



Personalizing the Pinterest Homefeed

Dmitry Chechik

QCon

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What is Pinterest?

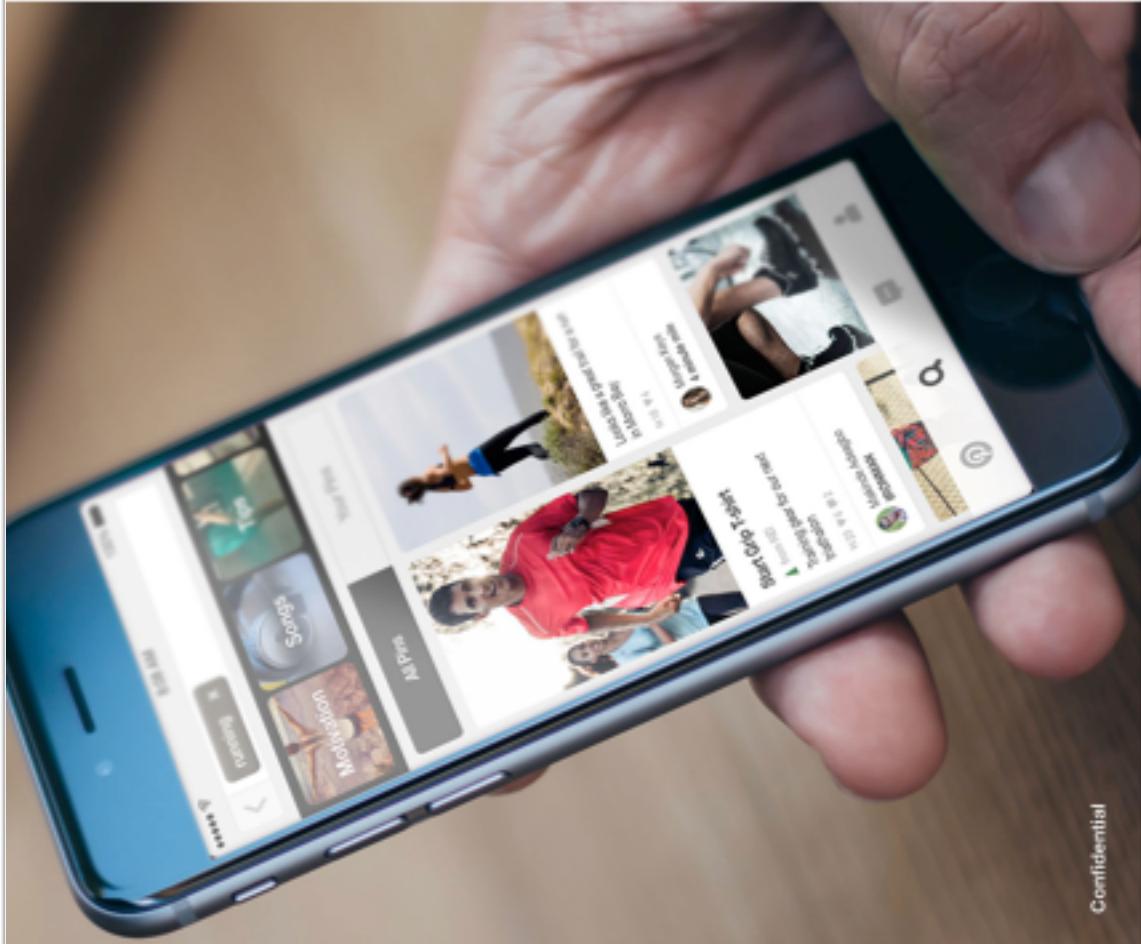
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What is Pinterest?

Pinterest is a visual bookmarking tool and discovery engine.

Users pin images and sites they like onto boards. Every pin on Pinterest is added by a human and lives on a board.

Users heavily curate their content.



1

Raymond

Search

Find Friends

Tina Lee

Chris J. Johnson

Diane Morris

Invite Friends

2

Raymond


an brilliant example of innovative architecture. Bringing light to old spaces and creating interest in what could have been a bog standard extension.


Presented By: **Architectural Digest**


Presented By: **Architectural Digest**


Presented By: **NYC Eats**


Presented By: **Architectural Digest**

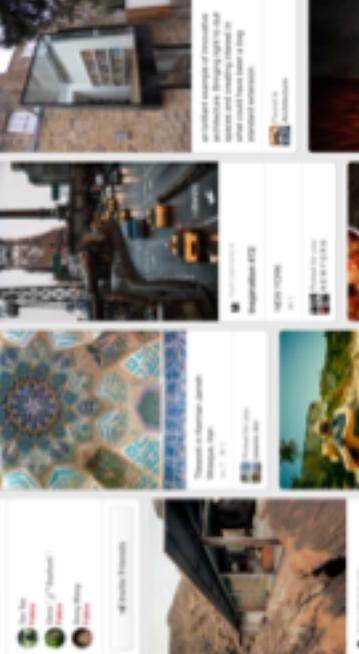

Whether it's your wedding, honeymoon, or anniversary, these 15 destinations across the US make the perfect romantic backdrop.


Presented By: **Architectural Digest**


Book: Handcrafted Modern by Leslie Williamson
Desert Modern | Albert Frey
Presented By: **ARCHITECTURE**


Presented By: **Food & Wine**


Easy Chicken, Tomato & Orzo Soup
Presented By: **Cooking Channel**



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Homefeed

What it is

Diverse, Relevant, Endless set of pins to a user

Homefeed

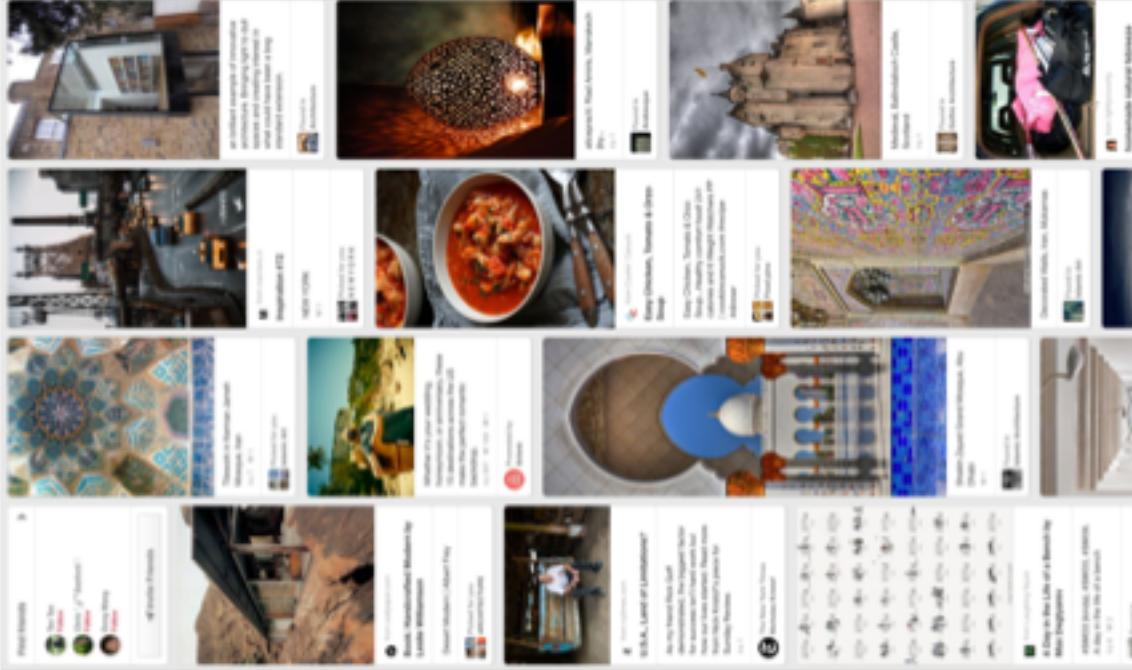
What it is

Diverse, Relevant, Endless set of pins to a user

Show pins and content meaningful to a user without a specific query

Combines content from:

- Users or boards you follow
- Interests you follow
- Recommendations



Homefeed Logical Architecture

Homefeed Inputs

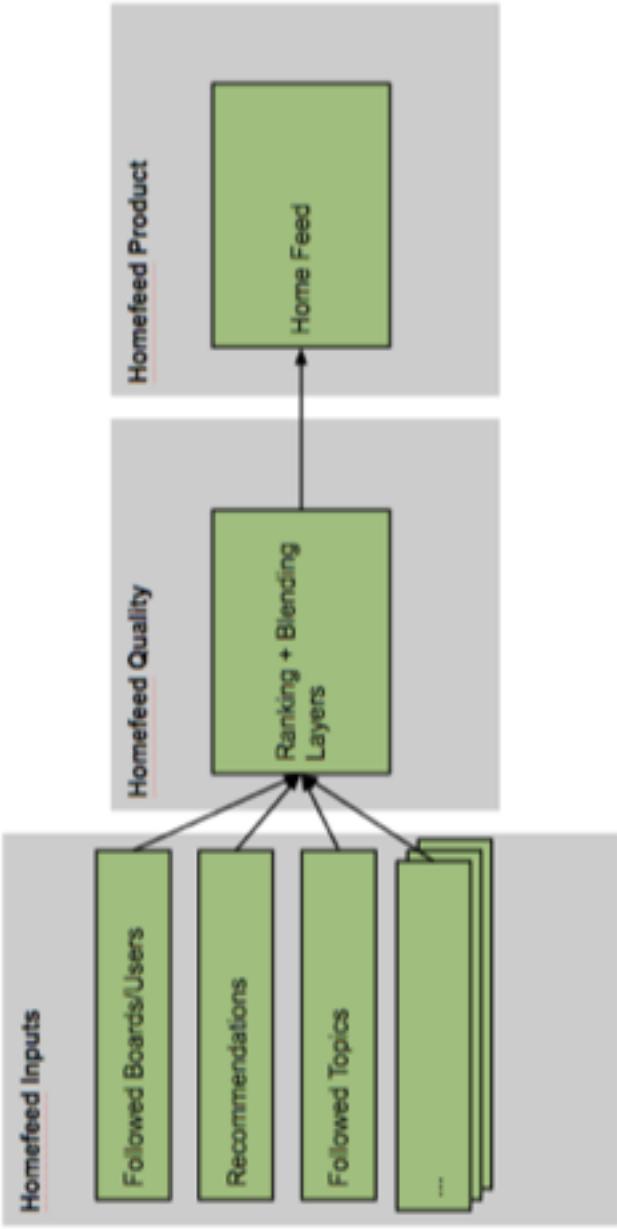
Followed Boards/Users

Homefeed Quality

Homefeed Product

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Homefeed Logical Architecture



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Source: Placeholder Numbers

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Homefeed

Problems we're trying to solve

- Find pins that we think you'll like

Generating candidates



Scoring and ranking

Homefeed

Problems we're trying to solve

Generating candidates

- Find pins that we think you'll like

Scoring and ranking

- Picking the best of the best among candidates

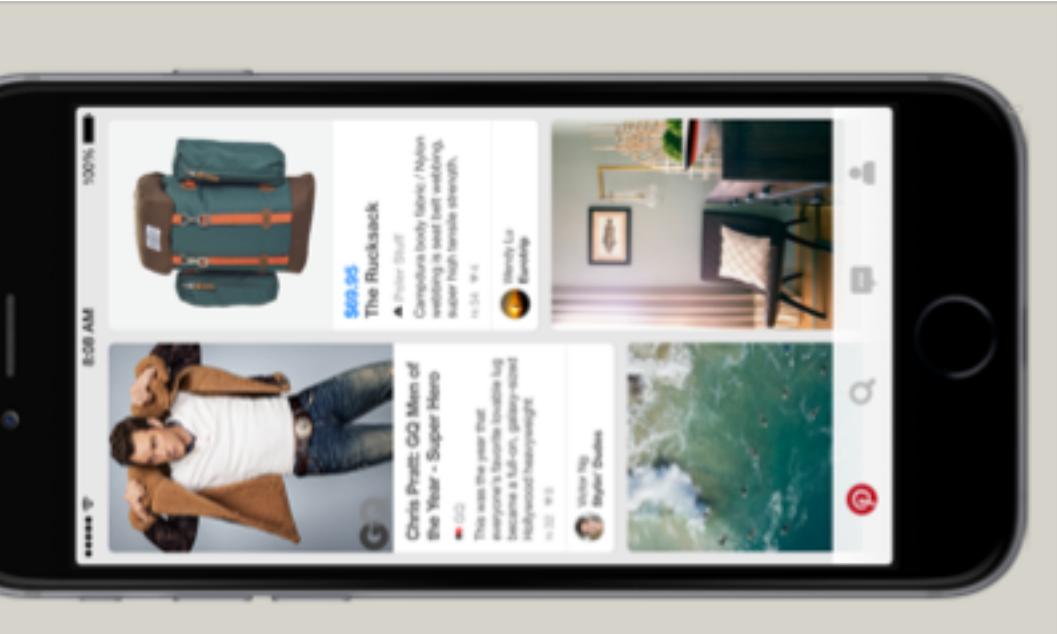
Blending of different sources

- Followed boards/users/interests, recommendations

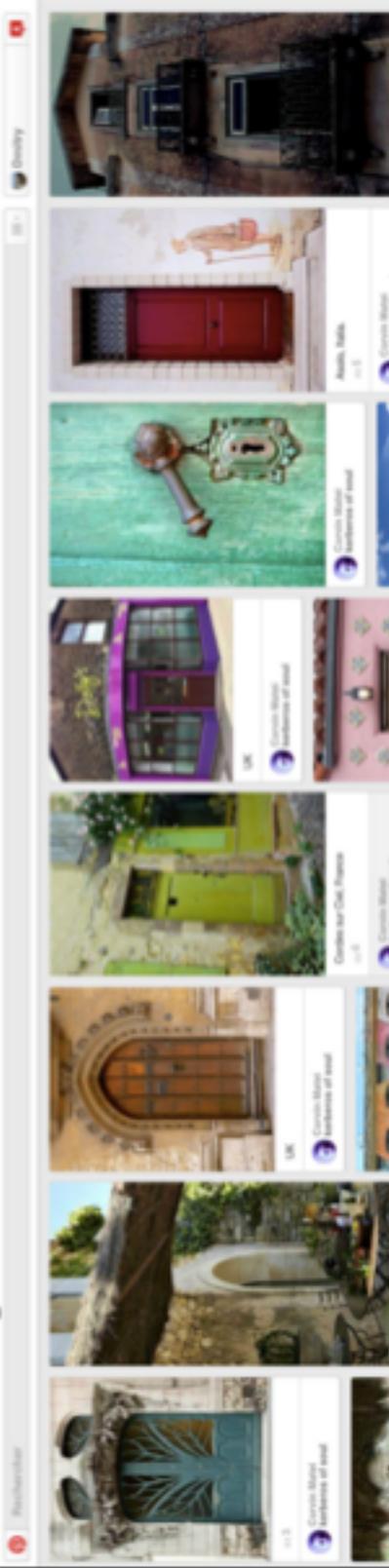
Creating final feed

- Doing this for 10s of millions of users multiple times a day

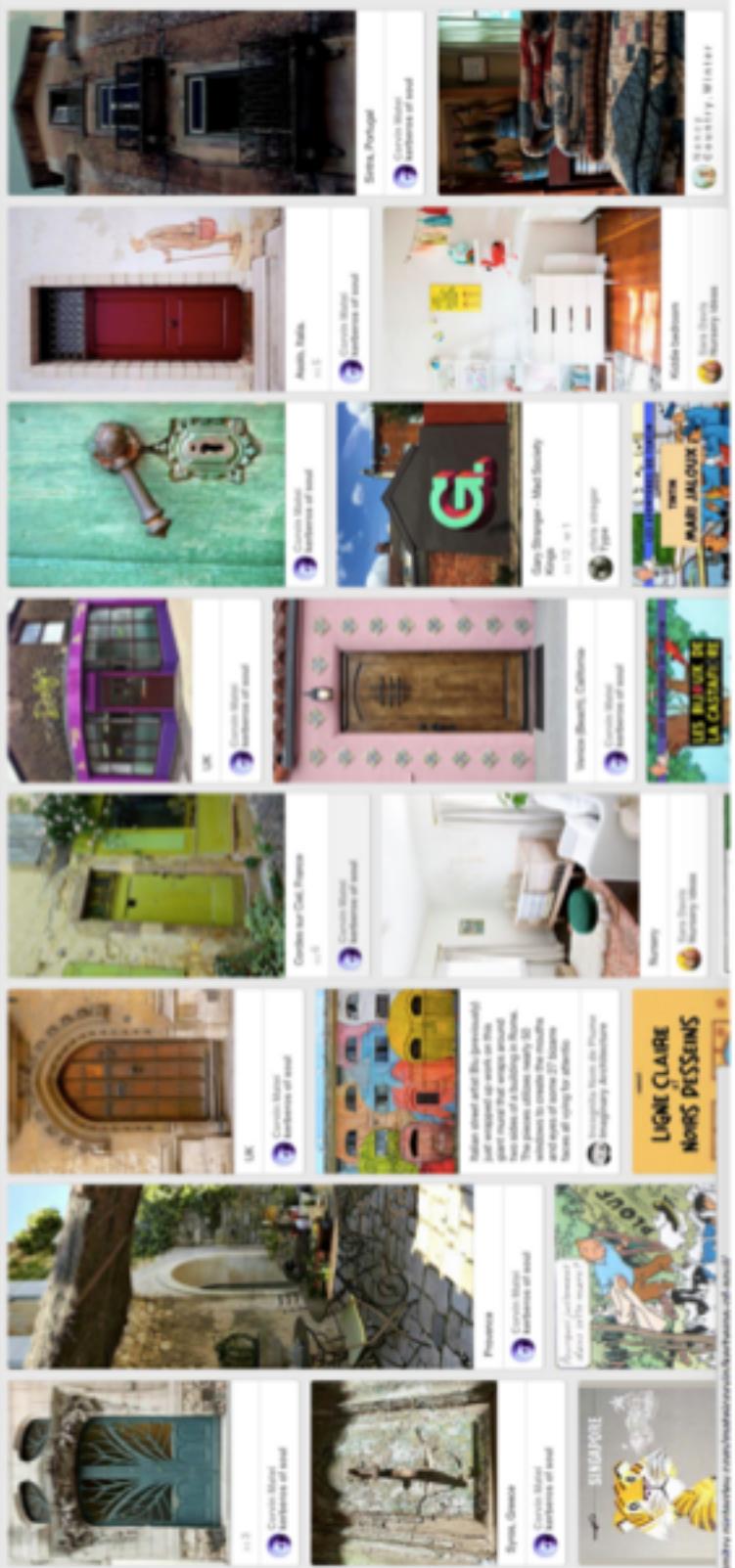
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Ranked by Time

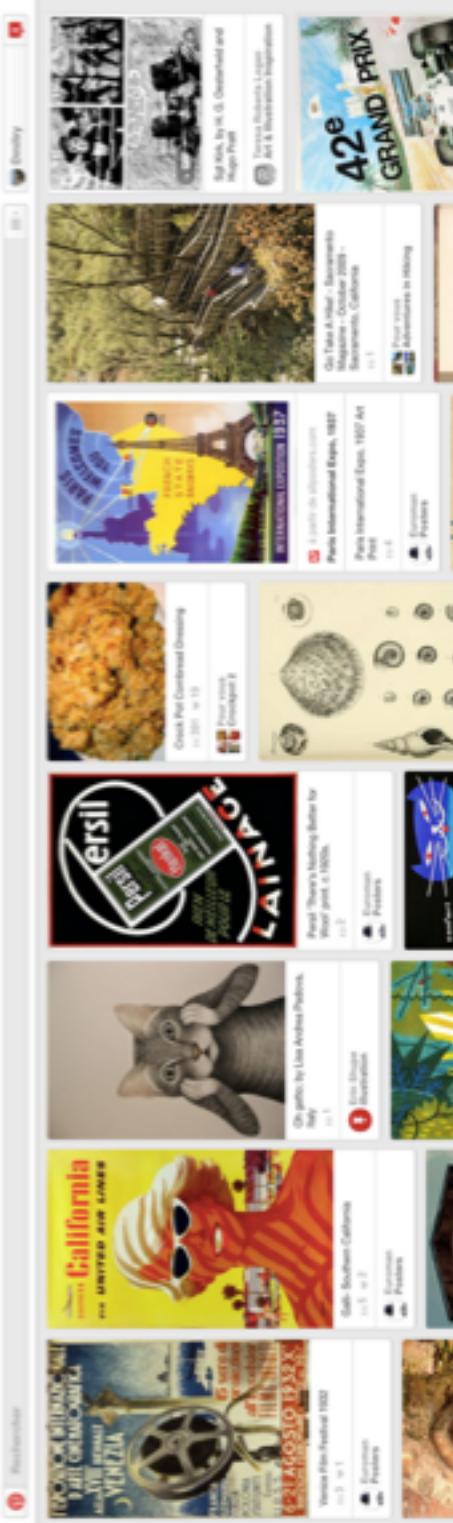


Ranked by Time



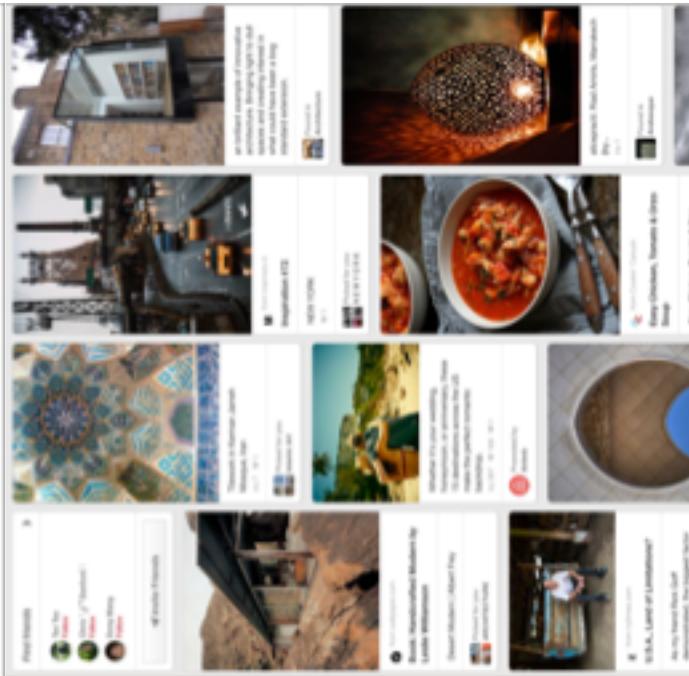
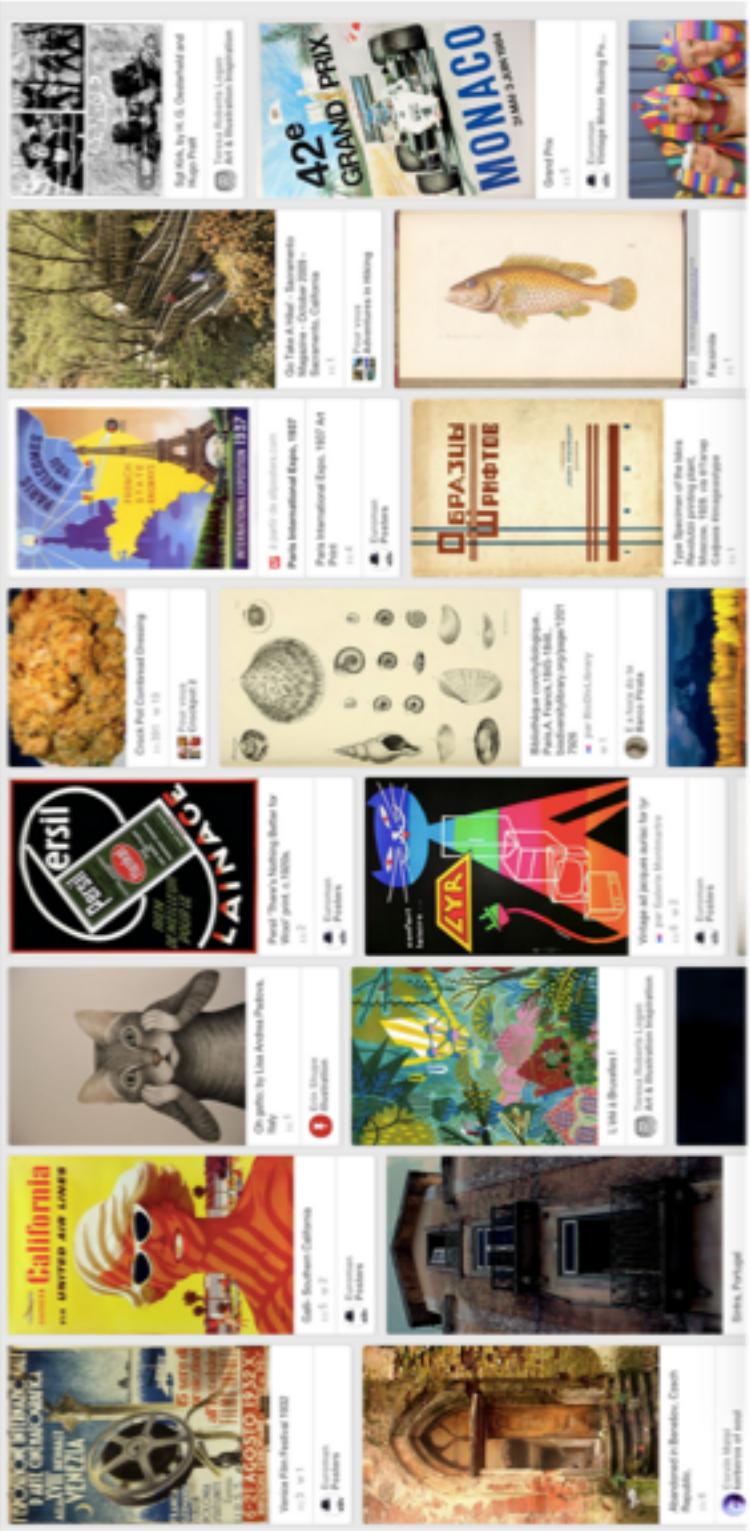
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Ranked by Pinnability



This Talk

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- Homefeed Ranking Model Overview

- Evolving a Model in Production

- Problems to Solve

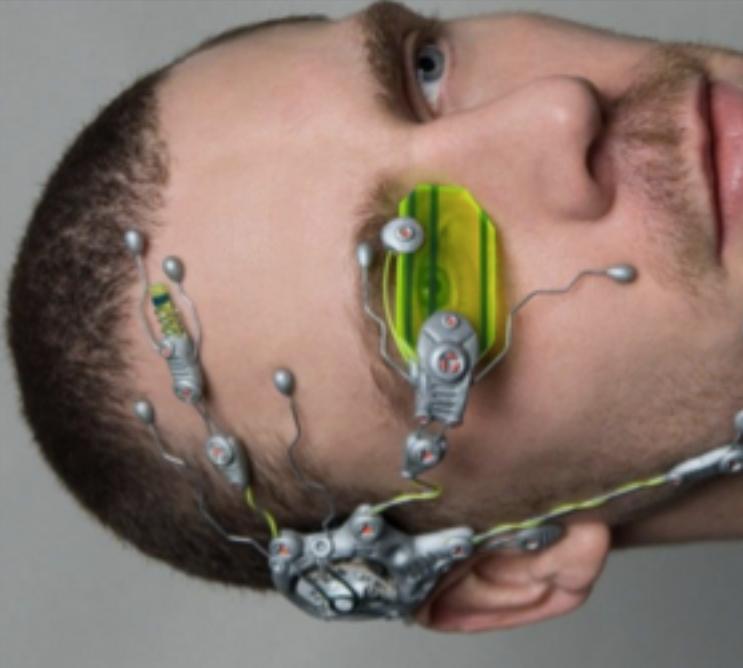
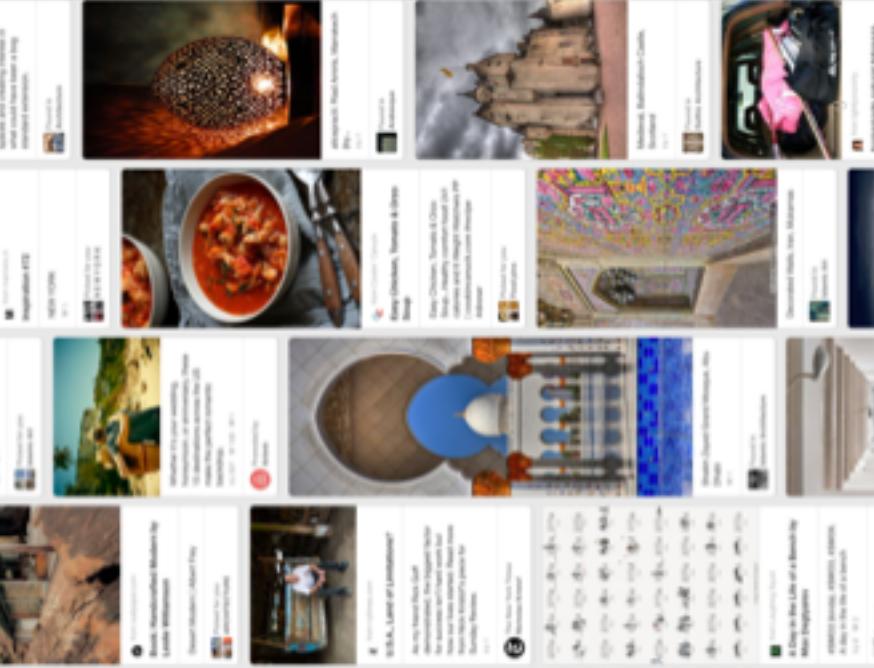
- Pinterest Homefeed's Model Framework

- Homefeed Ranking Model Overview

- Evolving a Model in Production

- Problems to Solve

- Pinterest Homefeed's Model Framework



What's in a Pin

- User-generated details
- URL: [http://www.brit.co/...](http://www.brit.co/)
- Image features
- User-curated pin-board graph
- User-curated annotations

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- User-generated details

• URL: [http://www.brit.co/...](http://www.brit.co/)

- Image features
- User-curated pin-board graph
- User-curated annotations
- On-site performance (click actions, impressions, ...)
- Web crawl data



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Found on brit.co
30 High Tech Halloween Costumes to Buy or DIY
Brit + Co

What's in a User

- **Explicit Signals**
 - Pins, with curated text and annotations
 - Pins classified to Boards
 - Followed topics, users, boards
- **Implicit Signals**
 - Clicks, closeups, browses
 - Search Queries



- + Pins, with curated text and annotations
- + Pins classified to Boards
- + Followed topics, users, boards

- **Implicit Signals**

- + Clicks, closeups, browses
- + Search Queries

- **Context Data**

- + App, current time, ...

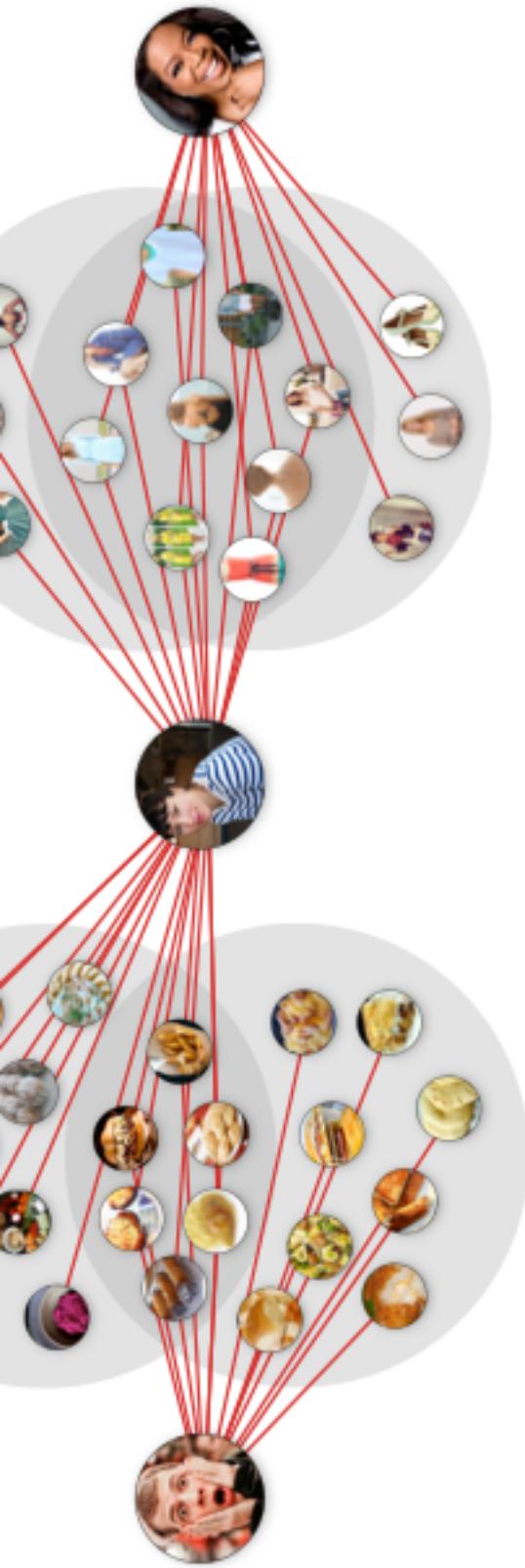
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Pinterest Interest Graph

“My Recipes”
“My Clothing”





“Fried Fantasies”

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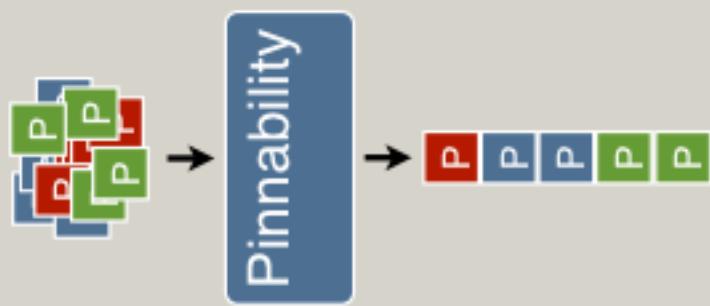
“Summer Fashion”

Sources: Placeholder Numbers

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Homefeed model scale

- 100M+ users
- 5B+ recommendations ranked daily
- 1B+ unique pins
- Content is evergreen - pins from 3 years ago matter
- Many different types of content (not just organic and paid)



- 1B+ unique pins
- Content is evergreen - pins from 3 years ago matter
- Many different types of content (not just organic and paid)

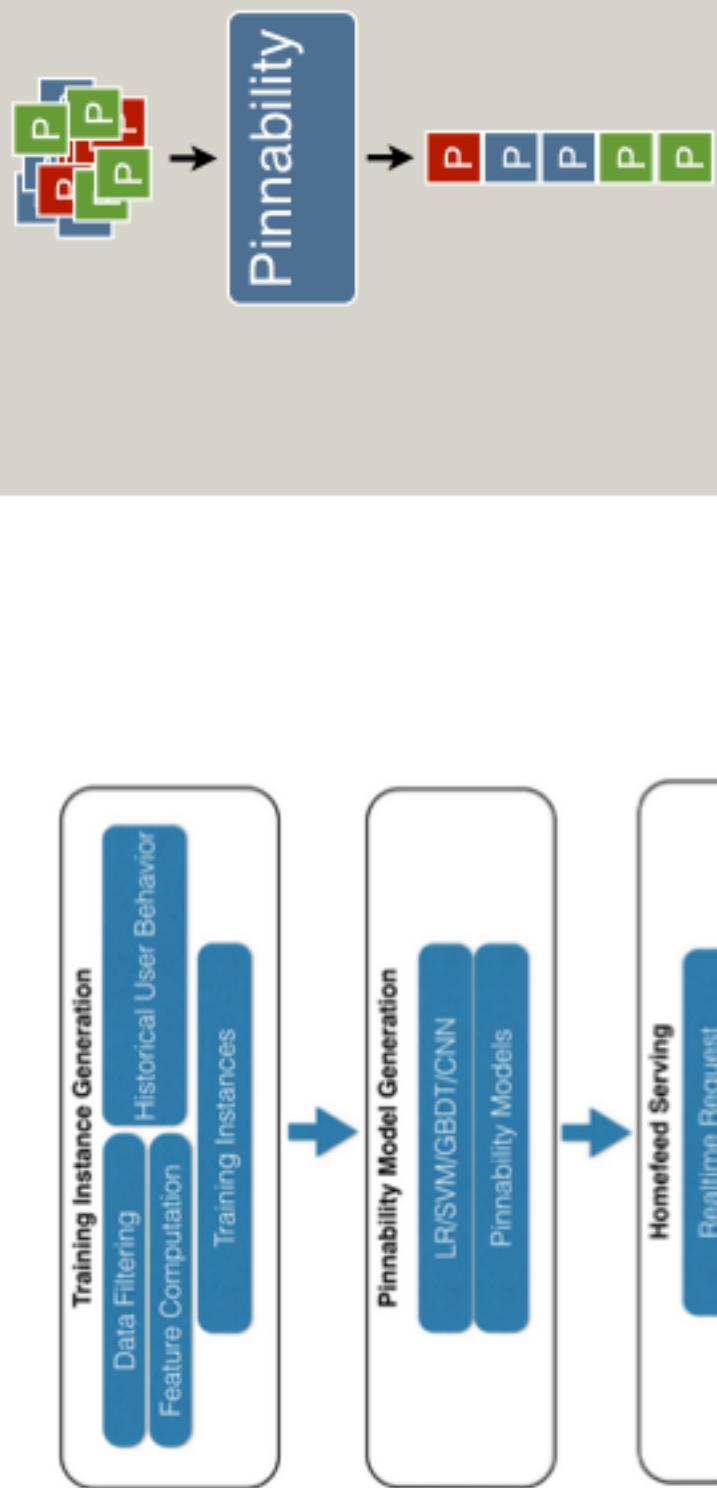
1. Inclusivity



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Building a Model





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1.3

Building a Homefeed

- User-independent features

- Pin popularity
- Web quality
- Pagerank
- Image Quality

- User-dependent (interaction) features

- Interest match
- Previous interaction with author
- ...



Pinnability



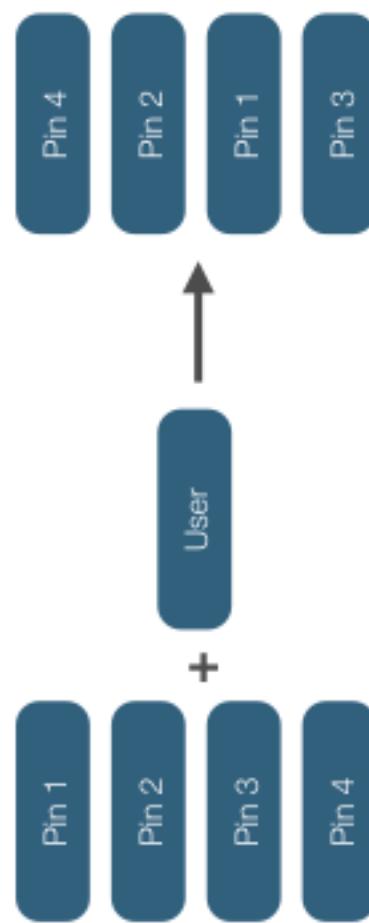
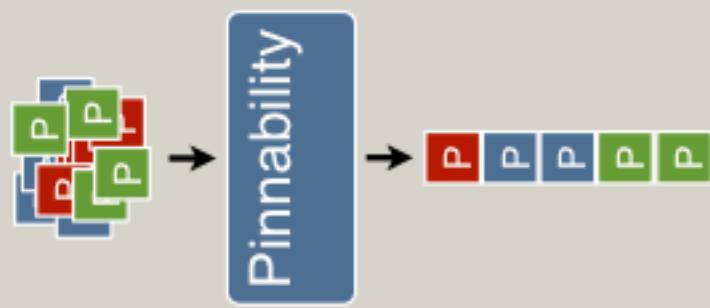
- Image Quality
- User-dependent (interaction) features
 - + Interest match
 - + Previous interaction with author
 - + ...

+ ...

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Building a Homefeed

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R P P P P

Pin 1

Pin 3

Pin 4

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What Comes Next

- We want to do better
- How do we improve on a model?
 - New features
 - Better feature engineering
 - Cleaner data
 - Handle data distribution changes
 - New learning algorithms
 - Easy AB experimentation

0 to 1

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- Handle data distribution changes
- New learning algorithms
- Easy AB experimentation

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Example Feature Change

• Pin Popularity

- raw popularity (# of repins)
- log-normalized popularity = $\log(\text{raw popularity})$
- normalized popularity (# of repins / # of impressions)
- per-country popularity (# of repins from your country / # of impressions from your country)
- popularity weighted by recent actions
- popularity drawn from a real-time system

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Ranking Model v1

```
double canonicalPinPopularity = 0;

categoryMatch = computeCategoryMatch(
    userCategoryVec,
    pinJoinRawData.getCategoryVec());
}

if (pinJoinRawData.isSetPinJoinInfo()) {
    canonicalPinPopularity =
        pinJoinRawData.getPinJoinInfo().getNumPinsMainBatch();
}

// . . . //

Instance instance = new Instance();

instance.addFeatures(
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(canonicalPinPopularity));
instance.addFeatures(
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(categoryMatch));
instance.addFeatures(
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(isBoardEngagedBefore));
instance.addFeatures(
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(pinOwnerBoardCount));
// . . . //
```



0 to 1

Ranking Model V1

```
double canonicalPinPopularity = 0;  
  
CategoryMatch = computeCategoryMatch(  
    userCategoryVec,  
    pinJoinRawData.getCategoryVec());  
  
if (pinJoinRawData.isSetPinJoinInfo()) {  
    canonicalPinPopularity =  
        pinJoinRawData.getPinJoinInfo().getNumPinsMainBatch();  
}  
  
// . . . //  
Instance instance = new Instance();  
  
instance.addFeatures(  
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(canonicalPinPopularity));  
instance.addFeatures(  
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(categoryMatch));  
  
if (user.InExperiment(MODEL_123)) {  
    instance.addFeatures(  
        new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(newFeatureValue));  
}  
  
instance.addFeatures(  
    new FeatureValue().setNumericalVal(pinOwnerBoardCount));  
// . . . //
```

0 to 1



Evolving a Model in production

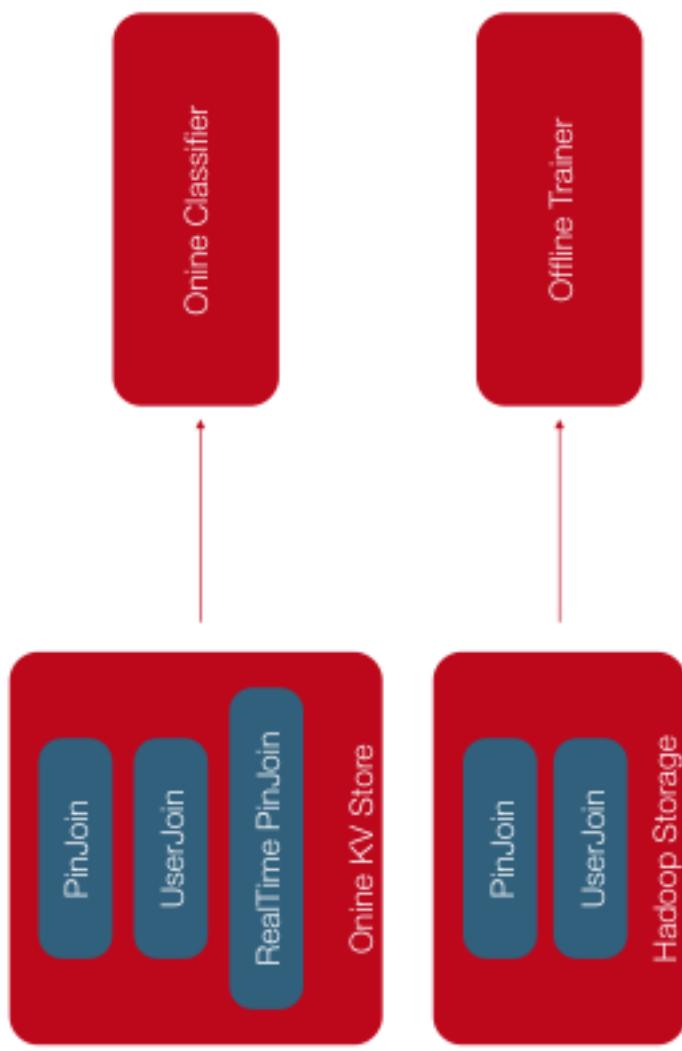


Evolving a Model in production

- Software Engineering Requirements We Want

Evolving a Model in production

- Data comes from different sources



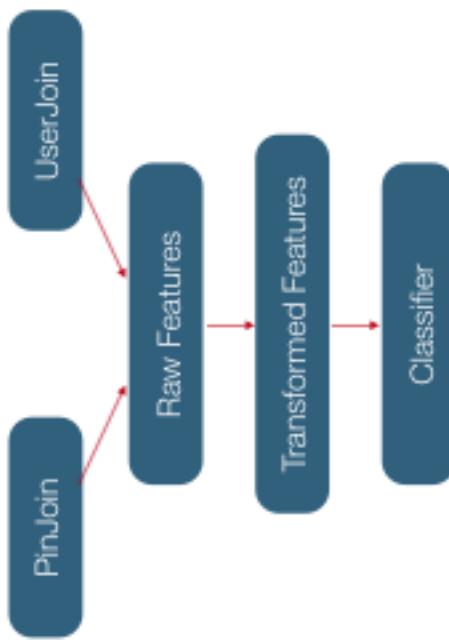
Evolving a Model in production

- Same model should run offline and online



Evolving a Model in production

- Same model should run offline and online



Evolving a Model in production

- Experimentation should be easy



Evolving a Model in production

- Experimentation should be easy



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Evolving a Model in production

- Running multiple models long term



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Evolving a Model in production

- Running multiple models long term



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Pinterest Homefeed: DSL

```
data <- join(INPUTS=[pinData, followerData],  
             JOIN_TYPE=CROSS_PRODUCT_KEY)  
pinFollowerTopicMatch <- match(  
    INPUTS=[data_PinTopicMap,  
           data_followerTopicMap])
```

Pinterest Homefeed: DSL

```
data <- join(INPUTS=[pinData, followerData],  
           JOIN_TYPE=CROSS_PRODUCT_KEY)  
pinFollowerTopicMatch <- match(  
    INPUTS=[data.pinTopicMap,  
           data.followerTopicMap])  
  
features <- union(INPUTS=[  
    pinFollowerTopicMatch,  
    pinData.pinPopularity])  
  
scores <- linear(INPUTS=[features],  
                  BIAS=0.016,  
                  COEFFICIENTS=[0.15, 0.23])  
  
writeScores <- sink(scores)
```

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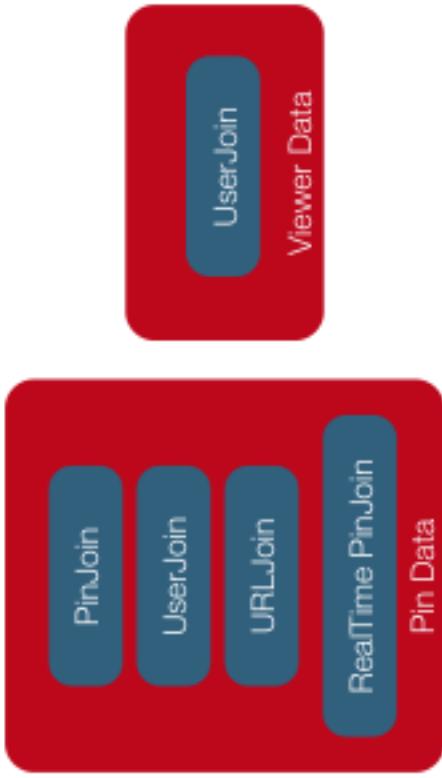
DSL: Data Inputs

- Data is supplied by the environment
- Joins are supported within the DSL

PinJoin

DSL: Data Inputs

- Data is supplied by the environment
- Joins are supported within the DSL



```
pinSourceData <- join(INPUTS=[i0, i1],  
                      JOIN_TYPE=LEFT,  
                      JOIN_KEYS=[PinnerId, id])
```

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DSL: Feature Engineering

- Operate and transform on any raw features
- Support UDFs for call out to native code

```
PinWCloseupRate <- ratio(  
    INPUTS=[PinCloseupCount,  
            PinWeightedImpression],  
    NUMERATOROFFSET=0.002,
```

- Operate and transform on any raw features
- Support UDFs for call out to native code

```

pinCloseupRate <- ratio(
  INPUTS=[PinCloseupCount,
  PinWeightedImpression],
  NUMERATOROFFSET=0.002,
  DENOMINATOROFFSET=0.1,
  OUTPUT_FOR_INVALID_INPUT=0.02,
  OUTPUT_FOR_NULL_INPUT=0.02)

v2signalX <- udf(
  INPUTS=[data.follower, data.pinID, data.pin],
  CLASS=com.pinterest.pinnability.udf.V2SignalX)

```

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DSL: Feature Engineering

- Easily support user-dependent features

```

data <- join(INPUTS=[pinData, followerData],
  JOIN_TYPE=CROSS_PRODUCT_KEY)
pinFollowerTopicMatch <- match (
  INPUTS=[data.pinTopicMap,
  data.followerTopicMap])

```

- Easily support user-dependent features

```
data <- join(INPUTS=[pinData, followerData],
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```

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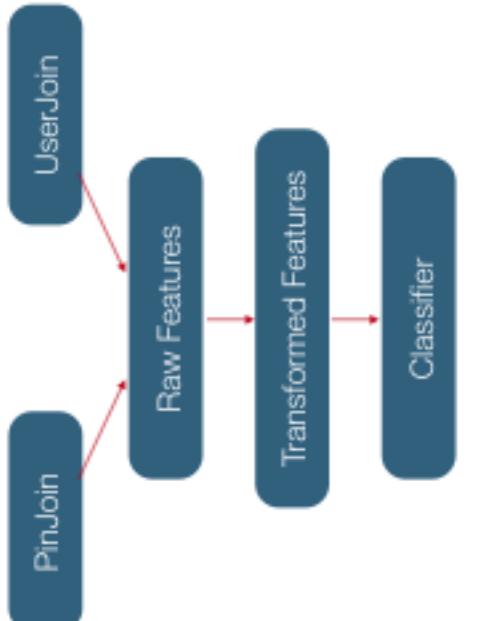
DSL: Multiple Outputs

- Can output different stages for different tools from same config



same config

```
features <- union(INPUTS=[  
  data.pinOnlyFeatures,  
  data.followerOnlyFeatures])  
  
writeFeatures <- sink(features)  
scores <- linear(INPUTS=[features],  
  BIAS=0.016,  
  COEFFICIENTS=[0.15, 0.23])  
  
writeScores <- sink(scores)
```



```
graph TD; PinJoin[PinJoin] --> UserJoin[UserJoin]; UserJoin --> RawFeatures[Raw Features]; RawFeatures --> TransformedFeatures[Transformed Features]; TransformedFeatures --> Classifier[Classifier]
```

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Source: Placeholder Numbers

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DSL: Different Classifiers

- Easily plug in different classifiers

```
logodds <- forest(INPUTS=[features],  
  ID=1c97748f_0a93_456b_b808_34c8b7917fe5)  
scores <- sigmoid(INPUTS=[logodds],  
  MULTIPLIER=0.05, OFFSET=0.26449)
```

```
logodds <- forest(INPUTS=[features],  
ID=1c97748f_0a93_456b_b808_34c8b7917fe5)  
scores <- sigmoid(INPUTS=[logodds],  
MULTIPLIER=0.05, OFFSET=0.26449)
```

Evolving a Model in Production

- Data comes from different sources
- Same model offline and online
- Can swap in infrastructure without affecting models
- Experiment is a single model file, can run independently of other experiments
- Deploying a model is a config push
- Can easily use different models for international users, new users, etc.

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Evolving a Model in Production

- Experiments
 - Can push a model to 1% and watch realtime stats
- Debugging
 - DSL interpreter can capture and log data and output at various stages of transform
 - Transparent to model developer
- Infra + Models are decoupled

- Debugging

- DSL interpreter can capture and log data and output at various stages of transform
- Transparent to model developer
 - Infra + Models are decoupled
 - Models can be swapped in without knowing underlying infra

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Source: Placeholder Numbers

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Data Source Changes

- Can now iterate quickly on feature changes, model changes, new data sources
- What about existing data source change?
 - Adding a feature should automatically add it to your entire dataset
 - Underlying features evolve and improve
 - Training data drifts over time

dataset

- Underlying features evolve and improve
- Training data drifts over time

Lessons from Homefeed

- Move to a successful data product than ML
- Encapsulate as much of the model process as possible
- Separate code from model config
- Create consistent environments
- Make debugging easy
- Make experimentation easy

- Make debugging easy
- Make experimentation easy

thank you!





