注意力机制在深度推荐算法中的应用之AFM模型

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前言

注意力机制来源于人类最自然的选择性注意的习惯,例如当用户浏览网页或图片时,会选择性的注意 页面上特定的区域。基于此现象,在建模的过程中考虑注意力机制,往往会取得不错的收益。

注意力机制已经广泛的应用于深度学习的各个领域,无论是NLP、语音识别还是图像识别,引入注意力机制的模型均取得了不错的效果。从2017年开始,推荐领域也开始尝试引入注意力机制,AFM模型 (Attentional Factorization Machines: Learning the Weight of Feature Interactions via Attention Networks) 就是其中较早的工作之一。

AFM模型原理简介

AFM模型可以认为是NFM模型(前文回顾: NFM模型理论与实践)的延伸,在NFM模型中,不同域的特征Embedding向量经过特征交叉后,将各交叉特征向量按照Embedding Size维度进行"加和",最后输出由多层神经网络组成的输出层。问题的关键在于"加和"池化操作,它相当于是"平等"地对待所有交叉特征,未考虑特征对结果的影响程度,事实上消除了大量有价值的信息。

这里"注意力机制"就登上了推荐系统的历史舞台,基于"不同的交叉特征对结果的影响程度不同"的假设条件。例如:如果应用场景为"预测一位男性用户是否购买鼠标的可能性",那么"性别=男"和"购买历史包含键盘"这个交叉特征比"性别=男"和"用户年龄=25"这一交叉特征更重要,模型在前一交叉特征上投入了更多的"注意力"。

AFM模型是在"特征交叉层"和"输出层"之间引入注意力网络实现的,注意力网络的作用为每一个交叉特征提供权重。AFM模型结构如图1所示。

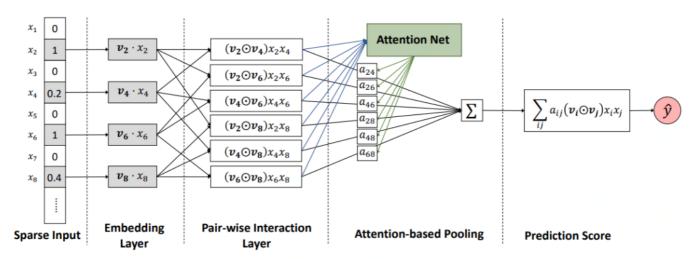


Figure 1: The neural network architecture of our proposed Attentional Factorization Machine model.

Sparse Input: 输入稀疏特征;

Embedding Layer:对输入的特征进行Embedding编码;

Pair-wise Interaction Layer: 两两特征交叉;

Attention-based Pooling: 基于注意力机制的网络层;

Prediction Score: 输出预测得分;

2.1 AFM模型的公式表达式

$$\hat{y}_{AFM}(\mathbf{x}) = \boxed{w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i} + \mathbf{p}^T \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} (\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_j \end{bmatrix}}$$

其中:

- 。 红框中的表达式为线性表达;
- \circ 篮框中的表达式为Attention表达, p 为权重向量;

2.2 AFM模型的Attention部分公式表达式

$$f_{Att}(f_{PI}(\mathcal{E})) = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mathcal{R}_x} a_{ij}(\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_j$$

其中:

- 。 $f_{PI}(\mathcal{E})=\{(\mathbf{v}_i\odot\mathbf{v}_j)x_ix_j\}_{(i,j)\in\mathcal{R}_x}$, $v_i\odot v_j$ 是两个Embedding特征之间的元素积操作;
- \circ a_{ij} 是注意力得分。最简单的方法是使用一个权重参数来表示,但是为了防止特征交叉数据稀疏问题带来的权重参数难以收敛,此处使用单层的全连接网络进行参数学习。

$$a'_{ij} = \mathbf{h}^T ReLU(\mathbf{W}(\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_j + \mathbf{b})$$
$$a_{ij} = \frac{\exp(a'_{ij})}{\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathcal{R}_x} \exp(a'_{ij})}$$

其中要学习模型参数就是特征交叉层到注意力网络全连接层的权重矩阵 $W\in\mathbb{R}^{t\times k}$,偏置向量 $b\in\mathbb{R}^{t\times 1}$, 以 及 全 连 接 层 到 softmax 输 出 层 的 权 重 向 量 $h\in\mathbb{R}^{t\times 1}$, $t=f(f-1)/2,\ k=embedding\ dim$ 。可以看出 a_{ij} 随 $v_i\odot v_j$ 的变化而变化。

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AFM模型实践

3.1 首先来看一看AFM模型的Attention Layer部分:

```
\mathbf{p}^T \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_{ij} (\mathbf{v}_i \odot \mathbf{v}_j) x_i x_j
```

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Layer
from tensorflow.keras import backend as K
import itertools
from tensorflow.keras.initializers import (Zeros, glorot normal, glorot uniform)
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Concatenate
from tensorflow.keras.regularizers import 12
class AFMLayer (Layer):
       def init (self, attention factor=4, 12 reg w=0, dropout rate=0, seed=1024, **k
               self.attention factor = attention factor
               self.12 reg w = 12 reg w
               self.dropout rate = dropout rate
               self.seed = seed
               super(AFMLayer, self). init (**kwargs)
       def build(self, input shape):
               if not isinstance(input shape, list) or len(input shape) < 2:
```

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```
raise ValueError('A `AttentionalFM` layer should be called '
                                 'on a list of at least 2 inputs')
       shape set = set()
       reduced input shape = [shape.as list() for shape in input shape]
       for i in range(len(input shape)):
               shape set.add(tuple(reduced input shape[i]))
       if len(shape set) > 1:
               raise ValueError ('A `AttentionalFM` layer requires '
                                 'inputs with same shapes'
                                 'Got different shapes: %s' % (shape_set))
       if len(input_shape[0]) != 3 or input_shape[0][1] != 1:
               raise ValueError ('A `AttentionalFM` layer requires '
                                 'inputs of a list with same shape tensor like
                                 (None, 1, embedding size)'
                                 'Got different shapes: %s' % (input shape[0]))
       embedding_size = int(input_shape[0][-1])
       self. attention W = self. add weight (shape=(embedding size,
                         self.attention_factor), initializer=glorot_normal(seed=se
                                                                            regular
       self. attention b = self. add weight (
               shape=(self.attention factor,), initializer=Zeros(), name="attention"
       self.projection_h = self.add_weight(shape=(self.attention_factor, 1),
                                                                              initi
       self.projection p = self.add weight(shape=(
               embedding size, 1), initializer=glorot normal(seed=self.seed), name
       self. dropout = tf. keras. layers. Dropout (
               self.dropout rate, seed=self.seed)
       self.tensordot = tf.keras.layers.Lambda(
               lambda x: tf.tensordot(x[0], x[1], axes=(-1, 0)))
        # Be sure to call this somewhere!
       super(AFMLayer, self).build(input shape)
def call(self, inputs, training=None, **kwargs):
       if K.ndim(inputs[0]) != 3:
               raise ValueError(
               "Unexpected inputs dimensions %d, expect to be 3 dimensions" % (K.
```

```
embeds vec list = inputs
       row = []
       co1 = []
       for r, c in itertools. combinations (embeds vec list, 2):
               row. append (r)
               col. append (c)
       p = tf.concat(row, axis=1)
       q = tf. concat(col, axis=1)
       inner product = p * q
       bi_interaction = inner_product
       attention_temp = tf.nn.relu(tf.nn.bias_add(tf.tensordot(
               bi_interaction, self.attention_W, axes=(-1, 0)), self.attention_b))
       self.normalized att score = tf.nn.softmax(tf.tensordot(
               attention temp, self. projection h, axes=(-1, 0))
       attention output = tf.reduce sum(
               self.normalized_att_score * bi_interaction, axis=1)
       attention output = self.dropout(attention output) # training
       afm_out = self.tensordot([attention_output, self.projection_p])
       return afm out
def compute output shape (self, input shape):
       if not isinstance(input_shape, list):
               raise ValueError ('A `AFMLayer` layer should be called '
                               'on a list of inputs.')
       return (None, 1)
def get config(self, ):
       config = {'attention factor': self.attention factor,
                 '12 reg w': self.12 reg w, 'dropout rate': self.dropout rate, 'se
       base config = super(AFMLayer, self).get config()
       return dict(list(base config.items()) + list(config.items()))
```

3.2 AFM模型设计

(1) 数据情况

本文使用的数据集是《movielens-1M数据》,数据下载地址:

http://files.grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/ml-1m.zip

将数据集加工成如下格式:

```
2786
         2
              3
                   5
                        2041
                              1023
                                    1
  2786
         2
              3
                   5
                              2697
                        2041
                                    0
3 2786 2
              3
                  5
                        2041
                              794
                                    0
```

数据说明:

第 1 列	user_id	用户id
第 2 列	gender	用户性别
第 3 列	age	用户年龄
第 4 列	occupation	用户工作
第 5 列	zip	用户邮编
第 6 列	movie_id	用户下一步是否观看的电影
第7列	label	1表示正样本,0表示负样本

数据加工逻辑见: https://github.com/wziji/deep_ctr/blob/master/AFM/data.py

(2) AFM模型的结构

user_id_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="user_id_input_lay
gender_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="gender_input_layer
age_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="age_input_layer")
occupation_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="occupation_inp
zip_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="zip_input_layer")
item_input_layer = Input(shape=(sparse_input_length,), name="item_input_layer")

2. Embedding layer

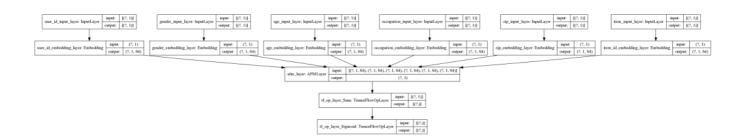
user_id_embedding_layer = Embedding(6040+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='u gender_embedding_layer = Embedding(2+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='gende age_embedding_layer = Embedding(7+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='age_embe occupation_embedding_layer = Embedding(21+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='zip_embedding_layer = Embedding(3439+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='zip_e item_id_embedding_layer = Embedding(3706+1, embedding_dim, mask_zero=True, name='i

3. AFM

Output

return model

AFM模型结构图如下所示:



(3) 训练AFM模型

```
#-*- coding:utf-8 -*-
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
from data_generator import file_generator
from AFM Model import AFM
# 1. Load data
train_path = "train.txt"
val path = "test.txt"
batch size = 1000
n_train = sum([1 for i in open(train_path)])
n val = sum([1 for i in open(val path)])
train_steps = n_train / batch_size
train_steps_ = n_train // batch_size
validation_steps = n_val / batch_size
validation steps = n val // batch size
train_generator = file_generator(train_path, batch_size)
val generator = file generator(val path, batch size)
steps_per_epoch = train_steps_ if train_steps==train_steps_ else train_steps_ + 1
validation_steps = validation_steps_ if validation_steps==validation_steps_ else validat
print("n_train: ", n_train)
print("n_val: ", n_val)
print("steps_per_epoch: ", steps_per_epoch)
print("validation steps: ", validation steps)
# 2. Train model
early stopping cb = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=10, rest
callbacks = [early_stopping_cb]
model = AFM()
print(model.summary())
tf.keras.utils.plot model(model, to file='AFM model.png', show shapes=True)
model.compile(loss='binary crossentropy', \
       optimizer=Adam(1r=1e-3), \
```

本文的代码请见: https://github.com/wziji/deep_ctr/blob/master/AFM

参考:

AFM论文: https://arxiv.org/pdf/1708.04617.pdf

深度学习推进系统, 王喆著

https://github.com/shenweichen/DeepCTR



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