# Final Project: 某闯关类手游用户流失预测

## 一、案例简介

手游在当下的日常娱乐中占据着主导性地位,成为人们生活中放松身心的一种有效途径。近年来,各种类型的手游,尤其是闯关类的休闲手游,由于其对碎片化时间的利用取得了非常广泛的市场。然而在此类手游中,新用户流失是一个非常严峻的问题,有相当多的新用户在短暂尝试后会选择放弃,而如果能在用户还没有完全卸载游戏的时候针对流失可能性较大的用户施以干预(例如奖励道具、暖心短信),就可能挽回用户从而提升游戏的活跃度和公司的潜在收益,因此用户的流失预测成为一个重要且挑战性的问题。在毕业项目中我们将从真实游戏中非结构化的日志数据出发,构建用户流失预测模型,综合已有知识设计适合的算法解决实际问题。

## 二、作业说明

- 根据给出的实际数据(包括用户游玩历史,关卡特征等),预测测试集中的用户是否为流失用户(二分类);
- 方法不限,使用百度云讲行评测,评价指标使用 AUC;
- 提交代码与实验报告, 报告展示对数据的观察、分析、最后的解决方案以及不同尝试的对比等;
- 最终评分会参考达到的效果以及对所尝试方法的分析。

## 三、数据概览

本次使用的是一个休闲类闯关手游的数据,用户在游戏中不断闯关,每一关的基本任务是在限定步数内达到某个目标。每次闯关可能成功也可能失败,一般情况下用户只在完成一关后进入下一关,闯关过程中可以使用道具或提示等帮助。

对大多数手游来说,用户流失往往发生在早期,因此次周的留存情况是公司关注的一个重点。本次数据选取了 2020.2.1 注册的所有用户在 2.1-2.4 的交互数据,数据经过筛选保证这些注册用户在前四日至少有两日登录。流失的定义则参照次周(2.7-2.13)的登录情况,如果没有登录为流失。

本次的数据和以往结构化的形式不同,展现的是更原始的数据记录,更接近公司实际日志的形式,共包含5个文件:

### train.csv

训练集用户,包括用户 id (从 1 开始)以及对应是否为流失用户的 label (1:流失,0:留存)。这里对应了2774~10931的user\_id。

```
from sklearn.naive bayes import MultinomialNB, BernoulliNB, ComplementNB, GaussianNB
from sklearn import preprocessing, tree, ensemble, svm, metrics, calibration
from sklearn.metrics import roc curve, auc, accuracy score, roc auc score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
import torchvision, datetime, scipy, os, torch
from sklearn. feature extraction import text
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from torch. autograd import Variable
from itertools import combinations
from collections import Counter
from torch.utils import data
from tqdm import tqdm
import torch.nn as nn
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
In [3]: train_df = pd. read_csv('./data/train.csv', sep='\t')
    train_df. T
```

ut[3]:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	•••	8148	8149	8150	8151	8152	8153	8154	8155	8156	8157	
	user_id	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783		10922	10923	10924	10925	10926	10927	10928	10929	10930	10931	
	label	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1		0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	

2 rows × 8158 columns

```
In [4]: train_df['label']. value_counts()
```

Out [4]: 0 5428 1 2730

Name: label, dtype: int64

训练集共8158个用户,其中流失用户大约占1/3,需要注意的是为了匿名化,这里数据都经过一定的非均匀抽样处理,流失率并不反映实际游戏的情况,用户与关卡的id同样经过了重编号,但对于流失预测任务来说并没有影响。

### dev.csv

验证集格式和训练集相同,主要为了方便离线测试与模型选择。这里对应了10932~13589的user\_id。

```
dev df = pd. read csv('./data/dev.csv', sep='\t')
In [12...
           dev df. T
                     0
                                 2
                                        3
                                                    5
                                                                 7
                                                                             9 ... 2648 2649 2650
                                                                                                      2651
                                                                                                             2652
                                                                                                                   2653
                                                                                                                         2654
                                                                                                                                2655
                                                                                                                                      2656
          user id 10932 10933 10934 10935 10936 10937 10938 10939 10940 10941 ... 13580 13581 13582 13583 13584 13585 13586 13587 13588 1
            label
                                              0
                                                    0
                                                           0
                                                                 0
                                                                       0
                                                                                       0
                                                                                                          0
         2 rows × 2658 columns
```

### test.csv

测试集只包含用户 id, 任务就是要预测这些用户的流失概率。要预测的是1~2773的user\_id。

```
In [6]: test_df = pd. read_csv('./data/test.csv', sep='\t')
test_df. T

Out[6]: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 2763 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772
```

user\_id 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... 2764 2765 2766 2767 2768 2769 2770 2771 2772 2773

1 rows × 2773 columns

### level\_seq.csv

这个是核心的数据文件,包含用户游玩每个关卡的记录,每一条记录是对某个关卡的一次尝试,具体每列的含义如下:

- user id:用户id,和训练、验证、测试集中的可以匹配;
- level id: 关卡id;
- f\_success: 是否通关 (1: 通关, 0: 失败);
- f\_duration:此次尝试所用的时间(单位s);
- f\_reststep: 剩余步数与限定步数之比(失败为 0);
- f\_help: 是否使用了道具、提示等额外帮助 (1: 使用, 0: 未使用);
- time: 时间戳。

```
In [7]: | seq_df = pd. read_csv('./data/level_seq.csv', sep='\t')
    seq_df
```

[7]:		user_id	level_id	f_success	f_duration	f_reststep	f_help	time
	0	10932	1	1	127.0	0.500000	0	2020-02-01 00:05:51
	1	10932	2	1	69.0	0.703704	0	2020-02-01 00:08:01
	2	10932	3	1	67.0	0.560000	0	2020-02-01 00:09:50
	3	10932	4	1	58.0	0.700000	0	2020-02-01 00:11:16
	4	10932	5	1	83.0	0.666667	0	2020-02-01 00:13:12
	•••							
	2194346	10931	40	1	111.0	0.250000	1	2020-02-03 16:26:37
	2194347	10931	41	1	76.0	0.277778	0	2020-02-03 16:28:06
	2194348	10931	42	0	121.0	0.000000	1	2020-02-03 16:30:17
	2194349	10931	42	0	115.0	0.000000	0	2020-02-03 16:33:40
	2194350	10931	42	1	91.0	0.181818	0	2020-02-03 16:35:18

2194351 rows × 7 columns

## level\_meta.csv

每个关卡的一些统计特征,可用于表示关卡,具体每列的含义如下:

- f\_avg\_duration: 平均每次尝试花费的时间(单位 s, 包含成功与失败的尝试);
- f\_avg\_passrate: 平均通关率;
- f\_avg\_win\_duration: 平均每次通关花费的时间(单位 s, 只包含通关的尝试);
- f\_avg\_retrytimes: 平均重试次数(第二次玩同一关算第1次重试);
- level\_id: 关卡id, 可以和 level\_seq.csv 中的关卡匹配。

```
In [8]: meta_df = pd. read_csv('./data/level_meta.csv', sep='\t')
meta_df
```

	f_avg_duration	f_avg_passrate	f_avg_win_duration	f_avg_retrytimes	level_id
0	39.889940	0.944467	35.582757	0.017225	1
1	60.683975	0.991836	56.715706	0.004638	2
2	76.947355	0.991232	71.789943	0.004480	3
3	58.170347	0.993843	54.842882	0.004761	4
4	101.784577	0.954170	85.650547	0.027353	5
•••					
1504	594.878788	0.453730	133.625000	3.187500	1505
1505	486.562500	0.454180	115.906250	3.218750	1506
1506	325.968750	0.573525	86.250000	2.687500	1507
1507	793.096774	0.322684	164.000000	5.419355	1508
1508	423.406250	0.461409	106.833333	2.200000	1509

1509 rows × 5 columns

## 四、Tips

- 一个基本的思路可以是:根据游玩关卡的记录为每个用户提取特征 → 结合 label 构建表格式的数据集 → 使用不同模型训练与测试;
- 还可以借助其他模型 (如循环神经网络) 直接对用户历史序列建模;
- 数据量太大运行时间过长的话,可以先在一个采样的小训练集上调参;
- 集成多种模型往往能达到更优的效果;
- 可以使用各种开源工具。

# Final Project: 某闯关类手游用户流失预测

### 重构数据集为每个用户为一个样本,将从以下几个维度刻画该用户,不同维度包含以下特征:

### 是否上瘾:

■ day: 登录天数, 很多用户的留存原因是每日签到

■ login: 登录次数,根据时间之差判断,是不是没事干就玩一下

■ endlogin:最后一次登录时间

■ time: 登录总花费的时间

■ try:尝试记录次数

#### • 游玩体验:

■ success: 通关数/尝试次数

■ maxlevel: 最大闯关数

■ maxwin:最大连赢数【剔除】

■ maxfail:最大连输数

■ winof20: 最后20局的胜率

■ winof3: 最后3局的胜率

■ retryend: 最后重试次数【与retry相关性较强,剔除】

### • 个人特性:

■ beginday: 开始玩的时间【剔除】

■ help:使用帮助的频率【剔除】

■ retry: 最大愿意重试的次数

■ duration: 平均每一关超出平均时长

■ restep: 成功通关的记录中, 平均剩余步数与限定步数之比

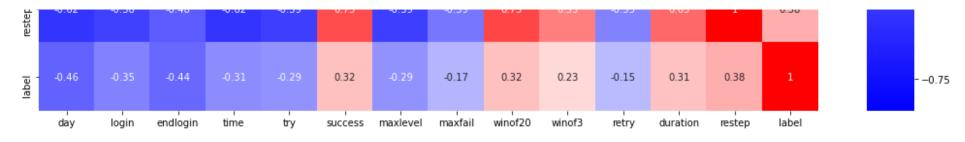
```
data dict['min'],
                             data dict['sec'])
    return data
seq df['day'] = seq df['time'], map(lambda x: int(x. split('')[0]. split('-')[2]))
seg df['time'] = seg df['time']. map(lambda x:cvttime(x))
f avg = meta df['f avg duration']. values
seq df['exc time'] = seq df. apply(lambda x: x['f duration']-f avg[int(x['level id']-1)], axis = 1)
def cal login(series):
    ans=1
    for start, end in zip(series[0::2], series[1::2],):
        if (end-start). total seconds()>900:
            ans+=1
    return ans
def cal fail retry(df):
    win, fail, retry = 0, 0, 0
    max win, max fail, max retry = 0, 0, 0
    tmplevel = df['level id'].values[0]
    for idx, row in df. iterrows():
        if row['f success'] == 0:
            fai1+=1
            if fail>max fail:
                max fail = fail
            win = 0
        else:
            win+=1
            if win>max win:
                \max win = win
            fai1=0
        if row['level id']==tmplevel:
            retry = 1
            if retry > max retry:
                max retry = retry
        else:
            tmplevel = row['level id']
            retry = 0
    return max win, max fail, max retry
```

```
In [79... | user df = seq df. groupby(['user id'])
           train X, valid X, test X = [], [], []
           train y, valid y, test y = [], [], []
           for userid, df in tqdm(user df):
                user = []
                user. append (len (set (df ['day'])))
                login = cal login(df['time'])
                user. append (login)
                user. append (max (df ['dav']))
                user. append (sum (df ['f duration']))
                try = df. shape[0]
                user. append (try )
                user. append (np. nanmean (df ['f success']))
               user. append (max (df['level id']))
                win, fail, retry = cal fail retry(df)
                # user.append(win)
                user. append (fail)
                user. append (np. nanmean (df ['f success'] [-20 if try > 20 else 0:]))
               user. append (np. nanmean (df['f success'][-3 if try > 3 else 0:]))
                # user.append(np.nanmean(df['f success'].values[-1]))
                # user.append(min(df['day']))
                # user.append(np.nanmean(df['f help']))
                user. append (retry)
                user. append (np. nanmean (df ['exc time']))
               if not df[df['f success'] == 1]. shape[0]:
                    user. append (0)
                else:
                    user. append (np. nanmean (df[df['f success'] == 1]['f reststep']))
                if userid in set(train df['user id']):
                    train X. append (user)
                    train y. append (train df ['user id'] == userid ['label'])
                elif userid in set(dev df['user id']):
                    valid X. append (user)
                    valid y. append(dev df[dev df['user id'] == userid]['label'])
                else:
                    test X. append (user)
```

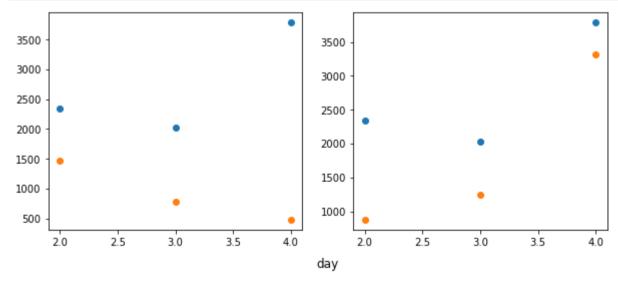
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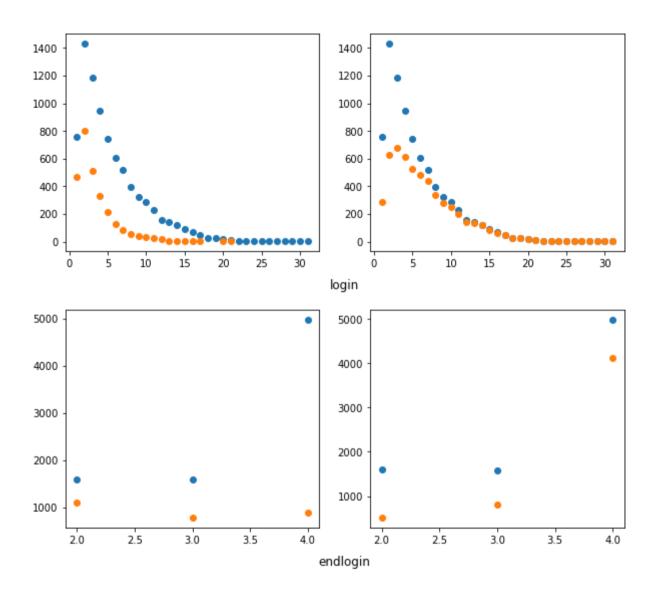
```
print (train X. shape, train y. shape)
             print(valid X. shape, valid y. shape)
             print(test X. shape, test v. shape)
            (8158, 13) (8158, 1)
            (2658, 13) (2658, 1)
            (2773, 13) (0,)
            feature df = pd. DataFrame(np. concatenate((train X, train y), axis =1), columns=['day', 'login', 'endlogin', 'time', 'try', 'success',
             feature df. describe()
                                                 endlogin
                                                                                                       maxlevel
                                                                                                                     maxfail
                                                                                                                                 winof20
                                                                                                                                               winof3
                           day
                                       login
                                                                    time
                                                                                  try
                                                                                                                                                              retry
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            mean
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                                                                           184.456500
                                                                                          0.192768
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                                                                                                                                              1.000000
                                                                                                                                                         426.000000
              max
             # 热力图
             plt. subplots (figsize=(18, 18))
             sns. heatmap (feature df. corr (). round (2), cmap='bwr', annot=True)
Out[578]: <AxesSubplot:>
                                                                                                                                                               1.00
                                                               -0.56
                                                                                          -0.57
                                                                                                                      -0.51
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                                             0.51
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                                    0.48
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            ogin
```

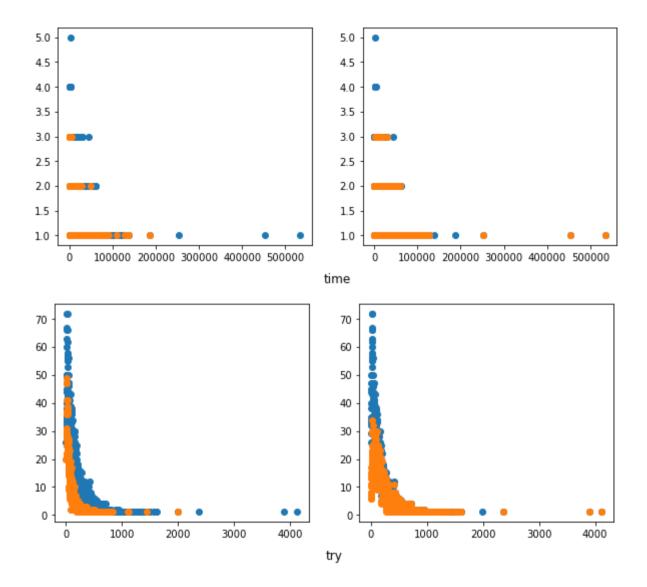
endlogin	0.81	0.48	1	0.39	0.37	-0.41	0.36	0.23	-0.43	-0.3	0.2	-0.39	-0.48	-0.44	-0.75
time endl	0.51	0.64	0.39	1	0.96	-0.66	0.6	0.68	-0.59	-0.41	0.65	-0.75	-0.62	-0.31	
ту	0.49	0.6	0.37	0.96	1	-0.66	0.61	0.69	-0.58	-0.4	0.66	-0.81	-0.59	-0.29	- 0.50
success	-0.56	-0.61	-0.41	-0.66	-0.66	1	-0.53	-0.51	0.88	0.66	-0.43	0.64	0.73	0.32	- 0.25
maxlevel su	0.48	0.5	0.36	0.6	0.61	-0.53	1	0.33	-0.5	-0.36	0.3	-0.74	-0.59	-0.29	
maxfail ma		0.38	0.23	0.68	0.69	-0.51	0.33	1	-0.44	-0.32	0.96	-0.43	-0.39	-0.17	- 0.00
winof20 rr	-0.57	-0.57	-0.43	-0.59	-0.58	0.88	-0.5	-0.44	1	0.74	-0.37	0.61	0.75	0.32	
winof3 w	-0.41	-0.41	-0.3	-0.41	-0.4	0.66	-0.36	-0.32	0.74	1	-0.27	0.42	0.55	0.23	0.25
	0.27	0.33	0.2	0.65	0.66	-0.43	0.3	0.96	-0.37	-0.27	1	-0.39	-0.35	-0.15	
duration	-0.51	-0.57	-0.39	-0.75	-0.81	0.64	-0.74	-0.43	0.61	0.42	-0.39	1	0.63	0.31	0.50
op C	0.62	0.58	0.48	0.62	0.59	0.73	A 59	n 39	0.75	0.55	0.35	0.63	1	0.38	

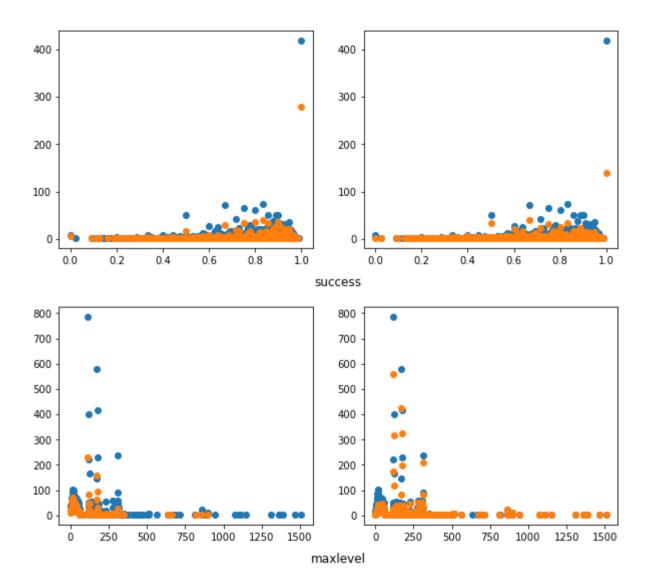


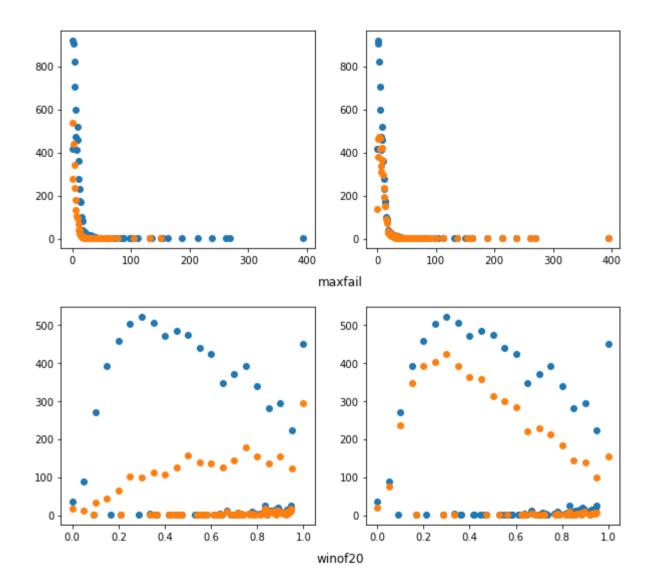
```
In [57*** for co in feature_df.columns:
    a = Counter(feature_df[co])
    t = Counter(feature_df[train_df['label'] == 1][co])
    f = Counter(feature_df[train_df['label'] == 0][co])
    plt. figure(figsize=(10, 4))
    plt. subplot(121)
    plt. scatter(a. keys(), a. values())
    plt. scatter(t. keys(), t. values())
    plt. subplot(122)
    plt. scatter(a. keys(), a. values())
    plt. scatter(f. keys(), f. values())
    plt. statter(f. keys(), f. values())
    plt. title(co, x=-0.1, y=-0.2)
    plt. show()
```

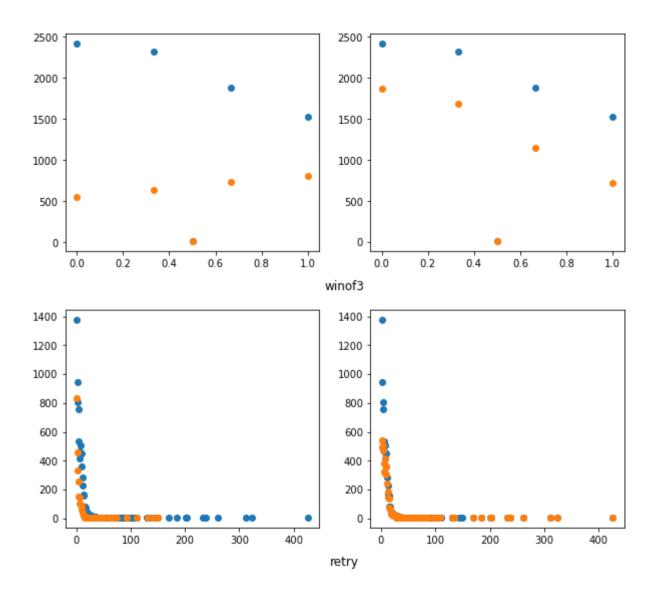


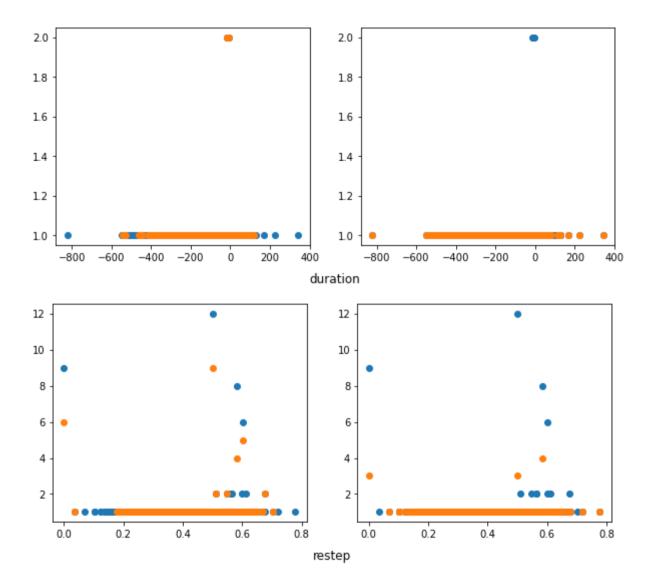


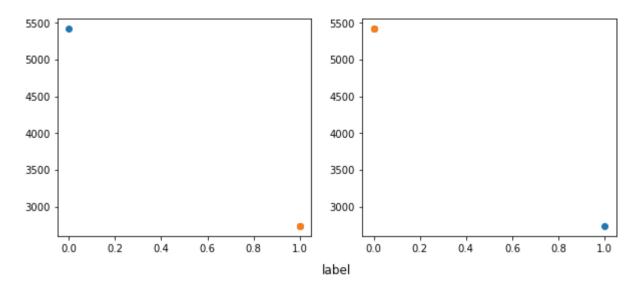












### 可以发现,数据存在以下规律:

- 留存的用户往往参与度较高,比如登录次数,所对应的连胜和连败的概率也越大,重试的次数也越大,往往更有信心而不是被打击
- 虽然留存用户更倾向于多次尝试,但流失的用户存在尖端数据,即连续被打击,或连续尝试**极多**次数
- 具有明显的序列性, 最后几局的胜负非常关键
- 是否帮助/使用道具,连胜,开始玩的时间影响不大,可以剔除
- 能力太强和能力太弱的用户都容易流失

## 2 模型搭建

```
In [79… # 数据归一化
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
train_x = np. array(scaler. fit_transform(train_X))
valid_x = np. array(scaler. transform(valid_X))
test_x = np. array(scaler. transform(test_X))

In [79… clfs = dict()
clfs['LinearSVM'] = calibration. CalibratedClassifierCV(
svm. LinearSVC(loss='squared_hinge', dual=False))
# clfs['SVC'] = svm. SVC(kernel='rbf', probability=True)
clfs['DecisionTree'] = tree. DecisionTreeClassifier(
criterion='gini', max_depth=5, splitter='random')
clfs['GaussianNB'] = GaussianNB()
```

```
clfs['MultBayes'] = MultinomialNB(
    alpha=1, fit_prior=True)
clfs['Knn'] = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5)
```

#### 结果对比:

```
for name, clf in clfs. items():
     bcclf = BaggingClassifier(base estimator=clf, n estimators=50, max samples=0.7,
                              max features=0.7, bootstrap=True, bootstrap features=True, n jobs=1, random state=1)
    bcclf. fit (train x, train y. flatten())
     pre = [x[1]] for x in bcclf. predict proba(valid x)]
    fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc curve(valid y. flatten(), pre, pos label=1)
     auc = metrics. auc (fpr, tpr)
     print ("Bagging", name, auc)
     if name!='Knn':
         adclf = AdaBoostClassifier(base estimator=clf, n estimators=30, learning rate=1, algorithm='SAMME.R')
         adclf. fit(train x, train y. flatten())
         pre = [x[1]] for x in adclf. predict proba(valid x)]
         fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc curve (
             valid v. flatten(), pre, pos label=1)
         auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
        print("Boosting", name, auc)
    print()
Bagging LinearSVM 0.7903587805113776
Boosting LinearSVM 0.7854631892597677
Bagging DecisionTree 0.7924528301886793
Boosting DecisionTree 0.716464726159576
Bagging GaussianNB 0.7758994148662998
Boosting GaussianNB 0.7095404650622182
Bagging MultBayes 0.7847872818224486
Boosting MultBayes 0.7850696468920576
Bagging Knn 0.7864413599762992
rfclf = RandomForestClassifier(n estimators=200, bootstrap=True)
rfclf. fit (train x, train y. flatten())
pre = [x[1] \text{ for } x \text{ in rfclf. predict proba(valid } x)]
fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc curve(
     valid y. flatten(), pre, pos label=1)
```

```
auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
           print("RandomForest", auc)
          RandomForest 0,7773769358904953
          vclf = VotingClassifier(estimators=clfs.items(), voting='soft')
In [80...
           vclf. fit(train x, train y. flatten())
Out[804]:
                                                             VotingClassifier
                      LinearSVM
                                                   DecisionTree
                                                                         GaussianNB
                                                                                          MultBayes
                                                                                                                  Knn
            ▶ base estimator: LinearSVC
                                                                                                         ► KNeighborsClassifier
                                               ▶ DecisionTreeClassifier
                                                                                        ► MultinomialNB
                                                                         ▶ GaussianNB
                      ▶ LinearSVC
In [80...
          pre = [x[1] \text{ for } x \text{ in } vclf. \text{ predict } proba(valid } x)]
           fpr. tpr. thresholds = metrics.roc curve(
               valid v. flatten(), pre, pos label=1)
           auc = metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
           print("VotingClassifier", auc)
          VotingClassifier 0.7887290223914868
           #转化为tensor,注意这里v要转为longtensor,因为是进行交叉熵loss计算
In [80...
           x train = torch. from numpy (train x)
           y train = torch. from numpy (train y). type (torch. int64)
           x \text{ test} = \text{torch. from numpy (valid } x)
           y test = torch. from numpy (valid y). type (torch. int64)
           # torch.utils.data.TensorDataset用于将训练集x, y合并
           train = torch. utils. data. TensorDataset(x train, y train)
           test = torch. utils. data. TensorDataset(x test, y test)
           # batch size 和 轮数
           batch size = 2000
           iteration num = 50
           # DataLoader用于随机播放和批量处理数据。在dataset基础上多了batch size, shuffle等操作
           train loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(train, batch size=batch size, shuffle=True)
           test loader = torch.utils.data.DataLoader(test, batch size=batch size, shuffle=True)
```

```
# 定义ann模型
class ANNModel(nn. Module):
    def init (self, input dim, hidden dim, output dim):
       super(ANNModel, self). init ()
       self. fcl = nn. Linear(input dim, hidden dim)
       self.relul = nn.LeakyReLU()
        # self.fc2 = nn.Linear(hidden dim, hidden dim)
        # self.relu2 = nn.ReLU()
        self. fc3 = nn. Linear (hidden dim. output dim)
        # self. sigmoid = nn. Sigmoid()
   def forward(self, x):
        x = x. to (torch. float32)
        out = self. fcl(x)
        out = self. relul(out)
        \# out = self. fc2(out)
        # out = self.relu2(out)
        out = self. fc3 (out)
        # out = self.sigmoid(out)
        return out
input dim = 13
                            # 一维向量长度
                          # hidden layer 神经元个数
hidden dim = 10
                            # 2个类
output dim = 2
learning rate = 0.01
                            # 学习率
model = ANNModel (input dim, hidden dim, output dim)
# criterion = nn. CrossEntropyLoss()
criterion = nn. BCEWithLogitsLoss()
optimizer = torch. optim. Adam (model. parameters (), 1r = learning rate)
loss list = []
results = []
predictions=[]
weights= []
for iteration in range (iteration num):
   for j, (data, labels) in enumerate(train loader):
        #将其转化为变量
        train = Variable(data)
        labels = Variable(labels)
        optimizer. zero grad()
        outputs = model(train)
        loss = criterion(outputs, nn. functional. one hot(
```

```
torch. flatten (labels), 2), type (torch. float32))
         loss, backward()
         optimizer. step()
         验证集accuracv计算
         if j \% 5 == 0:
             correct = 0
             total = 0
             \# result = []
             pre = []
             label = []
             for datas, labels in test loader:
                  test = Variable(datas)
                 outputs = model(test)
                  prediction = torch. max(outputs. data, 1)[1]
                  total += len(labels)
                 correct += (prediction == labels. flatten()). sum()
                 result += list(torch.sigmoid(outputs).detach().numpy()[:, 1])
                 pre += list(prediction)
                 label += list(labels.detach().numpy())
             # results.append(result)
             # predictions.append(pre)
             auc = roc auc score (label, pre)
             weights. append (auc)
             accuracy = 100 * correct / float(total)
             loss list. append (loss. data)
     if iteration \% 5 ==0:
         print('Epoch: {}
                           Loss: {}
                                         Accuracy: {}
                                                          Auc: {}'. format(
             iteration, loss. data, accuracy, auc))
                                                                          Auc: 0. 4997296370250724
Epoch:0
           Loss: 0. 6859681606292725
                                        Accuracy: 33. 897666931152344
Epoch: 5
           Loss: 0. 546058714389801
                                       Accuracy: 66. 10233306884766
                                                                        Auc: 0.5
Epoch:10
            Loss: 0. 5054858922958374
                                         Accuracy: 74. 34161376953125
                                                                          Auc: 0. 6883112863276559
Epoch:15
            Loss: 0. 52027428150177
                                       Accuracy: 74. 30398559570312
                                                                        Auc: 0. 6880267103458687
Epoch: 20
            Loss: 0. 5088443756103516
                                         Accuracy: 74. 64258575439453
                                                                          Auc: 0. 6908582571568807
Epoch:25
            Loss: 0. 4610137939453125
                                         Accuracy: 75. 01881408691406
                                                                          Auc: 0. 7012741802727256
Epoch:30
            Loss: 0. 5173001885414124
                                         Accuracy: 74. 71783447265625
                                                                          Auc: 0. 6916977720953825
Epoch:35
            Loss: 0. 4993741512298584
                                         Accuracy: 75. 13167572021484
                                                                          Auc: 0.7032093601177974
Epoch: 40
            Loss: 0.5193654298782349
                                         Accuracy: 75. 01881408691406
                                                                          Auc: 0. 6999223653980874
```

Auc: 0. 6890367813666849

Accuracy: 74.83069610595703

Loss: 0. 5146151781082153

Epoch: 45

```
In [8] \cdots new x = np. concatenate ([train x, valid x], axis = 0)
           new y = np, concatenate ([train y, valid y], axis = 0)
           print (new x. shape, new v. shape)
          (10816, 13) (10816, 1)
          clf = clfs['DecisionTree']
In [82...
           bcclf = BaggingClassifier(base estimator=clf, n estimators=150, max samples=0.2,
                                     max features=0.8, bootstrap=True, bootstrap features=False, n jobs=1, random state=1)
           bcclf. fit (new x, new y. flatten())
           pre = [x[1]] for x in bcclf. predict proba(test x)]
In 「82··· # 提交文件
           import csv
           with open('./result.csv', 'w', newline='') as csvfile:
               writer = csv. writer(csvfile)
               writer. writerow(['user id', 'proba'])
               for idx, row in zip(test df['user id']. values, pre):
                   writer. writerow([idx. row])
```

最开始想要使用LSTM作为模型,学校考试太多,时间来不太及了。 首先根据user\_id进行数据的重新组织,因为每条seq数据存在两个维度的描述,时间和关卡。想要使用LSTM,选择更具有"序列特征"的关卡作为输入序列。

### 重构数据集如下:

• 每个样本为1个用户,使用用户id作为下标,其包含特征:

■ 1\_max: 最大通关关卡

■ l\_ever:每次登录玩几局

■ t\_play: 总投入时间

■ tinter: 平均两局之间的间隔时间, 使用秒为单位

• 输入LSMT序列包含1~n关,使用关卡id作为下标,每一关卡包括:

■ 1\_try: 尝试次数

■ f\_pro: 通关概率=通关次数/尝试次数

■ f duration: 平均尝试所用的时间(单位s)

■ f reststep: 平均剩余步数与限定步数之比(失败为 0);

■ f\_help: 是否使用了道具、提示等额外帮助 (1: 使用, 0: 未使用);

因为关卡长度不同,所以预先使用决策树等简单模型对用户层面进行粗分类,再使用LSMT模型进行预测估计会有更好的效果。

```
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.contrib import rnn
class SeriesPredictor:
   def init (self, input dim, seg size, hidden dim=10):
       self.input dim = input dim # 每次输入限量维数
       self. seg size = seg size # 序列长度 time-step
       self. hidden dim = hidden dim # 隐藏层维数
       self. W out = tf. Variable(tf. random normal(
          「hidden dim, 1]), name='Wout') # 权值变量
       self. b out = tf. Variable(tf. random normal([1]), name='b out') # 权值偏置
       # 生成[batch size, seg size, input dim]
       self. x = tf. placeholder(tf. float32, [None, seg size, input dim])
       # 生成[batch size, seg size]
       self. v = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, [None, seq size])
       self. cost = tf. reduce mean (
          tf. square(self. model() - self. y)) # 损失方程,均方差
       self. train op = tf. train. AdamOptimizer(). minimize(self. cost) # adam优化器
       self. saver = tf. train. Saver()
       tf. train. Saver()-tensorflow中模型的保存及读取
作用:训练网络之后保存训练好的模型,以及在程序中读取已保存好的模型
使用步骤:
实例化一个Saver对象 saver = tf. train. Saver()
在训练过程中,定期调用saver.save方法,像文件夹中写入包含当前模型中所有可训练变量的checkpoint文件 saver.save(sess, FLAGG.train dir, glob
之后可以使用saver.restore()方法,重载模型的参数,继续训练或者用于测试数据 saver.restore(sess,FLAGG.train dir)
在save之后会在相应的路径下面新增如下四个红色文件:
在saver实例每次调用save方法时,都会创建三个数据文件和一个检查点(checkpoint)文件,权重等参数被以字典的形式保存到.ckpt.data中,图和元
   def model(self):
       cell = rnn. BasicLSTMCell(self. hidden dim) # 创建LSTM隐藏层
       outputs, states = tf. nn. dynamic rnn(
          cell, self.x, dtype=tf.float32) # 对隐层进行前进运算
       print(outputs)
       print(states)
       tf.nn.dynamic rnn(
              cell.
              inputs,
              sequence length=None,
```

```
initial state=None,
             dtvpe=None,
             parallel iterations=None,
             swap memory=False,
             time major=False,
             scope=None
             cell: RNNCell的一个实例.
inputs: RNN输入.
如果time major == False(默认),则是一个shape为[batch size, max time, input size]的Tensor,或者这些元素的嵌套元组。
如果time major == True,则是一个shape为[max time, batch size, input size]的Tensor,或这些元素的嵌套元组。
sequence length: (可选) 大小为[batch size],数据的类型是int32/int64向量。如果当前时间步的index超过该序列的实际长度时,
则该时间步不进行计算,RNN的state复制上一个时间步的,同时该时间步的输出全部为零。
initial state: (可选)RNN的初始state(状态)。如果cell.state size(一层的RNNCell)是一个整数
,那么它必须是一个具有适当类型和形状的张量「batch size,cell.state size」。如果cell.state size是一个元组(多层的RNNCell,如MultiRNNCell),
那么它应该是一个张量元组,每个元素的形状为[batch size, s] for s in cell. state size。
time major: inputs 和outputs 张量的形状格式。如果为True,则这些张量都应该是(都会是)「max time, batch size, depth]。如果为false,
则这些张量都应该是(都会是)「batch size, max time, depth]。time major=true说明输入和输出tensor的第一维是max time。否则为batch size。
使用time major =True更有效,因为它避免了RNN计算开始和结束时的转置.但是,大多数TensorFlow数据都是batch-major,因此默认情况下,此函数接受输
返回值:
一对 (outputs, state), 其中:
outputs: RNN输出Tensor.
如果time major == False(默认),这将是shape为[batch size, max time, cell.output size]的Tensor,
如果time major == True,这将是shape为[max time, batch size, cell.output size]的Tensor.
state: 最终的状态.
一般情况下state的形状为「batch size, cell.output size ]
如果cell是LSTMCells,则state将是包含每个单元格的LSTMStateTuple的元组, state的形状为[2, batch size, cell.output size]
      num examples = tf. shape(self. x)[0] # 获取batchsize大小
      # 变化为[batch size, seq size, input dim]
      W repeated = tf. tile(tf. expand dims(
          self. W out, 0), [num examples, 1, 1])
      # tf.expand dims,0号位增加一个新的维度,再将矩阵进行扩展
      # W repeated = tf. tile(tf. expand dims(self. W out, 0), [num examples, 1, 1])变为[batchsize, hidden dim, 1]
      # tf expand维度 (1,10,1)
      """
      tf.tile(
          input,
          multiples,
         name=None
```

```
input是待扩展的张量, multiples是扩展方法。
假如input是一个3维的张量。那么mutiples就必须是一个1x3的1维张量。这个张量的三个值依次表示input的第1,第2,第3维数据扩展几倍。
       out = tf. matmul (outputs, W repeated) + self. b out # 实现全连接层
       out = tf. squeeze(out)
       squeeze(
       input,
       axis=None.
       name=None.
       squeeze dims=None
 从tensor中删除所有大小是1的维度
 给定张量输入,此操作返回相同类型的张量,并删除所有尺寸为1的尺寸。 如果不想删除所有大小是1的维度,可以通过squeeze dims指定。
       return out
   :param x: inputs of size [T, batch size, input size]
   :param W: matrix of fully-connected output layer weights
   :param b: vector of fully-connected output layer biases
   def train(self, train x, train y): # 训练函数
       with tf. Session() as sess: # 建立会话
          tf.get variable scope().reuse variables() # 设置变量共享
          sess. run(tf. global variables initializer()) # 会话执行变量初始化
          # 迭代次数
          for i in range (1000):
              , mse = sess.run([self.train op, self.cost], feed dict={
                              self. x: train x, self. y: train y})
              if i \% 100 == 0:
                 print(i, mse)
          save path = self. saver. save(sess, './model')
          print('Model saved to {}'. format(save path))
   def test(self, test x): #取出模型对数据进行匹配
       with tf. Session() as sess:
          tf.get variable scope().reuse variables() # 变量共享
          self. saver. restore(sess, './model') # 存储模型
          output = sess.run(self.model(), feed dict={self.x: test x})
          return output
```

```
if __name__ == '__main__':
    predictor = SeriesPredictor(input_dim=1, seq_size=4, hidden_dim=10)

predictor. train(train_x, train_y)

pred_y = predictor. test(test_x)

print("\nlets run some tests!\n")

for i, x in enumerate(test_x):
    print('when the inputs is {}'.format(x))
    print('the ground truth output should be {}'.format(valid_y[i]))
    print('and the model thinks it is {}\n'.format(pred_y[i]))
```

In [ ]: