# 实时精准营销

(标签圈选、相似扩选、用户画像)



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#### 目录

- 基于标签条件 圈选目标客户
- 基于用户特征值扩选相似人群
- 群体用户画像分析

#### 设计1

- KEY: userid
- VALUES : tagids
- index: GIN倒排
- search: 与、或、非、聚合

#### 例子

标签阶梯化字典表

```
create table t_tag_dict (
tag int primary key, -- 标签(人群)id
info text, -- 人群描述
crt_time timestamp -- 时间
);
```

#### 生成10万标签(人群)

```
insert into t_tag_dict values (1, '男', now());
insert into t_tag_dict values (2, '女', now());
insert into t_tag_dict values (3, '大于24岁', now());
-- ...
```

insert into t\_tag\_dict select generate\_series(4,100000), md5(random()::text), clock\_timestamp();

#### 创建打标表

```
create table t_user_tags (
uid int8 primary key, -- 用户id
tags int[], -- 用户标签(人群)数组
mod_time timestamp -- 时间
);
```

#### 创建生成随机打标数组的函数

5369,66470,21976,60201,75971,74717,12527,43572}

{61263,18665,57580,71086,45358,16962,81930,32177,2948,37990,16159,76042,85201,16123,2606,42649,71959,75268,7612,46905,40053,55593,18563,79528,7430,49795,597,31519,46288,78602,52749,90676,75122,57761,54922,51444,74961,95001,68555,43986,83629,84311,6804,69957,3250,54395,43523,78221,80407,60576,86546,97052,50798,55786,9492,8

#### 给2000万用户打标

insert into t\_user\_tags select generate\_series(1,10000000), array\_append(gen\_rand\_tags(100000, 63),1), now(); insert into t\_user\_tags select generate\_series(10000001,20000000), array\_append(gen\_rand\_tags(100000, 63),2), now();

创建标签 (人群) 字段倒排索引

create index idx\_t\_user\_tags\_1 on t\_user\_tags using gin (tags);

#### 查询包含1,3标签的人群

select count(uid) from t\_user\_tags where tags @> array[1,3]; select uid from t\_user\_tags where tags @> array[1,3];

#### 查询包含1或3或10或200标签的人群

select count(uid) from t\_user\_tags where tags && array[1,3,10,200]; select uid from t\_user\_tags where tags && array[1,3,10,200];

### 设计2

KEY: tagid

VALUES: bitmap

• index: btree

• search: 与、或、非、聚合

#### roaringbitmap使用方法

- https://pgxn.org/dist/pg\_roaringbitmap/0.5.0/
- RDS PG 12已支持:安装插件 create extension roaringbitmap;
- bitmap输出格式 set roaringbitmap.output\_format='bytea|array';
- bitmap取值范围 40亿 (int4)
- 构造bitmap rb\_build(int4[])
- 类型转换 rb\_to\_array(rb) rb\_iterate(rb)
- bitmap内包含对象个数 rb\_cardinality(rb)

#### bit操作

- 逻辑运算
  - 与、或、异或、差
- 聚合运算
  - build rb、与、或、异或
  - 直接统计对象数(与、或、异或)
    - rb\_or\_cardinality\_agg
    - rb\_and\_cardinality\_agg
    - rb\_xor\_cardinality\_agg
- 逻辑判断
  - 包含、相交、相等、不相等

#### 例子

创建roaringbitmap插件

create extension roaringbitmap;

#### 创建标签,用户bitmap表

```
create table t_tag_users (
    tagid int primary key, -- 用户标签(人群)id
    uid_offset int, -- 由于userid是int8类型,roaringbitmap内部使用int4存储,需要转换一下。
    userbits roaringbitmap, -- 用户id聚合的 bitmap
    mod_time timestamp -- 时间
);
```

```
生成标签, uid bitmap,
insert into t_tag_users
select tagid, uid_offset, rb_build_agg(uid::int) as userbits from
select
 unnest(tags) as tagid,
 (uid / (2^31)::int8) as uid_offset,
 mod(uid, (2^31)::int8) as uid
from t_user_tags
) t
group by tagid, uid_offset;
uid 超过int4,转换方法
```

https://github.com/digoal/blog/blob/master/202001/20200110\_03.md

#### 例子

```
查询包含1,3标签的人群
人群数量
select sum(ub) from
select uid_offset,rb_and_cardinality_agg(userbits) as ub
from t_tag_users
where tagid in (1,3)
group by uid_offset
) t;
人群ID
select uid_offset,rb_and_agg(userbits) as ub
from t_tag_users
where tagid in (1,3)
group by uid_offset;
```

```
查询包含1或3或10或200标签的人群
人群数量
select sum(ub) from
select uid_offset,rb_or_cardinality_agg(userbits) as ub
from t_tag_users
where tagid in (1,3,10,200)
group by uid_offset
) t;
人群ID
select uid_offset,rb_or_agg(userbits) as ub
from t_tag_users
where tagid in (1,3,10,200)
group by uid_offset;
```

# 方案1 VS 方案2

CASE(12.8亿 user_tags) (2000万, 64 tag per user)		方案2(tagid->user_bitmap)	优胜
与查询速度	42毫秒, 44毫秒	1.5毫秒, 1.5毫秒	方案2
或查询速度	3秒, 13秒	1.5毫秒, 1.7毫秒	方案2
空间占用 (表)	3126MB	1390MB	方案2
空间占用 (索引)	3139MB	2MB	方案2
build索引速度	20分钟	0秒	方案2

#### 更新标签-放大问题优化

- 设计1更新标签放大问题优化
  - 批量合并,减少更新量

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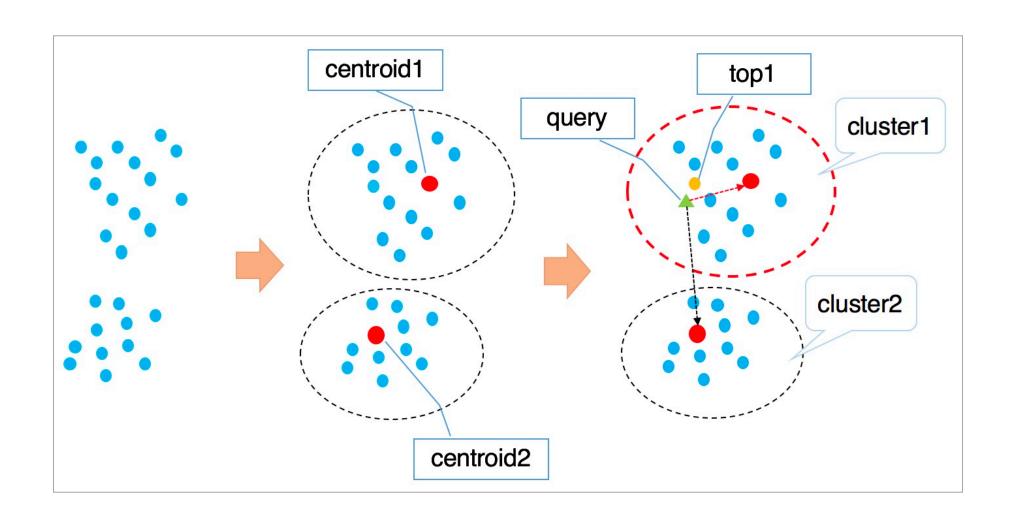
# 相似人群扩选

- 特征向量
  - 对象ID, 对象特征向量
- 相似计算
  - 欧式距离
  - 内积距离

### 例子

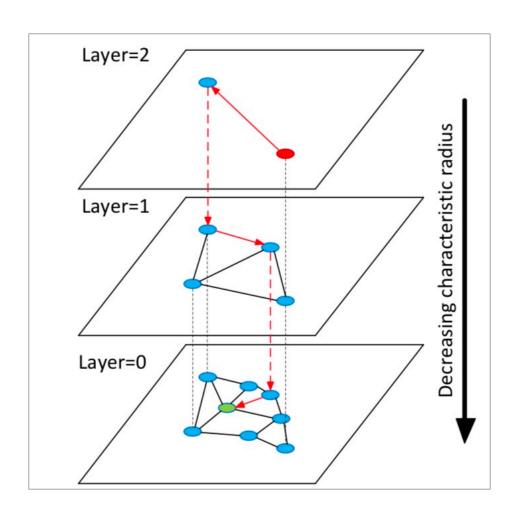
- 人群特征表
- build 向量索引
- 相似扩选

### ivfflat -> 中心点收敛



#### hnsw -> 图层收敛

- 1、从概略图(最高层)选一个随机点开始搜索 找到离目标**绿色点**最近的点x
- 2、从x这个点的下一层开始搜索,找到离目标**绿色点**最近的点y。
- 3、重复1, 2, 直到最下层
- 4、在最下层找到离目标绿色点最近的点



#### 例子

```
create extension pase; -- 目前仅RDS PG 11支持, 即将覆盖RDS 新版本 create table t_user_vec (uid serial8 primary key, vec float4[]);
```

```
create or replace function gen_float4_arr(int,int) returns float4[] as $$ select array_agg(trunc(random()*$1)::float4) from generate_series(1,$2); $$ language sql strict volatile;
```

insert into t\_user\_vec (vec) select gen\_float4\_arr(10000,16) from generate\_series(1,1000000);

```
create index idx_t_user_vec_1 on t_user_vec using pase_ivfflat (vec) with (clustering_type = 1, distance_type = 0, dimension = 16, clustering_params = "10,1001"); -- 采样10/1000, 生成1001个中心点
```

create index idx\_t\_user\_vec\_2 on t\_user\_vec using pase\_hnsw (vec) with (dim = 16, base\_nb\_num = 16, ef\_build = 40, ef\_search = 200, base64\_encoded = 0);

```
db2=> select vec from t_user_vec limit 1; {8669,3850,7236,3424,7704,159,1496,1981,3344,1208,4635,2011,7466,1832,7585,1553} select uid,vec <#> '8680,3850,7236,3424,7704,159,1496,1981,3344,1209,4635,2011,7466,1832,7589,1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669,3850,7236,3424,7704,159,1496,1981,3344,1208,4635,2011,7466,1832,7585,1553'::pase limit 10; -- ivfflat select uid,vec from t_user_vec order by vec <?> '......'::pase limit 10; -- hnsw
```

```
db2=> select uid, vec <#> '8689, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 4635, 2011, 7466, 1832, 7589, 1553'::pase from t_user_vec order by vec <#> '8669, 3850, 7236, 3424, 7704, 159, 1496, 1981, 3344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1981, 1344, 1209, 1496, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1881, 1
```

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#### 用户画像例子

- 产生人群集合(新标签)
  - 方案2圈选结果: generate newtag, offset, uidbitmaps
- 针对集合人群进行透视 select 基础表 where uid = any(array( select offset\*(2^31)::int8+unnest(rb\_to\_array(uidbitmaps)) ))
  - 并行计算 (第7课内容)

### 参考资料

- 相似扩选
  - https://help.aliyun.com/document\_detail/147837.html
  - https://github.com/digoal/blog/blob/master/201912/20191219\_02.md
- 用户圈选
  - https://github.com/digoal/blog/blob/master/201911/20191118 01.md
  - https://pgxn.org/dist/pg\_roaringbitmap/0.5.0/
- MySQL手册
  - https://www.mysqltutorial.org/
  - https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/
- PG 管理、开发规范
  - https://github.com/digoal/blog/blob/master/201609/20160926\_01.md
- PG手册
  - https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/index.html
  - https://www.postgresqltutorial.com/postgresql-tutorial/postgresql-vs-mysql/
- GIS手册
  - http://postgis.net/docs/manual-3.0/

# 一期开课计划(PG+MySQL联合方案)

- - 2019.12.30 19:30 RDS PG产品概览,如何与MySQL结合使用
- - 2019.12.31 19:30 如何连接PG, GUI, CLI的使用
- - 2020.1.3 19:30 如何压测PG数据库、如何瞬间构造海量测试数据
- - 2020.1.6 19:30 MySQL与PG对比学习(面向开发者)
- - 2020.1.7 19:30 如何将MySQL数据同步到PG(DTS)
- - 2020.1.8 19:30 PG外部表妙用 mysql\_fdw, oss\_fdw (直接读写MySQL数据、冷热分离)
- - 2020.1.9 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 并行计算, 实时分析
- - 2020.1.10 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 GIS
- - 2020.1.13 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 用户画像、实时营销系统
- - 2020.1.14 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 多维搜索
- - 2020.1.15 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 向量计算、图像搜索
- - 2020.1.16 19:30 PG应用场景介绍 全文检索、模糊查询
- - 2020.1.17 19:30 PG 数据分析语法介绍
- - 2020.1.18 19:30 PG 更多功能了解:扩展语法、索引、类型、存储过程与函数。如何加入PG技术社群

#### 本课程习题

- 基于标签圈选用户有哪几种典型的设计
- 用户圈选不同设计方法的优劣
- 什么插件可以存储用户ID映射而成的比特流
- 多维向量之间的距离有哪些计算方法
- 多维向量按距离由近到远排序有什么加速方法
- pase插件已经支持了哪些向量搜索算法
- 用户画像透视有什么加速方法

# 技术社群



PG技术交流钉钉群(3500+人)

