Wide & Deep Learning for Recommender Systems

先来看看模型结构

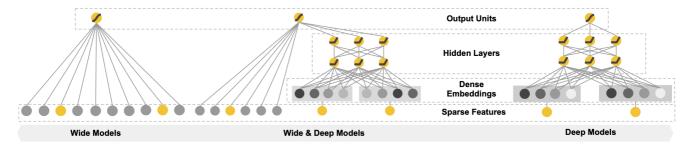


Figure 1: The spectrum of Wide & Deep models.

wide部分负责Memorization,学习物品或特征的共现频率,挖掘历史数据中可用信息,基于用户已有的喜好推荐物品

deep部分负责Generalization,学习很少出现的特征组合,探索用户可能的喜好,提高推荐物品的多样性。

Recommender System

推荐系统的整体pipeline

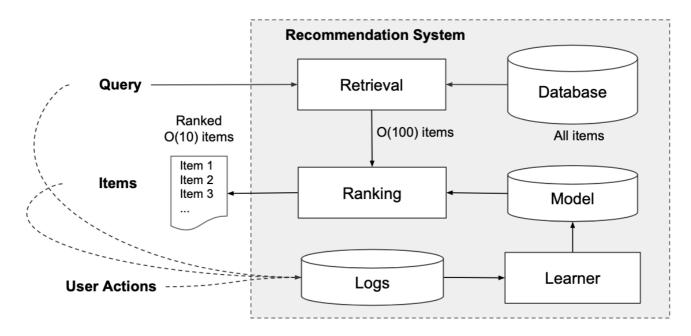


Figure 2: Overview of the recommender system.

- 当用户访问推荐网站时,会形成一个包含user、context的query
- 推荐系统根据query,从数据库中retrieval出与query匹配度较高的item list,长度大概是O(100)量级
- Rank模块调用模型给上一步的item预估出一个分数(ctr,cvr or ecpm),根据分数对item list进行排序,并截断O(10)的物品展现给用户
- (query, item, user action)信息落log,供排序模型训练

Wide & Deep Learning

- 1. Wide部分是一个线性模型, $y=w^Tx+b$,特征集包含原始输入特征、人工设计的交叉特征(crossproduct transformation)
- 2. Deep部分是一个MLP,原始的categorical特征首先映射成低维embedding,然后进入MLP

$$a^{(l+1)} = f(W^{(l)}a^{(l)} + b^{(l)})$$

3. Wide和Deep的输出值加起来,由SGD联合训练。Wide部分优化器采用FTRL,Deep部分优化器采用AdaGrad。模型预估公式:

$$P(Y = 1|x) = \sigma(w_{wide}^{T}[x, \phi(x)] + w_{deep}^{T}a^{(l_f)} + b)$$

Syetem Implementation

app推荐系统的pipeline主要包含三个阶段: data generation, model training, model serving

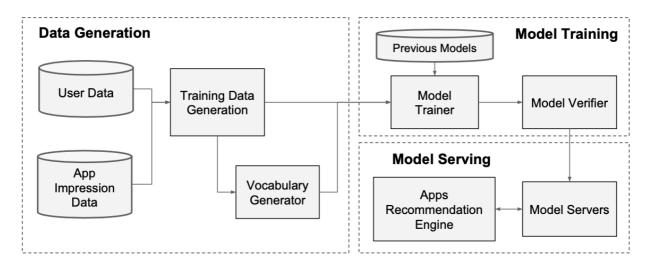


Figure 3: Apps recommendation pipeline overview.

Data Generation

这个阶段利用用户数据、app曝光数据生成模型的训练数据

Vocabularies,将categorical特征映射成IDs,连续性real-value特征被norm到[0,1]区间,通过x的累计概率分布将x分为 n_q 等分,落在i分位区间的值设为 $\frac{i-1}{n_q-1}$

Model Training

线上使用的模型结构

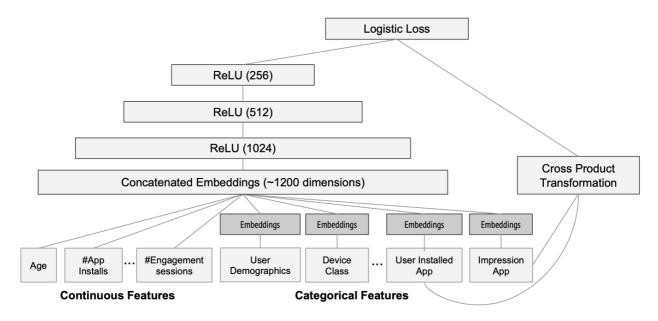


Figure 4: Wide & Deep model structure for apps recommendation.

模型上线之前需要验证模型正确性

Model Serving

模型在线上serving的时候,为了降低延时,需要将batch分成多个mini batch,并行预估。

Experiment Results

• 离线auc和线上表现都有提升

Table 1: Offline & online metrics of different models. Online Acquisition Gain is relative to the control.

Model	Offline AUC	Online Acquisition Gain
Wide (control)	0.726	0%
Deep	0.722	+2.9%
Wide & Deep	0.728	+3.9%

• 多线程并行预估的延时有显著下降

Table 2: Serving latency vs. batch size and threads.

Batch size	Number of Threads	Serving Latency (ms)
200	1	31
100	2	17
50	4	14