初学者系列: FFM: Field-aware Factorization Machines

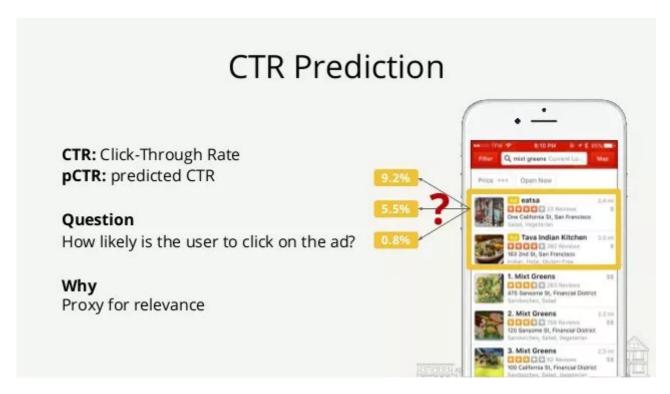
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导读

点击率(CTR)预测在广告行业中起着重要作用。FM、FFM、Deep FM广泛用于此任务。本文我们主要介绍FM的变体,Field-aware Factorization Machines (FFM)的原理、推导过程,以及使用Tensorflow的简单实现。

获取代码

请关注专知公众号(点击上方蓝色专知关注) 后台回复"初学者系列FFM"即可获取数据集以及全部代码。



FFM是FM的变体,在开始介绍FFM之前,我们一起回顾一下FM的基本原理,FM使用分解参数对变量之间的所有交互进行建模,学习每个特征学习隐层向量,其输出公式如下:

$$\hat{y} = w_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^n w_{i,j} x_i x_j$$

在FM中所有的样本都使用同一个V,即对于x {11}与x {12}都使用同一个v 1

FFM与FM的不同 01

FFM提出了Field-aware 的思想,即每一维特征(feature)都归属于一个特定的field,field和 feature是一对多的关系。为更好的解释FFM与FM之间的不同,我们以论文中的数据为例:

对于FM每个特征只有一个隐藏向量来学习具有任何其他特征的潜在影响。

$$\emptyset_{FM}(w,x) = w_{ESPN}.w_{Nike} + w_{ESPN}.w_{Male} + w_{Nike}.w_{Male}$$

w_ESPN用于了解耐克(w_ESPN·w_Nike)和男性(w-ESPN·w-Male)的潜在影响。然而,由于Nike和Male属于不同的领域,(EPSN,Nike)和(EPSN,Male)的潜在影响可能不同。而对于FFM,每个特征都有几个潜在的向量。

$$\emptyset_{\text{FFM}}(w, x) = w_{\text{ESPN,A}}.w_{\text{Nike,P}} + w_{\text{ESPN,G}}.w_{\text{Male,P}} + w_{\text{Nike,G}}.w_{\text{Male,A}}$$

FFM原理 02

在FFM中,每一维特征 x_i ,针对每一种field(fj)的特征,都会学习一个隐向量 v_{i} ,fj}。因此,隐向量不仅与特征相关,也与field相关。与FM模型类似,FFM模型方程定义为(为了计算简便只有交叉项):

$$\hat{y} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n} < v_{i,fj}, v_{j,fi} > x_i \ x_{j^{4^{J}}}$$

其中:

• fi和fj分别是x_i和x_j所属的field.

与FM模型不同,在FFM模型方程中,由于隐向量与fields有关故交叉项不可以化简。

在FFM中划分不同的fields是十分重要的一步,对于连续特征与离散特征有不同的field划分方法:

- 类别特征 (Categorical Features): 采用one-hot编码,同一种属性的归到一个Field。
- 连续特征(Numerical Features):一个特征对应一个Field。或者对连续特征离散化,应用类别特征的表示方法。

优化 03

我们将FFM问题定义为分类问题,使用的是logistic loss,加入正则项后FFM优化目标为:

$$\min \sum_{i=1}^{m} log(1 + exp(-\hat{y}(x^{(i)}), y^{i}))) + \frac{\lambda}{2} ||v||_{2^{\ell'}}^{2}$$

通过梯度下降方法 (SGD) 可以有效地学习FFM的模型参数 $v_{i,fj},v_{j,fi}$.

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \hat{y}(x)} * \frac{\partial \hat{y}(x)}{\partial \theta}$$

对于logistic 损失函数

$$\frac{\partial(L)}{\partial \theta} = \frac{e^{-y \cdot \hat{y}}}{1 + e^{-y \cdot \hat{y}}} * y * \frac{\partial \hat{y}(x)}{\partial \theta}$$

为了更好的理解对于不同的field特征是如何计算的,我们用如下例子进行推倒:

对于如下电影评分数据,我们以x^(0)为例:

field	field1(性别)	field2 (电影名称)		
特征		星球大战	星际迷航	泰克尼克号
x^(0)	男	1	0	0
x^(1)	女	0	0	1
x^(2)	男	0	1	0

则x^(0)的输出y^(0)为:

$$\begin{split} \hat{y}^{(0)} &= v_{1,f2}.v_{2,f1}x_1^{(0)}x_2^{(0)} + v_{1,f2}.v_{3,f1}x_1^{(0)}x_3^{(0)} + v_{1,f2}.v_{4,f1}x_1^{(0)}x_4^{(0)} + v_{4,f2}v_$$

则对v {1,f2}求偏导得:

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}^{(0)}}{\partial v_{1,f_2}} = v_{2,f_1} x_1^{(0)} x_2^{(0)} + v_{3,f_1} x_1^{(0)} x_3^{(0)} + v_{4,f_1} x_1^{(0)} x_4^{(0)} + v_{4,f_2} x_1^{(0)} x_4^{(0)} + v_{4,f_3} x_1^{(0)} + v_{4,f_3} x_1$$

由于同一个field下只有一个feature的值不是0,其他feature的值都是0,故:

$$\frac{\partial \widehat{y}^{(0)}}{\partial v_{1,f2}} = v_{2,f1} x_1^{(0)} x_2^{(0)}$$

则

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial v_{i,fi}} = v_{j,fi} x_i x_{j^4}$$

$$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial v_{i,fi}} = v_{i,fj} x_i x_{j^+}$$

我们选择AdaGrad优化器进行优化,AdaGrad计算第t步之前累加的梯度平方和,作为学习率的分母,在训练的每一步自主地选择合适的学习率。具体过程如下:

• 随机采样一个点(y,x)来更新参数,计算一次梯度,并且只用计算非0值输入对应的参数,其梯度的计算如下所示

$$g_{i,fj} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_{i,fj}} = \frac{e^{-y.\widehat{y}}}{1 + e^{-y.\widehat{y}}} * y * v_{j,fi} x_i x_j + \lambda v_{i,fj} + \lambda v_{$$

$$g_{j,fi} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_{j,fi}} = \frac{e^{-y.\widehat{y}}}{1 + e^{-y.\widehat{y}}} * y * v_{i,fj} x_i x_j + \lambda v_{j,fi} + \frac{\partial v_{j,fi}}{\partial v_{j,fi}} * v_{i,fj} x_i x_j + \frac{\partial v_{j,fi}}{\partial v_{j,fi}} * v_{i,fj} x_i x_j + \frac{\partial v_{j,fi}}{\partial v_{j,fi}} * v_{i,fi} x_j + \frac{\partial v_{j,fi}}{\partial v_{j,fi}} * v_{j,fi} x_j + \frac{\partial v_{j,fi}}{\partial v$$

• 对每个坐标d=1,...,k , 累计梯度的平方和:

$$(G_{i,fj})_d \leftarrow (G_{i,fj})_d + (g_{i,fj})_d^2 \leftarrow (G_{j,fi})_d + (g_{j,fi})_d^2 \leftarrow (G_{j,fi})_d$$

• 最后,进行梯度更新(红色框为每一步的学习率)

$$(v_{j,fi})_d \leftarrow (v_{j,fi})_d - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{(G_{j,fi})_d}} (g_{j,fi})_{d^+}$$

实践 04

FFM是一个细化隐向量非常好的方法,官方也给了实现FFM的libffm。为了更好地理解FFM是如何工作的,我们用FFM来实现一个简单的二分类。代码主要包含两部分内容,分别为data.py、FFM.py.

数据处理 (data.py)

原始输入数据以点击率预测为例,共有16个特征,三个fields。数据处理主要包括特征提取、field划分以及将数据转化为one-hot类型这三部分内容。

• 类别型特征提取

```
data_path =
'C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/dataset.csv'
dataset = pd.read_csv(data_path)#读取训练集数据
dataset['click'] = dataset['click'].map(lambda x: -1 if x == 0 else x)#将训练数据中的点击与否
进行映射,0变为-1
click = set()
C1 = set()
C16 = set()
C18 = set()
#挑出各个特征的取值集合
data = dataset.copy()#复制训练集
click_v = set(data['click'].values)#以列表返回中所有的值,删除重复的数据,变为一个集合{-1,1}
click = click | click_v#并集
C1_v = set(data['C1'].values)
C1 = C1 \mid C1_v \# \{1008, 1010, 1001, 1002, 1005, 1007\}
C16_v = set(data['C16'].values)
C16 = C16 \mid C16\_v\#\{480, 50, 250, 36, 20, 90\}
C18_v = set(data['C18'].values)
C18 = C18 \mid C18\_v\#\{0, 1, 2, 3\}
```

• field划分

根据每一个特征所属的field,构造字典。例如在feature2field={0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, ...}中, value为field, key为变量名的映射;在C1.pkl={1008: 0, 1010: 1, 1001: 2, 1002: 3,....}中, key为变量值,value为变量名的映射。这样就可以通过变量名映射找到各变量值所属的field。

```
#划分fields, fields共有三个,分别是'C1', 'C18', 'C16'
category_encoding_fields = ['C1', 'C18', 'C16']
feature2field = {}
field_index = 0
ind = 0
for field in category_encoding_fields:
   field_dict = {}
   field_sets = eval(field)#返回表达式的值
   for value in list(field_sets):
       field_dict[value] = ind
       feature2field[ind] = field_index
       ind += 1
   field_index += 1
   with open('C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/' +
field + '.pkl', 'wb') as f:
       pickle.dump(field_dict, f)
   with
open('C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/feature2field.pk
1', 'wb') as f:
   pickle.dump(feature2field, f)
click_dict = {}
click_sets = click#{1, -1}
for value in list(click_sets):
   click_dict[value] = ind
   ind += 1
with open('C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/' + 'click'
+ '.pkl', 'wb') as f:
   pickle.dump(click_dict, f)
# C1.pk|数据为{1008: 0, 1010: 1, 1001: 2, 1002: 3, 1005: 4, 1007: 5}, 1008在
feature2field对应的键为0.。。
# C18.pk ] 数据为{0: 6, 1: 7, 2: 8, 3: 9}
  C16.pk1数据为{480: 10, 50: 11, 20: 14, 36: 13, 250: 12, 90: 15}
  以上三个文件为不同特征值对应的索引值
# feature2field{0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0, 5: 0, 6: 1, 7: 1, 8: 1, 9: 1, 10: 2, 11:
2, 12: 2, 13: 2, 14: 2, 15: 2}
  feature2field不同索引值对应的field
  对于标签click设置索引值, click.pkl数据为{1: 16, -1: 17}
```

• 数据集构造

在得到特征所属的field后,还需要对特征值进行one-hot处理才可以构建数据集。

```
#数据处理,进行特征转换,并划分各个batch内的数据数量
#将所有的特征转换为one-hot类型
def transfer_data(sample, fields_dict, array_length):
   array = np.zeros([array_length])
   for field in fields_dict:
       # get index of array
       if field == 'click':
           field_value = sample[field]
           ind = fields_dict[field][field_value]#得到索引
           if ind == (array_length - 1):
               array[ind] = -1
           else:
               array[ind + 1] = 1
       else:
           field_value = sample[field]
           ind = fields_dict[field][field_value]
           array[ind] = 1
   return array
#划分各个batch内的数据数量,还是一次传入64个数据
def get_batch(x, batch_size, index):
   start = index * batch_size
   end = (index + 1) * batch_size
   end = end if end < x.shape[0] else x.shape[0]
   return x.iloc[start:end, :]#选取x中的start到end行
```

经过处理后的输入x如下图所示,同一个field的特征值只有一个为0

```
[[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]

[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]

[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]

...

[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]

[0. 0. 0. ... 0. 0. 0.]
```

构造模型 (FFM.py)

• 权重变量初始化 (b,w1,v)

```
k = 6 #隐向量个数
f = 3 #field的个数
p = 16#特征数
learning_rate = 0.1
batch_size = 64
12_reg_rate = 0.001
feature2field = None
checkpoint_dir='C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/saver'
training = True
epoch = 1
#定义权重以及偏置变量,并进行初始化
def createTwoDimensionWeight(input_x_size,field_size,vector_dimension):
   v= tf.get_variable('v', shape=[p, f, k], dtype='float32',
                   initializer=tf.truncated_normal_initializer(mean=0, stddev=0.01)) #
shape=[p,f,k]
   return v
def createOneDimensionWeight(input_x_size):
   w1=tf.get_variable('w1', shape=[p, 1],
                   initializer=tf.truncated_normal_initializer(mean=0, stddev=0.01))
   return w1
def createZeroDimensionWeight():
   b = tf.get_variable('bias', shape=[1],
                       initializer=tf.zeros_initializer()) # b形状为1维,初始化为0
   return b
```

• 定义模型输出

```
#定义模型,计算模型输出
def inference(X,feature2field,b,w1,v):
   with tf.variable_scope('linear_layer'):
       # shape of [None, 1]
       linear_terms = tf.add(tf.matmul(X, w1), b) # 线性部分w1*x+b
        print('self.linear_terms:')
       print(linear_terms)
    # 定义交叉项参数v
   with tf.variable_scope('interaction_layer'):
        field_cross_interaction = tf.constant(0, dtype='float32')
        # 每个特征
  # feature2field={0: 0, 1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0, 5: 0, 6: 1, 7: 1, 8: 1, 9: 1, 10: 2, 11:
2, 12: 2, 13: 2, 14: 2, 15: 2}
       for i in range(p):
           for j in range(i + 1, p):
               # print('i:%s,j:%s' % (i, j))
               vifj = v[i, feature2field[j]] # 找到xj对应的field
               vjfi = v[j, feature2field[i]]
               vivj = tf.reduce_sum(tf.multiply(vifj, vjfi)) # 两个矩阵中各自元素相乘
               xixj = tf.multiply(X[:, i], X[:, j])
               field_cross_interaction += tf.multiply(vivj, xixj)
        field_cross_interaction = tf.reshape(field_cross_interaction, (batch_size, 1)) #
转化为64行1列的数组
       print('self.field_cross_interaction:')
        print(field_cross_interaction)
    y_out = tf.add(linear_terms, field_cross_interaction) # 输出
    return y_out
```

• 加载数据

在进行训练之前需要先加载训练数据集,并将数据通过调用get_batch()函数,获得一个batch内传入的数据,再将每个batch内的输入特征通过transfer data()转化为one-hot类型。

```
#加载数据,划分了训练集以及测试集
def lodadata(data_path):
    dataset = pd.read_csv(data_path)
    dataset['click'] = dataset['click'].map(lambda x: -1 if x == 0 else x)
   traindata, testdata = train_test_split(dataset, test_size=0.4, random_state=0)
    # 加载feature2field , 用来对应不同特征的field
   with open(
 'C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/feature2field.pkl',
'rb') as f:
        feature2field = pickle.load(f)
    # 加载各个field的特征值
    fields = ['C1', 'C18', 'C16', 'click']
    fields_dict = {}
    for field in fields:
       with open(
             'C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/' +
field + '.pkl', 'rb') as f:
           fields_dict[field] = pickle.load(f)
#fields_dict={'C18': {0: 6, 1: 7, 2: 8, 3: 9}, 'click': {1: 16, -1: 17}, 'C16': {480: 10,
50: 11, 36: 13, 20: 14, 250: 12, 90: 15}, 'C1': {1008: 0, 1010: 1, 1001: 2, 1002: 3,
1005: 4, 1007: 5}}
   return traindata, testdata, feature2field,fields_dict
```

```
#构造数据集,对各个特征进行one-hot转换
def dataset(data,fields_dict):
   all_len = max(fields_dict['click'].values()) + 1 # 18
   cnt = data.shape[0] // batch_size
   for i in range(epoch):
       # 在一个epoch内遍历所有的数据
       for j in range(cnt):
           #数据转换,将数据转换为one-hot类型
           dataset = get_batch(data, batch_size, j) # 一次传入traindata的64行,依次向下
           actual_batch_size = len(dataset) # 还是64
           batch_X = []
           batch_y = []
           for k in range(actual_batch_size):
              sample = dataset.iloc[k, :] # click
                                        # C1
                                               1005
                                        # C18
                                                     50
                                         # C16
              array = transfer_data(sample, fields_dict, all_len) # 每一行的特征都转换为
one-hot
              batch_X.append(array[:-2]) # 前面16个是特征
              # 最后一位即为label, [-1]:label=0; [1]:label=1
              batch_y.append(array[-1]) # 最后一个是标签
           batch_X = np.array(batch_X)
           batch_y = np.array(batch_y)
           y_int = batch_y.reshape(len(batch_y), 1) # 将label转化为64行1列
   return batch_X,y_int,cnt
```

tips: get_batch () 与transfer_data () 在data.py中已经定义过。

• 优化

在该部分主要进行梯度计算与损失函数计算(加入了正则项)

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
#获取数据
   data_path =
'C:/Users/Lenovo/pycharmprojects/PycharmProjects/recommend/FFM/data/dataset.csv'
   traindata, testdata, feature2field, fields_dict = lodadata(data_path)
   train_x, train_y, cnt = dataset(traindata, fields_dict)
   test_x, test_y, test_cnt = dataset(testdata, fields_dict)
#定义占位符
   X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [batch_size, p])
   y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, 1])
#调用函数获得变量
   b = createZeroDimensionWeight()
   w1 = createOneDimensionWeight(p)
    v = createTwoDimensionWeight(p, f, k)
#定义损失函数以及优化器
   lambda_w = tf.constant(0.001, name='lambda_w')
   lambda_v = tf.constant(0.001, name='lambda_v')
   y_out = inference(X, feature2field, b, w1, v)
   loss = tf.reduce_mean(tf.log(1 + tf.exp(-y * y_out))) # 损失函数
   12_norm = tf.reduce_sum(
                                     #正则项
       tf.add(
           tf.multiply(lambda_w, tf.pow(w1, 2)),
           tf.reduce_sum(tf.multiply(lambda_v, tf.pow(v, 2)), axis=[1, 2])
       )
   loss = loss+12\_norm
   global_step = tf.Variable(0, trainable=False)
   opt = tf.train.GradientDescentOptimizer(learning_rate) # 随机梯度下降算法
   trainable_params = tf.trainable_variables()
   print(trainable_params) # 查看b, w1,v
   gradients = tf.gradients(loss, trainable_params) # 求梯度,即文中的g_{i,fj};g_{j,fi}
   clip_gradients, _ = tf.clip_by_global_norm(gradients, 5)
   train_op = opt.apply_gradients(zip(clip_gradients, trainable_params),
global_step=global_step)
#设置GPU
   gpu_config = tf.ConfigProto()
   gpu_config.gpu_options.allow_growth = True # 当使用GPU时候, Tensorflow运行自动慢慢达到最大
GPU的内存
```

开始训练

```
with tf.Session(config=gpu_config) as sess:
        sess.run(tf.global_variables_initializer())
       sess.run(tf.local_variables_initializer())
        #训练
        if training:
           for i in range(epoch):
               #在一个epoch内遍历所有的数据
               for j in range(cnt):
                   cost, _, step = sess.run([loss,train_op,global_step], feed_dict={
                       X: train_x,
                       y: train_y
                   1)
                   if j % 100 == 0:
                       print('After {%d} training steps , and the loss is %s' % (j,
cost))
                       save(sess, checkpoint_dir)
```

训练结果:

```
After {0} training
                     steps , and the loss is 0.6879269
After {100} training
                       steps
                              , and the loss is 0.434821
After {200} training
                              , and the loss is 0.49895376
                       steps
After {300} training
                              , and the loss is 0.40871555
                       steps
After {400} training
                              , and the loss is 0.39381155
                       steps
After {500} training
                              , and the loss is 0.39977896
                       steps
                              , and the loss is 0.49957126
After {600} training
                       steps
After {700} training
                              , and the loss is 0.3967054
                       steps
After {800} training
                              , and the loss is 0.42074686
                       steps
After {900} training
                              , and the loss is 0.30288962
                       steps
After {1000} training
                               . and the loss is 0.51065135
                       steps
                               . and the loss is 0.4343705
After {1100} training
                       steps
After {1200} training
                      steps , and the loss is 0.357248
After {1300} training
                      steps , and the loss is 0.4500237
After {1400} training
                       steps , and the loss is 0.44454095
After {1500} training
                        steps , and the loss is 0.37505034
After {1600} training
                               , and the loss is 0.37782806
                      steps
                               , and the loss is 0.4543309
After {1700} training steps
After {1800} training
                               , and the loss is 0.44171908
                        steps
```

• 测试

在测试部分,输出了测试集的损失函数以及预测值。

```
else:
    restore(sess, checkpoint_dir)
    result,cost = sess.run([y_out,loss], feed_dict={
    X: test_x,y: test_y})
    print(result)
```

测试结果如下:

```
[-1.297571 ]
[-1.6127795 ]
[-1.6127795 ]
[-0.594898 ]
[-1.297571 ]
[-1.297571 ]
[-1.6127795 ]]
0.5157192
```

参考链接:

https://github.com/sladesha/machine_learning/tree/master/FFM

-END-专·知

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