

One-Pass Ranking Models for Low-Latency Product Recommendations

Martin Saveski
@msaveski

MIT
(Amazon Berlin)

One-Pass Ranking Models for Low-Latency Product Recommendations

Amazon Machine Learning Team, Berlin



Antonino Freno



Rodolphe Jenatton

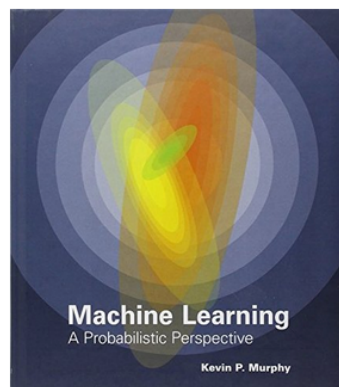


Cédric Archambeau

Product Recommendations

Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought

Page 1 of 20



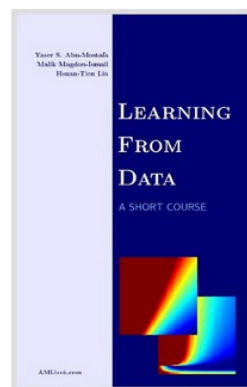
Machine Learning: A Probabilistic Perspective
(Adaptive Computation and

› Kevin P. Murphy

★★★★★ 46

Hardcover

\$76.97 ✓ Prime



Learning From Data

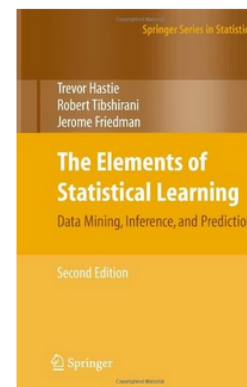
› Yaser S. Abu-Mostafa

★★★★★ 88

#1 Best Seller in Computer

Neural Networks

Hardcover



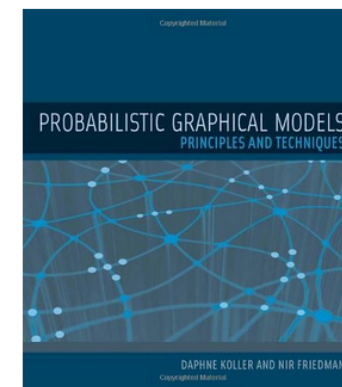
The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction,

Trevor Hastie

★★★★★ 49

Hardcover

\$70.40 ✓ Prime



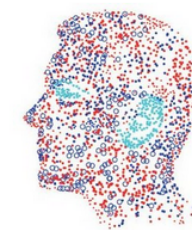
Probabilistic Graphical Models: Principles and Techniques (Adaptive

› Daphne Koller

★★★★★ 28

Hardcover

\$97.03 ✓ Prime



Machine Learning

The Art and Science of Algorithms that Make Sense of Data

CAMBRIDGE

Machine Learning: The Art and Science of Algorithms that Make Sense of Data

Peter Flach

★★★★★ 17

Paperback

\$51.60 ✓ Prime



Product Recommendations

Constraints

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features
2. Drifting distribution

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features
2. Drifting distribution
3. Real-time ranking
(<few ms)

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features → Small memory footprint
2. Drifting distribution
3. Real-time ranking
(<few ms)

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features → Small memory footprint
2. Drifting distribution → Fast training time
3. Real-time ranking
(<few ms)

Product Recommendations

Constraints

1. Large # of examples
Large # of features → Small memory footprint
2. Drifting distribution → Fast training time
3. Real-time ranking
(<few ms) → Low prediction latency

Our approach

Product Recommendations

Small memory footprint

Fast training time

Low prediction latency

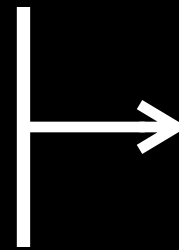
Our approach

Product Recommendations

Small memory footprint

Fast training time

Low prediction latency



Stochastic optimization

One pass learning

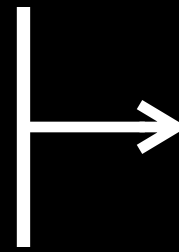
Our approach

Product Recommendations

Small memory footprint

Fast training time

Low prediction latency



Stochastic optimization

One pass learning

Sparse models

Learning Ranking Functions

Learning Ranking Functions

Three broad families of models

1. Pointwise (Logistic regression)
2. Pairwise (RankSVM)
3. Listwise (ListNet)

Learning Ranking Functions

Three broad families of models

1. Pointwise (Logistic regression)
2. Pairwise (RankSVM)
3. Listwise (ListNet)

Loss functions

- Evaluation functions (NDCG)
- Surrogate functions

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
X : Features	x₁	x₂	x₃	x₄
r : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
\mathbf{X} : Features	\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{x}_4
\mathbf{r} : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3
		i		j

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
\mathbf{X} : Features	\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{x}_4
\mathbf{r} : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3
		i		j

Importance of sorting i and j correctly

$$\Delta\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}) - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}_{i/j})$$

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
\mathbf{X} : Features	\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{x}_4
\mathbf{r} : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3
		i		j

Importance of sorting i and j correctly

$$\Delta \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}) - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}_{i/j})$$

Difference in scores

$$\Delta S = \max\{0, \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i\}$$

Loss Function

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
\mathbf{X} : Features	\mathbf{x}_1	\mathbf{x}_2	\mathbf{x}_3	\mathbf{x}_4
\mathbf{r} : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3
		i		j

Importance of sorting i and j correctly

$$\Delta\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}) - \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{r}_{i/j})$$

Difference in scores

$$\Delta S = \max\{0, \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x}_i\}$$

Loss

$$L(\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{w}) = \sum_{\mathbf{r}_i \leq \mathbf{r}_j} \Delta\mathcal{M} \cdot \Delta S$$

ElasticRank

Introducing Sparsity

Adding l_1 and l_2 penalties

$$L^*(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) = L(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) + \lambda_1 ||\mathbf{w}||_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 ||\mathbf{w}||_2^2$$

ElasticRank

Introducing Sparsity

Adding l_1 and l_2 penalties

$$L^*(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) = L(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) + \lambda_1 ||\mathbf{w}||_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 ||\mathbf{w}||_2^2$$

Both λ_1 and λ_2 control model complexity

ElasticRank

Introducing Sparsity

Adding l_1 and l_2 penalties

$$L^*(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) = L(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) + \lambda_1 ||\mathbf{w}||_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 ||\mathbf{w}||_2^2$$

Both λ_1 and λ_2 control model complexity

- λ_1 trades-off sparsity and performance

ElasticRank

Introducing Sparsity

Adding l_1 and l_2 penalties

$$L^*(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) = L(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{w}) + \lambda_1 ||\mathbf{w}||_1 + \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2 ||\mathbf{w}||_2^2$$

Both λ_1 and λ_2 control model complexity

- λ_1 trades-off sparsity and performance
- λ_2 adds strong convexity & improves convergence

Optimization Algorithms

Extensions of Stochastic Gradient Descent

Optimization Algorithms

Extensions of Stochastic Gradient Descent

FOBOS Forward-Backward Splitting (Duchi, 2009)

1. Gradient step
2. Proximal step involving the regularization

Optimization Algorithms

Extensions of Stochastic Gradient Descent

FOBOS Forward-Backward Splitting (Duchi, 2009)

1. Gradient step
2. Proximal step involving the regularization

RDA Regularized Dual Averaging (Xiao, 2010)

- Keeps a running average of all past gradients
- Solves a proximal step using the average

Optimization Algorithms

Extensions of Stochastic Gradient Descent

FOBOS Forward-Backward Splitting (Duchi, 2009)

1. Gradient step
2. Proximal step involving the regularization

RDA Regularized Dual Averaging (Xiao, 2010)

- Keeps a running average of all past gradients
- Solves a proximal step using the average

pSGD Pruned Stochastic Gradient Descent

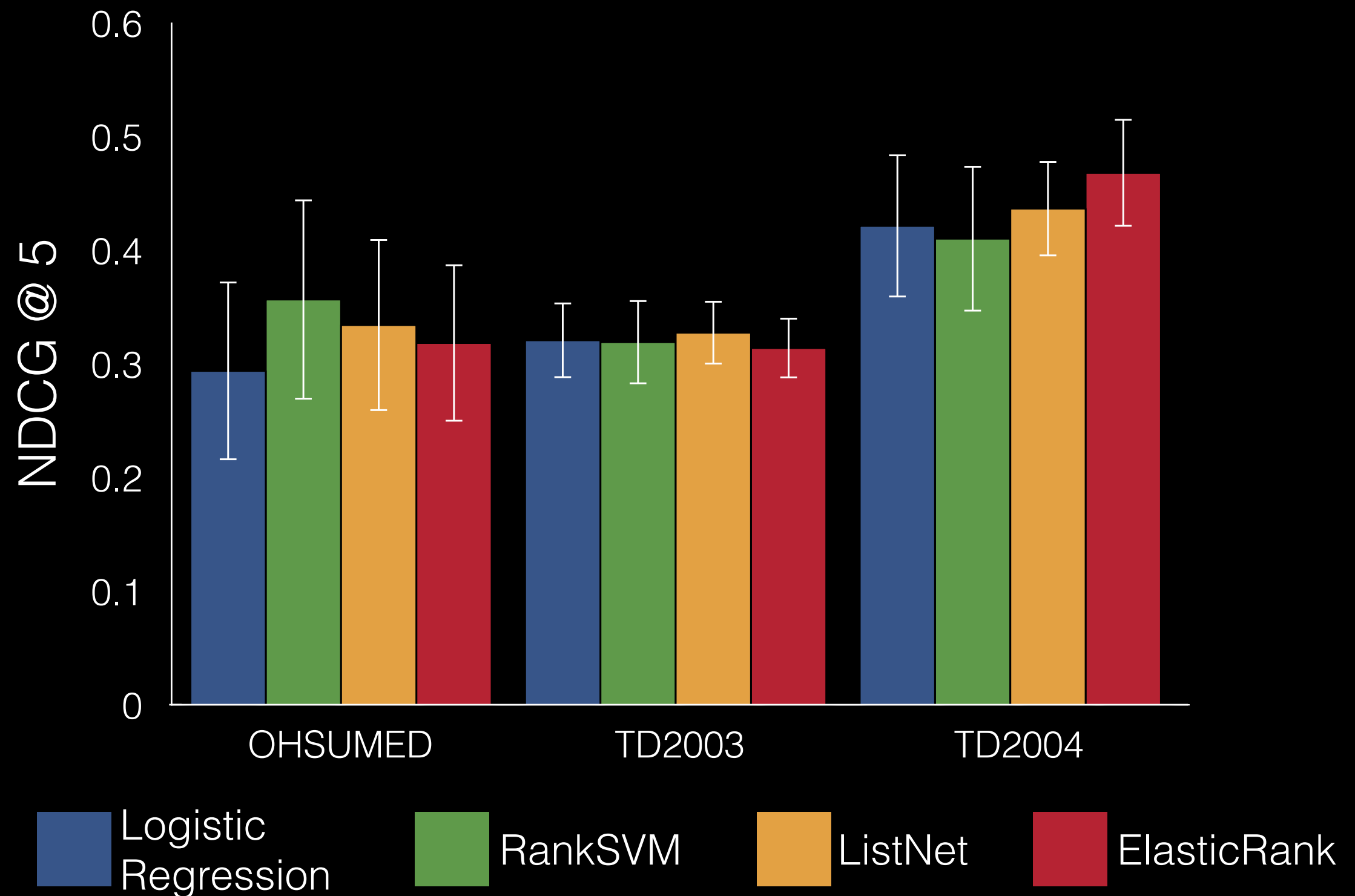
- Prunes every k gradient steps
- If $|w_i| < \theta \Rightarrow w_i = 0$

Hyper-parameter Optimization

- **Turn-key** inference
- Automatic adjustment of hyper-parameters
- Bayesian Approach (Snoek, Larochelle, Adams; 2012)
 - Gaussian Process
 - Thomson Sampling

LETOR Experiments

ElasticRank is comparable with state-of-the-art models



Amazon.com Experiments

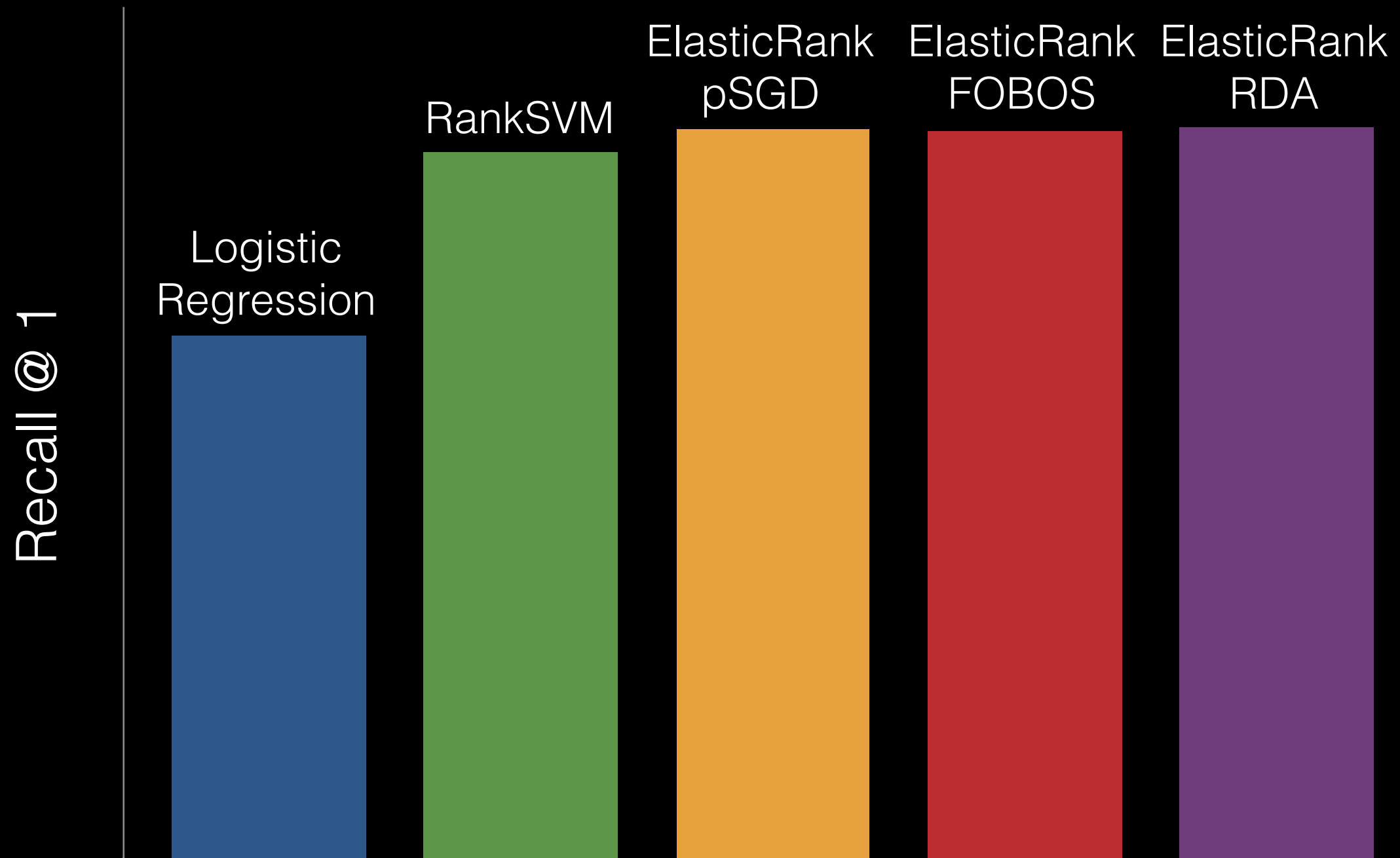
Experimental Setup

- # examples \approx millions
- # features \approx thousands (millions of dimensions)
- Purchase logs from contiguous time interval



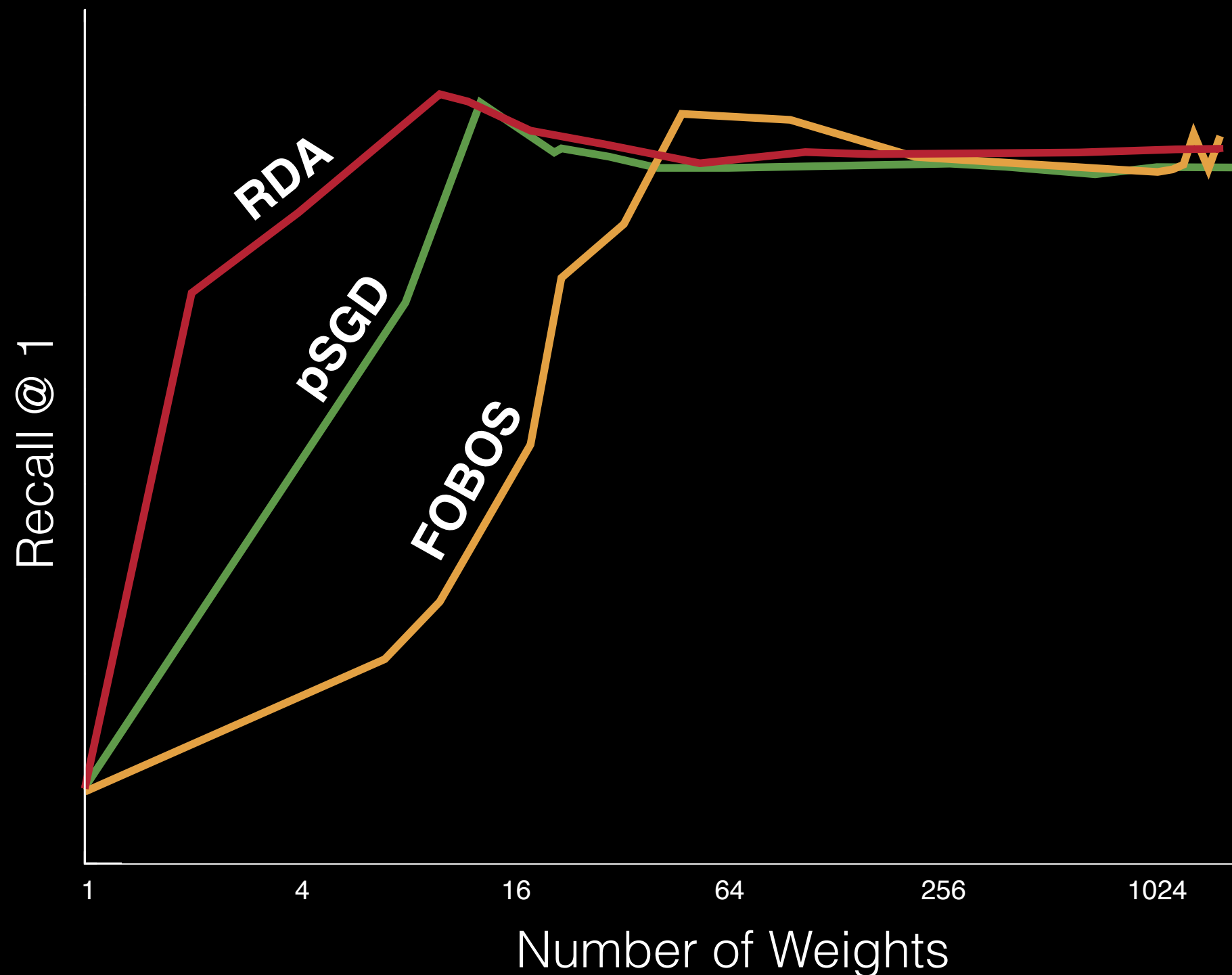
Experimental Results

ElasticRank performs best

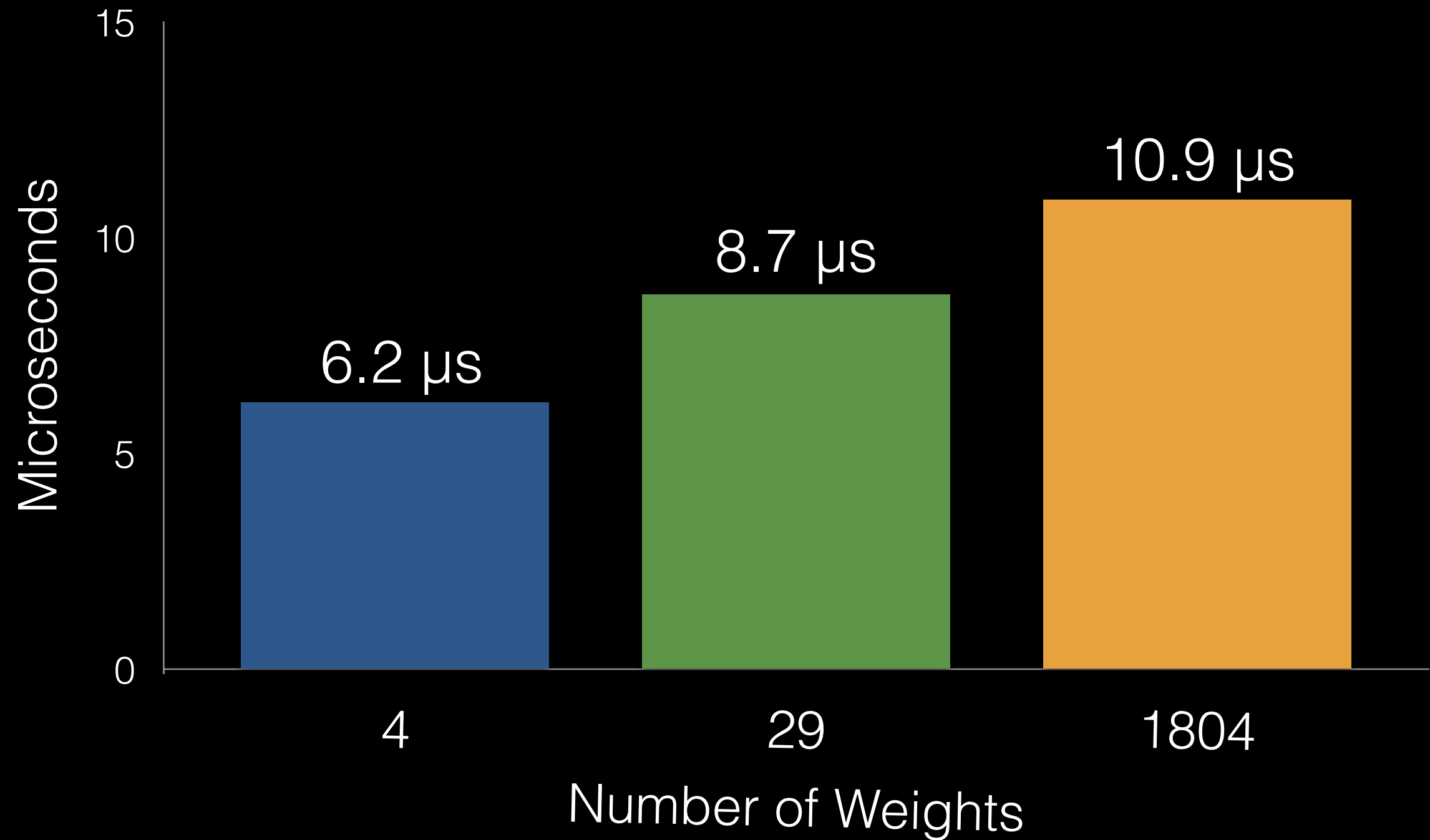


Sparsity vs Performance

RDA achieves the best trade-off



Prediction Time



Contributions

How to learn ranking functions with

- Single pass
- Small memory footprint
- Sparse

WITHOUT sacrificing performance

References

- C. J. C. Burges, R. Ragno, and Q. V. Le. *Learning to rank with nonsmooth cost functions*. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS), 2006.
- J. C. Duchi and Y. Singer. *Efficient online and batch learning using forward backward splitting*. Journal of Machine Learning Research (JMLR), 2009.
- L. Xiao. *Dual Averaging Methods for Regularized Stochastic Learning and Online Optimization*. Journal of Machine Learning Research (JMLR), 2010.
- J. Snoek, H. Larochelle, and R. P. Adams. *Practical bayesian optimization of machine learning algorithms*. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS), 2012.

One-Pass Ranking Models for Low-Latency Product Recommendations

Martin Saveski
@msaveski

MIT
(Amazon Berlin)