# CTR模型系列:FM , FFM和AFM

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### 导引

因子分解机(FM)作为第一个对LR引入二阶特征对模型,引发了类似的很多模型,包括Filedaware FM和Attention FM。之所以选择这三个放在一起说,是因为他们有共同指出。本节对这三个模型做一个简单的介绍。

本文所有代码均可以参考:

https://github.com/End-the-cold-night/deeprec/tree/master/deeprec/ranking/ctr deeprec是一个通用的推荐和广告算法库,目前支持常见的CTR模型,后续会陆续补充CVR,Graph embedding和kg相关的算法。欢迎大家star和contribute。

## FM模型

01

我们知道,对于稀疏数据,独立编码会导致维度很大,假设独热编码展开后全部特征长度为n,则下面式中:

$$\phi_{\mathrm{FM}}(oldsymbol{w},oldsymbol{x}) = \sum_{j_1=1}^n \sum_{j_2=j_1+1}^n (oldsymbol{w}_{j_1} \cdot oldsymbol{w}_{j_2}) x_{j_1} x_{j_2}.$$

共计有n\*(n-1)/2个参数,这么大的参数需要对应的x都为1,因此会导致训练不充分。FM的思想是借鉴了矩阵分解的思想,即借助W矩阵是对称矩阵,因此有:

$$\hat{\mathbf{W}} = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{V}^T = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1 \\ \mathbf{v}_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mathbf{v}_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{v}_1^T & \mathbf{v}_2^T & \cdots & \mathbf{v}_n^T \end{pmatrix}$$

其中V就是embedding矩阵,FM简化如下:

$$\begin{split} &\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} \left\langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{j} \right\rangle x_{i} x_{j} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left\langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{j} \right\rangle x_{i} x_{j} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\langle \mathbf{v}_{i}, \mathbf{v}_{i} \right\rangle x_{i} x_{i} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{f=1}^{k} v_{i,f} v_{j,f} x_{i} x_{j} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{f=1}^{k} v_{i,f} v_{i,f} x_{i} x_{i} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f} x_{j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f} x_{j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f} x_{j} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{k} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f}^{2} x_{i}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i,f} x_{i} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{f=1}^{n} \left( \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^{2} \right) \left( \sum_{j=1}^{n} v_{j,f}^{2} x_{j}^$$

代码实现:

```
def fm(embeddings):
    # input: embeddings should be, bs * fs * es,
    # output: fm,
    summed_features_emb = tf.reduce_sum(embeddings, 1) # bs * es
    summed_features_emb_square = tf.square(summed_features_emb) # bs * es
    squared_features_emb = tf.square(embeddings)
    squared_sum_features_emb = tf.reduce_sum(squared_features_emb, 1) # bs * es
    y_second_order = 0.5 * tf.subtract(summed_features_emb_square, squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared_squared
```

完整的代码实现,需要加入一阶的部分,即:

```
sprase_feature, self.sprase_data_linear_embedding = \
    get_linear_embedding(self.feature_config_dict,self.sprase_data, self.number_of_sprase_feature)
```

对于序列数据,FM是直接求平均,即:

```
# sequence data

if self.number_of_sequence_feature:
    self.sequence_data_embedding= get_sequence_embedding(
        self.embedding_dict, self.masked_sequence_data, self.sequence_feature_name, embedding_size)

# FM use the average of the embedding directly.
    self.sequence_data_embedding = tf.reduce_mean(self.sequence_data_embedding_size)

out = tf.concat([out, self.sequence_data_embedding, fm_out], axis=1)
```

将以上一阶、二阶和稀疏数据特征concat到一起,就可以进过一个softmax获得输出:

完整代码参考我的github,

https://github.com/End-the-cold-

night/deeprec/blob/master/deeprec/ranking/ctr/model/Fm.py

#### 调包使用:

from deeprec.ranking.ctr import FM

02 **FFM** 

Filed-aware FM

FM 假设特征i在和其它特征做组合时候保持同一个表示,会对不同组合空间的学习带来一定的难度。FFM为了解决这个,思路很简单粗暴,即让每个特征和不同特征组合时候有不同的表示。

直接看公式, 比较清晰, 即

$$\phi_{ ext{FFM}}(m{w},m{x}) = \sum_{j_1=1}^n \sum_{j_2=j_1+1}^n (m{w}_{j_1,f_2} \cdot m{w}_{j_2,f_1}) x_{j_1} x_{j_2},$$

对比FM的第一个公式,可以看出FFM变量的下标多了filed维度。其带来的第一个问题就是参数数量的显著增加,相对FM的参数n\*k,扩大到了n\*f\*k,但是文章作者提到,因为FFM相对FM需要去学习简单区域的特征,因此k可以很小,即

$$k_{\text{FFM}} \leq k_{\text{FM}}$$

但是主要的问题实际在计算上,FFM 的实现不能直接化简,需要把输入换成独热编码的,即:

```
sprase_data_list = tf.split(self.sprase_data, self.number_of_sprase_feature, axis=1)
sprase_data_embedding_list = []
temp = 0
for var in sprase_feature:
    sprase_data_embedding_list.append(tf.one_hot(sprase_data_list[temp], self.feature_config_dict[var]))
    temp #= 1
self.inputs = tf.concat(sprase_data_embedding_list, axis=2) # bs * feature_vz_是法工程师养成之路
self.inputs = tf.squeeze(self.inputs, 1)
```

之后根据公式,直观的实现是我们在feature的维度进行两次循环,即

因此计算费时。

完整代码参考我的github,

https://github.com/End-the-coldnight/deeprec/blob/master/deeprec/ranking/ctr/model/Ffm.py

#### 调包使用:

from deeprec.ranking.ctr import Ffm

### **AFM**

03

Attention FM

前面我们介绍分析了FM某个特定的feature,在对其它的feature表示时候采用的是同一个表示,对学习产生了一定的难度。前一个小节介绍了基于FFM的思路,然而,FFM的参数量大,学习速度慢。

另一个思路是我们不在FM的表征上进行区分,而是对交叉的结果进行不同的加权,即AFM。首先我们直观的看一下AFM的网络结构:

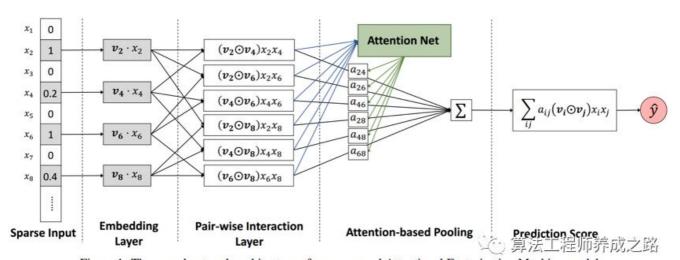


Figure 1: The neural network architecture of our proposed Attentional Factorization Machine model.

不难看出前面embedding层还是取出embedding,然后经过一个pair wise的交叉,然后通过一个网络得到pair wise的权重,即

$$egin{aligned} a_{ij}' &= \mathbf{h}^T ReLU(\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_j + \mathbf{b}), \ a_{ij} &= rac{\exp(a_{ij}')}{\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_x} \exp(a_{ij}')}, \ \text{ is plant the problem} \end{aligned}$$

之后对结果在feature维度进行求和,即:

$$\hat{y}_{AFM}(\mathbf{x}) = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \mathbf{p}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n \underbrace{a_{ij}(\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_i}_{j \neq i},$$

#### 代码实现:

首先获取pair wise交叉的结果:

定义attention network的权重:

#### 加权求和:

完整代码参考我的github,

https://github.com/End-the-cold-

night/deeprec/blob/master/deeprec/ranking/ctr/model/Afm.py

调包使用:

from deeprec.ranking.ctr import Afm

后续会继续介绍其它CTR算法,包括FGCNN, Autoint, DCN等。