

eXtreme Deep Factorization Machine (xDeepFM)

For Recommender Systems

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Background & Introduction

**Traditional cross
feature engineering**



Task-specific
Web-scale
Unseen interactions

Including all features both
useful and useless
combinations which
introduces noises



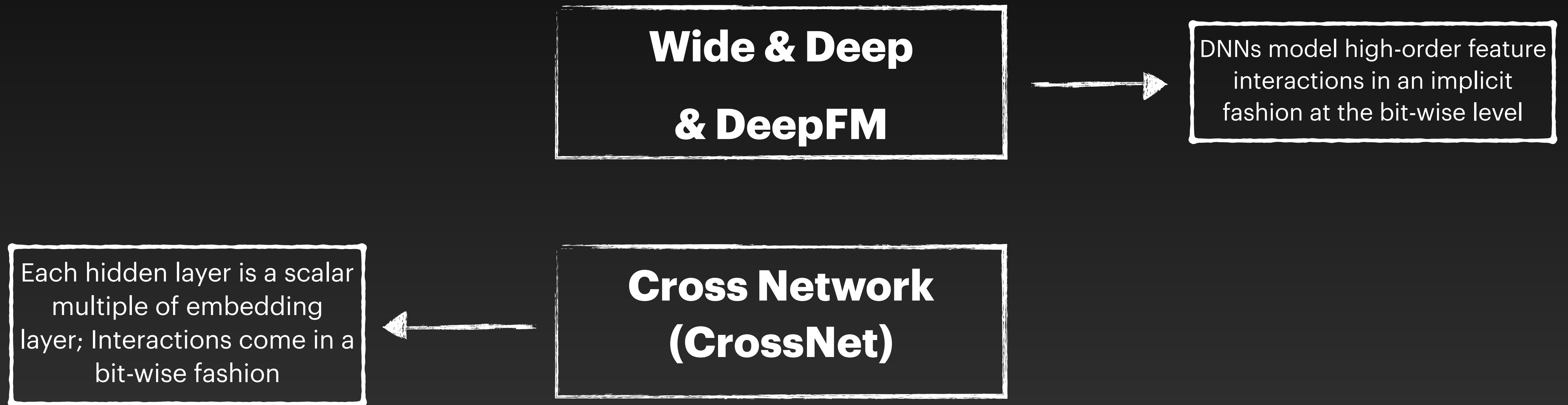
**Factorization
Machines**

FNN & PNN



They focus more on high-
order feature interactions
while capture little low-
order interactions

Background & Introduction



This paper propose a novel Compressed Interaction Network (CIN), which aims to generate feature interactions in an explicit fashion and at the vector-wise level.

Goal

Word Embedding

Word representation

$V = [a, aaron, \dots, zulu, <UNK>]$

1-hot representation

① Man (5391)	③ Woman (9853)	King (4914)	Queen (7157)	Apple (456)	Orange (6257)
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Featurized representation: word embedding

	Man (5391)	Woman (9853)	King (4914)	Queen (7157)	Apple (456)	Orange (6257)
Gender	-1	1	-0.95	0.97	0.00	0.01
Royal	0.01	0.02	0.93	0.95	-0.01	0.00
Age	0.03	0.02	0.7	0.69	0.03	-0.02
Food	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.95	0.97
size	\vdots	\vdots				
cost	\vdots	\vdots				
alive	\vdots	\vdots				
verb	\vdots	\vdots				

I want a glass of orange juice.
 I want a glass of apple juice.

① e_{5391} ② e_{9853} ③

Reference: <https://www.coursera.org/specializations/deep-learning?>

Implicit and Explicit High-order Interactions

What is Implicit High-order Interactions?

It use feed-forward neural network on the field embedding vector to learn high-order feature interactions. It can not figure out the relationship between hidden layers and embedding layer.

$$\mathbf{x}^1 = \sigma(\mathbf{W}^{(1)}\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{b}^1) \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^k = \sigma(\mathbf{W}^{(k)}\mathbf{x}^{(k-1)} + \mathbf{b}^k) \quad (2)$$

What is Explicit High-order Interactions?

It shows that each hidden layer is a scalar multiple of the embedding layer which means that the relationship between hidden layers and embedding layer can be figured out.

$$\mathbf{x}_k = \mathbf{x}_0 \mathbf{x}_{k-1}^T \mathbf{w}_k + \mathbf{b}_k + \mathbf{x}_{k-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_1 &= \mathbf{x}_0 (\mathbf{x}_0^T \mathbf{w}_1) + \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \mathbf{x}_0 (\mathbf{x}_0^T \mathbf{w}_1 + 1) \\ &= \alpha^1 \mathbf{x}_0 \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_{i+1} &= \mathbf{x}_0 \mathbf{x}_i^T \mathbf{w}_{i+1} + \mathbf{x}_i \\ &= \mathbf{x}_0 ((\alpha^i \mathbf{x}_0)^T \mathbf{w}_{i+1}) + \alpha^i \mathbf{x}_0 \\ &= \alpha^{i+1} \mathbf{x}_0 \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

All formulas come from reference: Lian, Jianxun, et al. "xdeepfm: Combining explicit and implicit feature interactions for recommender systems." Proceedings of the 24th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining. 2018.

Vector-wise and Bit-wise Level

What is bit-wise level?

$X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times (m \times D)}$, it means that X_0 only has one vector. Even the bits in the same field can be interacted with each other.

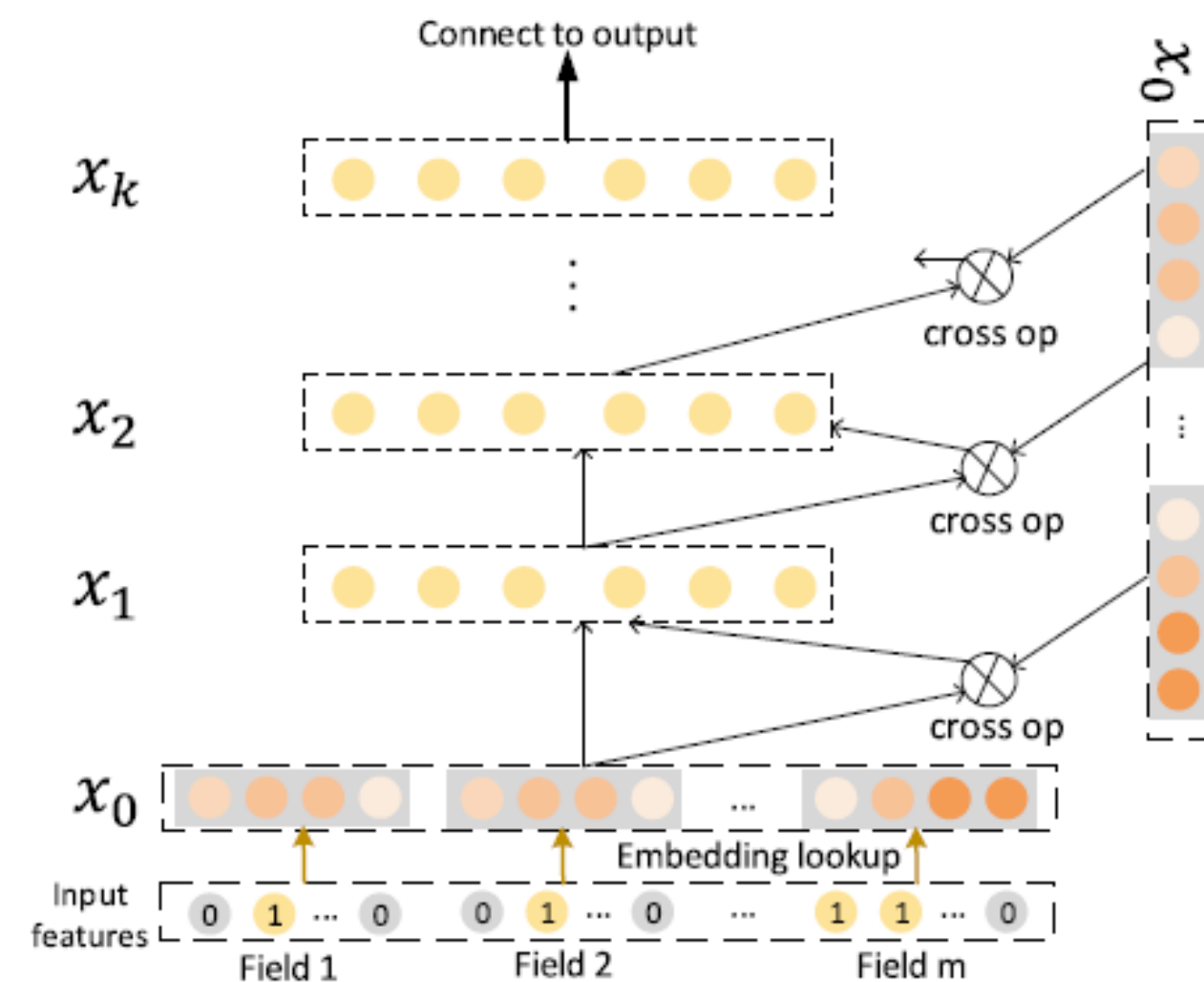
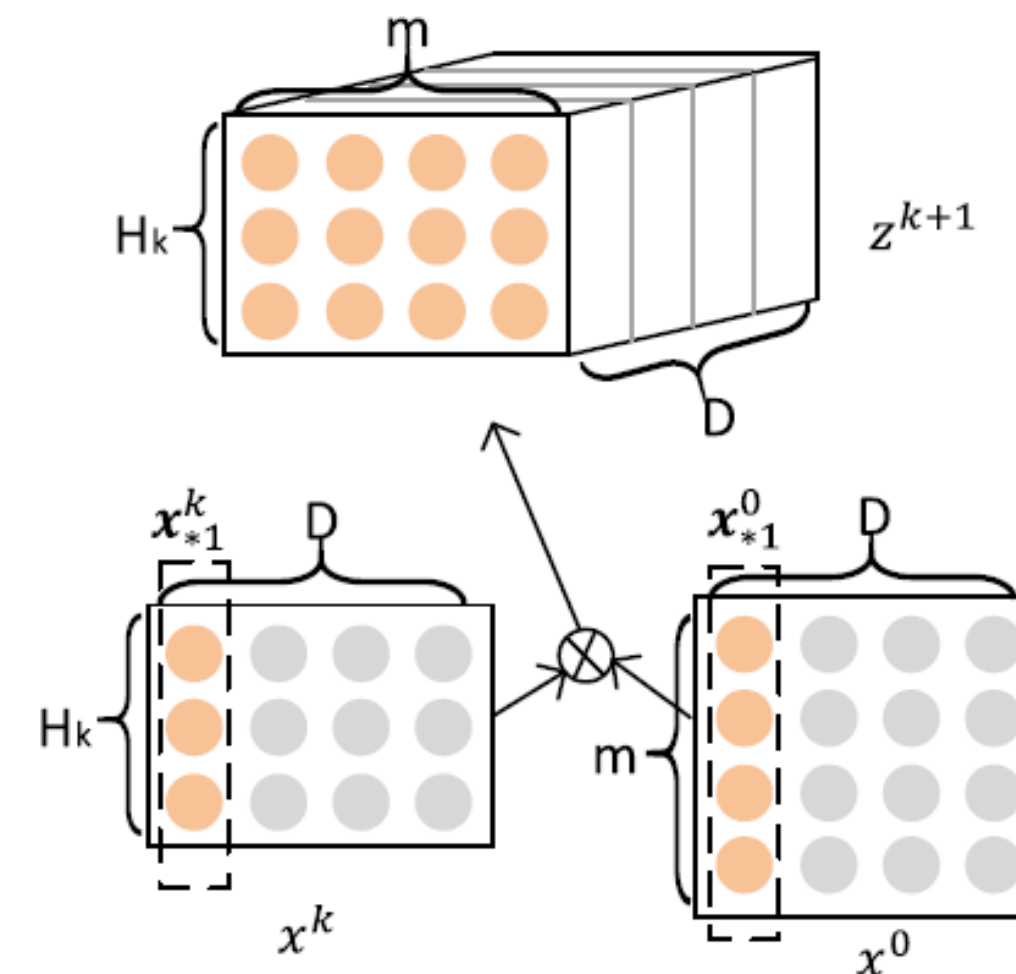


Figure 3: The architecture of the Cross Network.

What is vector-wise level?

It $X_0 \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times D}$, m is the number of features which means that it has m vectors.



(a) Outer products along each dimension for feature interactions. The tensor Z^{k+1} is an intermediate result for further learning.

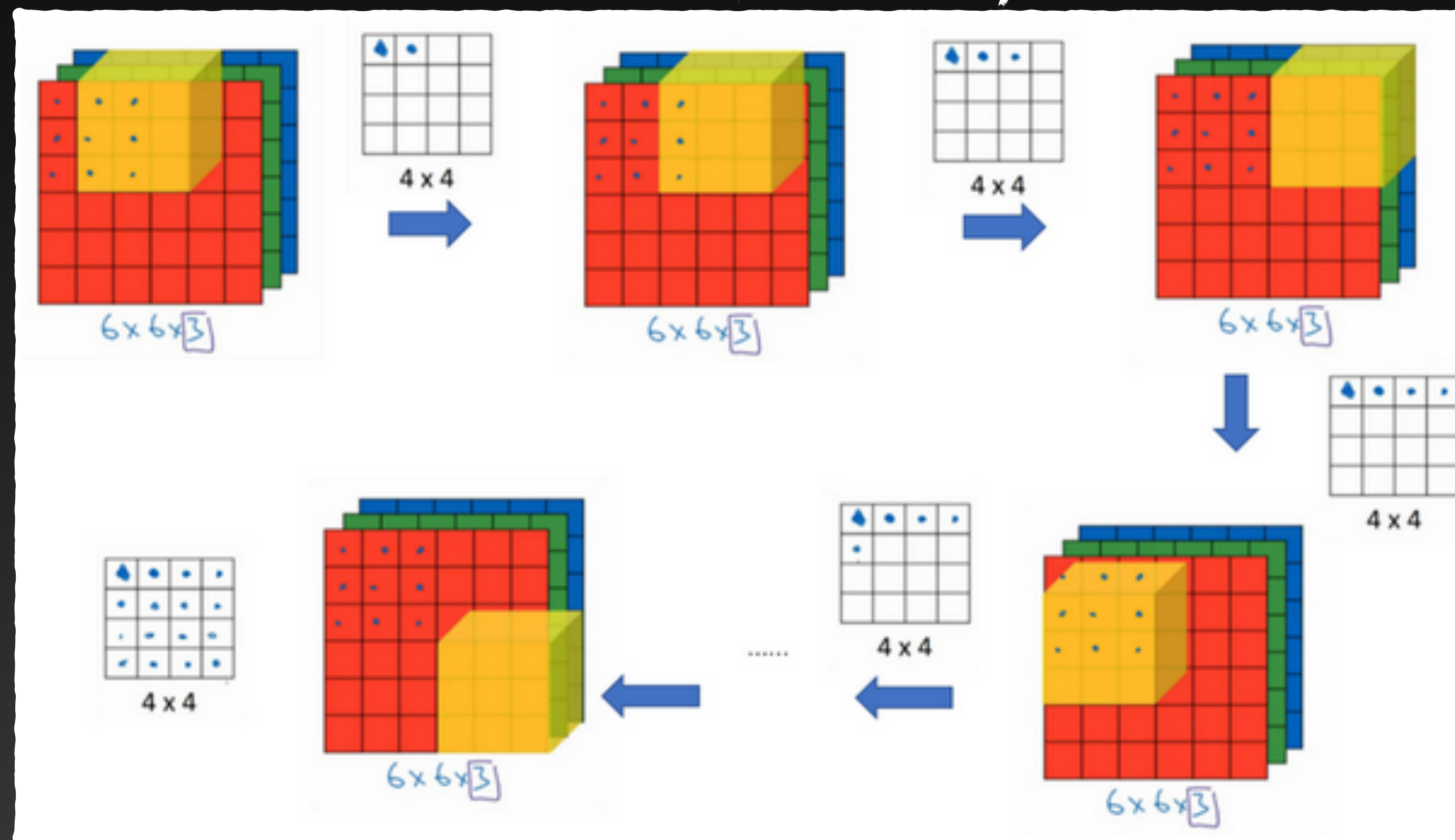
Filters in CNN

Intuitively: The data matrixes interacts with the filters with some rules.

Filters

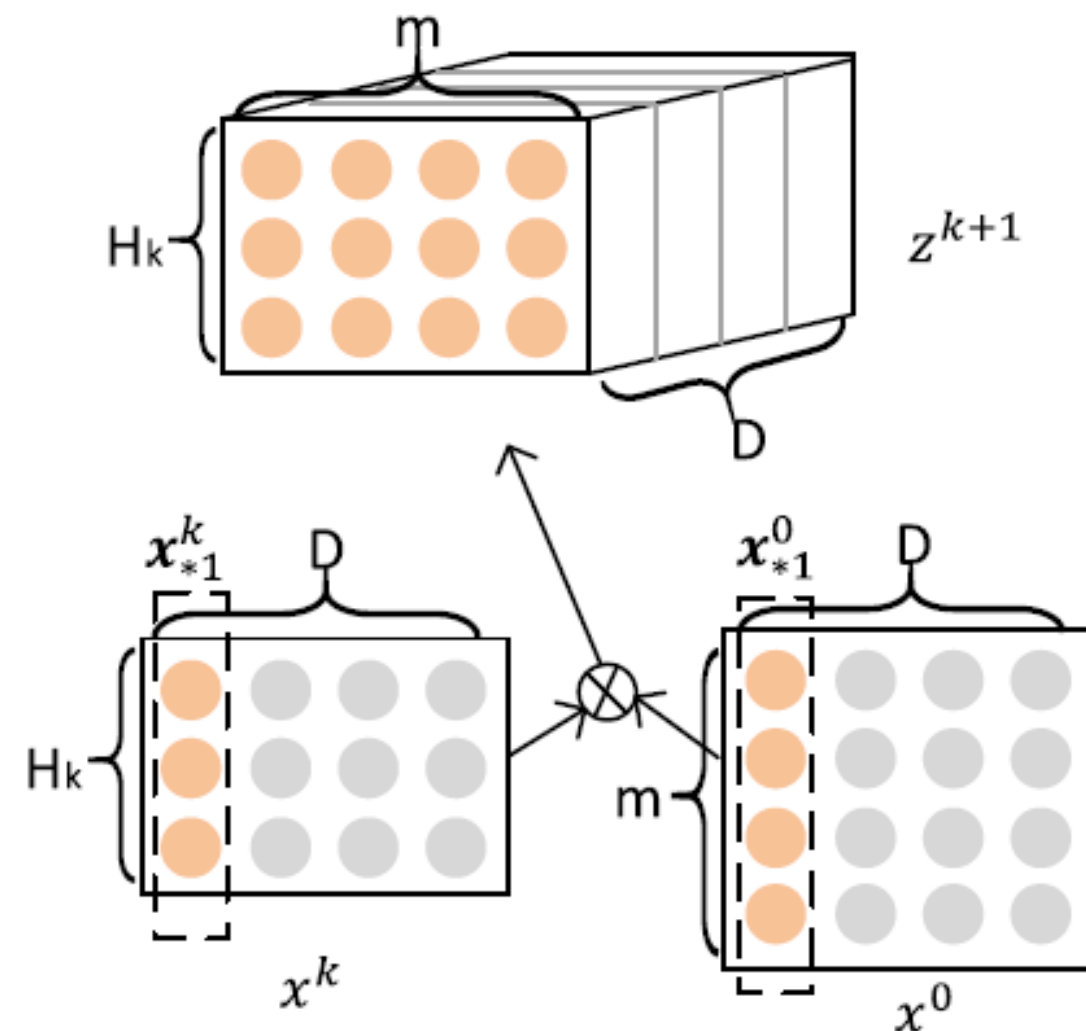
Output

Data matrixes

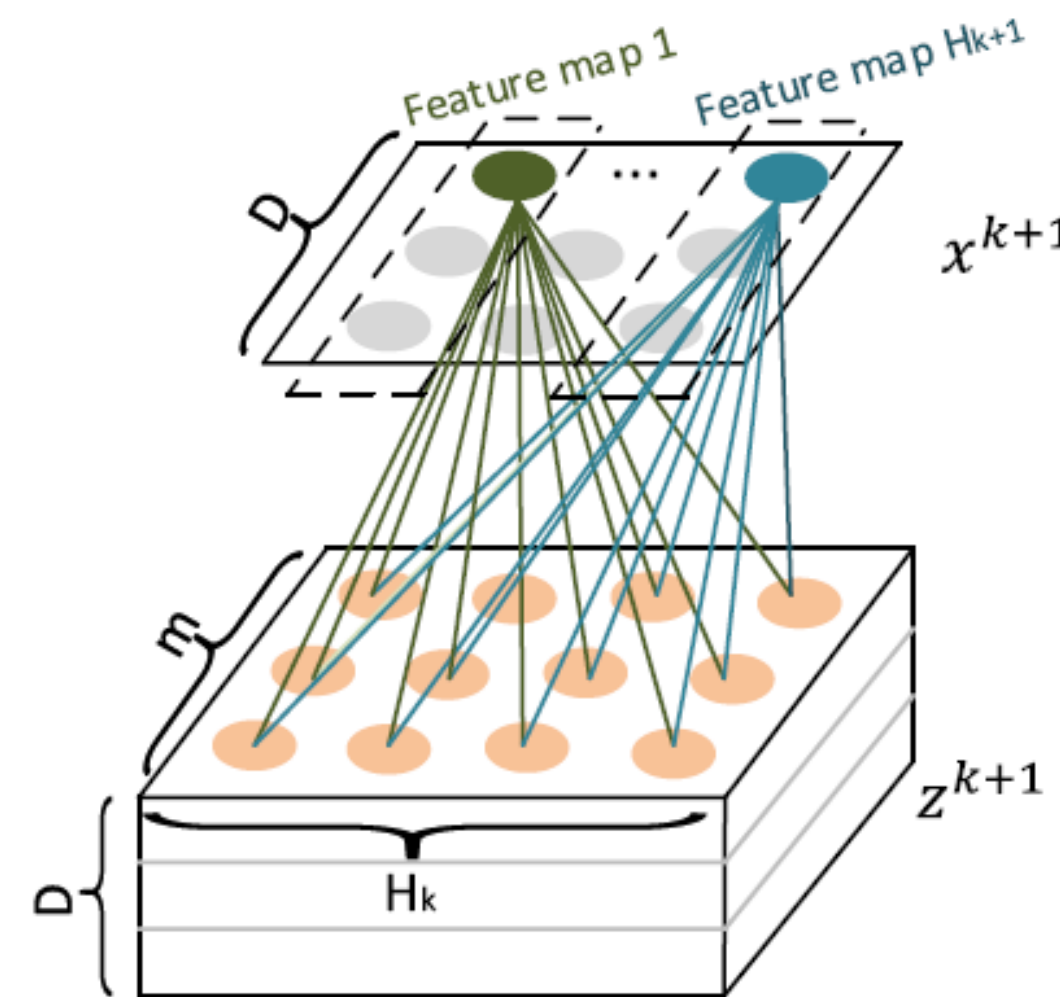


Compressed Interaction Network

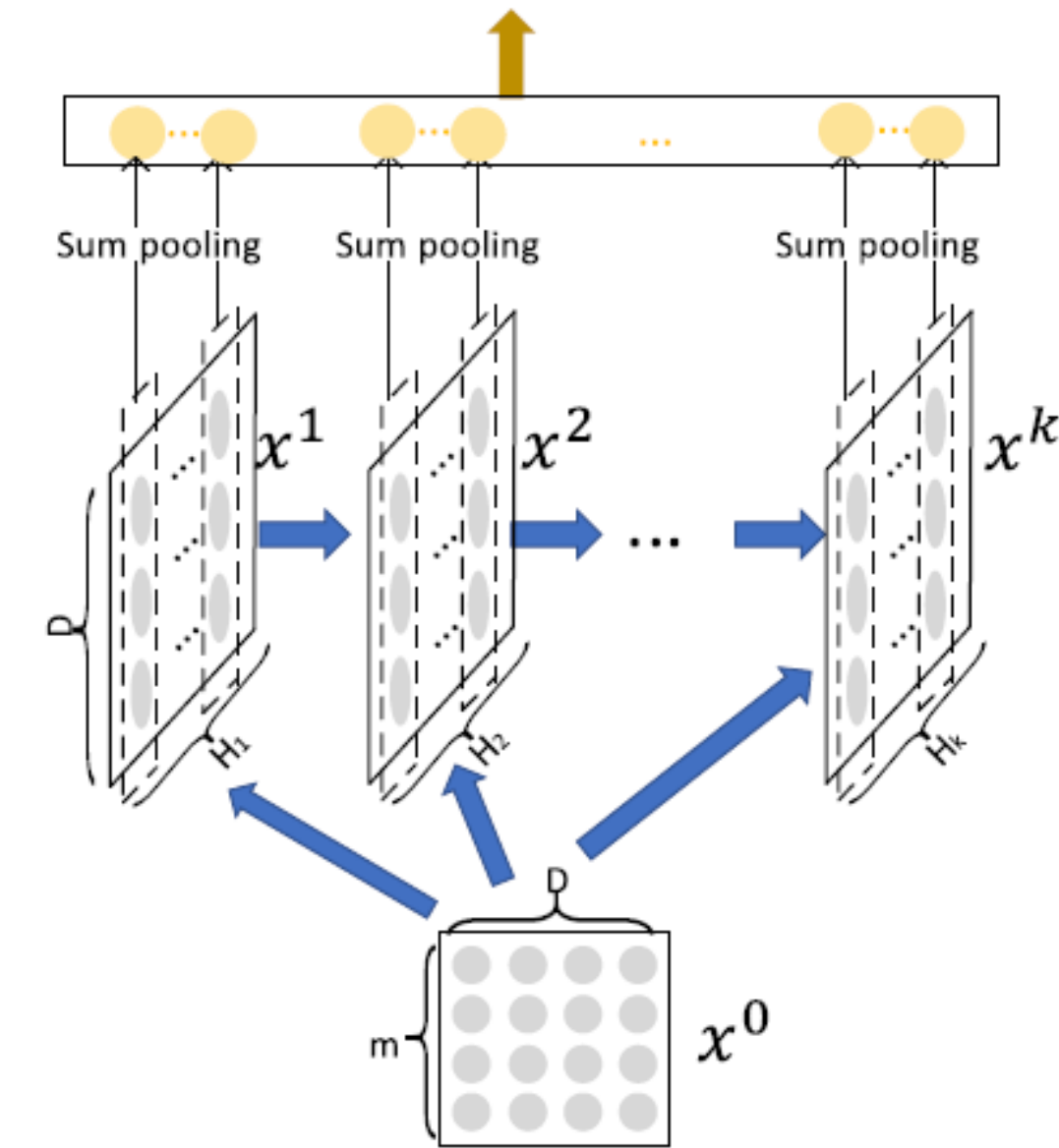
Intuitively: It works same as the filters in the CNN. Using some filters to extract some features from the big data matrixes



(a) Outer products along each dimension for feature interactions. The tensor Z^{k+1} is an intermediate result for further learning.



(b) The k -th layer of CIN. It compresses the intermediate tensor Z^{k+1} to H_{k+1} embedding vectors (also known as *feature maps*).

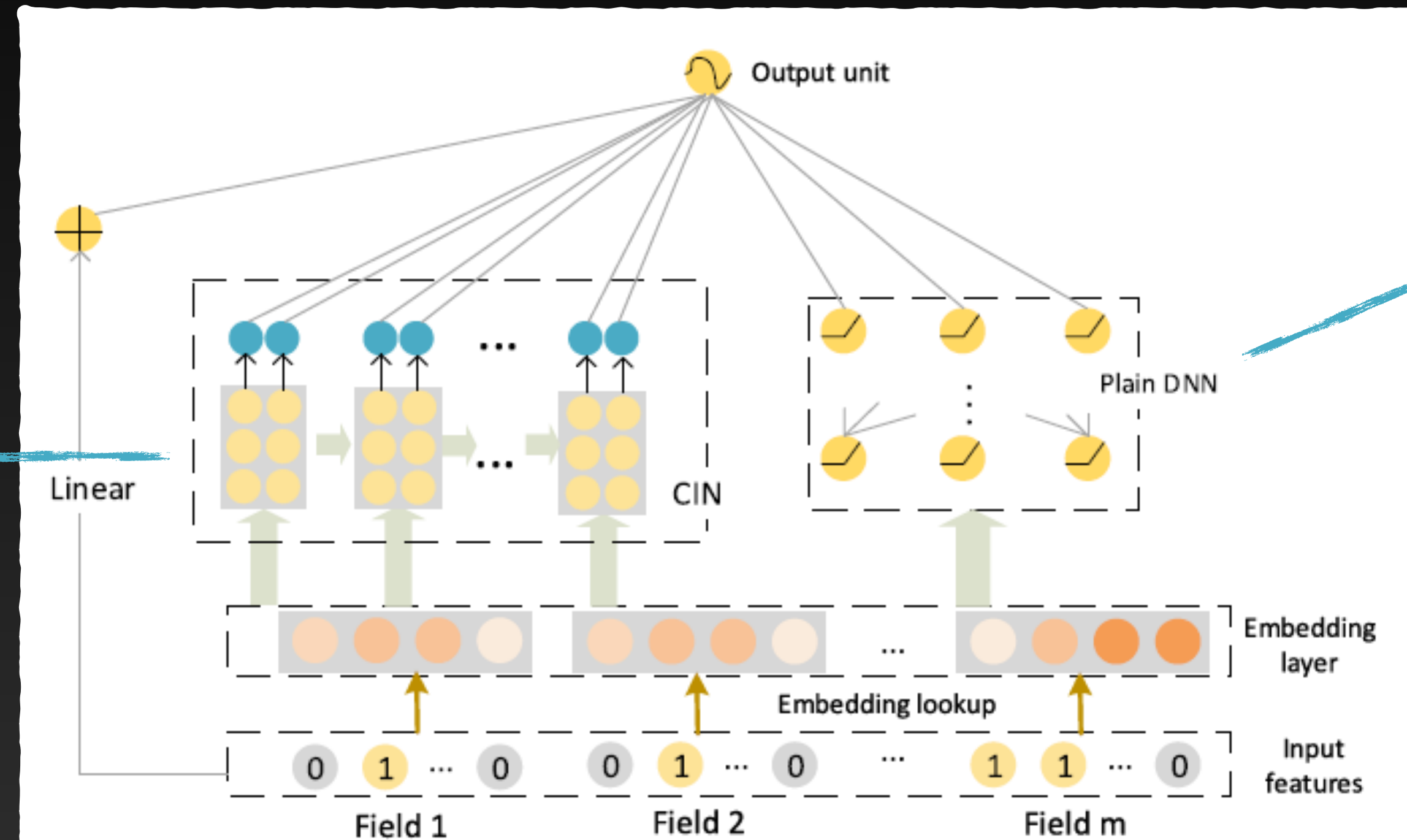


(c) An overview of the CIN architecture.

xDeepFM

Combining Explicit and Implicit Feature Interactions

Explicit component



Implicit component

Figure 5: The architecture of xDeepFM.

Result

	Criteo			Dianping			Bing News		
Model name	AUC	Logloss	Depth	AUC	Logloss	Depth	AUC	Logloss	Depth
LR	0.7577	0.4854	-, -	0.8018	0.3608	-, -	0.7988	0.2950	-, -
FM	0.7900	0.4592	-, -	0.8165	0.3558	-, -	0.8223	0.2779	-, -
DNN	0.7993	0.4491	-, 2	0.8318	0.3382	-, 3	0.8366	0.2730	-, 2
DCN	0.8026	0.4467	2, 2	0.8391	0.3379	4, 3	0.8379	0.2677	2, 2
Wide&Deep	0.8000	0.4490	-, 3	0.8361	0.3364	-, 2	0.8377	0.2668	-, 2
PNN	0.8038	0.4927	-, 2	0.8445	0.3424	-, 3	0.8321	0.2775	-, 3
DeepFM	0.8025	0.4468	-, 2	0.8481	0.3333	-, 2	0.8376	0.2671	-, 3
xDeepFM	0.8052	0.4418	3, 2	0.8639	0.3156	3, 3	0.8400	0.2649	3, 2

All pictures come from reference: Lian, Jianxun, et al. "xdeepfm: Combining explicit and implicit feature interactions for recommender systems." Proceedings of the 24th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining. 2018.

Thank you!

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