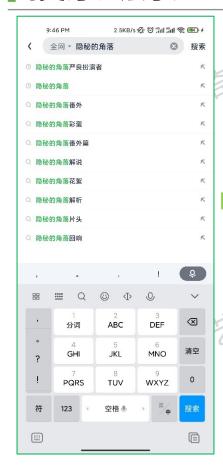


爱奇艺搜索排序算法实践

张志钢



搜索场景





多产品线

爱奇艺、随刻、极速版、TV等

多业务形态

综合搜索、各垂类业务

多数据类型

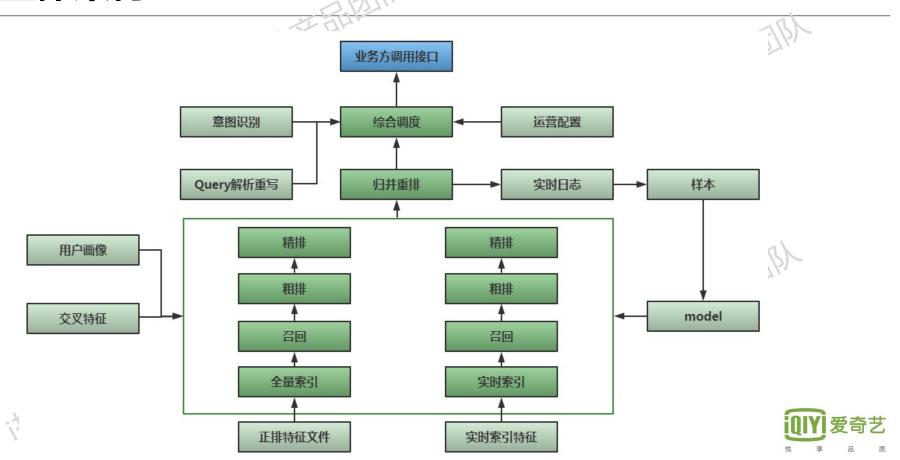
专辑、短视频、爱奇艺号等



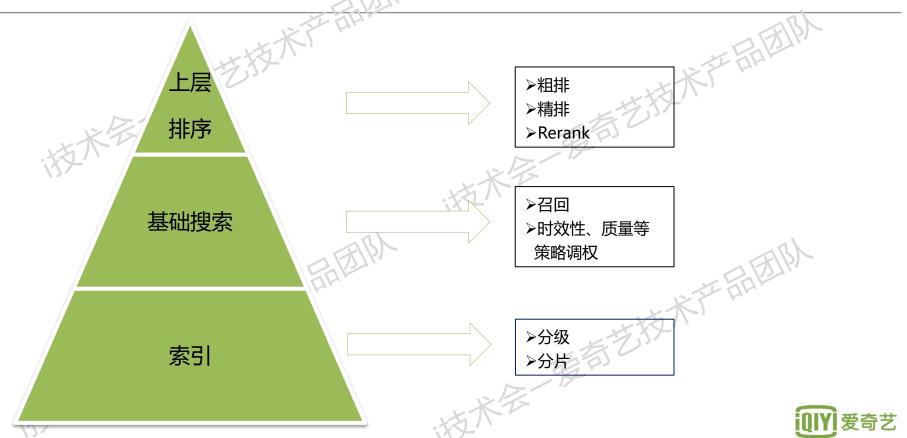
业务目标



整体架构



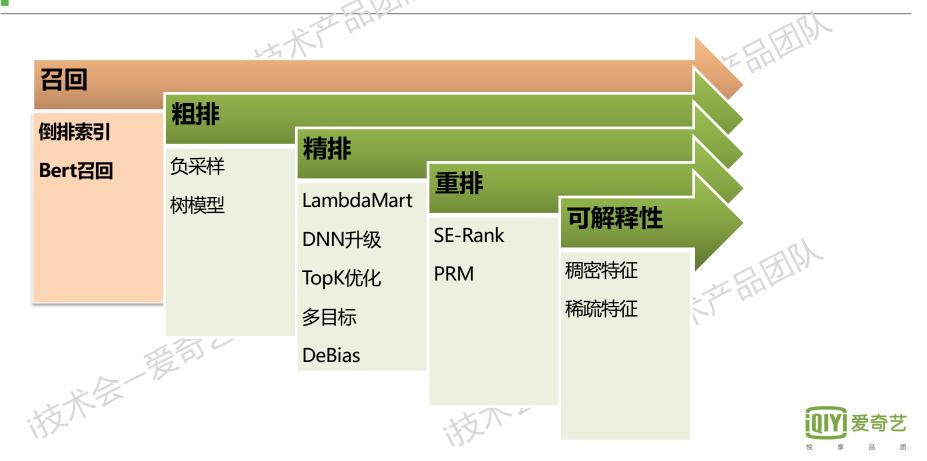
算法策略框架



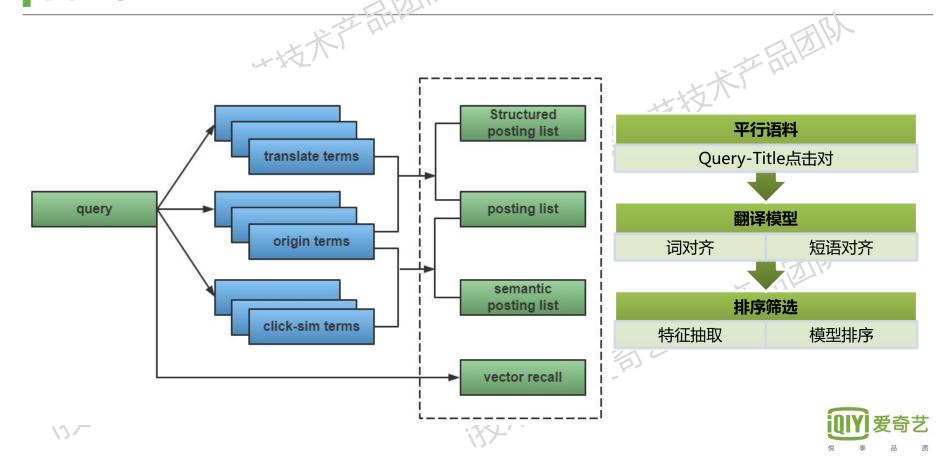
排序流程



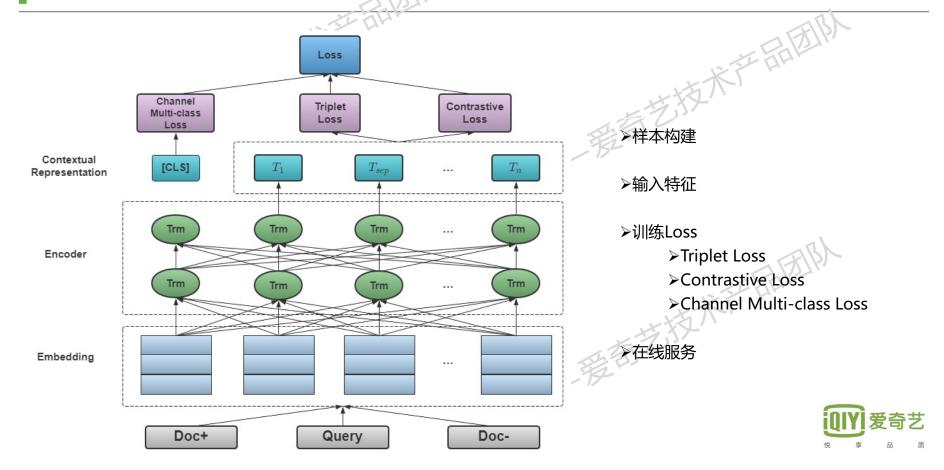
提要



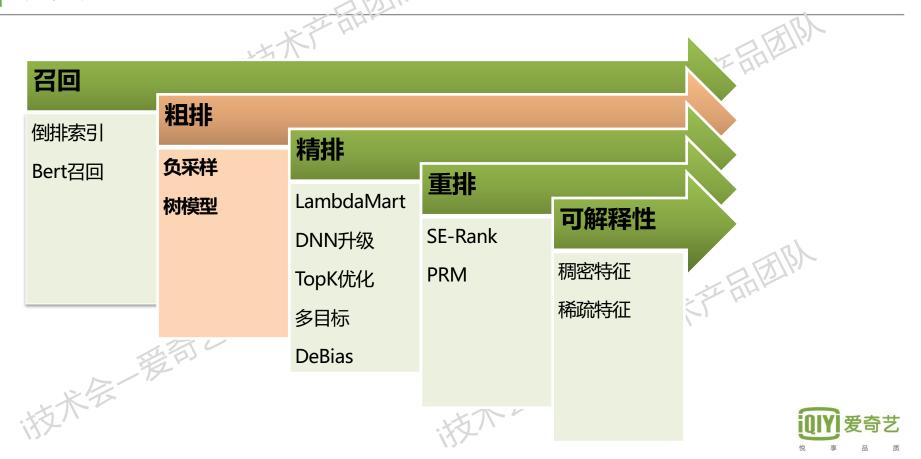
召回阶段



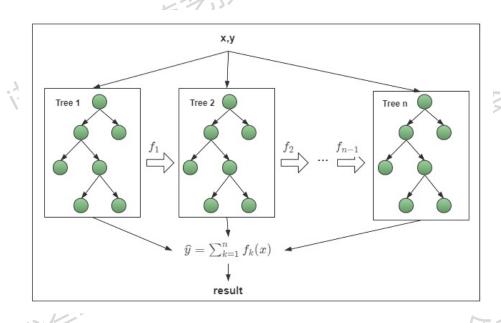
Bert召回



提要



粗排阶段



▶样本构建

▶正样本

▶用户点击

▶负样本

▶重要特征

▶Doc质量特征

▶交叉特征

▶频道提权特征

▶时效性特征

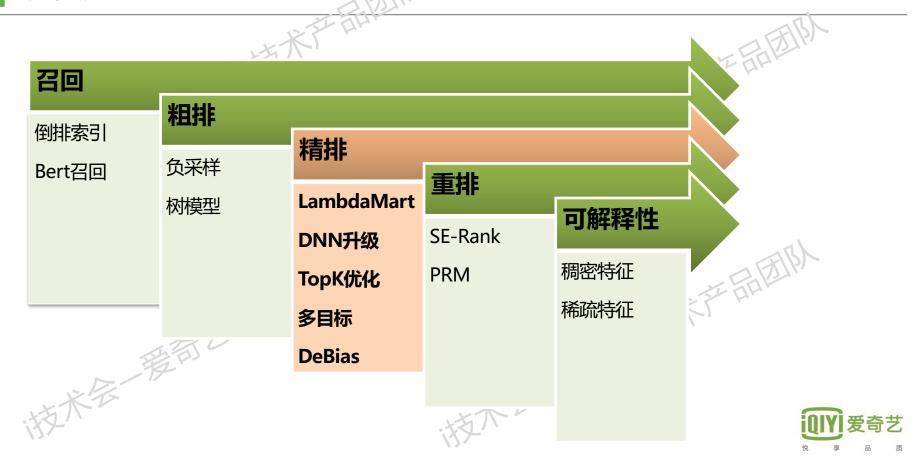
▶模型

≻XGBoost

▶加权交叉熵



提要



Learning to Rank

➤ Point-wise

$$L_{pointwise} = rac{1}{N} \; \sum_{i=1}^N (f_{ heta}(d_i) - y(d_i))^2 \qquad L = -rac{1}{m} \; \sum_{i=1}^m y_i * \; log(\hat{y_i})$$

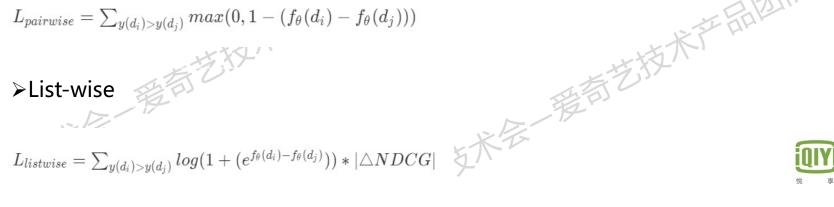
$$L = -\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_i * log(\hat{y}_i)$$

MAR

➤ Pair-wise

 $L_{pairwise} = \sum_{y(d_i)>y(d_i)} max(0, 1 - (f_{ heta}(d_i) - f_{ heta}(d_j)))$

$$L_{listwise} = \sum_{y(d_i)>y(d_i)} log(1 + (e^{f_{\theta}(d_i) - f_{\theta}(d_i)})) * |\triangle NDCG|$$





RankNet & LambdaMart

≻RankNet

$$S = f(x; w)$$

$$S_i = f(x_i; w), S_j = f(x_j; w)$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{e^{(\sigma(s_i - s_j))}}{1 + e^{(\sigma(s_i - s_j))}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{(-\sigma(s_i - s_j))}}$$

$$L_{ij} = -\overline{P}_{ij}logP_{ij} - (1 - \overline{P}_{ij})log(1 - P_{ij})$$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + s_{ij})$$
 $s_{ij} = +1, 0, -1$

$$\lambda_{ij} = \sigma[rac{1}{2}(1-s_{ij}) - rac{1}{1+e^{\sigma(s_i-s_j)}}] \hspace{0.5cm} s_{ij} = 1$$

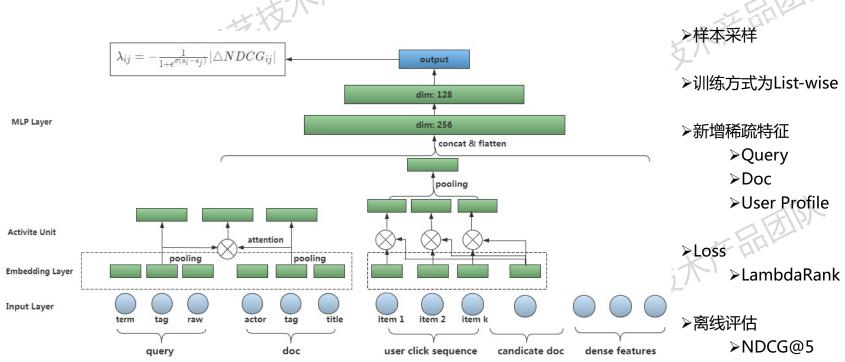
≻LambdaMart

$$\lambda_{ij} = -rac{1}{1+e^{\sigma(s_i-s_j)}}|\triangle Z_{ij}|$$

- >LambdaRank重新定义梯度
- ▶训练框架采用MART
- ▶Label构造
 - ▶采用点击质量划分0~3共4档
- >适用于排序场景
 - ▶对比大小而非绝对值
 - ▶对于正负样本比例不敏感

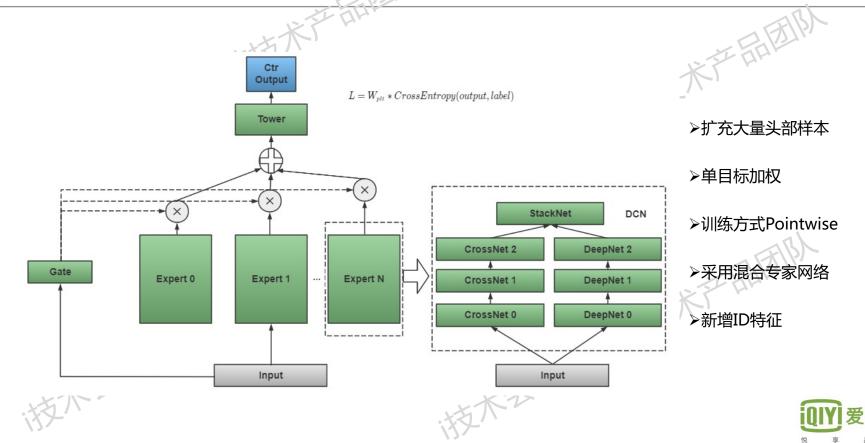


LambdaRank DNN

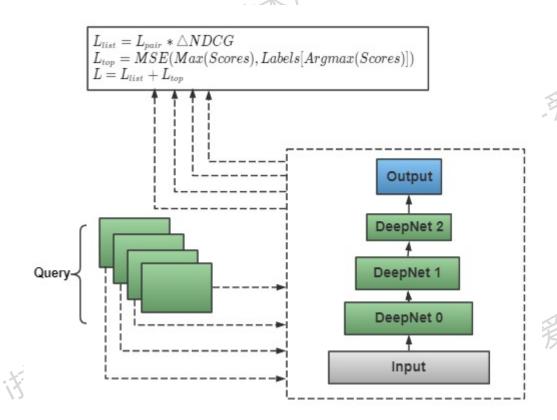




TopK Optimization – Hot Query



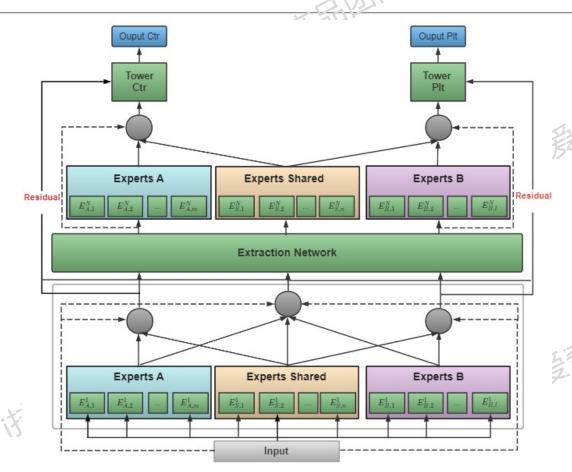
TopK Optimization – Longtail Query



- >采用Listwise方式训练
- ▶限制单条样本下Doc数最小为2
- ▶Label采用点击质量
- ➤加大对Top1排序以及Label绝对值偏差的惩罚



Residual PLE



- →时长进行Log平滑处理
- ➤Loss采用 CE(Ctr) + alpha * MSE(Plt)
- ▶单个Expert采用DCN结构
- ▶双层PLE,任务塔加入首层残差
- ▶线上融合: Norm(P_{Ctr}) * (Norm(P_{Plt}) + Bias)



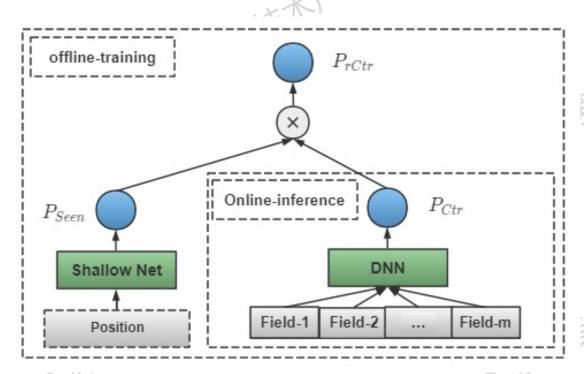
Position Bias



- ▶ Position及少量特征,构建单独塔,输出加入到模型Wide部分
- ➤ Drop-out 0.15
- >线上固定Position特征值为1
- >AB指标负向



Position Bias



- Position及少量特征,构建单独塔,建模被用户看到概率P_{Seen}
- ▶ 真实点击率预估值

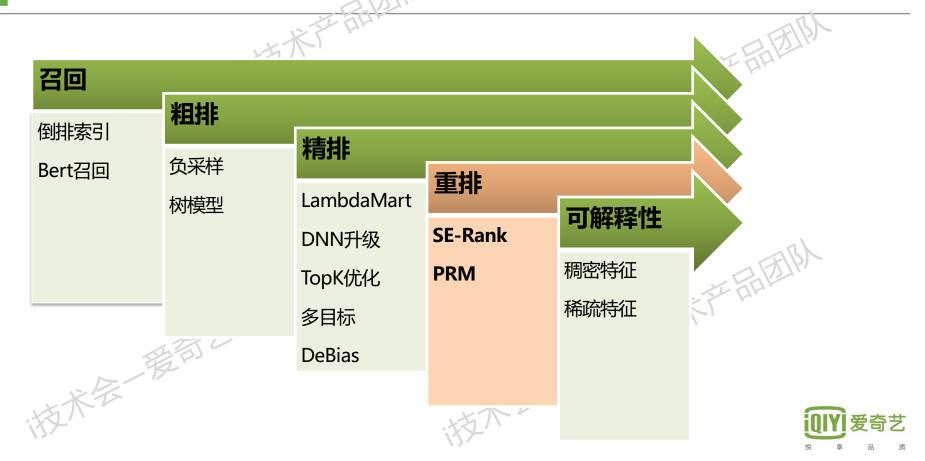
$$P_{rCtr} = P_{Seen} * P_{Ctr}$$

▶ 线上预估只取P_{Ctr}

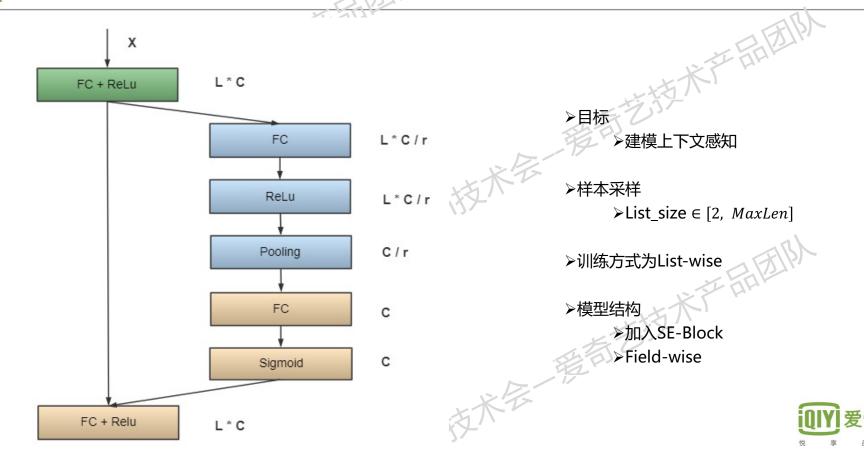


诗艺

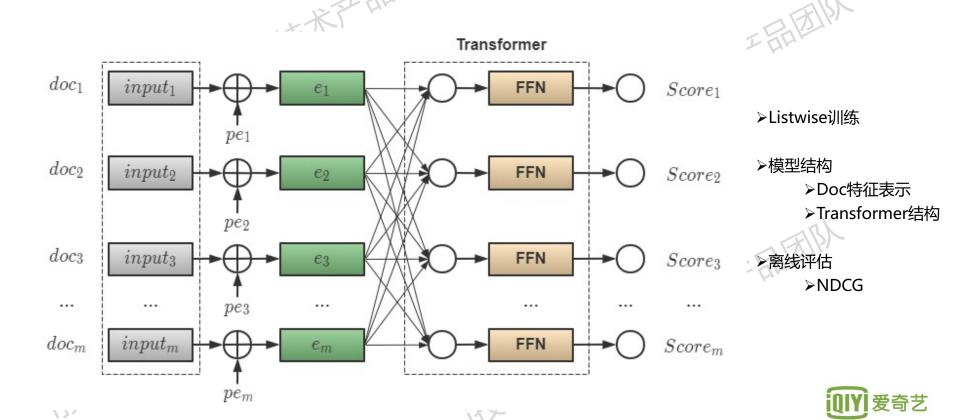
提要



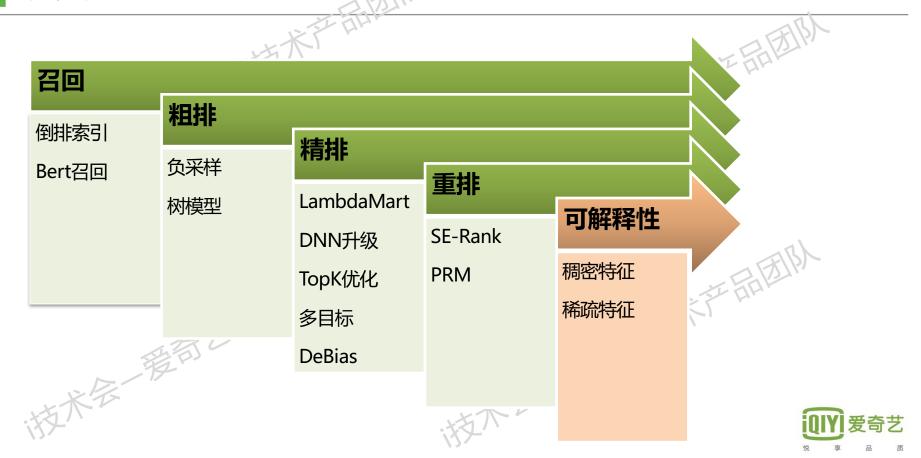
重排阶段 - SE-Rank



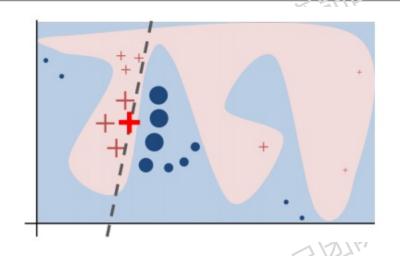
重排阶段 - PRM



提要

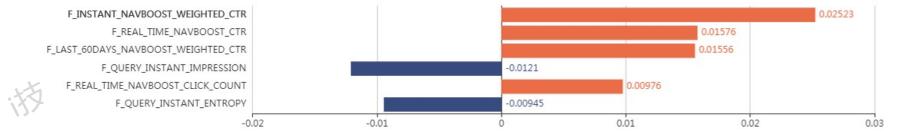


可解释性 - 稠密特征

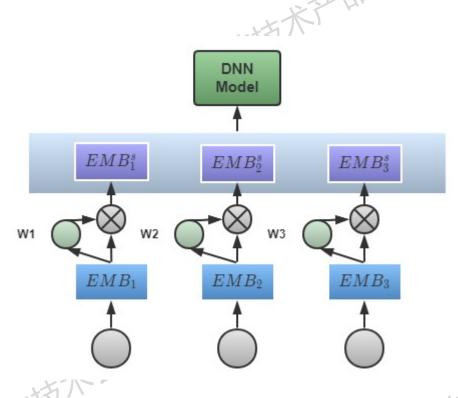


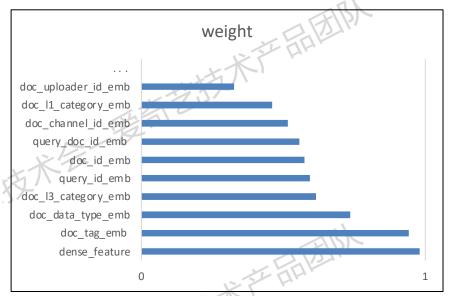
- >采用LIME框架
 - ▶局部可解释
- ▶特征填充
 - ▶稀疏特征填充为默认值
- ▶特征重要性
 - ▶实时交叉特征
 - ▶实时Query统计特征

Feature Importance Figure



可解释性 - 稀疏特征





- ▶全局可解释性
- ▶精排輸入层加入简化版SE-Block
- ▶可解释性
 - > Point-wise的SE-Block加入到 精排有稀疏特征可解释的作用



法技术会一是高艺技术产品图像 谢谢!

