



京东科技推荐算法探索与实践



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业务介绍

业务场景、目标、架构



多任务探索

迭代路径、优化点



召回优化

几个优化点



业务介绍

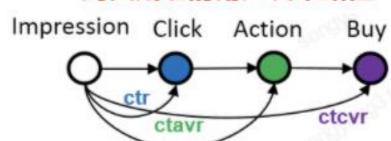
> 业务场景

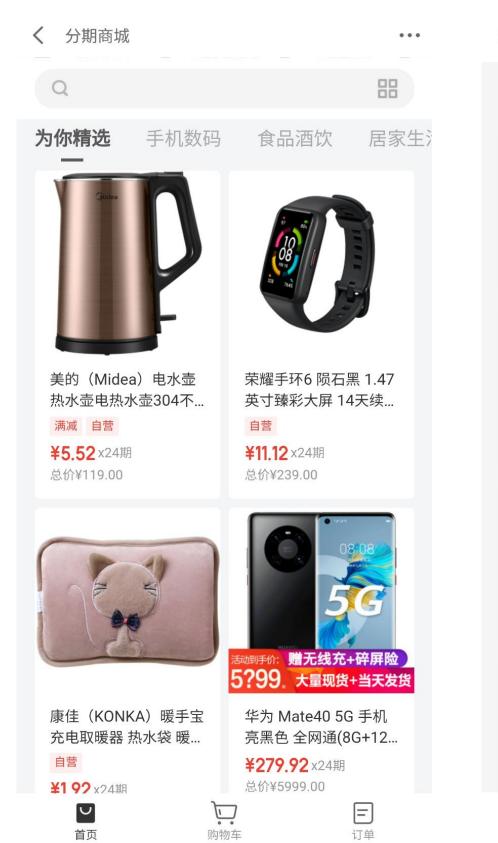
分期商城页 楼层推荐页 京东出众页 营销推荐页

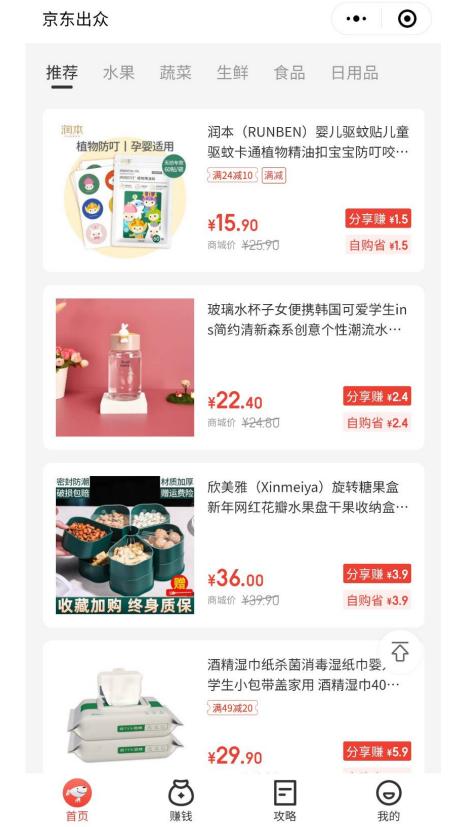
> 业务目标

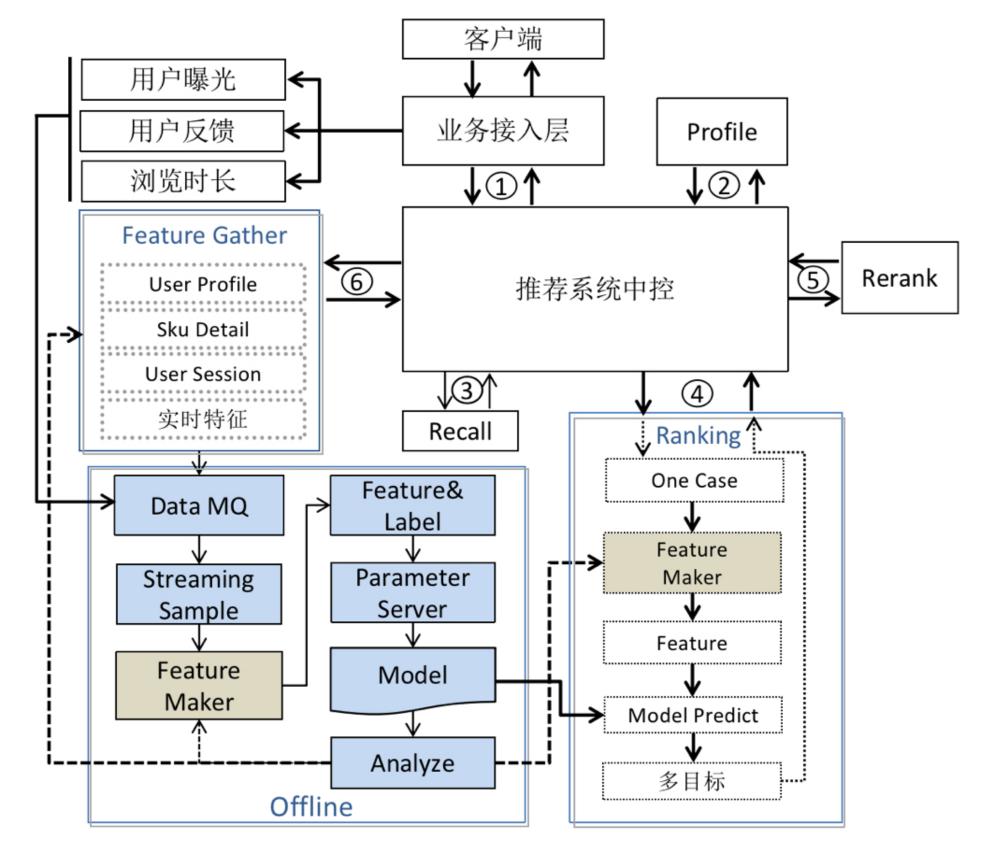
CTR、GMV ARPU、单量 加购、收藏 浏览时长、分享

购买成功的用户决策路径









画像召回-优化

> 常规流程



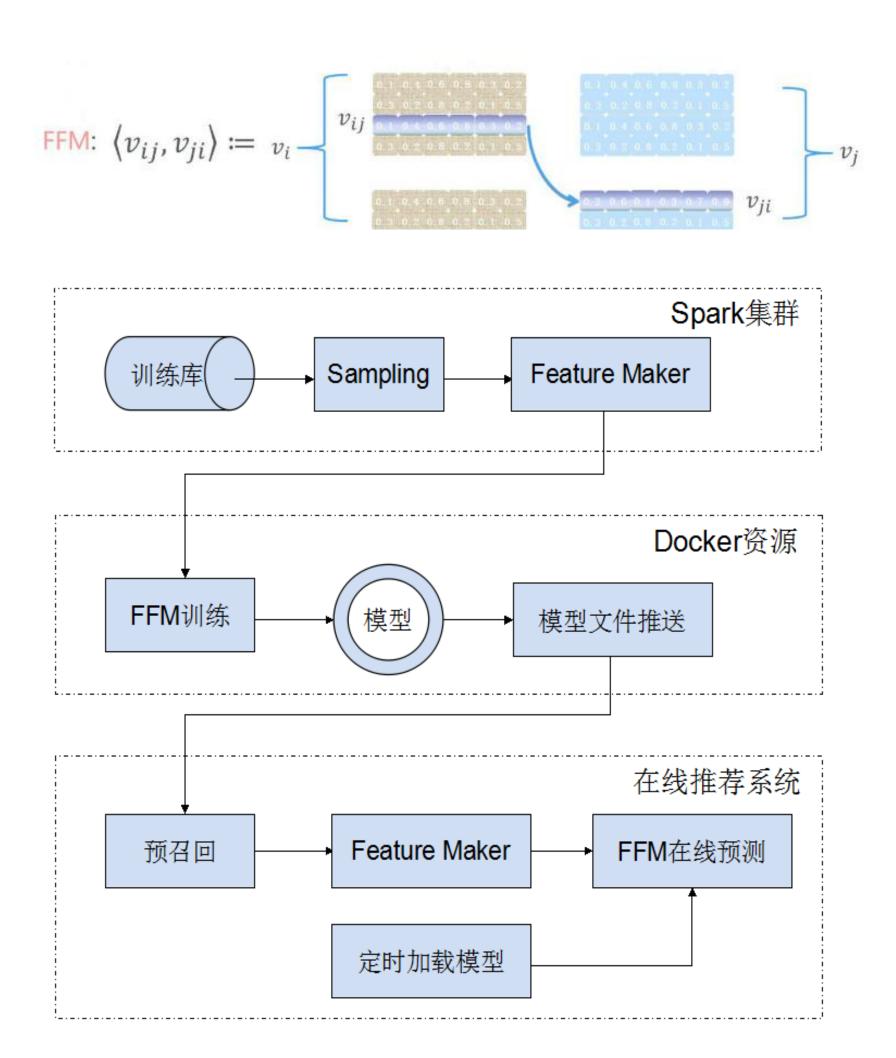
> 存在问题

- 1、画像类别多, 召回量较大
- 2、使用规则排序效果差,ctr等指标较ICF低
- 3、人工规则难以针对性优化,无学习能力

> 优化难点

- 1、使用模型优化,LR、Ploy2、FM模型无法较好的挖掘特征交叉信息,需较多人工特征组合
- 2、样本选择问题



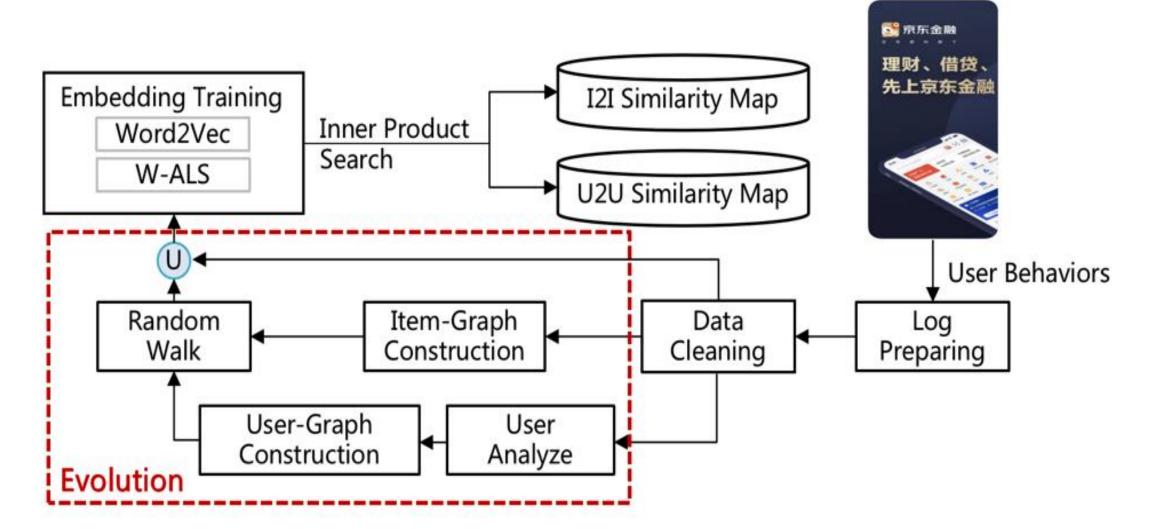


相似召回&评测

> 解决痛点: 较难挖掘item之间的高阶相似性

Embedding类的大概演化过程





- ◆上线评测: 点击率等指标
- ◆离线评测:模型评测、F1值

召回的物品集记作 $\mathcal{P}_u(|\mathcal{P}_u|=M)$ 真实的物品集记作 \mathcal{G}_u

$$Precision@M(u) = \frac{|\mathcal{P}_u \cap \mathcal{G}_u|}{M} \qquad \qquad Recall@M(u) = \frac{|\mathcal{P}_u \cap \mathcal{G}_u|}{|\mathcal{G}_u|}$$

$$F-Measure@M(u) = \frac{2 \cdot Precision@M(u) \cdot Recall@M(u)}{Precision@M(u) + Recall@M(u)}$$

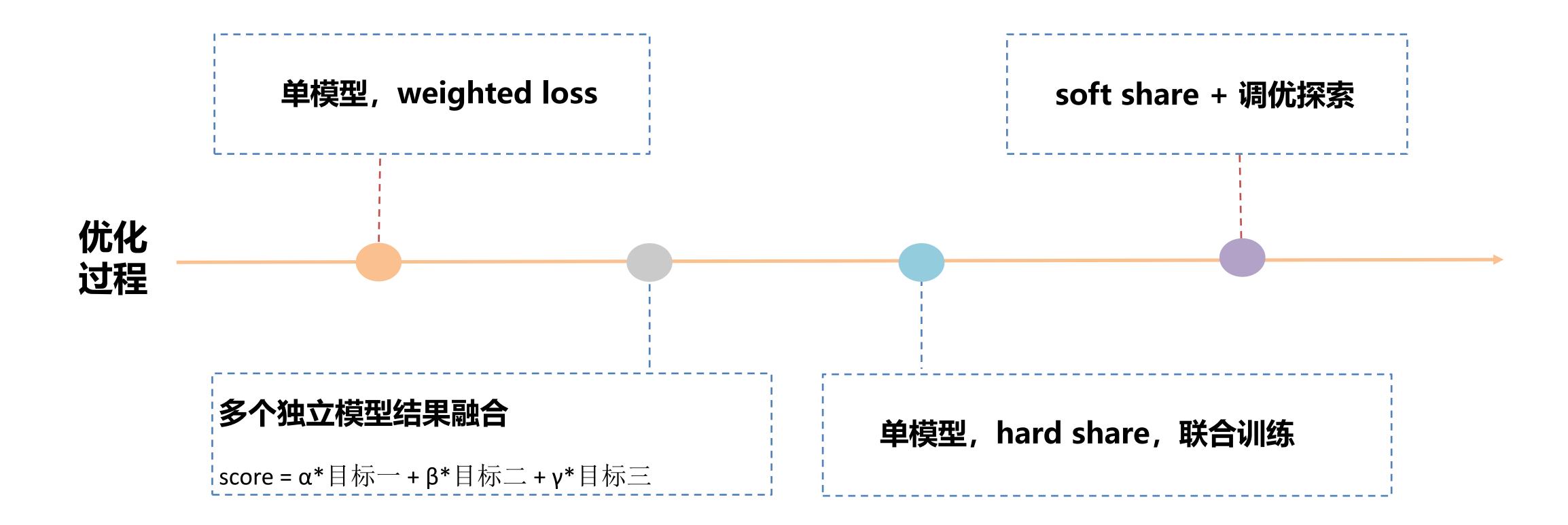
◆评测成本较高,其他方式?



排序优化-多任务迭代

≻ 问题&挑战

- 1、CTR、单量、GMV多个目标导向
- 2、转化数据稀疏,建模困难等



排序优化-样本调权

▶原理

点击率模型考虑转化因素,根据label区分点击、加购、收藏、支付根据订单金额、点击到转化时间间隔调权

$$J\left(heta
ight) = -rac{1}{m}\sum_{i=1}^{m}reweight\cdot y^{i}log\left(h_{ heta}\left(x^{i}
ight)
ight) + \left(1-y^{i}
ight)log\left(1-h_{ heta}\left(x^{i}
ight)
ight)$$

$$L_{fl} = \begin{cases} -\alpha (1 - y')^{\gamma} log y' &, & y = 1 \\ -(1 - \alpha) y'^{\gamma} log (1 - y'), & y = 0 \end{cases}$$

> 优点

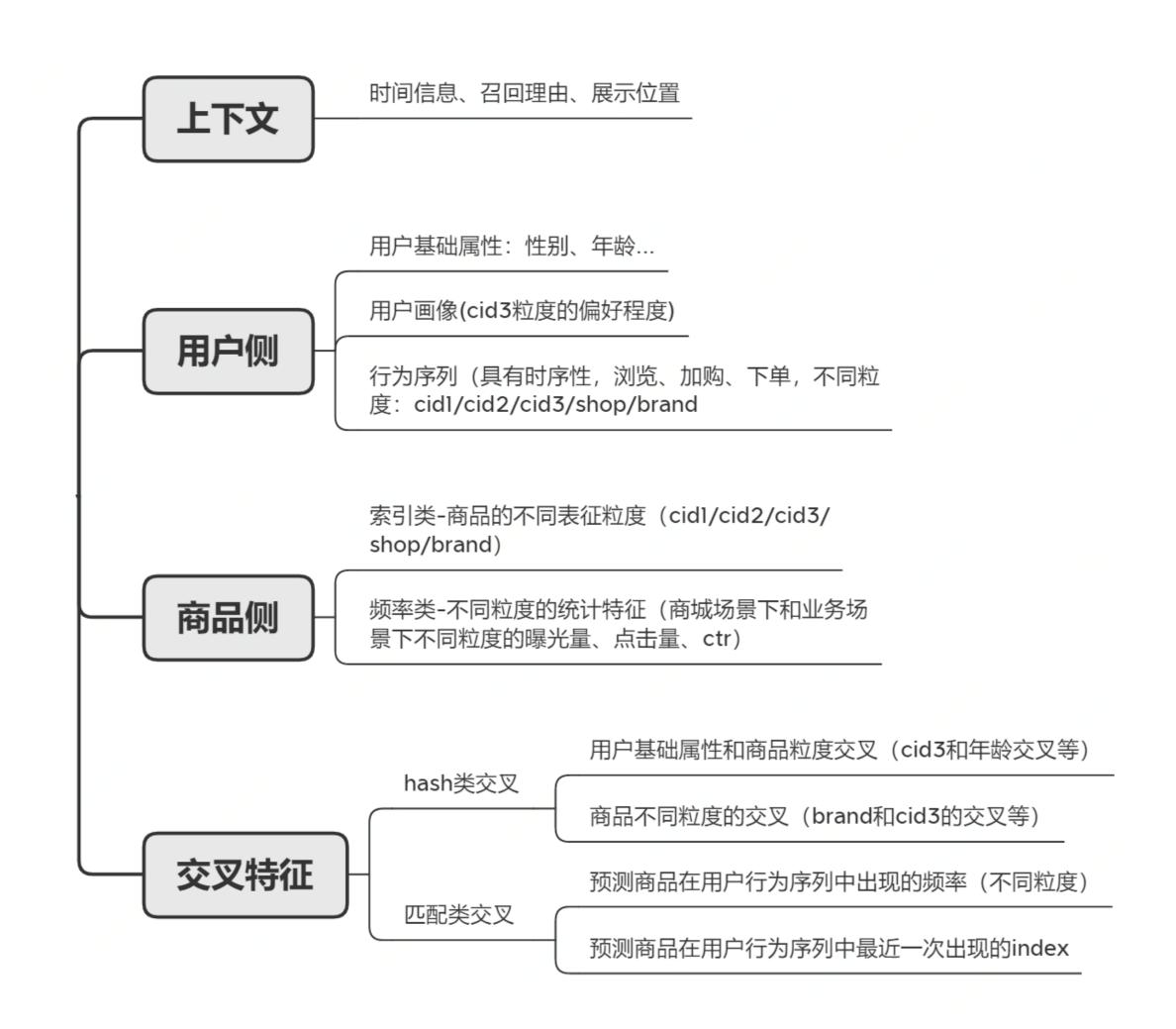
- 1、复用单模型pipline,线上无需改动
- 2、实现简单,效果较好

> 缺点

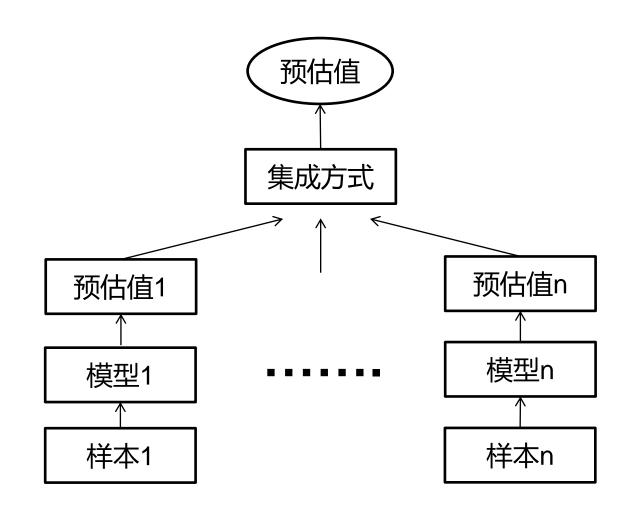
- 1、AB成本较高,线上AB需多个模型(不同weight训练得到)
- 2、推断分无直观含义,只是序关系,难以达到全局最优

> 线上效果

加购率提升3%,转化率提升1.8%,ARPU提升3.1%,点击率负向0.6%



排序优化-多模型集成



E_ORDER = pCTR*pCVR

E_GMV = pCTR*pCVR*PRICE

优点

- 任务解耦,模型独立,可多人迭代/维护 缺点
- 多套模型, 离线训练/线上成本高
- 参数共享较困难
- 样本选择偏差/稀疏性问题

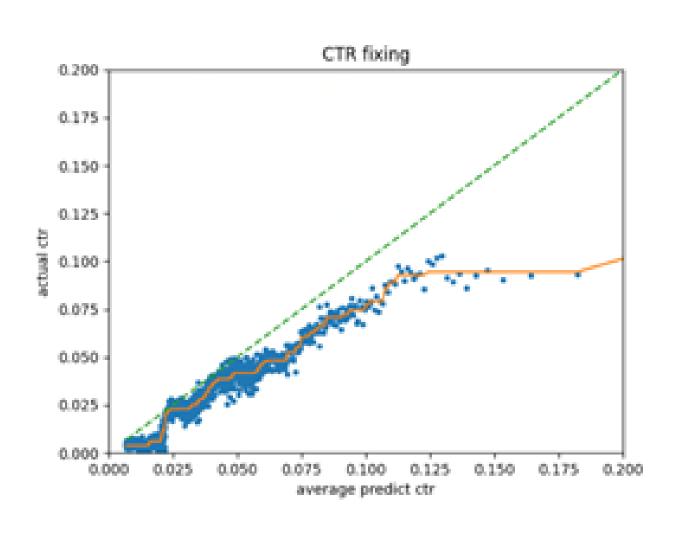
抽样/加权误差

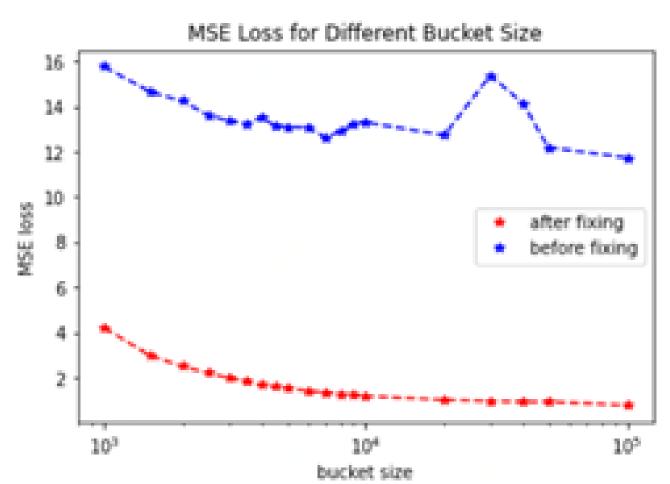
$$p=rac{1}{1+e^{-(wx+ln(r))}}$$

预估误差

$$\min \quad \sum_{i=1}^N w_i (oldsymbol{X}_i - y_i)^2$$

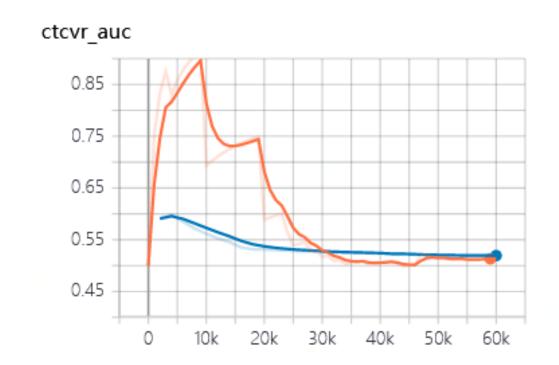
s.t.
$$X_1 \leq \cdots \leq X_N$$
, $w = \{w_1 \ldots, w_N\} > 0$

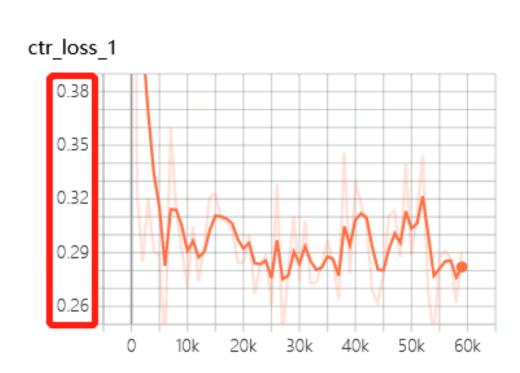


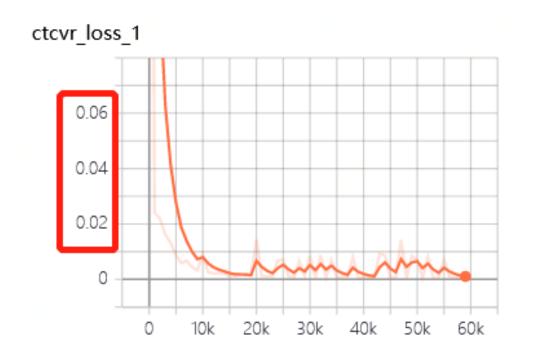


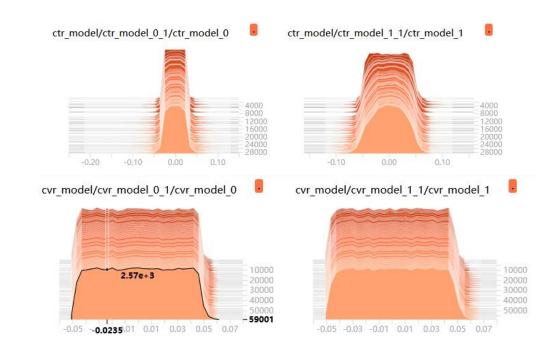
修正后,AUC保持不变;交叉熵损失,由0.1499降低为0.1243,降低了17%;均方误差*1e+5由13.10降为1.53,修正后MSE Loss降低了88%;上线后ARPU提升2.3%

排序优化-多任务模型



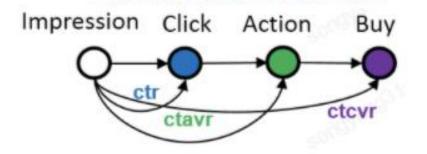


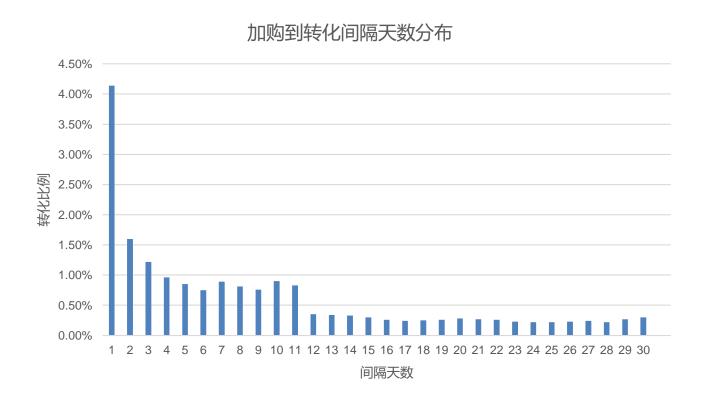






购买成功的用户决策路径

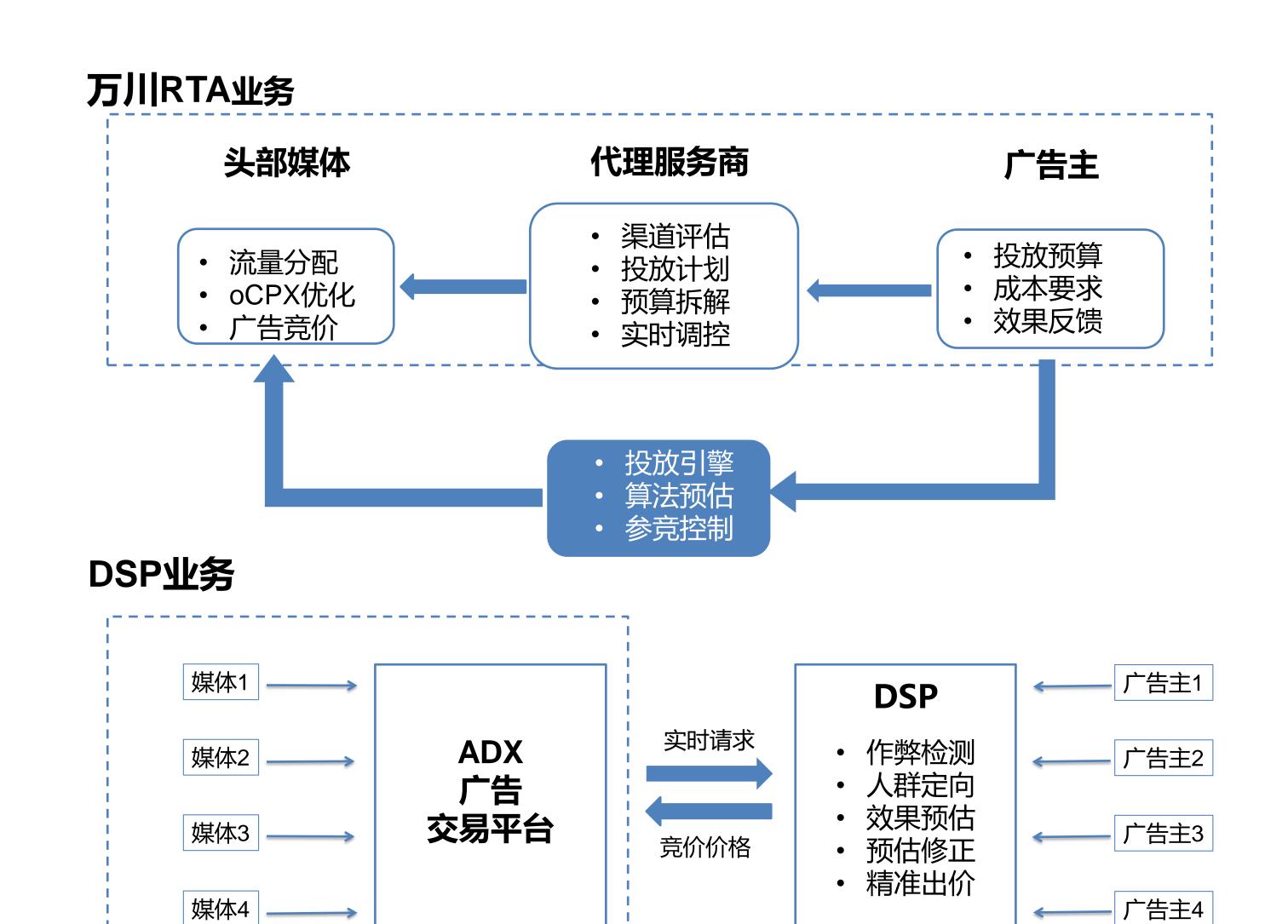




引入三个目标同时优化 E_GMV= pCTR*(pCVR + γ* pAVR)*PRICE

问题	改进
hard share 一侧未训练充分	ctcvr loss reweight(BASE)
	ctcvr 转化样本 reweight
	reweight +固定一侧参数
	reweight +梯度block
	reweight + swish激活函数
soft share	reweight + 转化序列
	reweight + 转化序列 +Attention
	reweight + 转化序列 +Attention +辅助label
action , position bias	增加action 任务
	position <u>置</u> 0
	PAL塔预测曝光概率

推荐+广告业务

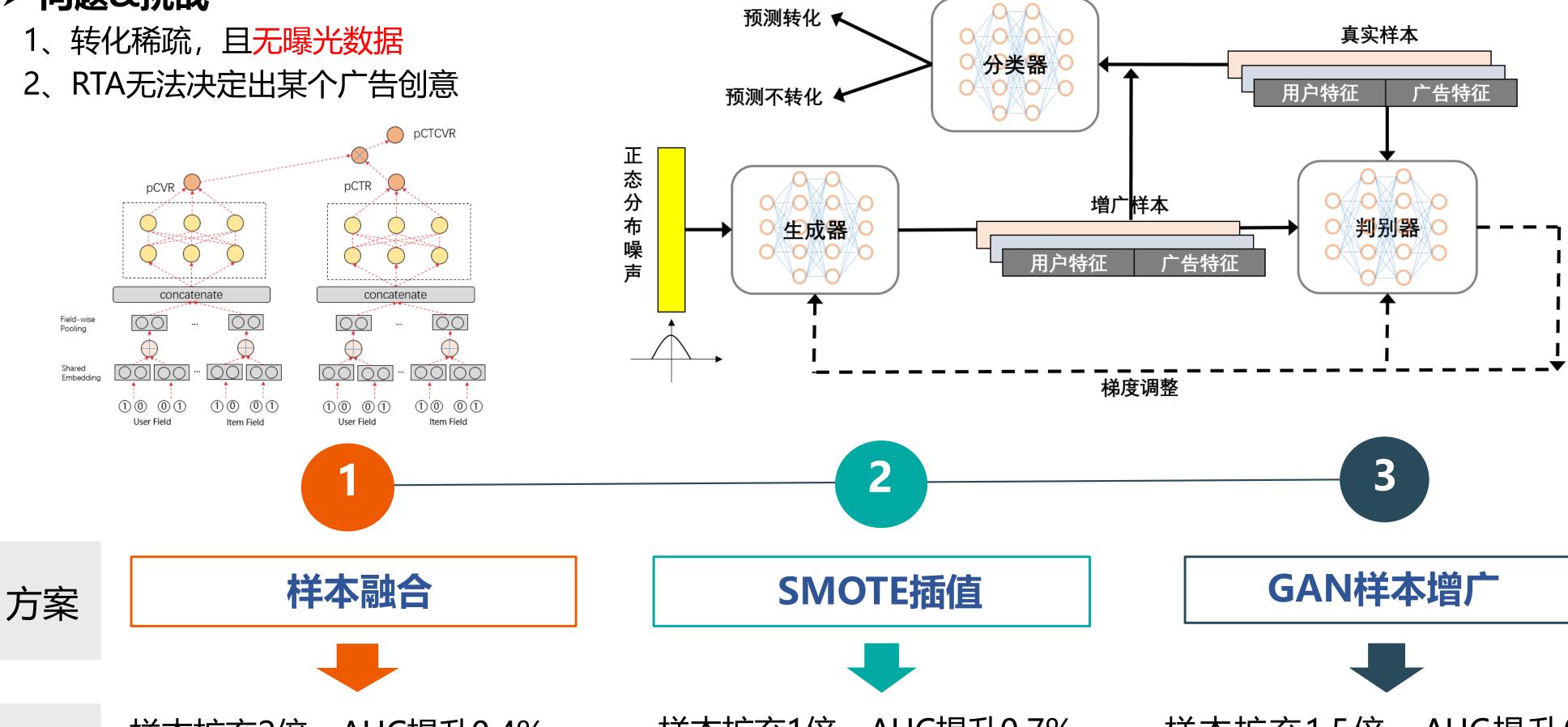




RTA广告-冷启动投放

> 问题&挑战

- 1、转化稀疏,且无曝光数据



预测转化 ◀

效果

样本扩充2倍,AUC提升0.4% 线上效果不显著

样本扩充1倍,AUC提升0.7% 线上转化率提升1%

样本扩充1.5倍, AUC提升0.5% 线上转化率提升0.3%

DSP广告-CPC控制

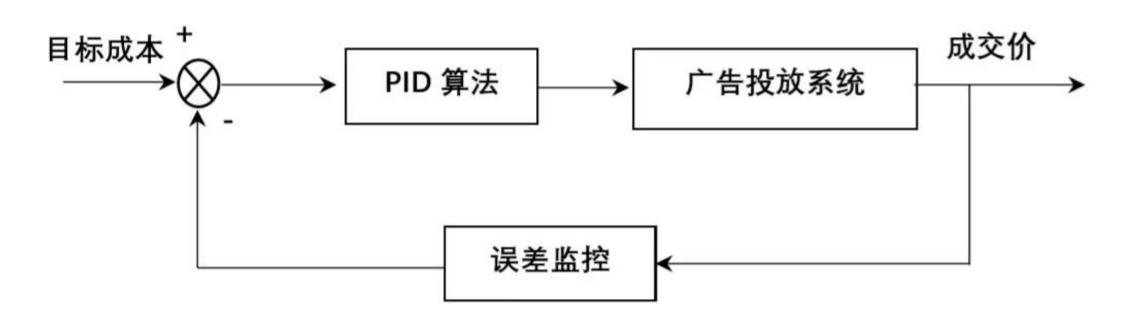
> 出价策略

保量客户, CPM稳定 引流客户, CPC稳定, CTR稳定 效果客户, ROI诉求, ROI稳定, ROI=E(CTR*CVR*PRICE) *1000/CPM

> 问题&挑战

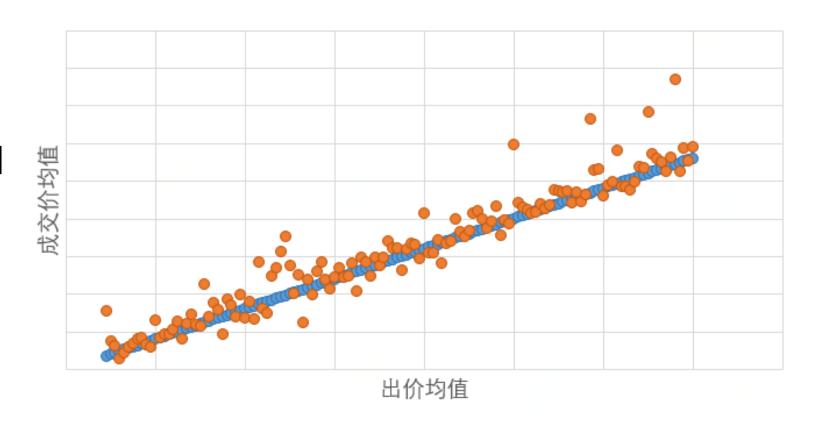
- 1、客户CPC投放,通过CPM采买,冷启动CPC较难控制
- 2、若前期CPC波动较大,影响客户的预算决策

> 方案

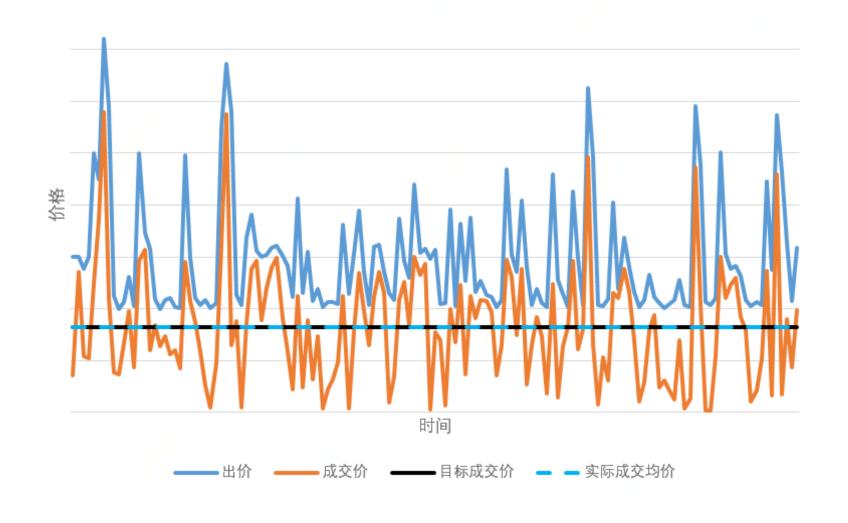


$$U(t) = K_p(err(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int err(t)dt + T_d \frac{derr(t)}{dt})$$

CPM出价 = pCTR * (目标CPC + f(U(t))) * 1000



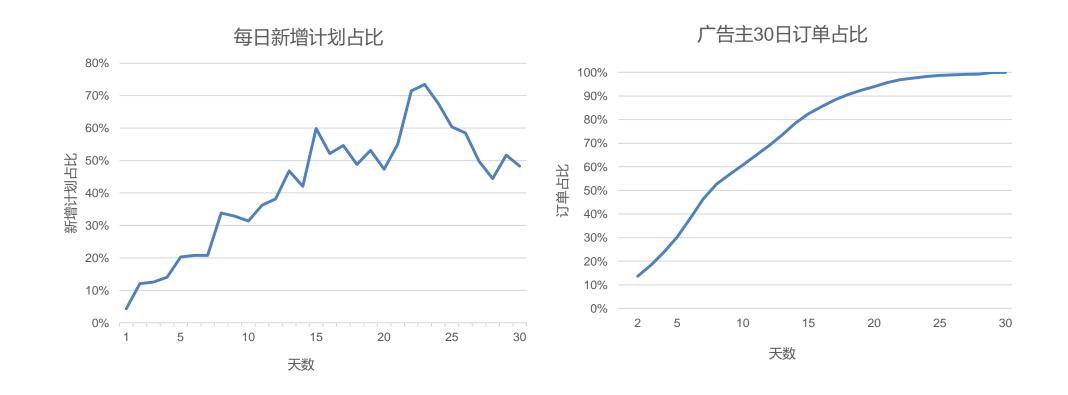




转化反馈延迟

> 问题&挑战

- 1、用户下单前有决策时间
- 2、广告归因周期长,部分样本label未确定



Pr(C|X),即建模是否会发生转化行为 Pr(D|X,C=1),即当转化行为发生时,与点击行为的时间间隔

$$\Pr(C = 1 \mid X = \mathbf{x}) = p(\mathbf{x}) \text{ with } p(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\mathbf{w}_c \cdot \mathbf{x})}$$

$$Pr(D = d \mid X = \mathbf{x}, C = 1) = \lambda(\mathbf{x}) \exp(-\lambda(\mathbf{x})d)$$

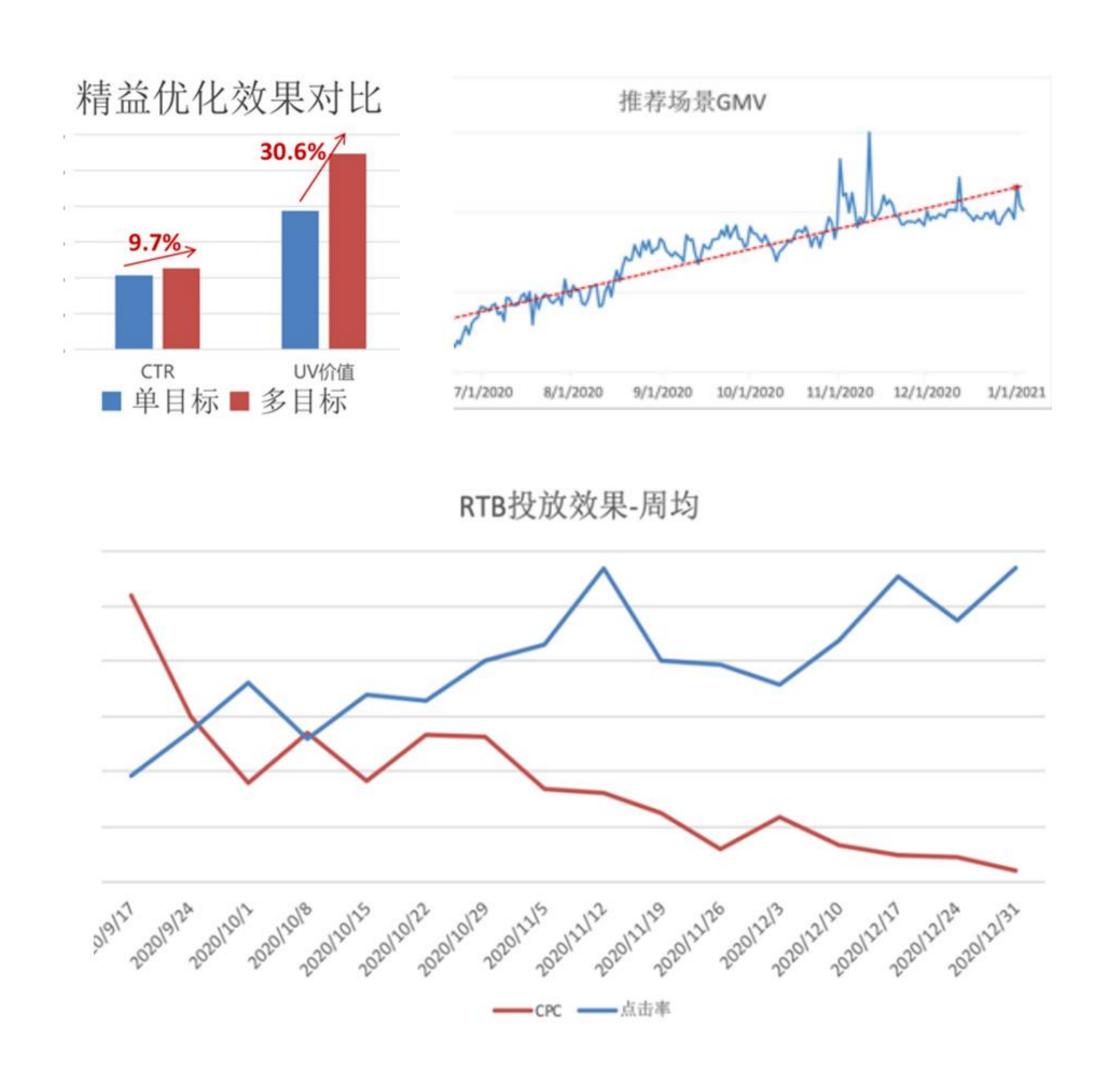
$$\begin{split} & Pr(Y=1,D=d_{i}|X=x_{i},E=e_{i}) \\ & = Pr(C=1,D=d_{i}|X=x_{i},E=e_{i}) \\ & = Pr(C=1,D=d_{i}|X=x_{i}) \\ & = Pr(D=d_{i}|X=x_{i},C=1)Pr(C=1|X=x_{i}) \\ & = \lambda(x_{i})\exp(-\lambda(x_{i})d_{i})p(x_{i}) \\ & Pr(Y=0|X=x_{i},E=e_{i}) \\ & = Pr(Y=0|C=0,X=x_{i},E=e_{i})Pr(C=0|X=x_{i}) \\ & + Pr(Y=0|C=1,X=x_{i},E=e_{i})Pr(C=1|X=x_{i}) \\ & = 1-p(x_{i})+p(x_{i})\exp(-\lambda(x_{i})e_{i}) \\ & \uparrow \\ & Pr(Y=0|C=1,X=x_{i},E=e_{i})=Pr(D>E|C=1,X=x_{i},E=e_{i}) \\ & = \int_{e_{i}}^{\infty}\lambda(x)\exp(-\lambda(x)t)dt = \exp(-\lambda(x)e_{i}) \end{split}$$

Loss Function:

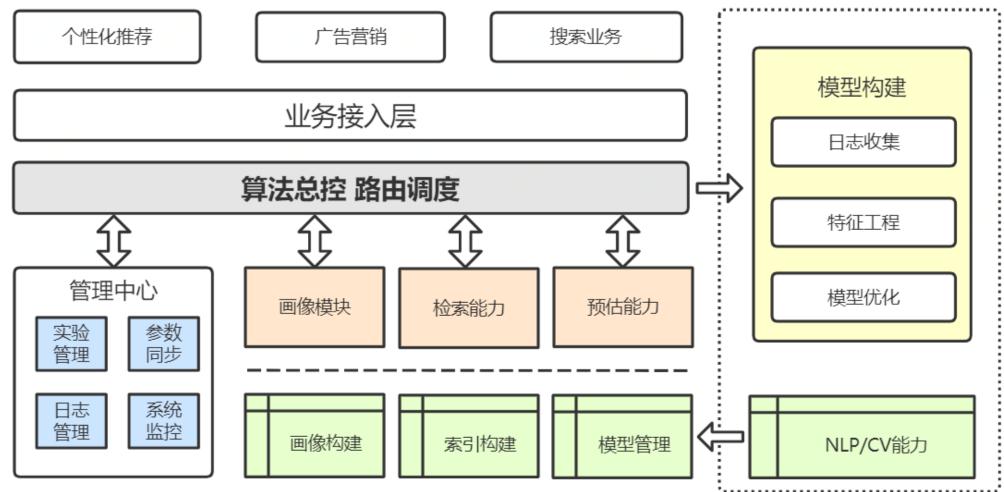
$$rg \min_{w_c,w_d} L(w_c,w_d) + rac{\mu}{2}(||w_c||_2^2 + ||w_d||_2^2)$$

其中, μ 是正则化参数, L 是负对数似然:
$$L(w_c,w_d) = -\sum_{i,y_i=1} \log p(x_i) + \log \lambda(x_i) - \lambda(x_i)d_i$$
$$-\sum_{i,y_i=0} \log[1-p(x_i)+p(x_i)\exp(-\lambda(x_i)e_i)]$$

成果与规划



算法能力矩阵



攻克方向

- 增量模型、时延模型
- 多任务学习+ROI精准预估
- 参数自动寻优
- 行业特征挖掘





THANKS!

今天的分享就到这里...



Ending