

# CTR PREDICTION SYSTEM BASED ON WIDE & DEEP LEARNING (COMBINED WITH GBDT)

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# OUTLINE

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- Introduction
- Architecture
- Experiment
- Future Work
- Conclusion

# INTRODUCTION

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## *Problem*

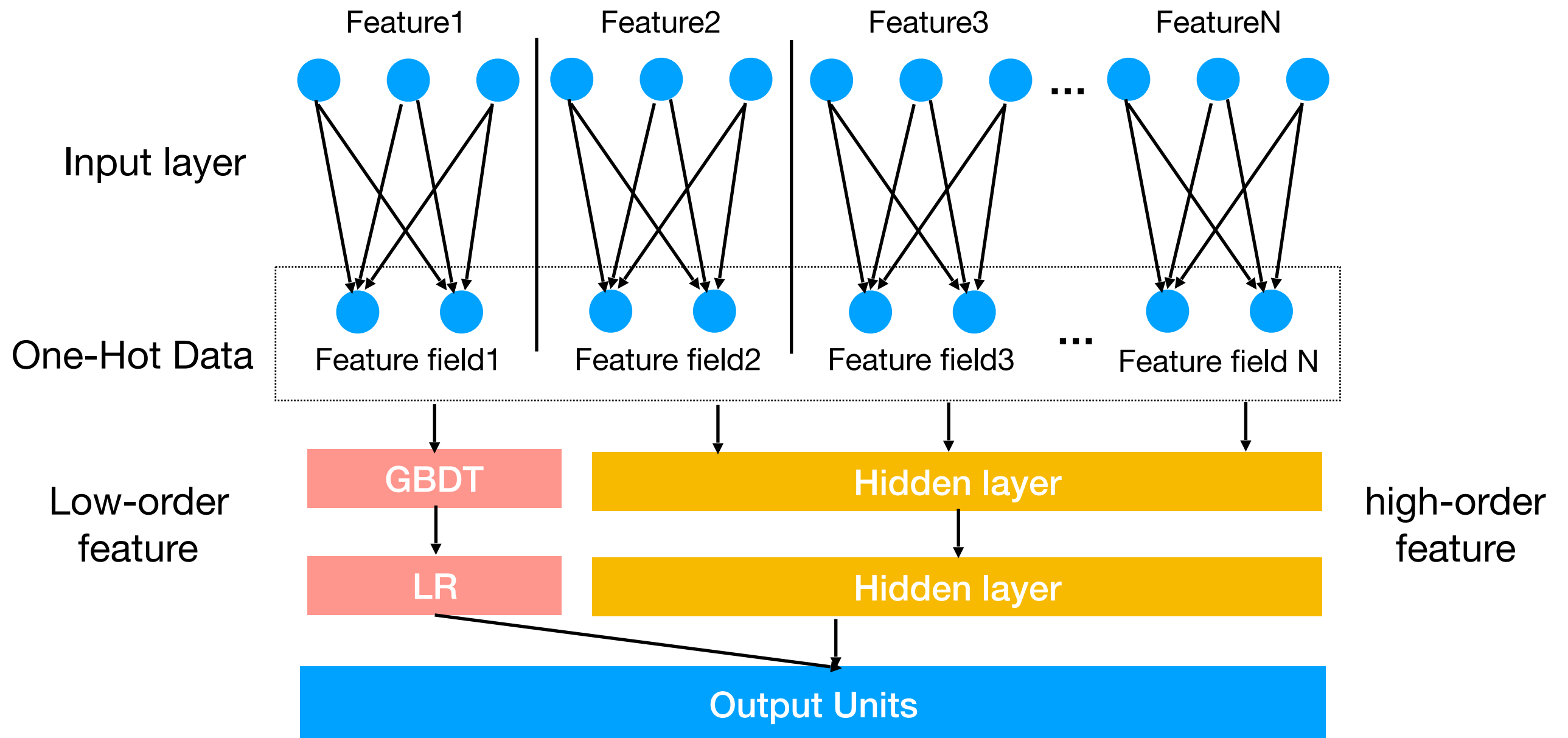
- Click-through Rate prediction
- Based on Wide & Deep learning model
- Wide component can't deal with very high dimensions.

## *Our solution*

- LDG model combines Wide & Deep model with Gradient Boosting Decision Tree (GBDT)

# ARCHITECTURE

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# EXPERIMENT

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- Dataset: Avazu Dataset
- Max depth of decision tree = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
- Data scales = [10k, 20k, 30k, 40k, 50k, 60k, 70k, 80k]
- Training time
- Other :
  - Train / Validation = 0.95
  - Early stopping
  - Epoch = 100
  - Batch size = 20

# EXPERIMENT

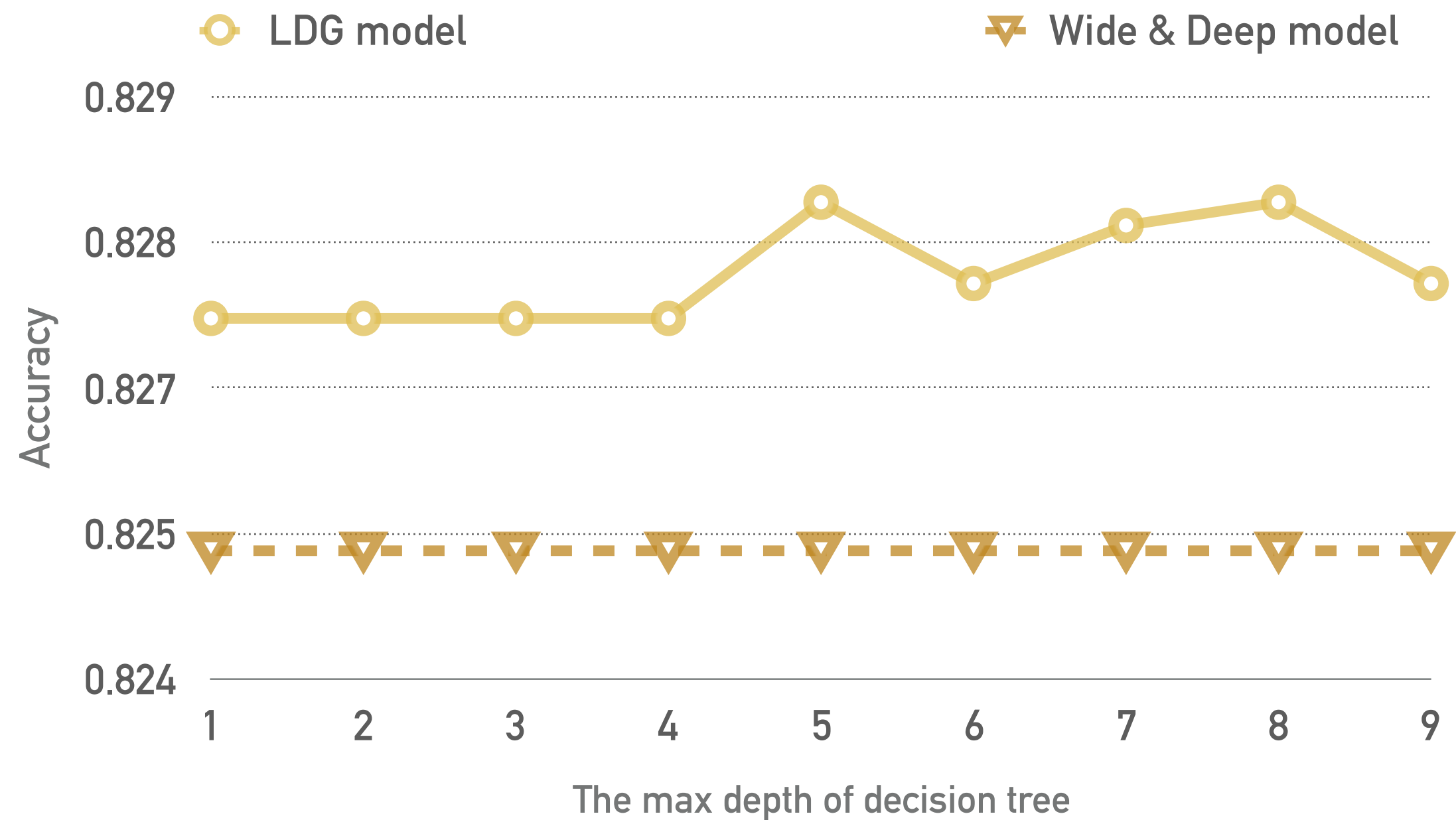
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Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #	Connected to
=====			
input_2 (InputLayer)	(None, 929)	0	
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 20)	18600	input_2[0][0]
batch_normalization_1 (BatchNor	(None, 20)	80	dense_2[0][0]
activation_1 (Activation)	(None, 20)	0	batch_normalization_1[0][0]
dense_3 (Dense)	(None, 20)	420	activation_1[0][0]
batch_normalization_2 (BatchNor	(None, 20)	80	dense_3[0][0]
activation_2 (Activation)	(None, 20)	0	batch_normalization_2[0][0]
dense_4 (Dense)	(None, 20)	420	activation_2[0][0]
batch_normalization_3 (BatchNor	(None, 20)	80	dense_4[0][0]
input_1 (InputLayer)	(None, 519)	0	
activation_3 (Activation)	(None, 20)	0	batch_normalization_3[0][0]
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	520	input_1[0][0]
dense_5 (Dense)	(None, 1)	21	activation_3[0][0]
add_1 (Add)	(None, 1)	0	dense_1[0][0] dense_5[0][0]
activation_4 (Activation)	(None, 1)	0	add_1[0][0]
=====			
Total params: 20,221			
Trainable params: 20,101			
Non-trainable params: 120			

Fig. 2. Hybrid model detail

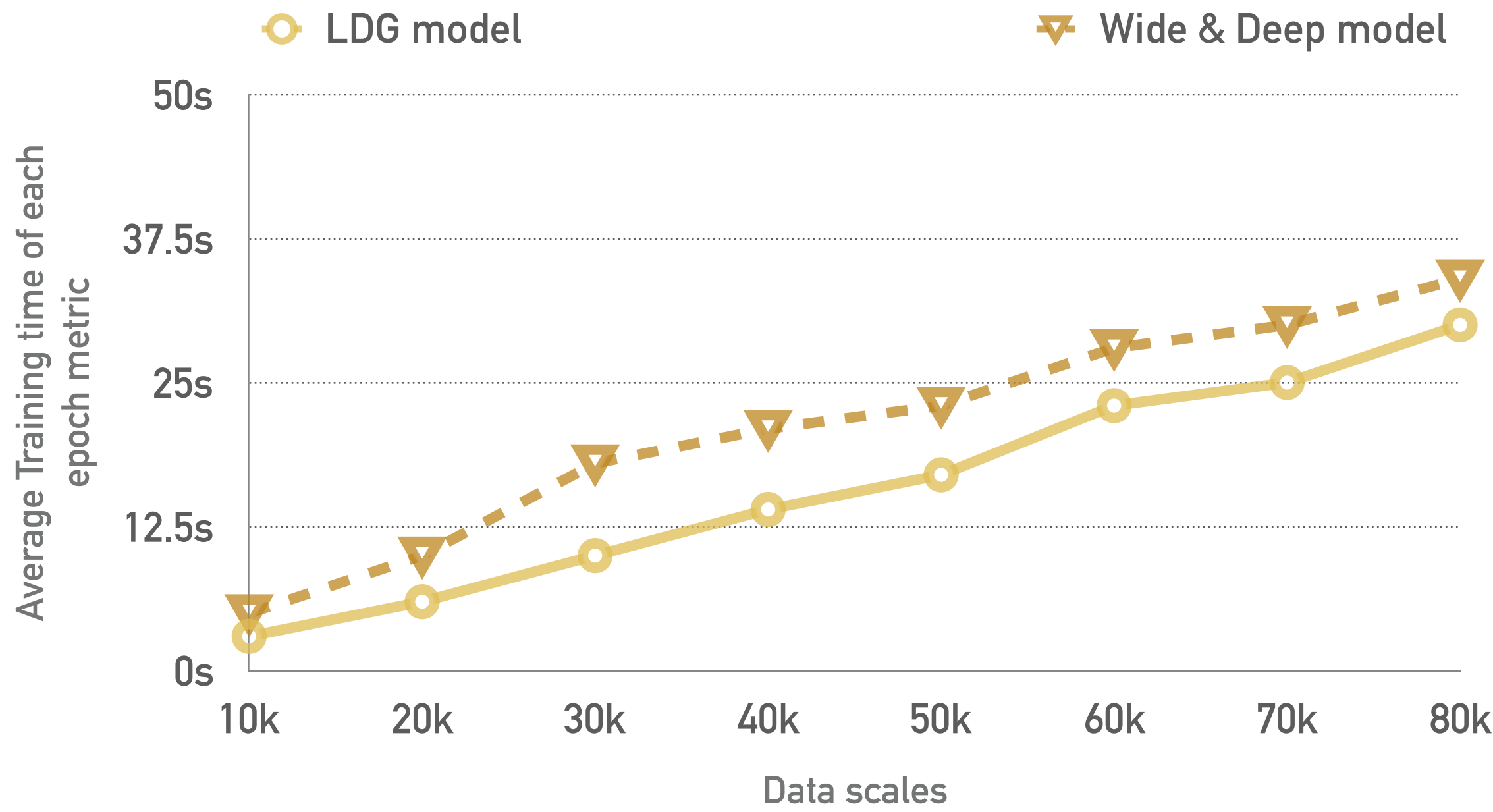
# EXPERIMENT

*Comparison of decision trees with different maximum depths*



# EXPERIMENT

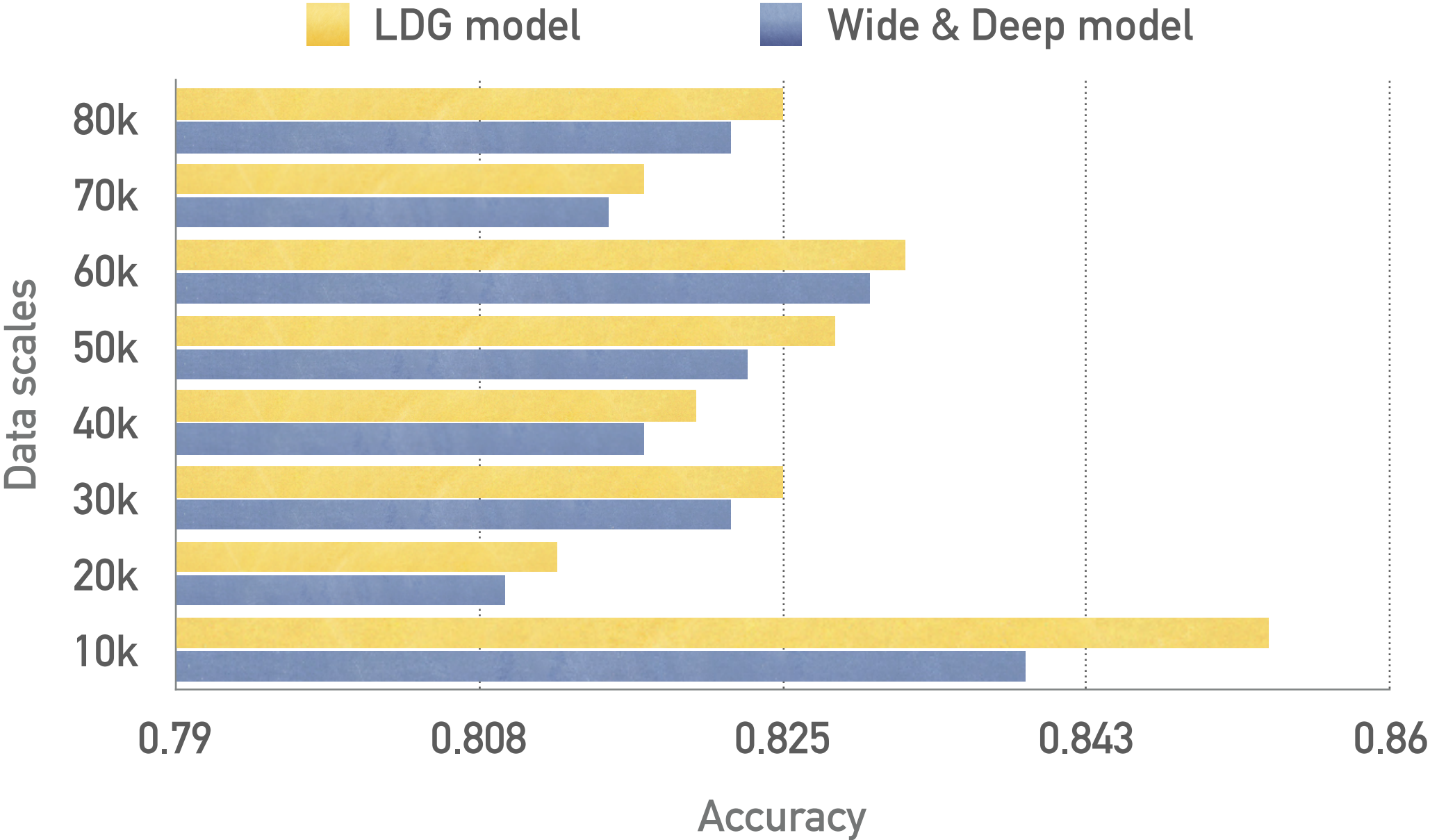
*Comparison of training time*





# EXPERIMENT

*Comparison of different data sizes*



# FUTURE WORK

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- Time series features are important for CTR prediction system
- Algorithm limit (GBDT)
- Hardwares limit

# CONCLUSION

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- We find that Gradient Boosting decision tree definitely improves the capabilities of Wide & Deep model by reduce the input dimensions of wide linear model.
- LDG model spend less time than Wide Deep learning model.
- LDG model only performs better than Wide & Deep learning model in small-scale dataset.
- The maximum depth of the decision tree will only affect the accuracy slightly.