

# Shedding Light on Positional Bias: Strategies for Mitigation

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Delivery Hero

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# Burak Isikli

- PhD Candidate (Computer Science)
- 16 years of experience in various fields
- Staff ML Engineer @ Delivery Hero, Search Personalization Ranking



## Who are we?

- Food ordering & delivery
- Restaurants & Quick commerce
- 70+ countries
- People we serve: up to 2.2 billion
- Restaurant partners & local vendors: 1.5 million



# *Delivery Hero*



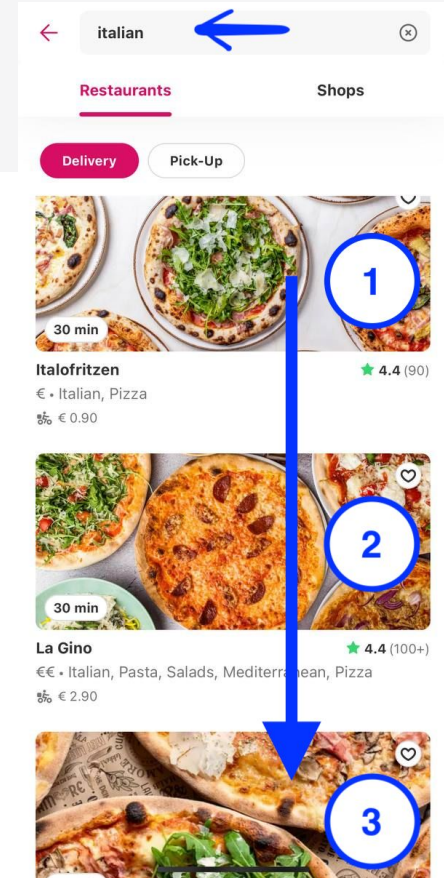
## Why Positional Bias

- When was the last time you scrolled to the second page?
- What if you would be hungry :)



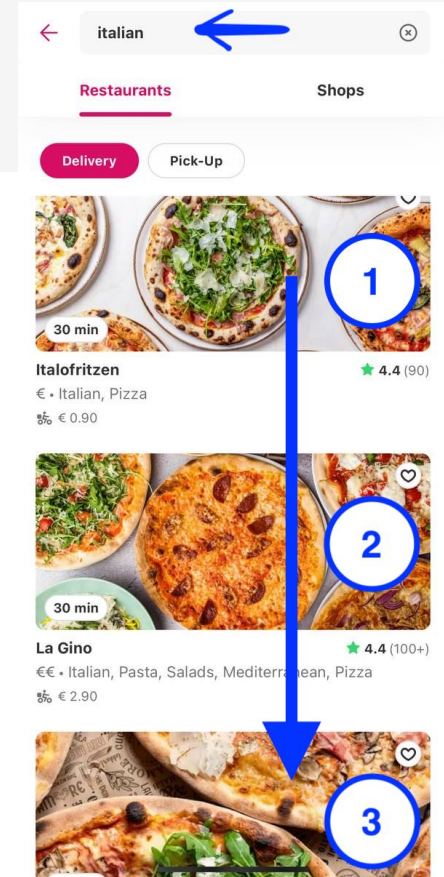
# Why Positional Bias

- Goal:
  - Presentation Bias
  - To make fair results for all of the vendors
  - E.g On Google Search, users click on the first position 10x more than the tenth position



# Why Positional Bias

- Reasons:
  - Trust the algorithm and select from the top result
  - Truly relevant results on the top result
  - Training the model on biased historical data perpetuates the bias (Interaction features)



# German Tank Problem

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_tank\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_tank_problem)

- During World War II, production of German tanks such as the Panther was accurately estimated by Allied intelligence using statistical methods



# German Tank Problem

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_tank\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_tank_problem)

- Serial numbers: 19, 40, 42 and 60
- Let
  - $N$  equal the total number of tanks predicted to have been produced,
  - $m$  equal the highest serial number observed and
  - $k$  equal the number of tanks captured.
- $N \sim m + m/k - 1$
- $N = 60 + (60/4) - 1 = 74$



# German Tank Problem


[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_tank\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_tank_problem)

Month	Statistical estimate	Intelligence estimate
June 1940	169	1,000
June 1941	244	1,550
August 1942	327	1,550

*German Records?*

# German Tank Problem

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_tank\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_tank_problem)



Month	Statistical estimate	Intelligence estimate	German records
June 1940	169	1,000	122
June 1941	244	1,550	271
August 1942	327	1,550	342



## What does this have to do with us?

- No impression data
- We don't know how far user scrolls

# How?

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German\\_tank\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_tank_problem)

🔍 pizza

✕

233 Restaurants found



**Little Caesars (Funan)** ★ 4.7/5 (1000+)  
\$\$\$ , Pizza  
5\$-4.29 **Welcome gift: free delivery**



**Sonny's Pizzeria** ★ 4.1/5 (15)  
\$\$\$ , Pizza  
5\$-3.89 **Welcome gift: free delivery**



**Pizza Hut (Tiong Bah...)** ★ 4.4/5 (1000+)  
\$\$\$ , Pizza  
5\$-3.89 **Welcome gift: free delivery**



**Fat Mario Pastas (Rob...)** ★ 4.4/5 (100+)  
\$\$\$ , Western  
5\$-3.39 **Welcome gift: free delivery**



**ALT Pizza (Robertson...)** ★ 4.5/5 (1000+)  
\$\$\$ , Pizza



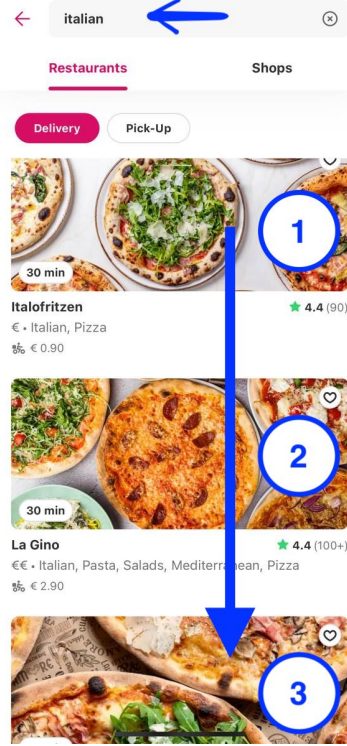
**Xtra Pizza** ★  
\$\$\$ , International



**Pezzo Pizza (Tiong B...)** ★ 4.4/5 (1000+)  
\$\$\$ , Pizza

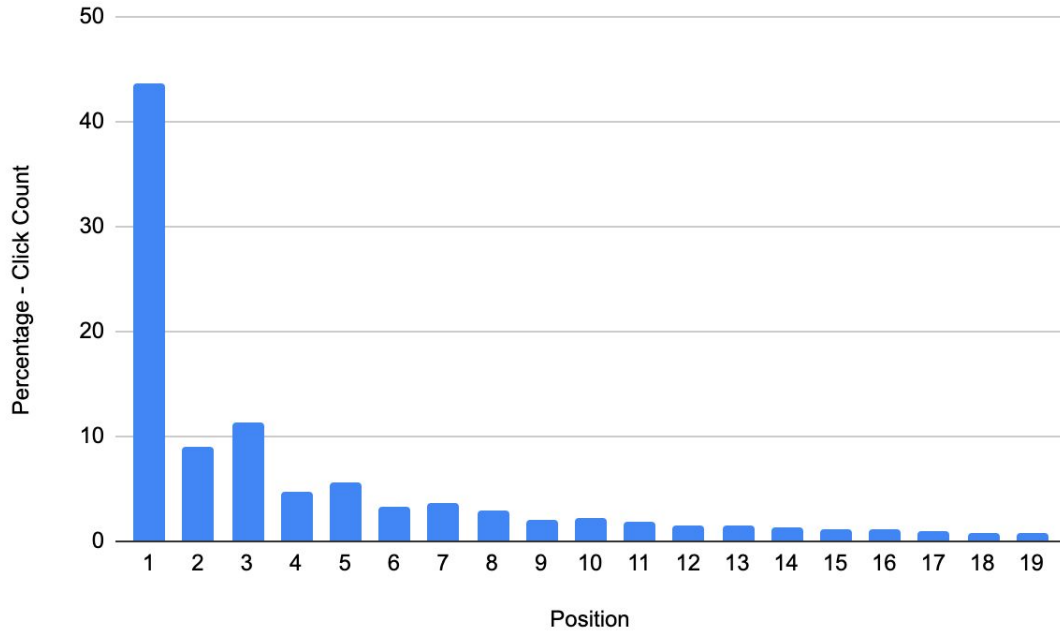


**PizzaExpress (Scotts S...)** ★ 4.2/5 (500+)  
\$\$\$ , Italian



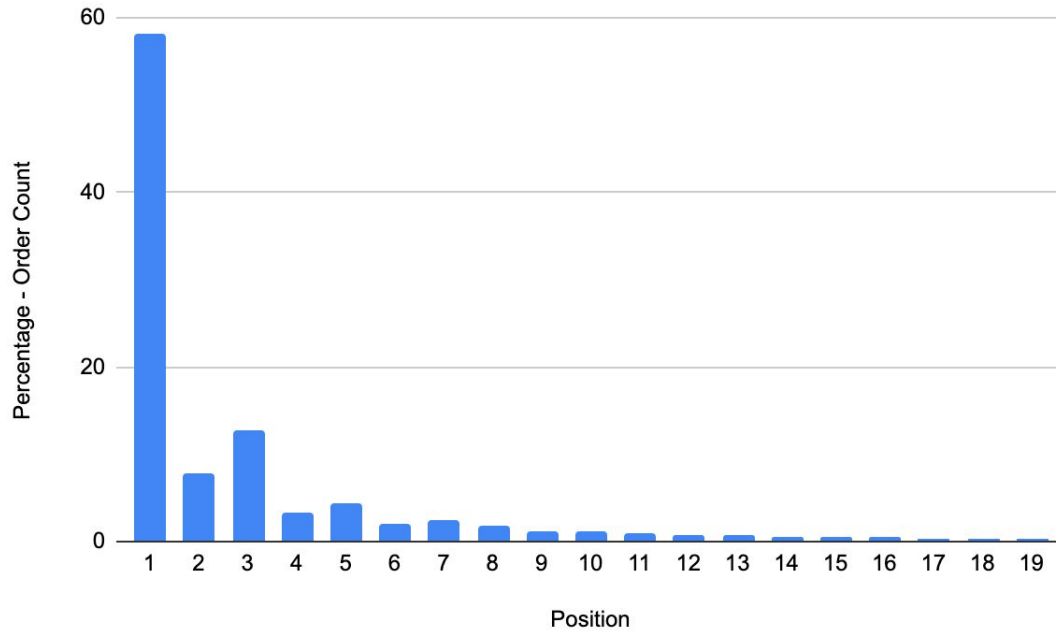


# How?

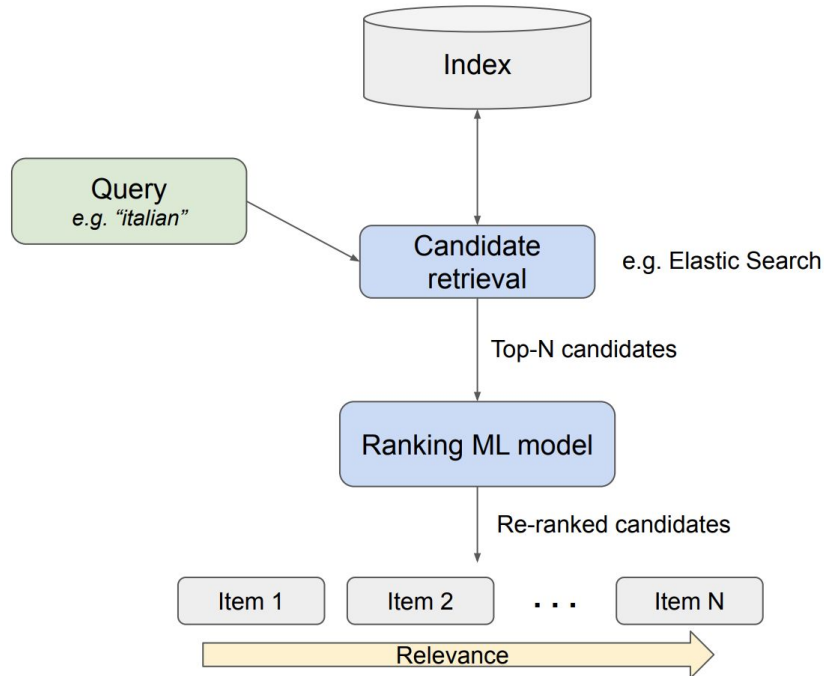




# How?



# Architecture





# Features

- Textual Similarities
- **Behavioural/Interaction Features**
- Price
- Context



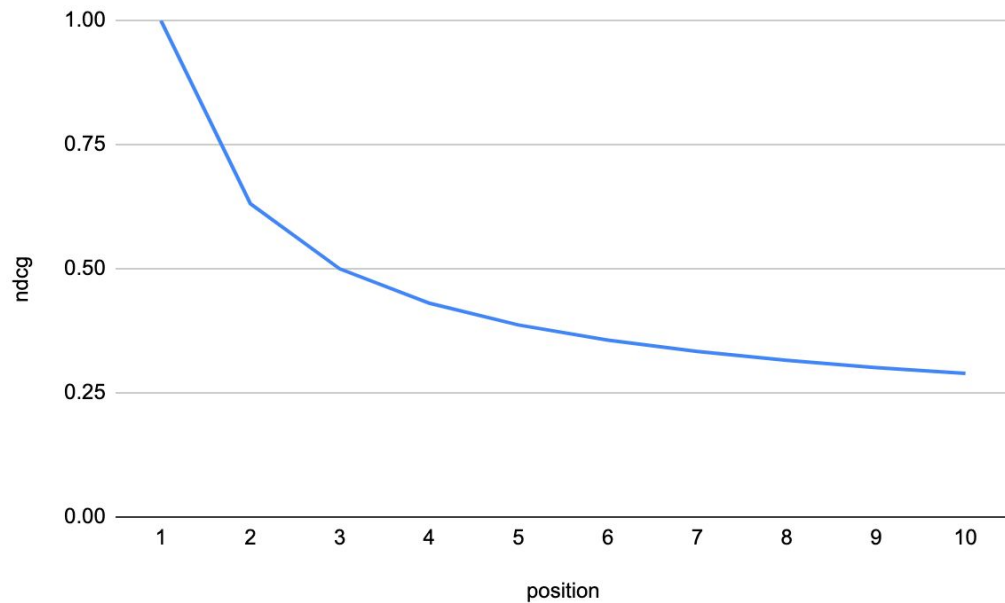


# Relevance

- Binary
  - Ordered/Not Ordered (1/0)

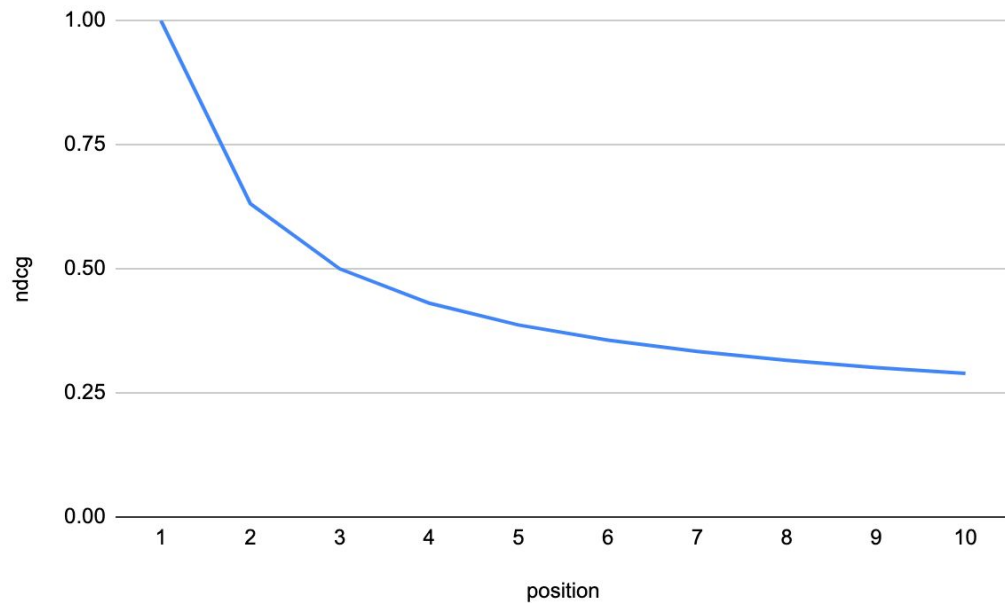
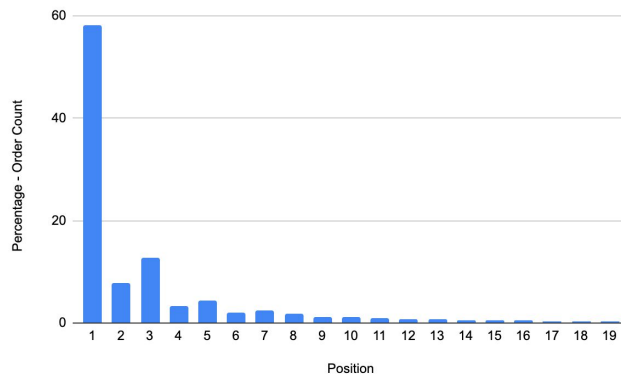
# Offline Evaluation Metrics

- nDCG
  - nDCG@50
  - nDCG@2-10



# Offline Evaluation Metrics

- nDCG
  - nDCG@50
  - nDCG@2-10
- Recap



# Offline Evaluation Metrics

- nDCG
  - nDCG@50
  - nDCG@2-10
- Diversity of vendors
  - How many distinct items have been shown at first k slots (k=10, 20)
- Novelty
  - How well the restaurants are shown in top-k result?

# 1. Positional-aware Learning

- Position as a feature
- Training: Enabled
- Inference
  - Fixed position: 0, 1, 5, 50?

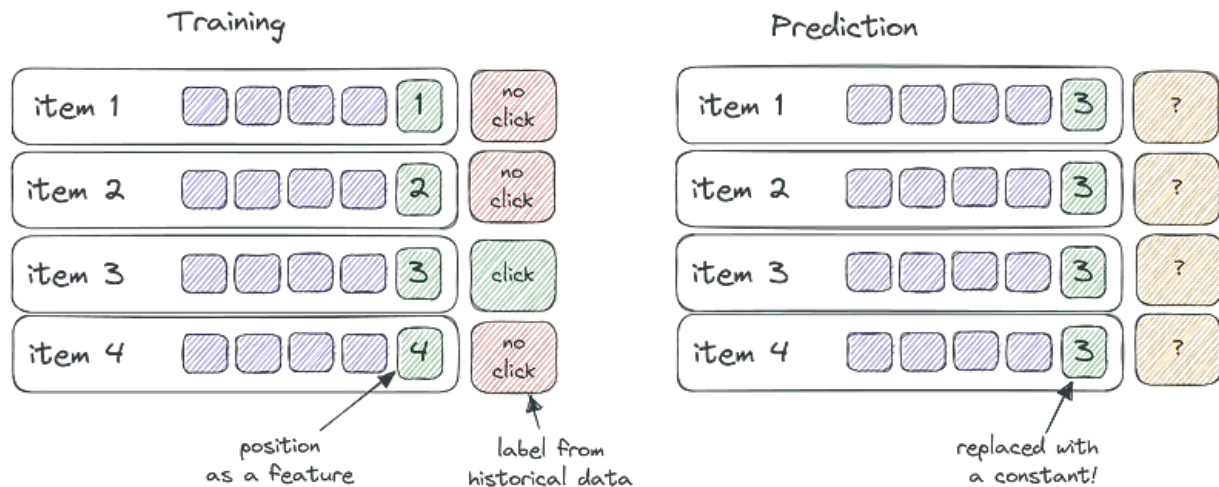


Image: [https://www.kdnuggets.com/wp-content/uploads/grebnikov\\_dealing\\_position\\_bias\\_recommendations\\_search\\_13.png](https://www.kdnuggets.com/wp-content/uploads/grebnikov_dealing_position_bias_recommendations_search_13.png)

# 1. Positional-aware Learning

- Position as a feature
- Training: Enabled
- Dropout
  - Positions of some sessions can be discarded (10%, 20%, etc.)

Session_id	Features	Positions	Use this session
1	.....	1,2,3,4,5	✓
2	.....	1,2,3,4,5	✓
3	.....		X (20%)
4	.....	1,2,3,4,5	✓
5	.....	1,2,3,4,5	✓

Image: [https://www.kdnuggets.com/wp-content/uploads/grebennikov\\_dealing\\_position\\_bias\\_recommendations\\_search\\_13.png](https://www.kdnuggets.com/wp-content/uploads/grebennikov_dealing_position_bias_recommendations_search_13.png)

# 1. Positional-aware Learning

- nDCG

nDCG@50		
Value	Dropout	$\Delta$ current (%)
0	0.1	-0.416
1	0.1	-0.76

nDCG@2-10		
Value	Dropout	$\Delta$ current (%)
0	0.1	6.293
1	0.1	5.964

# 1. Positional-aware Learning

- Diversity
  - Number of distinct vendors in top-k positions

diversity@10		
Value	Dropout	$\Delta$ current (%)
0	0.1	4.919



## 2. Proximity Features

- Textual Similarities
- Behavioural/Interaction Features
- Price
- Context



- The max/min/avg position for the past k days orders
- The max/min/avg position for the past k days clicks
- The max/min/avg position for the past k days orders or clicks

## 2. Proximity Features

- Best possible feature set: [order\_avg\_position\_30d + click\_avg\_position\_30d + all\_avg\_position\_30d + order\_max\_position\_30d]

nDCG@50
$\Delta$ current (%)
0.62

nDCG@2-10
$\Delta$ current (%)
8.31

## 2. Proximity Features

- Diversity

diversity@10
$\Delta$ current (%)
- 0.23

### 3. Punished Interaction Features

- During the click count calculation, formula is defined to punish if the position is higher
- Similar to Inverse Propensity Weighting

$$\text{Click\_count} = \sum (\text{click\_conversion} * \text{weight})$$

Weight can be calculated based on the number of orders

position ▼	weight ▼
1	1.631793262952...
2	13.04803836653...
3	12.46904553884...
4	35.11733218217...
5	31.54051643920...
6	54.73275920069...
7	52.94110373551...



### 3. Punished Interaction Features

- nDCG

nDCG@50
$\Delta$ current (%)
0.52

nDCG@2-10
$\Delta$ current (%)
8.18

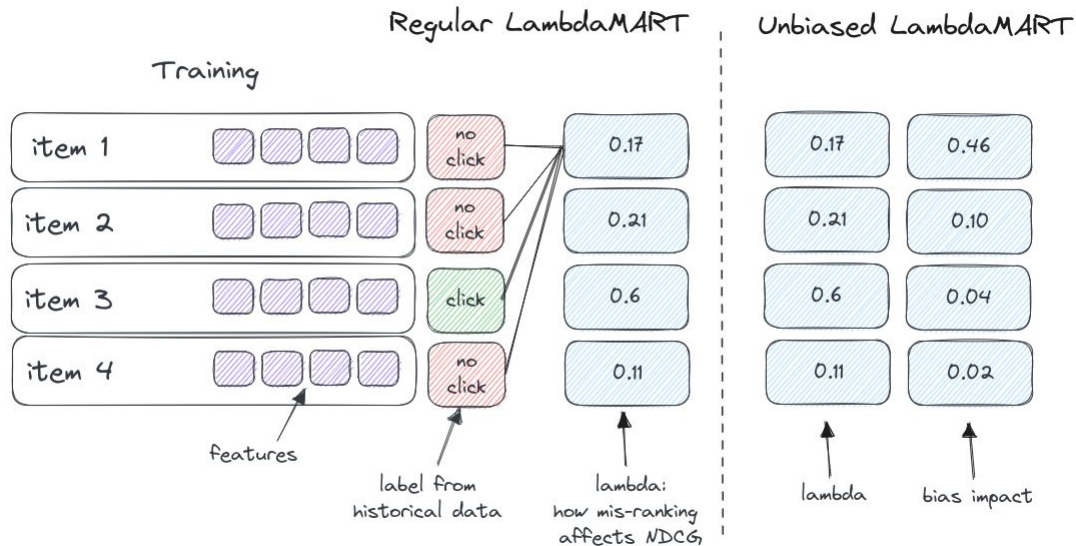
### 3. Punished Interaction Features

- Diversity

diversity@10
$\Delta$ current (%)
3.18

## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- Unbiased LambdaMART: An Unbiased Pairwise Learning-to-Rank Algorithm, <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/3308558.3313447>



## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

Currently;

- Ranking metric is optimised on nDCG (conversion aka orders)
- Objective: LambdaRank
- Method: LambdaMART
  - [https://github.com/microsofft/LightGBM/blob/master/src/objective/rank\\_objective.hpp](https://github.com/microsofft/LightGBM/blob/master/src/objective/rank_objective.hpp)

In positional bias;

- Unbiased LambdaMART: An Unbiased Pairwise Learning-to-Rank Algorithm
- Same nDCG metric with different cutoff (k=10, k=20)
- Objective: Custom
  - <https://github.com/burakisiklidh/unbiased-lambdamart>
- 2 Additional parameters
  - Positional bins
  - Punishment Ratio
- Method: LambdaMART



## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- A General Framework for Pairwise Unbiased Learning to Rank  
<https://dl.acm.org/doi/abs/10.1145/3539813.3545119>
- <https://github.com/zalandoresearch/pairwise-debiasing>

Method	Pair Type	
	$c_i > c_j$	$c_i < c_j$
LambdaMART [5]	$\lambda_{i,j}$	$-\lambda_{j,i}$
Unbiased LambdaMART [11]	$\frac{\lambda_{i,j}}{\theta(\text{rank}_i)t_{\text{rank}_j}^-}$	$\frac{-\lambda_{j,i}}{\theta(\text{rank}_j)t_{\text{rank}_i}^-}$
Formula (26)	$\frac{\lambda_{i,j}}{\theta(\text{rank}_i)}$	$\frac{-\lambda_{j,i}}{\theta(\text{rank}_j)}$

## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- Lightgbm supports custom objective (fobj)

```
model = lgb.train(  
    lgb_params,  
    lgb_train_set,  
    valid_sets=[lgb_val_set],  
    valid_names=["val"],  
    verbose_eval=25,  
    evals_result=evals_logs,  
    early_stopping_rounds=25,  
    fobj=unbiased_lambda_rank_objective,  
)
```

- Overcome GIL
  - Cython (Python with C data types)



## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- C Programming Language
- Makefile
- Building

```
1 !cd /tmp/bias/unbiasedlambdamart && ./build.sh
```

Compiling lambdaobj.pyx because it changed.

```
[1/1] Cythonizing lambdaobj.pyx
```

```
/home/b.isikli/.local/lib/python3.8/site-packages/Cython/Compiler/Main.py:346: FutureWarning: Cython directive 'language_level' not set, using '3str' for now (Py3). This has changed from earlier releases! File: /tmp/bias/unbiasedlambdamart/lambdaobj.pyx
```

```
tree = Parsing.p_module(s, pxd, full_module_name)
```

```
running build_ext
```

```
building 'lambdaobj' extension
```

```
creating build
```

```
creating build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.8
```

```
/usr/bin/g++ -Wno-unused-result -Wsign-compare -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -O2 -Wall -g -fstack-protector-strong -Wformat -Werror=format-security -g -fwrapv -O2 -g -fstack-protector-strong -Wformat -Werror=format-security -Wdate-time -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 -fPIC -I/usr/include/python3.8 -c lambdaobj.c -o build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.8/lambdaobj.o -fopenmp -I/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/9/include/
```

```
x86_64-linux-gnu-gcc -pthread -shared -Wl,-O1 -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-z,relro -g -fwrapv -O2 -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-z,relro -g -fwrapv -O2 -g -fstack-protector-strong -Wformat -Werror=format-security -Wdate-time -D_FORTIFY_SOURCE=2 build/temp.linux-x86_64-3.8/lambdaobj.o -L. -largsort -o /tmp/bias/unbiasedlambdamart/lambdaobj.cpython-38-x86_64-linux-gnu.so -lstdc++ -fopenmp -L/usr/lib/gcc/x86_64-linux-gnu/9/include
```

```
def get_unbiased_gradients(
    double[:,1] gains,
    double[:,1] preds,
    long[:,1] ranks0,
    long n_preds,
    long[:,1] groups,
    long[:,1] query_boundaries,
    long n_queries,
    double[:,1] discounts,
    double[:,1] inverse_max_dcgs,
    double[:,1] sigmoid_table,
    long n_sigmoid_bins,
    double min_sigmoid_arg,
    double max_sigmoid_arg,
    double sigmoid_idx_factor,
    double[:,1] log_table,
    long n_log_bins,
    double min_log_arg,
    double max_log_arg,
    double log_idx_factor,
    double p,
    long n_positions,
    double[:,1] grad,
    double[:,1] hess,
    double[:,1] t_plus,
    double[:,1] t_minus
):
    _get_gradients(
        (&gains[0]),
        (&preds[0]),
        t_plus,
        t_minus)
```

## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- Unbiased LambdaMART can jointly estimate the biases at click positions and the biases at unclick positions, and learn an unbiased ranker
- [https://github.com/microsoft/LightGBM/blob/master/src/objective/rank\\_objective.hpp](https://github.com/microsoft/LightGBM/blob/master/src/objective/rank_objective.hpp)
  - Init
  - GetGradients
  - GetGradientsForOneQuery
- Should return
  - The value of the first order derivative (gradient)
  - The value of the second order derivative (Hessian) of the loss
  - <https://lightgbm.readthedocs.io/en/latest/pythonapi/lightgbm.LGBMRanker.html>
- No need to change anything on inference side

## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- Xgboost 2.0 Experimental Feature: Unbiased Lambdamart
- <https://github.com/dmlc/xgboost/releases/tag/v2.0.0rc1>



## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- REG\_P\_VALUES = [0.0, 1.0, 2.0]
- position\_bias\_power = 0.5
- nDCG

nDCG@50
$\Delta$ current (%)
0.14

nDCG@2-10
$\Delta$ current (%)
7.09

## 4. Unbiased Lambdamart

- Diversity

diversity@10
$\Delta$ current (%)
2.73

## 5. Conclusion

	$\Delta$ nDCG@50	$\Delta$ nDCG@2-10	$\Delta$ Diversity@10
PAL	-0.416	6.293	<b>4.919</b>
Proximity	<b>0.62</b>	<b>8.31</b>	-0.23
Punished Interactions	0.52	8.18	3.18
Unbiased Lambdamart	0.14	7.09	2.73



## 5. Conclusion

- If you're using clicks/purchases as implicit labels, then their position also matters!
- We can use custom loss to unbiased the model
- A lot of researches are done on neural ranking, a few for gbdt



# Feedbacks/Questions?

