# One-Pass Ranking Models for Low-Latency Product Recommendations

Martin Saveski @msaveski

MIT (Amazon Berlin)

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Amazon Machine Learning Team, Berlin



Antonino Freno

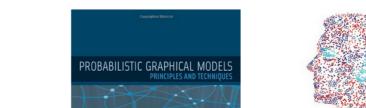


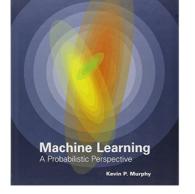
Rodolphe Jenatton



Cédric Archambeau

#### Customers Who Bought This Item Also Bought



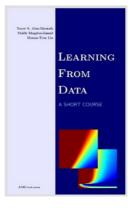


Machine Learning: A **Probabilistic Perspective** (Adaptive Computation and > Kevin P. Murphy

**★★★☆☆☆ 46** 

Hardcover

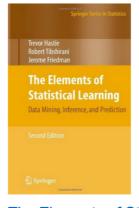
\$76.97 **Prime** 



Learning From Data > Yaser S. Abu-Mostafa **会会会会** 88

#1 Best Seller (in Computer

**Neural Networks** Hardcover

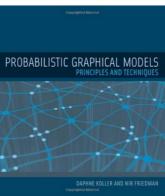


The Elements of Statistical Learning: Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction, Trevor Hastie

**★★★☆☆☆ 49** 

Hardcover

\$70.40 **Prime** 



Probabilistic Graphical Models: Principles and Techniques (Adaptive Daphne Koller

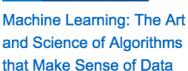
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Peter Flach

**★★★★★ 17** 

Paperback

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Constraints

Large # of examples
 Large # of features

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- 2. Drifting distribution

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- 3. Real-time ranking (<few ms)

- Large # of examples → Small memory footprint Large # of features
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## Our approach

**Product Recommendations** 

Small memory footprint

Fast training time

Low prediction latency

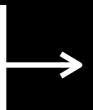
## Our approach

Product Recommendations

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Stochastic optimization
One pass learning

## Our approach

**Product Recommendations** 

Small memory footprint

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Stochastic optimization
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Low prediction latency -> Sparse models

## Learning Ranking Functions

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#### Three broad families of models

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

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#### Loss functions

- Evaluation functions (NDCG)
- Surrogate functions

Lambda Rank (Burges et al., 2007)

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	Product 1	Product 2	Product 3	Product 4
X: Features	$\mathbf{x_1}$	$\mathbf{x_2}$	$\mathbf{x_3}$	$\mathbf{x_4}$
${f r}$ : Ground-truth Rank	1	1	2	3

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#### Importance of sorting i and j correctly

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

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#### Loss

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

Introducing Sparsity

Adding  $l_1$  and  $l_2$  penalties

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

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- $\bullet$   $\lambda_1$  trades-off sparsity and performance
- $\lambda_2$  adds strong convexity & improves convergence

Extensions of Stochastic Gradient Descent

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#### **pSGD** Pruned Stochastic Gradient Descent

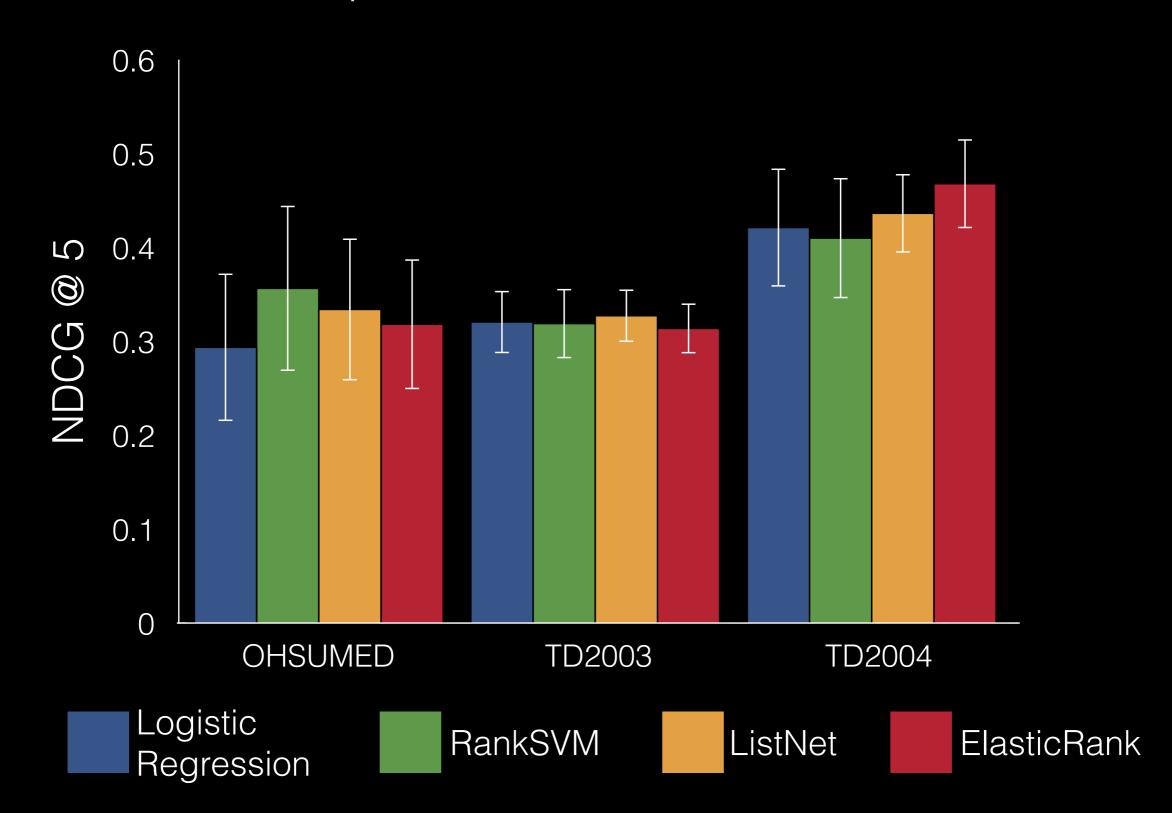
- Prunes every k gradient steps
- If  $|w_i| < \theta \Rightarrow w_i = 0$

## Hyper-parameter Optimization

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

## LETOR Experiments

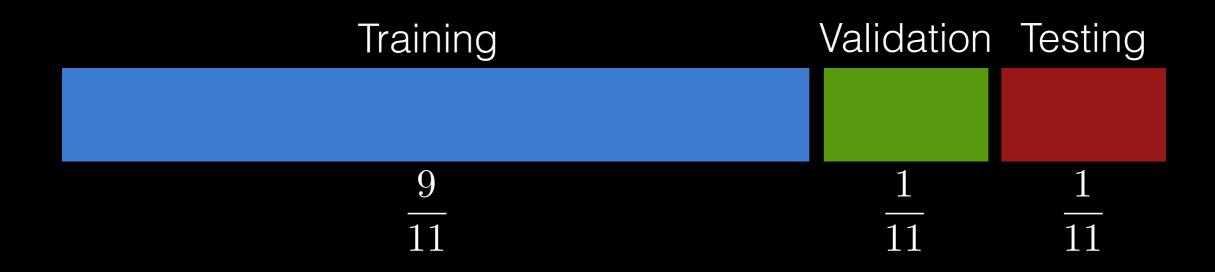
ElasticRank is comparable with state-of-the-art models



## Amazon.com Experiments

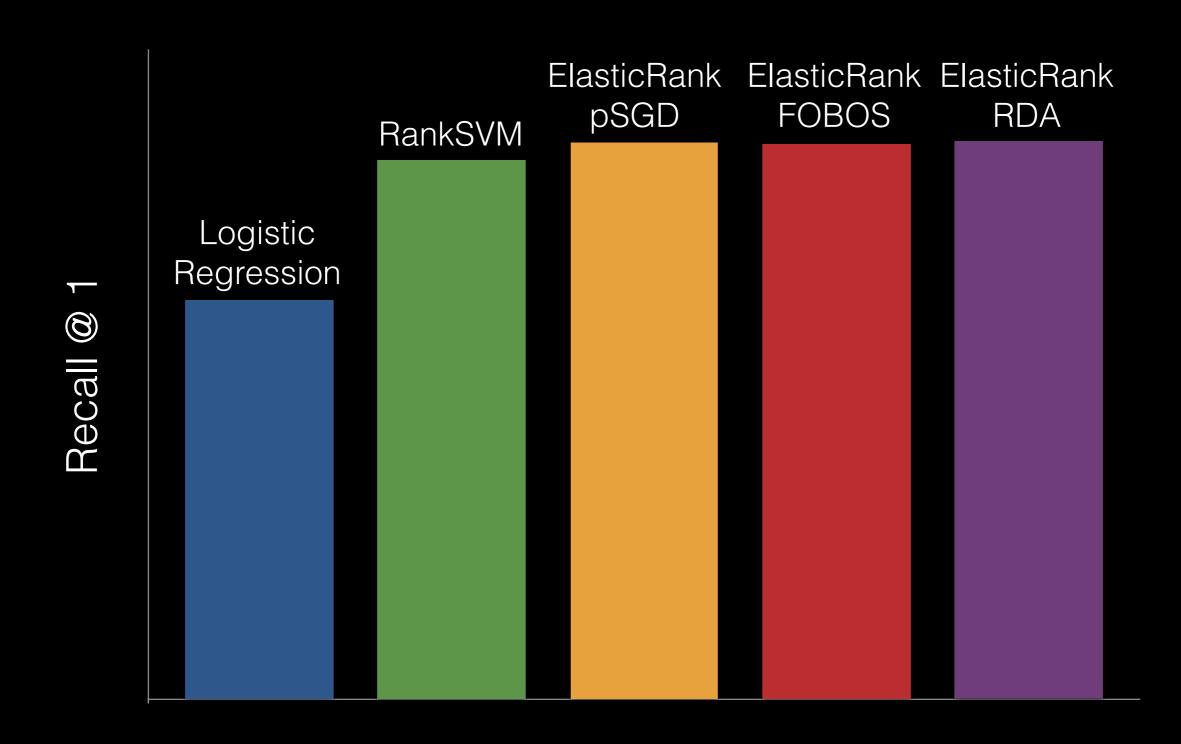
Experimental Setup

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



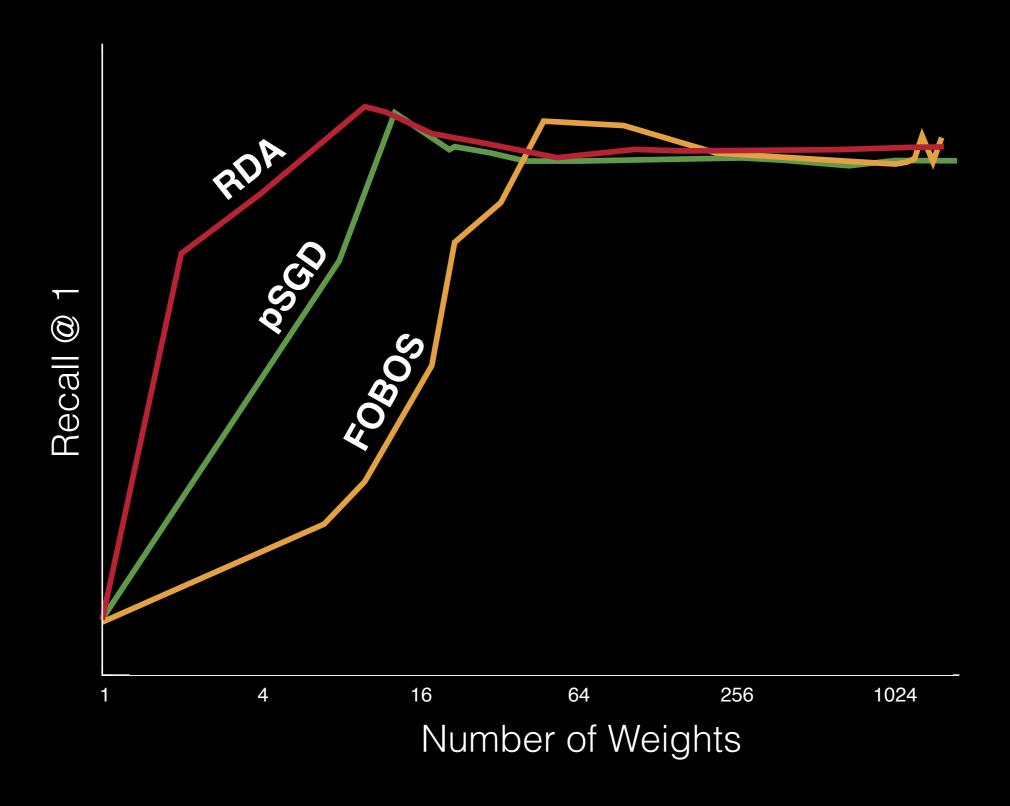
## Experimental Results

ElasticRank performs best

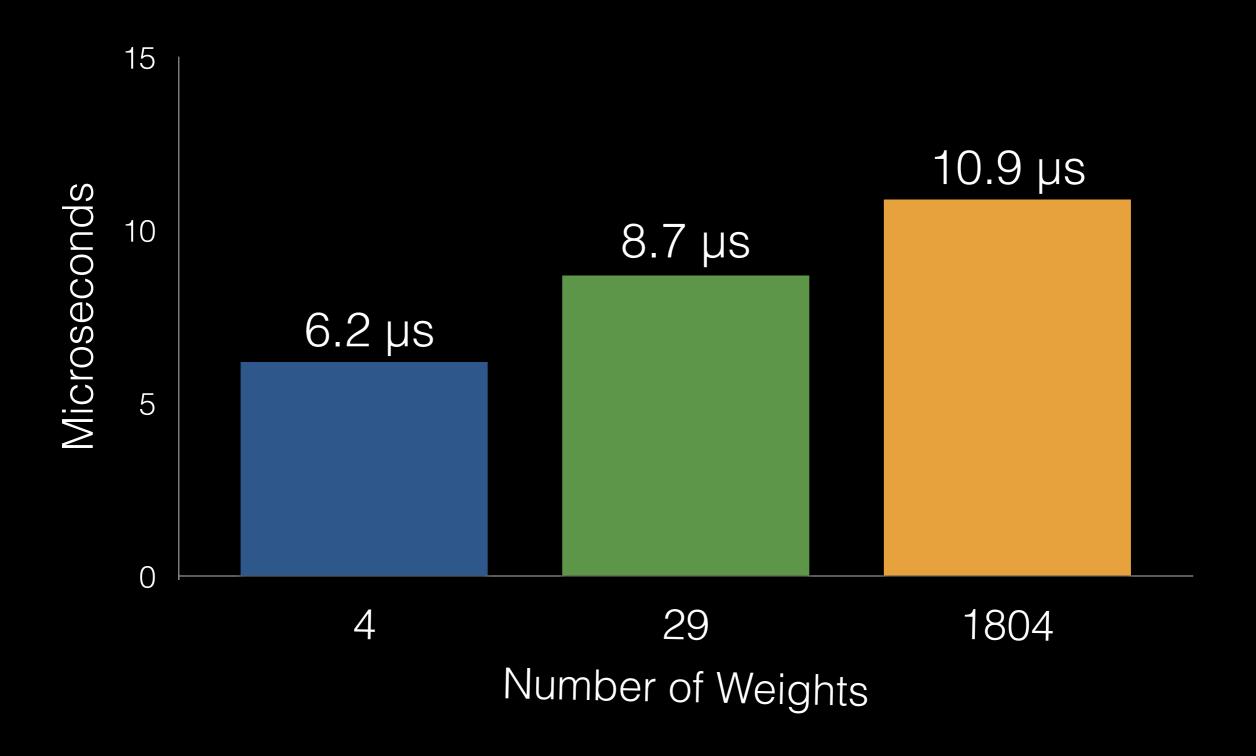


## Sparsity vs Performance

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

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- J. Snoek, H. Larochelle, and R. P. Adams. *Practical bayesian optimization of machine learning algorithms*. In Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems (NIPS), 2012.

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