How to research

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• 什么是论文?

描述所研究的科学问题及其解决方法的文章。

• 两个核心要素

科学问题:描述了一个有待解决的问题,需要有一定的新意。

技术路线:针对上述科学问题,基于研究观察内容、实验,提出的解决思路和方法,一般方法应当针对问题场景特点,提出较新的思路和方法。

- 如何读一篇论文
- •问题立意、结构、方法描述(表述)等三个方面去考察文章。方法描述主要是如何去引出这个方法,根本的改进在哪里,这个方法有没有提出一个概念性的东西。
- 精读Abstract、Introduction,宏观把握。

这部分是一个工作总览,一般会包含研究的问题what、研究意义价值significance、主要方法 recent works、挑战 (没解决的问题)、我们提出的框架、涉及的主要方法 (e.g. xxx and then xx, extract the interacted relationship...)、实验结果与结论。快速了解全文的研究内容和主要方法,从而决定这篇文章和自己研究方向的相关程度,确定是否需要花很多时间进行精读,或者依据此也可以确定兴趣程度,来确定如何阅读全文。

- 针对研究的科学问题, 需要回答好:
 - (1) 科学问题是什么? (what)
 - (2) 与别人类似的研究、相关工作的不同点在哪儿? (novelty)
- (3) 为什么研究这个新问题(motivation)? 价值和意义,能够带来什么(significance)? 基于这个问题,还可以深入做什么?带来更多的新研究?

- 针对解决方案、技术路线, 回答好:
 - (1) 提出方法的是如何针对问题的?
- (2) 这个方法的创新点在哪里,本质是什么,能否一句话概括出来? (看intro+图去概括)
 - (3) 这样的方法对我们何有借鉴?
- 如何理解Contribution:

两个方面,一个为研究的问题problem,另一个是technique

contribution即模型技术上的贡献)

对照主要贡献,当我们自己有了idea的时候,就可以对照这些文章来评估自己的想法处于什么层次level,是否适合这些会议/期刊,哪些是适合我的,我还可以针对哪些方面做哪些提升。

WWW20: Deep Adversarial Completion for Sparse Heterogeneous Information Network Embedding

Heterogeneous information network (HIN) contains multiple types of entities and relations. Most of existing HIN embedding methods learn the semantic information based on the heterogeneous structures between different entities, which are implicitly assumed to be complete. However, in real world, it is common that some relations are partially observed due to privacy or other reasons, resulting in a sparse network, in which the structure may be incomplete, and the "unseen" links may also be positive due to the missing relations in data collection. To address this problem, we propose a novel and principled approach: a Multi-View Adversarial Completion Model (MV-ACM). Each relation space is characterized in a single viewpoint, enabling us to use the topological structural information in each view. Based on the multi-view architecture, an adversarial learning process is utilized to learn the reciprocity (i.e., complementary information) between different relations. In the generator MV-ACM generates the complementary views by computing the similarity of the semantic representation of the same node in different views; while in the discriminator, MV-ACM discriminates whether the view is complementary by the topological structural similarity. Then we update the node's semantic representation by aggregating neighborhoods information from the syncretic views. We conduct systematical experiments¹ on six real-world networks from varied domains: AMiner, PPI, YouTube, Twitter, Amazon and Alibaba. Empirical results show that MV-ACM significantly outperforms the state-of-the-art approaches for both link prediction and node classification tasks.

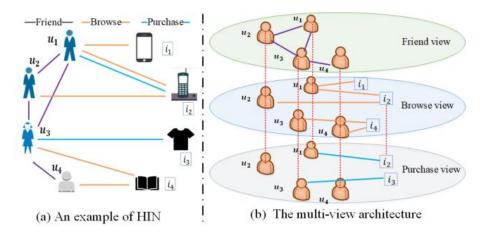


Figure 1: (a) an illustrative example of the network with both entities and relations heterogeneity. There exist two node types, i.e., user and item; three edge types, i.e., friendship, browse and purchase. And the different interactions between users or items may show the complementary information. (b) the corresponding multi-view network architecture, which facilitates our study on exploring the reciprocity between relations.

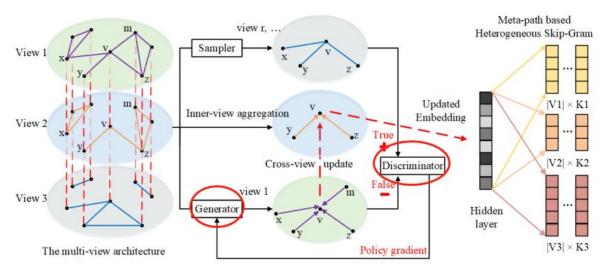


Figure 2: The overall framework of MV-ACM. It shows the learning progress for node v in view 2. Firstly, the view-semantic representations of v in different views are produced by inner-view aggregation respectively. Then the generator generates the complementary views by computing the similarity between these view-semantic representations; On the other hand, the discriminator tries to discriminate whether the view is complementary by using the samples from true underlying distribution. After generating the complementary view, taking 1 as an example, the representation of v in view 2 is updated by aggregating neighborhoods information from view 1 to incorporate the complementary relations. Lastly, the meta-path-based skip-gram is used to preserve the rich information of the HIN.

• 阅读全文-Related Work 阅读这部分,快速了解这个领域的相关工作。

对自己写作的启发:

这部分工作的阅读我们需要从中了解到相关工作的写作方法,别人是如何阐述相关工作的,这些工作和我们工作的关联是什么,不同点在哪里,针对本文的contribution,来提别人的工作,并针对性的给出分析,指出研究的不同点和方法的不同点。

- •阅读全文-Methods
- 着重把握文章提出的模型是什么对于一般的机器学习模型,可以拆分为模型和数据两个大块。数据:输入是什么(features)输出是什么 y, prediction模型:模型框架即**结构**是什么(structure, architecture)模型的损失函数如何设计(定义)**loss function** 是否有正则化这个模型和别人以往工作的模型创新点在哪里,是基于什么motivation的,即基于某个observation(什么样的规律或者观测或者发现,在这个发现的基础上,我们对过往的模型提出了改进)

- 阅读全文-Experiments
- •对于这一部分,我们一般需要关注作者是如何设计这个实验的,这样设计目的是什么,即为了验证什么。

如模型本身准确率很高?

某一单个模块很有效? 尤其是自己提出的方法 设计的模块 更应当通过做消融实验验证其有效性

实验结果的分析:

是怎么去表达数据的不同(变化)的,如何表达好的,如何规避 "不太好"的实验结果。

 一般需要纵向比(即和不同的模型比,我们的模型总体上都比其他同类或不同类的模型效果都要好一些) 一般还需要横向比(即和自己比,做消融实验,消去自己模型的不同模块 评估准确率,为了得到不同模块都是对结果优化起正面作用的)

- 阅读全文-Experiments
- Datasets
- Baselines
- Metrics: MAE, MSE, RMSE, Precision, Recall->AP
- Performance evaluation & analysis
- Ablation study module (-)
- Parameter study
- Case study typical situations challenging.

- •阅读全文-Conclusion
- 这一部分往往会阐述(回顾)本文的研究问题和主要方法,进一步的提出未来工作展望。可能部分文章(尤其是期刊)会增加"讨论"这一部分,让读者明白其模型其设计的motivation及其设计的小弊端、小缺陷(这样做的好处是承认问题 避免审稿人再挑刺)。这部分可以学习到结论部分是如何重复阐述问题(和abstract类似而又表达语句不同的)怎么指未来的研究方向。以及什么样的小弊端是可以在论文最后提,而有些弊端是不用提的,避免麻烦。

如何写好一篇学术论文

- 在阅读过程中, 遇到好的文章进行精读
- 实时记录好的问题和方法, 主要看思考问题的角度
- 实时记录表达好的方式,并标记这种表达一般用在什么地方,方便今后写作时调取进行模仿写作。
- 在阅读完一定量的论文具有了一定积累后,可以试着粗略阅读,比如我们只是想看看方法和技巧,那么我们可以快速阅读摘要,模型的框架(Framework)从而可以看到模型的主要贡献在哪里,通过扫描实验可以大致看到实验的设计和主要结果。

如何写好一篇学术论文

- 善用 示意图 来表达思想
- 多举例子、多对比、用形象的话来表达
- Presentation要好
- 列出自己的idea与别人交流:

列表: Problem->Novel observation->Novel Solution

(一般2-3个即可)

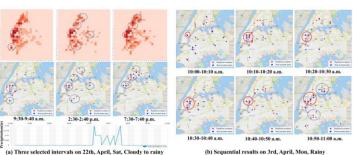


Fig. 9: RiskSeq Visualization

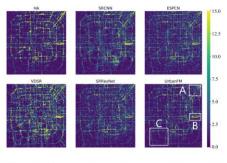
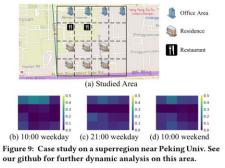


Figure 8: Visualization for inference errors among different methods. Best view in color.



our github for further dynamic analysis on this area.

[22 23] to achieve hatter performances. Advanced works simed

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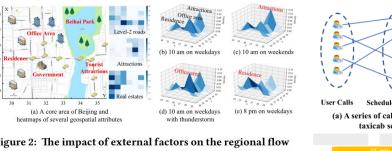
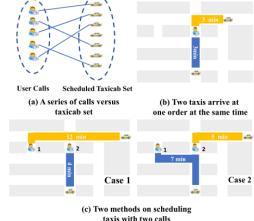


Figure 2: The impact of external factors on the regional flow distributions. (a) We obtain Point of Interests (POIs) for different regions, and then categorize regions into different semantics according to the POI information. (b)-(d) depict the average flow distribution under various external conditions.



taxis with two calls

Fig. 5: Examples of taxicab scheduling

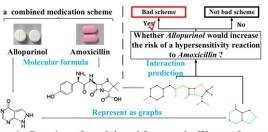
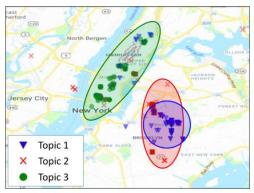


Figure 1: Overview of graph-based framework. We transform two drugs Allopurinol and Amoxicillin into graphs, where nodes represent atoms and edges refer to chemical bonds between atoms, and predict interactions between them. When there exists an adverse reaction between them, they cannot be taken together.



(d) Spatial Distribution of Topics

如何写好一篇学术论文

- 积累一些语言:
- 单词+句子(句式)的积累
- 如Conj/adv.,怎么写related work 总结别人工作的问题,引出自己的问题。
- 如何写具有大量的研究
- 如何写实验中的结果, 结果背后的现象:

写相关工作的: ←

Existing work/method mostly focus on · . . . ←

A surge of research has been performed on xx

A·lot·of·efforts·have·been·made·on·xx←

From one point of view lack of multiple datasets or have poor ability to deal with missing values.

state of the arts(stoa)

作出了一些先进的(先锋的)努力(工作): ↩

envision: the potential: of: rich: mobility: data: and: deep: learning: on: urban: traffic: prediction,: and discuss: some pioneering: attempts:

XX 已经做过了: which is yet to be explored in the research community. ↩

最流行的方法是 xx 用一个特定的目标函数。↩

The prevailing approach to clustering is to optimize a specific objective function

中心挑战:不确定性高←

a central challenge in video prediction is that the future is highly uncertain: a sequence of past observations of events can imply many possible futures

网格的弊端: (打破原有的路网拓扑结构) ↩

the action of gridding has already broken the topological structure of the road network.

目前前沿的工作: Few frontier investigations focus on learning from graph-structured data.

It is highlighted that since the quantity of fuel consumption and emissions is generally based on the travel activities, the distribution of fuel consumption, CO emission and NOx emission reveals similar to the distribution of travel distance.

 \leftarrow

比较了 xx 和 xx, 达到了最高的准确率↩

Additionally, we chose a random road network to show the results in details. Here we compare XX (our method) and XX (one of the baselines), which achieves the highest accuracy among traditional methods.

同时,←

 $Meanwhile, the peaks \ predicted \ by \ GBDT \ always \ have \ phase \ differences, in \ other \ words, \ \omega \ alpha \ alpha \ beta \ alpha \ beta \ alpha \ beta \ beta$

GBDT is currently the most popular shallow classifier. GBDT 是目前最流行的浅层分类器。↩

我们的模型整体 xx (比别人) 提高了多少, 随着 xx 的增加, xx(结果怎么变化)。当 xx·下

降随着 xxx。因此,我们的模型有一个绝对的提升· xxx。↩

Our MetaNet mode improves the previous best results by X to X accuracy. As the number of classes increases (5-way to 20-way), overall performance of one-shot learners decreases. XX performance drop is relatively small around 2% while the drop for other models range from XX to

XX. As a result, our model shows an absolute improvement of xx. ←

事实上·actually/In·fact/exactly←

可控的·controllable←

相反地·reversely←

更近一些地· More recently←

清楚地,明确地·definitely, clearly←

加重,恶化,使激怒·aggravate←

光秃秃地,仅仅,几乎不·barely↩

更不必说, 更不用说·let·alone←

高质量、量化地 · qualitatively · and · quantitatively ↩

非常地/可怕地/惊人地·tremendously/prodigious~

比较,相比·compare against/comparison against~

个体地/集体地·individually/collectively/jointly←

额外地,超出地·excessively↩

交替地·alternately←

立即地·immediately/instantly/·promptly←

相互地·mutually←

有敌意地、故意地·maliciously←

简写·缩写·for·brevity·←

反对·against씓

实验地·empirically/numerically←

本质上的·inherent/intrinsic/根本上 fundamentally←

如何梳理自己的idea并进行polish

Motivation of problem	Problem	Observation/Evidence of solution(依据)	Solution

E我们提出的问题与观测和解决方案的关联: ↔

	Problem [←]	Observation ←	Solution←
	dependence between taxicabs in	Spatiotemporal correlations	a· graph-based· forecasting·
	different road segments←	in traffic forecasting←	framework capture the
	different time slots€		temporal· trend· and· spatial·
			correlations.←
			←7
	imbalanced supply-demand	Dynamic taxicab operating	order-driver value score←
	distribution₽	business environment←	context-aware mechanism to
			compute the optimized route
			while select the less
			competitive driver to accept
			the current order.←
	low-quality user experience	Incentive theory is the core	Bi-incentive strategy←
	and low service delivery rate in	theory in behavioral science	both recommend the
	peripheral urban areas.←	that deals with the	passenger to walk to nearest
		relationship between need,	taxi· spot· and· improve· the·
		motivation, goal, and	revenues for drivers with long
		behavior.←	pick-up distances. ←
- 1			

如何创新

• Decoder 和Encoder的过程:

做研究的过程很大程度上就是encoder和decoder的过程,看别人的论文需要decoder他的文章,脱开他的包装,解码出他问题的是什么,解决的核心思想是什么。在写自己的文章时就需要给自己的点子(idea)一个好的包装,也就是去encoder idea,找到好的motivation。

发掘别人文章中的问题与我们问题的相似性,从而进行改进包装并迁移到我们自己的问题中来。

如何创新

- 简单的创新思路(供参考)
 - (1) 深度+传统结合方向: 如

既拓展了传统方法,又发展了深度学习领域,又使得论文本身具有一定的理论依据和理论基础。并在多个交叉领域的数据集上验证方法的有效性。

KDD19: Conditional Random Field Enhanced Graph Convolutional Neural Network

KDD18: Graph-Based Deep Modeling and Real Time Forecasting of Sparse SpatioTemporal Data

KDD19: GCN-MF: Disease-Gene Association Identification By Graph Convolutional Networks and Matrix Factorization

如何创新

- (2) 新场景
- 某一个小的限制条件 能在某种情形下有具体价值的应用
- 比如在快速发展条件下的某种系统 快速发展就是一个条件 长期、短期的预测问题
- 比如 增加隐私保护的情况

实验室研究方向布局

- (1) 模型上拓展
- 在时空数据挖掘的研究积累上,拓展现有的方法,提出适用范围更广的统一框架,如融合异质网络(Heterogeneous Information network, HIN), Heterogeneous Graph Neural Network。
- 提出一个General的模型框架,其结构能够适用具有同一种特点但cross-domain 问题,【如具有类似的交互影响特征、具有类似的sparse & sporadic的时空特征,多阶、高阶关联】如GCN框架在犯罪预测、交通预测、蛋白质交互推断、图分类、社交网络(Node and Link)、推荐系统等。
- 摆脱小应用,模型在多个数据集上验证这一方法的有效性。
- MR-GNN: Multi-resolution and Dual Graph Neural Network for Predicting Structured Entity Interactions 【问题相对更一般化】 问题不能太大也不能太小。
- MixHop: Higher-Order Graph Convolutional Architectures via Sparsified Neighborhood Mixing 【提出一个更高阶的GCN能捕获MixHop的关联,通过稀疏的邻居混合】
- Deep Adversarial Completion for Sparse Heterogeneous Information Network Embedding

实验室研究方向布局

- (2) 机器学习理论研究,同样需在多个数据集上进行实验。
 - (2.1) 标记分布学习用在不确定性问题
 - (2.2) 半监督学习、数据不平衡问题

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深度学习研究:

迁移学习、多任务学习、尺度学习、异构网络学习等。。。

抛砖引玉!

欢迎交流

- 阅读 总结 思考 交流
- 消化 吸收->继承 创新
- (积累) -> (产出)
- http://home.ustc.edu.cn/~zzy0929/Home/
- zzy0929@mail.ustc.edu.cn