lab3

实验过程

- 1. 加载对应数据集:使用dgl.data.citation_graph中的load函数,加载实验用到的数据集,之后分别 提取图,特征,边关系,标签等信息,并划分数据集
- 2. 建立模型: 建立GCN模型, 使用两层, 并手动完成图卷积层。
- 3. 训练模型,将节点分类与链路预测分别作为两个任务,划分数据集与训练模型
- 4. 按照TOP1 acc与AUC作为指标,得出结果

关键代码展示

1. 数据集加载

g = data[0]

```
u, v = g.edges()
    features = torch.FloatTensor(g.ndata['feat'])
    labels = torch.LongTensor(g.ndata['label'])
    mask = torch.BoolTensor(g.ndata['train mask'])
    return g, u, v, features, labels, mask
  加载特征,边关系,标签等信息
2. 模型搭建
    class GCN(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_feats, hid_feats, out_feats, dropedge_prob=0.5):
        super(GCN, self).__init__()
        self.conv1 = GraphConv(in_feats, hid_feats)
        self.conv2 = GraphConv(hid_feats, out_feats)
        self.dropedge_prob = dropedge_prob
    def forward(self, g, features):
        #g,features = self.dropedge(g, features)
        h = F.relu(self.conv1(g, features))
        h = self.conv2(g, h)
        return h
```

该GCN网络有两个图卷积层,之后再手动实现图卷积层

```
class GraphConv(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, in_feats, out_feats):
        super(GraphConv, self).__init__()
        self.linear = nn.Linear(in_feats, out_feats)

def forward(self, g, features):
        g.ndata['h'] = features
        g.update_all(fn.copy_u(u='h', out='m'), fn.sum(msg='m', out='h'))
        h = g.ndata['h']
        # 添加自环
        h = h + 0.2*features
        #pair_norm
        norm = torch.pow(g.in_degrees().float().clamp(min=1), -0.5)
        norm = norm.to(features.device).unsqueeze(1)
        h = h * norm
        return self.linear(h)
```

调参分析

由于cora的表现好于citeseer, 因此将citeseer作为模型好坏的指标

- 1. 自环修改
 - i. 不添加自环:

Validation Accuracy 0.7293

Valid AUC: 0.8264853826210116

- ii. 添加自环
 - a. h = h + h'

Validation Accuracy 0.7308

Valid AUC: 0.9209254614838063

可以看出,添加自环之后,由于归一化拉普拉斯矩阵的最大特征值变小,对于链路预测

任务有了更好地提升

b. 采用梯度的方法

```
global i
    # 添加自环
    if i < 30:
        prob = 1
        prob1 = 0.6
    elif i < 60:
        prob = 0.8
        prob1 = 0.8
    else:
        prob = 0.6
        prob1 = 1
    i += 1
    h = prob1*h + prob*features
```

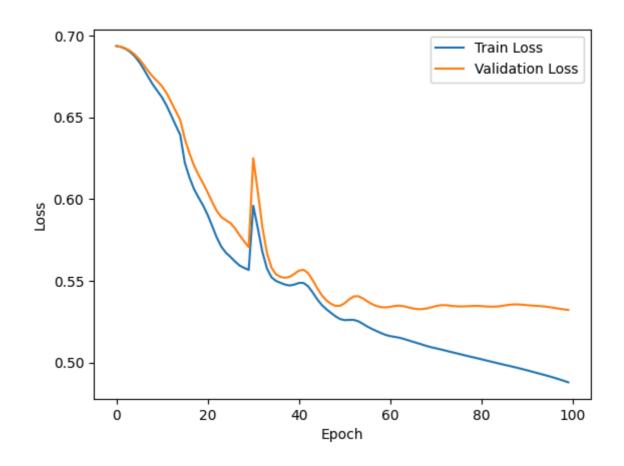
Validation Accuracy 0.7368

Valid AUC: 0.9063669002122143

2. 网络宽度

i. 16:

Validation Accuracy 0.7368



会发现出现较大的震荡,继续增加层数

ii. 32:

Validation Accuracy 0.7233

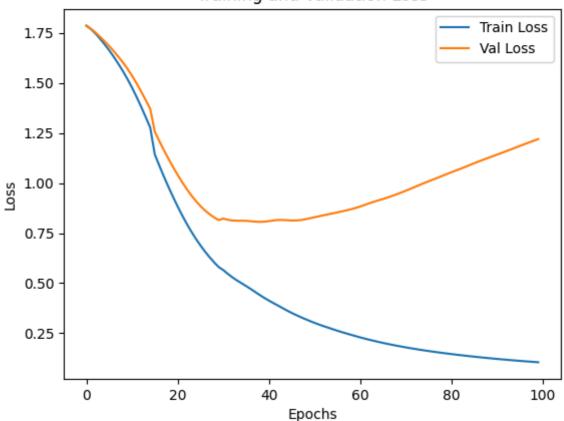
Valid AUC: 0.8968054921631274

iii. 64:

Validation Accuracy 0.7188

Valid AUC: 0.8532145058605973 发现结果下降,之后再观察损失图像





发现过拟合情况更为严重,因此32是一个比较合适的层数

3. 层数

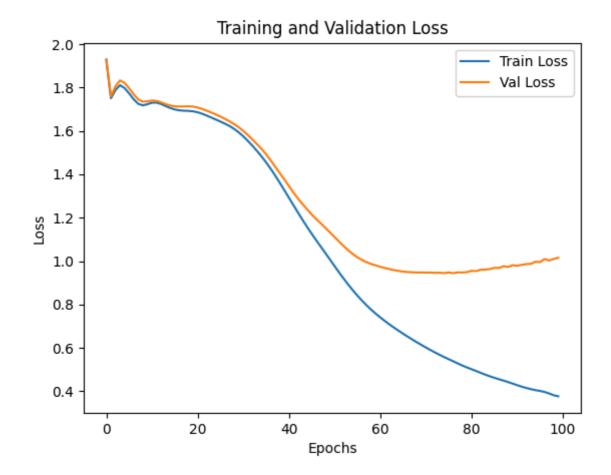
i. 使用2层

Validation Accuracy 0.7474

Valid AUC: 0.895930284536587

ii. 使用4层

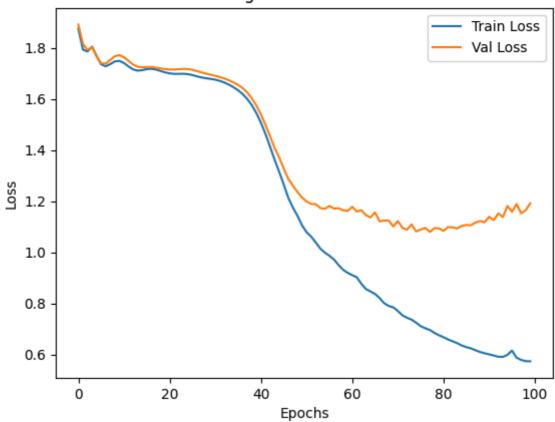
Validation Accuracy 0.7248



发现过拟合现象更为严重

iii. 使用6层

Validation Accuracy 0.6797

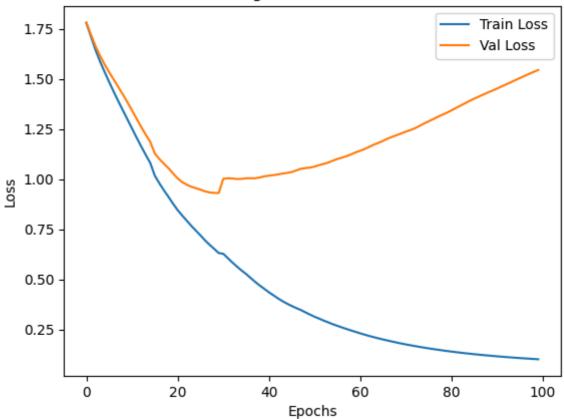


发现模型震荡明显,增加深度会增加梯度在网络中传播的路径长度,这可能导致梯度消失或 梯度爆炸的问题。进而导致参数更新变得剧烈

4. pairnorm

i. 不添加pairnorm

Validation Accuracy 0.7323



发现后面的epoch的过拟合问题较为严重,因此添加pairnorm来解决过拟合问题

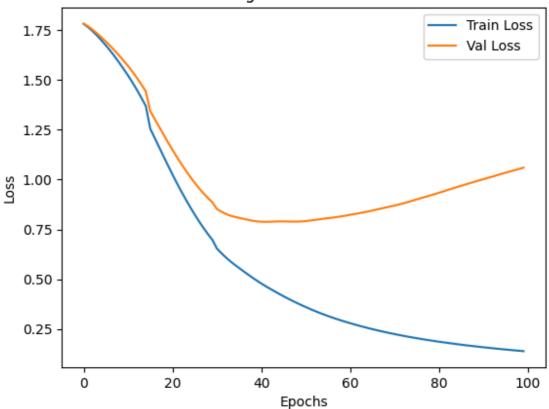
ii. 添加pairnorm

对于归一化的参数调整,主要调整代码中的min值。减小min值会导致更大的入度值,进而得到更小的归一化系数,使得特征矩阵的值被更多地归一化调整,可以增强归一化的效果。

```
norm = torch.pow(g.in_degrees().float().clamp(min=1), -0.5)
norm = norm.to(features.device).unsqueeze(1)
h = h * norm
```

a. min为1

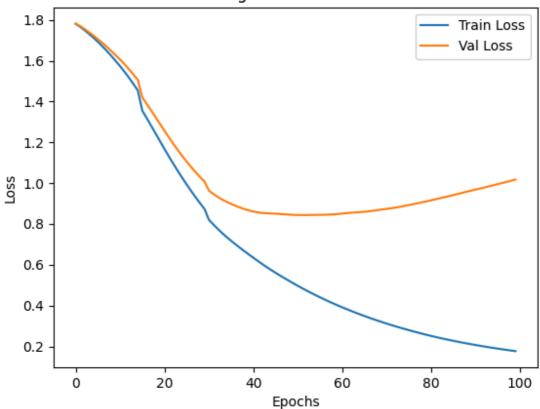
Validation Accuracy 0.7233



可以看出过拟合得到较好抑制,但是结果有所下降。可能是因为min值设置过小,导致归一化过于严格,因此调整min值为2

b. min为2

Validation Accuracy 0.7368



可以看出, pairnorm的效果较好, 但是效果不如添加自环

结论:虽然归一化降低过拟合,提升泛化性,但是也降低了模型的学习能力,进而使得学习率下降

5. 激活函数

i. relu

Validation Accuracy 0.7233

Valid AUC: 0.8968054921631274

ii. elu

Validation Accuracy 0.7278

Valid AUC: 0.9153824798490503

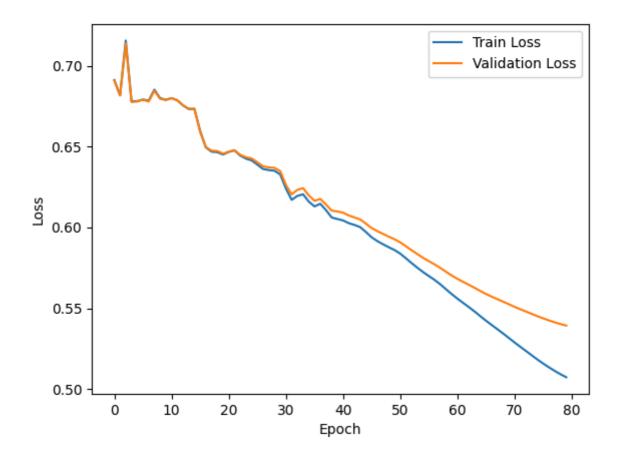
iii. leaky_relu

Validation Accuracy 0.7263

Valid AUC: 0.9104088537132802

iv. sigmoid

Validation Accuracy 0.7459



综合来看,虽然总体效果相近,sigmoid函数的效果最好,而且过拟合现象很小

测试结果

citeseer:

节点分类

Test Accuracy 0.7733

链路预测

Test AUC: 0.8545496680328062

cora

节点分类

Test Accuracy 0.8619

链路预测

Test AUC: 0.860964488668269