根据用户对品牌偏好打分训练基于ALS的矩阵分解模型

注意! 注意! 注意!

本单元代码与前一单元代码基本一致,只不过这里是计算用户对品牌的相关偏好

但是这里的数据体量为 113w * 46w的数据量,比用户对类别数据的体量大了46倍

这里进行模型训练时,由于内存限制导致ALS模型训练异常,因此本单元代码仅限于在机器内存足够的前提下

当前测试机器: 4核心8线程 + 12GB 虚拟机

```
In [2]:
          1 import os
             # 配置pyspark和spark driver运行时 使用的python解释器
             JAVA HOME = '/root/bigdata/jdk'
             PYSPARK PYTHON = '/miniconda2/envs/py365/bin/python'
             # 当存在多个版本时,不指定很可能会导致出错
             os. environ['PYSPARK PYTHON'] = PYSPARK PYTHON
             os. environ['PYSPARK DRIVER PYTHON'] = PYSPARK PYTHON
             os.environ['JAVA HOME'] = JAVA HOME
          9
             # 配置spark信息
          10
             from pyspark import SparkConf
             from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
          11
         12
         13
             SPARK APP NAME = 'preprocessingBehaviorLog'
         14
             SPARK URL = 'spark://192.168.58.100:7077'
         15
          16
             conf = SparkConf()
                                  # 创建spark config对象
             config = (
         17
                 ("spark. app. name", SPARK APP NAME), # 设置启动的spark的app名称,没有提供,将随
         18
                 ("spark. executor. memory", "2g"), # 设置该app启动时占用的内存用量,默认1g
         19
                 ("spark.master", SPARK_URL), # spark master的地址
("spark.executor.cores", "2"), # 设置spark executor使用的CPU核心数
         20
          21
                 # 以下三项配置,可以控制执行器数量
         22
         23
                 # ("spark.dynamicAllocation.enabled", True),
         24
                 # ("spark. dynamicAllocation. initialExecutors", 1), # 1个执行器
         25
                 # ("spark. shuffle. service. enabled", True)
                 # ('spark.sql.pivotMaxValues', '99999'), # 当需要pivot DF, 且值很多时, 需要修改,
         26
          27
         28
             # 查看更详细配置及说明: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/configuration.html
         29
         30
             conf. setAll(config)
          31
             # 利用config对象, 创建spark session
          32
             spark = SparkSession.builder.config(conf=conf).getOrCreate()
```

13

brand count df. show()

```
# spark ml的模型训练是基于内存的,如果数据过大,内存空间小,迭代次数过多的化,可能会造
In
   [3]:
             # 设置Checkpoint的话,会把所有数据落盘,这样如果异常退出,下次重启后,可以接着上次的训
             # 但该方法其实指标不治本,因为无法防止内存溢出,所以还是会报错
          3
             # 如果数据量大,应考虑的是增加内存、或限制迭代次数和训练数据量级等
             spark.sparkContext.setCheckpointDir("checkPoint/")
   [3]:
In
             !hadoop fs -ls /
        Found 12 items
        drwxr-xr-x
                                              0 2020-11-06 10:24 /cate count.csv

    root supergroup

        drwxr-xr-x
                                              0 2020-12-12 19:23 /checkPoint
                    - root supergroup
                                              0 2020-12-12 18:39 /data
        drwxr-xr-x
                    - root supergroup
                                              0 2021-03-10 09:46 /hbase
        drwxr-xr-x
                    - root supergroup
        drwxr-xr-x
                    - root supergroup
                                              0 2020-11-11 21:33 /headlines
                                           4358 2021-03-10 16:21 /iris.csv
         -rw-r--r--
                    1 root supergroup
                                              0 2020-12-23 22:31 /meiduo mall
        drwxr-xr-x

    root supergroup

                                              0 2020-12-12 21:12 /models
        drwxr-xr-x
                    - root supergroup
                                              0 2020-10-30 12:35 /output
        drwxr-xr-x
                    - root supergroup
                                             84 2020-10-30 12:35 /test.txt
         -rw-r--r--
                    1 root supergroup
        drwx----

    root supergroup

                                              0 2020-10-30 19:26 /tmp
                                              0 2020-11-09 14:17 /user
        drwxr-xr-x

    root supergroup

In [4]:
             from pyspark.sql.types import StructType, StructField, StringType, IntegerType
          1
          2
          3
             schema = StructType([
                 StructField("userId", IntegerType()),
          4
                StructField("brandId", IntegerType()),
          5
                StructField("pv", IntegerType()),
          6
          7
                StructField("fav", IntegerType()),
                StructField("cart", IntegerType()),
          8
                StructField("buy", IntegerType())
          9
             ])
         10
             # 从hdfs加载预处理好的品牌的统计数据
         11
             brand count df = spark.read.csv("brand count.csv", header=True, schema=schema)
```

In []:

```
def process row(r):
In
  [5]:
          1
                # 处理每一行数据: r表示row对象
          2
          3
          4
                #偏好评分规则:
                     m: 用户对应的行为次数
          5
          6
                     该偏好权重比例,次数上限仅供参考,具体数值应根据产品业务场景权衡
                     pv: if m<=20: score=0.2*m; else score=4
          7
                     fav: if m<=20: score=0.4*m; else score=8
          8
                     cart: if m<=20: score=0.6*m; else score=12
          9
         10
                     buy: if m<=20: score=1*m; else score=20
         11
                #注意这里要全部设为浮点数,spark运算时对类型比较敏感,要保持数据类型都一致
         12
                pv count = r.pv if r.pv else 0.0
         13
                fav_count = r.fav if r.fav else 0.0
         14
                cart count = r.cart if r.cart else 0.0
         15
         16
                buy count = r.buy if r.buy else 0.0
         17
         18
                pv score = 0.2*pv count if pv count <= 20 else 4.0
                fav score = 0.4*fav count if fav count<=20 else 8.0
         19
         20
                cart score = 0.6*cart count if cart count <=20 else 12.0
         21
                buy score = 1.0*buy count if buy count <= 20 else 20.0
         22
         23
                rating = pv score + fav score + cart score + buy score
         24
                # 返回用户ID、品牌ID、用户对品牌的偏好打分
         25
                return r. userId, r. brandId, rating
```

```
In
   [6]:
          1
             # 用户对品牌的打分数据
             brand rating df = brand count df.rdd.map(process row).toDF(["userId", "brandId", "rat
            # brand rating df. show()
             brand rating df
```

基于Spark的ALS隐因子模型进行CF评分预测

ALS的意思是交替最小二乘法(Alternating Least Squares),是Spark中进行基于模型的协同过滤 (model-based CF) 的推荐系统算法, 也是目前Spark内唯——个推荐算法。

同SVD,它也是一种矩阵分解技术,但理论上,ALS在海量数据的处理上要优于SVD。

更多了解:<u>pyspark.ml.recommendation.ALS</u>

(https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/python/pyspark.ml.html?highlight=vectors#modulepyspark.ml.recommendation)

注意:由于数据量巨大,因此这里不考虑基于内存的CF算法

参考: 为什么Spark中只有ALS (https://www.cnblogs.com/mooba/p/6539142.html)

```
# 使用pyspark中的ALS矩阵分解方法实现CF评分预测
In
   [ ]:
              # 文档地址: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/api/python/pyspark.ml.html?highlight=
              from pyspark.ml.recommendation import ALS
              als = ALS(userCol='userId', itemCol='brandId', ratingCol='rating', checkpointInterval
            5
              # 利用打分数据,训练ALS模型
              # 此处训练时间较长
              model = als. fit (brand rating df)
              # model.recommendForAllUsers(N) 给用户推荐TOP-N个物品
In [ ]:
              model.recommendForAllUsers(3).show()
   Γ
     1:
              # 将模型进行存储
In
            1
              # model.save("/models/userBrandRatingModel.obj")
    \lceil 4 \rceil:
 In
              !hadoop fs -1s /models
          Found 3 items
                                                0 2020-12-12 21:11 /models/CTRModel AllOneHot.o
          drwxr-xr-x
                      - root supergroup
          b.j
                                                0 2020-12-12 21:12 /models/CTRModel Normal.obj
          drwxr-xr-x

    root supergroup

                                                0 2020-12-12 21:12 /models/userCateRatingALSMod
          drwxr-xr-x
                      - root supergroup
          el.obj
In [ ]:
           1
              # 测试存储的模型
            2
              from pyspark.ml.recommendation import ALSModel
              # 从hdfs加载模型
              my model = ALSModel.load("/models/userBrandRatingModel.obj")
              my model
In [ ]:
              # model.recommendForAllUsers(N) 给用户推荐TOP-N个物品
           1
              my model.recommendForAllUsers(3).first()
In
```