实时推荐

网站初期,在没有排序模型情况下,可直接根据商品的相似度,找出用户当前正在发生行为的商品 的相似商品进行推荐(在线召回)

```
In [87]:
           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
             #注意,如果是使用jupyter或ipython中,利用spark streaming链接kafka的话,必须加上下面语
          10 | # 同时注意: spark version>2.2.2的话, pyspark中的kafka对应模块已被遗弃, 因此这里暂时只
          11
             os.environ["PYSPARK SUBMIT ARGS"] = "--packages org.apache.spark:spark-streaming-kafka
          12
             # 配置spark信息
             from pyspark import SparkConf
          13
          14
             import pyspark
          15
             SPARK APP NAME = "meiduo logs"
          16
             SPARK URL = "spark://192.168.58.100:7077"
          17
          18
          19
             conf = SparkConf()
                                 # 创建spark config对象
             config = (
          20
          21
                 ("spark.app.name", SPARK_APP_NAME), # 设置启动的spark的app名称,没有提供,将随
          22
                 ("spark. executor. memory", "2g"), # 设置该app启动时占用的内存用量,默认1g,指一
                 ("spark.master", SPARK_URL),  # spark master的地址
          23
          24
                 ("spark. executor. cores", "2"),
                                               # 设置spark executor使用的CPU核心数,指一台虚拟
          25
                   ("hive.metastore.uris", "thrift://localhost:9083"), #配置hive元数据的访问,
             #
          26
          27
                 # 以下三项配置,可以控制执行器数量
                   ("spark.dynamicAllocation.enabled", True),
          28
          29
             #
                   ("spark.dynamicAllocation.initialExecutors", 1), #1个执行器
                   ("spark. shuffle. service. enabled", True)
          30
             #
                 ('spark.sql.pivotMaxValues', '99999'), # 当需要pivot DF, 且值很多时, 需要修改, 默
          31
             #
          32
          33
             # 查看更详细配置及说明: https://spark.apache.org/docs/latest/configuration.html
          34
          35
             conf. setAll(config)
          36
          37
             # 利用config对象, 创建spark session
             sc = pyspark. SparkContext (master=SPARK URL, conf=conf)
          38
```

```
In [88]:

# 注意: 初次安装并运行时,由于使用了kafka,所以会自动下载一系列的依赖jar包,会耗费一定
from pyspark.streaming.kafka import KafkaUtils
from pyspark.streaming import StreamingContext

# 第2个参数表示 程序运行间隔时间
ssc = StreamingContext(sc, 0.5)

kafkaParams = {"metadata.broker.list": "192.168.58.100:9092"}
dstream = KafkaUtils.createDirectStream(ssc, ["meiduo_click_trace"], kafkaParams)
```

注意row[1]是什么意思?

以下段代码为例:

```
from pyspark. streaming. kafka import KafkaUtils
from pyspark. streaming import StreamingContext

# 第2个参数表示 程序运行间隔时间
ssc = StreamingContext(sc, 0.5)

kafkaParams = {"metadata. broker. list": "192. 168. 58. 100:9092"}
dstream = KafkaUtils. createDirectStream(ssc, ["meiduo_click_trace"], kafkaParams)
def preprocessing(row):
    return row[1]
def foreachRDD(rdd):
    print("foreachRDD", rdd. collect())
dstream. map(preprocessing). foreachRDD(foreachRDD)

ssc. start()
```

无论使用row还是row[1],结果是一样的

```
In
   [89]:
              import re
           2
              def preprocessing(row):
           3
                  match = re. search ("\
              exposure timesteamp<(?P<exposure timesteamp>.*?)> \
           4
              exposure loc<(?P<exposure loc>.*?)> \
              timesteamp<(?P<timesteamp>.*?)> \
           7
              behavior < (?P < behavior >. *?) > \
              uid<(?P<uid>.*?)> \
           8
              sku id<(?P<sku id>.*?)> \
           9
           10
              cate id<(?P<cate id>.*?)> \
           11
              stay time<(?P<stay time>.*?)>", row[1])
           12
          13
                  result = []
          14
                  if match:
                      result.append(("exposure timesteamp", match.group("exposure timesteamp")))
          15
                      result.append(("exposure_loc", match.group("exposure_loc")))
          16
          17
                      result.append(("timesteamp", match.group("timesteamp")))
                      result.append(("behavior", match.group("behavior")))
          18
          19
                      result.append(("uid", match.group("uid")))
                      result.append(("sku id", match.group("sku id")))
          20
                      result.append(("cate_id", match.group("cate_id")))
           21
           22
                      result.append(("stay_time", match.group("stay_time")))
          23
                  return result #得到用户实时点击结果
          24
          25
              import redis
              client0 = redis.StrictRedis(db=0)
                                                  # 此前redis 0号库中已经存储了每个商品的TOP-N个相
          26
          27
              client1 = redis.StrictRedis(db=1)
          28
           29
              #根据实时点击的日志->取出uid和sku id->根据这两个id,去redis中找到对应的相似物品
          30
              def foreachRDD (rdd):
           31
                  # 网站初期,在没有排序模型情况下,可直接根据商品的相似度,找出用户当前正在发生行为
          32
                  for data in rdd.collect():
          33
                      # 你忘了吗? python 字典的生成
                      # test1=[('ni',1),('hao',2),('ma',3)]
           34
           35
                      # test2=dict(test1)
           36
                      # test2
                      # {'ni': 1, 'hao': 2, 'ma': 3}
          37
                      data = dict(data)
          38
           39
                      sku id = data.get("sku id")
                      uid = data.get("uid")
          40
          41
                      sim skus = client0. zrevrange(sku id, 0, 4) # 取出最相似的前5个
          42
                                                    # 放入用户的召回集中
          43
                      client1. sadd(uid, *sim skus)
```

```
In [90]: 1 dstream.map(preprocessing).foreachRDD(foreachRDD)

In [91]: 1 ssc.start()
```

```
#输入一条点击流日志,比如用户1浏览(pv)了商品sku id=19,返回5个与sku id最相似的商品
In
    [94]:
               import logging#log: 记录
            3
               import time
            4
            5
               def get logger (logger name, path, level):
            6
            7
                   # 创建logger
                   logger = logging.getLogger(logger name)
            8
                   # level: OFF、FATAL、ERROR、WARN、INFO、DEBUG、ALL或者自己定义的级别
            9
            10
                   logger. setLevel (level)
            11
                   # 创建formatter
            12
                   # %(asctime)s: 打印日志的时间
           13
           14
                   # %(message)s: 打印日志信息
                   fmt = '%(asctime)s: %(message)s'
           15
           16
                   datefmt = '%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S'
           17
                   formatter = logging. Formatter (fmt, datefmt)
           18
           19
                   # 创建handler
           20
                   # FileHandler: writes formatted logging records to disk files
           21
                   handler = logging. FileHandler (path)
            22
                   handler. setLevel (level)
           23
           24
                   #添加handler和formatter 到 logger
                   handler. setFormatter (formatter)
           25
                   logger.addHandler(handler)
            26
           27
           28
                   return logger
            29
               click_trace_logger = get_logger('click_trace', '/root/workspace/3.rs_project/project2/
            30
           31
                                             logging. DEBUG)
            32
               # 点击流日志
            33
            34
               exposure timesteamp = time.time()
               exposure loc = 'detail'
               timesteamp = time.time()
               behavior = 'pv' # pv |浏览 cart |加入购物车 fav | 喜爱 buy |购买
           37
           38
               uid = 4
            39
               sku id = 26
               cate id = 1
           40
           41
               stay time = 60
               ##假设某点击流日志记录格式如下:
               click trace logger.info("exposure timesteamp<%d> exposure loc<%s> timesteamp<%d> behave
           43
           44
                                      % (exposure timesteamp, exposure loc, timesteamp, behavior, ui
           45
In [100]:
            1 # 你忘了吗? python 字典的生成
            2
              # test1=[('ni',1), ('hao',2), ('ma',3)]
            3
               # test2=dict(test1)
               # test2
            4
```

```
| # {'ni': 1, 'hao': 2, 'ma': 3}
   [95]:
In
                ssc. stop()
```

但当网站运行一段时间后,已经收集了大量的用户行为数据以后,那么在离线处理中,就可以训练出相关排序模型(点击率预测、跳出率预测、转化率预测)。由于离线推荐主要以T+1形式推荐,因此在线推荐就还需要对用户今日的行为进行统计分析,得出用户今日的实时兴趣作为用户的实时画像,**供排序模型使用**

今天之前是一个 T单位的数据,新加一天就是 (T+1) 单位的数据。