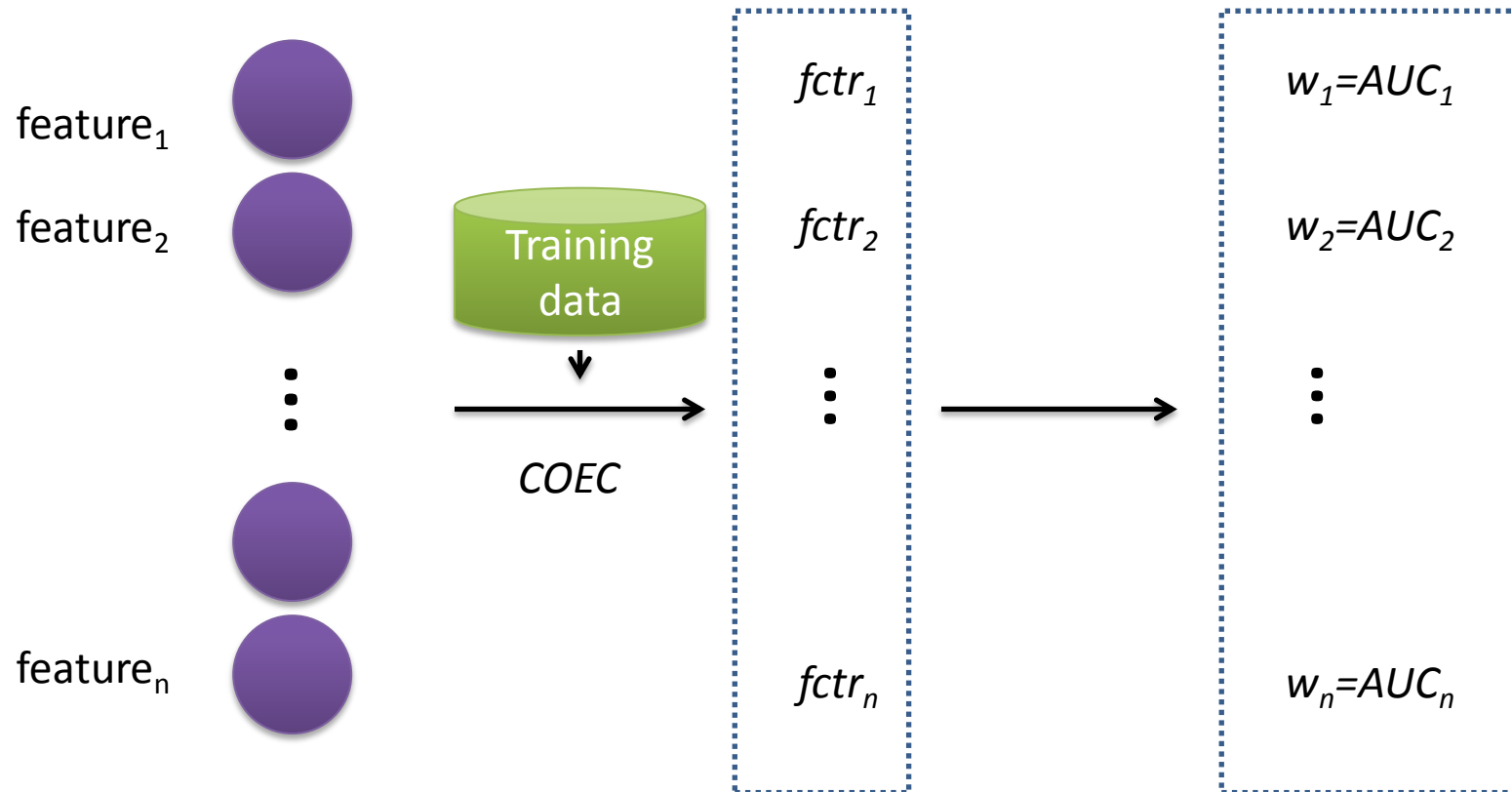


# Feature-based Latent Factor Model



$$\tilde{r}_{ui} = \mu + \sum_{f_i \in F_i} b_{f_i} + \sum_{f_u \in F_u} b_{f_u} + \left( \sum_{f_i \in F_i} q_{f_i} \right)^T \left( \sum_{f_u \in F_u} p_{f_u} \right)$$

# Feature-Based Maximum Likelihood Estimation



$$fctr_{ceoc} = \frac{\sum_{r=1}^R C_r}{\sum_{r=1}^R i_r \times CTR_r}$$

$$CTR = \sum_{i=1}^{|F|} (w_i \times fctr_i)$$

# Feature-Based Maximum Likelihood Estimation

- Penalty Pattern
  - Null User Pattern
    - Average CTR for null user: 0.024926
    - Average CTR for the other: 0.038308

$$CTR' = \frac{CTR}{\log(\#IMP) + 1}$$

# Rank-Based Blending

- Two problems:
  - Difference between instances are small
    - So the outlier can affect the final ranking
  - Differences on the pCTR value scale from different models
- Rank-Based Blending

$$rank_i = \frac{m}{\sum_{j=1}^m \frac{1}{rank_j()}}$$



# Summary

	AUC	Ratio
BPR	0.7902	1.6705%
SVM	0.7865	2.1488%
LFM	0.7710	4.2023%
MLE	0.7924	1.3883%
BLENDING	0.8034	0.0%

Thanks

We are all job seekers!