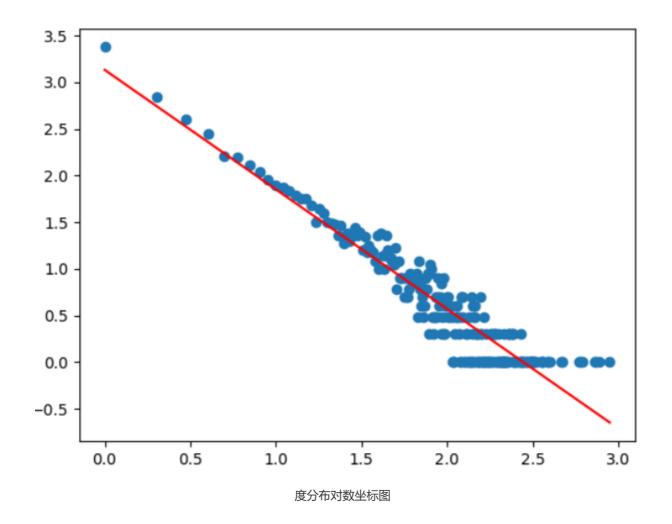
HW0

利用snap库函数分析复杂网络性质等,较简单,使用的网络为维基网络图,

直接给出图信息,

Python type TNGraph: Directed
Nodes: 7115
Edges: 103689
Zero Deg Nodes: 0
Zero InDeg Nodes: 4734
Zero OutDeg Nodes: 1005
NonZero In-Out Deg Nodes: 1376
Unique directed edges: 103689
Unique undirected edges: 100762
Self Edges: 0
BiDir Edges: 5854
Closed triangles: 608389
Open triangles: 12720413
Frac. of closed triads: 0.045645
Connected component size: 0.993113
Strong conn. comp. size: 0.182713
Approx. full diameter: 7
90% effective diameter: 3.789745

绘图展示其度分布 (对数坐标下) , 并做拟合, 证明幂律分布公式的确可以拟合出图的度分布,



HW1

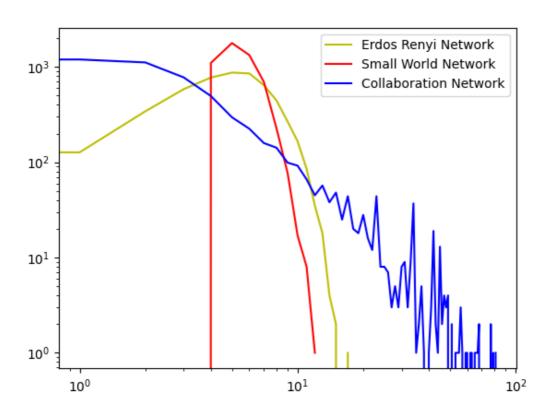
P1

网络特征,分别生成随机图、小世界模型图、并于真实图对比图度分布和聚类系数。

下面以小世界模型图的创建为例,

```
def getSmallGraph(n=5242,m=14484):
   #先构建初始图
   G = GenSmallWorld(5242,2,0)
   eg = set()
   cnt = 0
   #连边直到边数达到设定值
   for edge in G.Edges():
       eg.add((edge.GetSrcNId(), edge.GetDstNId()))
       cnt += 1
   while True:
       u = np.random.randint(n)
       v = np.random.randint(n)
       if u!=v and (u,v) not in eg and (v,u) not in eg:
           eg.add((u,v))
           G.AddEdge(u,v)
           cnt += 1
```

```
if cnt==m:
                break
    return G
def Q1():
    RndG = GenRndGnm(PNGraph,5242,14484)
    SmallG = getSmallGraph(5242,14484)
    RealG = loadCollabNet('datasets\snap\ca-GrQc.txt\CA-GrQc.txt')
    x_erdosRenyi, y_erdosRenyi = getDataPointsToPlot(RndG)
    plt.loglog(x_erdosRenyi, y_erdosRenyi, color='y', label='Erdos Renyi Network')
    x_smallWorld, y_smallWorld = getDataPointsToPlot(SmallG)
    \verb|plt.loglog(x_smallWorld, y_smallWorld, color='r', label='Small World Network')| \\
    x_collabNet, y_collabNet = getDataPointsToPlot(RealG)
    plt.loglog(x_collabNet, y_collabNet, color='b', label='Collaboration Network')
    plt.legend()
    plt.savefig('dump/degree_distribution.png')
    cf1 = RndG.GetClustCf()
    cf2 = SmallG.GetClustCf()
    cf3 = RealG.GetClustCf()
    print(cf1,cf2,cf3)
```



度分布对比图

图类型	聚类系数
随机图	0.0018
小世界模型	0.2834

图类型 聚类系数

真实图 0.5269

聚类系数对比表

采用的真实图为学术合作网络,对比可以发现真实图具有幂律分布、重尾分布、高聚类系数等特征,而随机图与真实图的特征 不符合,小世界模型的某些特征在一定程度上较为类似真实图。

P2

用Rolx and ReFex 模型计算图中不同结点的结构特征,

Rolx采用如下几个结点特征,并采用余弦相似度定义结点之间的相似度,

- 1. the degree of v, i.e., deg(v);
- 2. the number of edges in the egonet of v, where egonet of v is defined as the subgraph of G induced by v and its neighborhood;
- 3. the number of edges that connect the egonet of v and the rest of the graph, i.e., the number of edges that enter or leave the egonet of v.

We use \tilde{V}_u to represent the vector of the basic features of node u. For any pair of nodes u and v, we can use cosine similarity to measure how similar two nodes are according to their feature vectors x and y:

$$Sim(x,y) = \frac{x \cdot y}{||x||_2 \cdot ||y||_2} = \frac{\sum_i x_i y_i}{\sqrt{\sum_i x_i^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_i y_i^2}};$$

Also, when $||x||_2 = 0$ or $||y||_2 = 0$, we defined Sim(x, y) = 0.

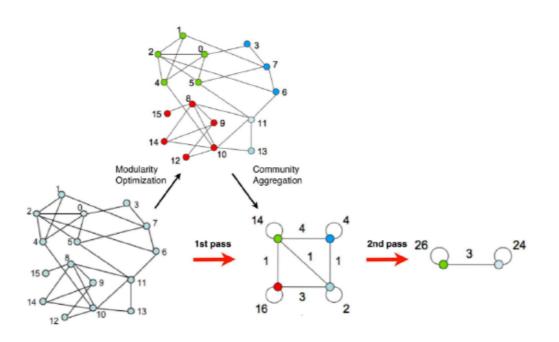
ReFex算法在Rolx算法的基础傻瓜,采用如下公式递归地计算结点特征,

$$\tilde{V}_u^{(1)} = \left[\tilde{V}_u; \frac{1}{|N(u)|} \sum_{v \in N(u)} \tilde{V}_v; \sum_{v \in N(u)} \tilde{V}_v \right] \in \mathbb{R}^9,$$

P3

$$Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{1 \le i,j \le n} \left(\left[A_{ij} - \frac{d_i d_j}{2m} \right] \delta(c_i, c_j) \right)$$

对每一个结点,考虑将其加入一个相邻社区所带来的模块度增益,将其加入增益最大的社区中,将同一个社区内的结点作为一个超节点,递归运行上述算法,直到发现的社区数量小于给定阈值。



Louvain算法运行示例图

算法基于贪心思想, 关键是计算出将一个结点加入相邻社区的模块度增益,

$$\Delta Q = \left[\frac{\Sigma_{in} + k_{i,in}}{2m} - \left(\frac{\Sigma_{tot} + k_i}{2m} \right)^2 \right] - \left[\frac{\Sigma_{in}}{2m} - \left(\frac{\Sigma_{tot}}{2m} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{k_i}{2m} \right)^2 \right]$$

符号定义示意图见下,

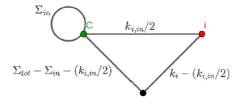


Figure 2: Before merging, i is an isolated node and C represents an existing community. The rest of the graph can be treated as a single node for this problem.

$$egin{align} Q &= rac{1}{2m} \sum_{i,j} \delta(x_i,x_j) [A_{ij} - rac{d_i d_j}{2m}] \ &= rac{1}{2m} (\Sigma_{in} - rac{1}{2m} \Sigma_{tot}^2) \ \end{split}$$

其中, Σ_{in} 表示社区内部连边的数量和, Σ_{tot} 表示社区内所有结点的度数之和。

用上述化简后的公式,得到增益值

$$egin{aligned} \Delta Q &= [rac{\Sigma_{in} + k_{i,in}}{2m} - (rac{\Sigma_{tot} + k_i}{2m})^2] - [rac{\Sigma_{in}}{2m} - (rac{\Sigma_{tot}}{2m})^2 - (rac{k_i}{2m})^2] \ &= rac{k_{i,in}}{2m} - rac{\Sigma_{tot} + k_i}{2m^2} \end{aligned}$$

该算法基于贪心算法,但极可能陷入局部最小值,但后面可以揭示该方法和谱聚类等基于矩阵的算法的等价性。

P3

谱聚类,

先从二分类聚类开始,目标是将一张图划分为8,5两个集合,定义,

$$egin{aligned} vol(S) &= \sum_{i \in S} di \ cut(S) &= cut(ar{S}) = \sum_{i \in S, j
otin S} w_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

目标是最小化以下函数,

$$cut(S)(rac{1}{vol(S)}+rac{1}{vol(ar{S})})$$

$$x_i = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{vol}(\bar{S})}{\operatorname{vol}(S)}} & i \in S \\ -\sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{vol}(S)}{\operatorname{vol}(\bar{S})}} & i \in \bar{S} \end{cases}$$

定义图的拉普拉斯矩阵L = D - W, 证明拉普拉斯矩阵的一些性质,

- (i) $L = \sum_{(i,j)\in E} (e_i e_j)(e_i e_j)^T$, where e_k is an *n*-dimensional column vector with a 1 at position k and 0's elsewhere. Note that we aren't summing over the entire adjacency matrix and only count each edge once.
- (ii) $x^T L x = \sum_{(i,j) \in E} (x_i x_j)^2$. Hint: Apply the result from part (i).
- (iii) $x^T L x = c \cdot \text{NCUT}(S)$ for some constant c (in terms of the problem parameters). Hint: Rewrite the sum in terms of S and \bar{S} .
- (iv) $x^T De = 0$, where e is the vector of all ones.
- (v) $x^T Dx = 2m$.

性质1,对E中的每一条边考虑, $(e_i-e_j)(e_i-e_j)^T$ 等价于令 $L_{i,i}=L_{j,i}=1$, $L_{i,j}=L_{j,i}=0$

性质2, 类似性质1的推导, 或者由1将L展, 代入x计算, 性质12展示了拉普拉斯矩阵的几何性质,

性质3,

$$x^TLx = 2\sum_{i \in S, j \notin S} x_i^TLx_j = 2\sum_{i \in S, j \notin S} \left(\frac{vol(S)}{vol(\bar{S})} + \frac{vol(\bar{S})}{vol(S)} + 2\right) = 2\sum_{i \in S, j \notin S} \frac{(vol(S) + vol(\bar{S}))^2}{vol(S)vol(\bar{S})} = 4m\sum_{i \in S, j \notin S} \frac{1}{vol(S)} + \frac{1}{vol(\bar{S})} = 4mcut(S)\left(\frac{1}{vol(S)} + \frac{1}{vol(\bar{S})}\right)$$

性质4,代入验证可得

性质5,同样代入验证可得

因此问题转化为,

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underset{S\subset V,\,x\in\mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} & \frac{x^TLx}{x^TDx} \\ \text{subject to} & x^TDe=0,\;x^TDx=2m,\;x\;\text{as in Equation} \end{array}$$

但该问题为NP问题,考虑问题的松弛解,

$$\label{eq:linear_problem} \begin{split} & \underset{x \in \mathbb{R}^n}{\text{minimize}} & & \frac{x^T L x}{x^T D x} \\ & \text{subject to} & & x^T D e = 0, \ x^T D x = 2m \end{split}$$

该问题可用谱分解的方法解决,进行变量替换,

$$\label{eq:minimize} \begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } y^T \bar{L} y \\ & \text{subject to } y^T D^{-1/2} e = 0, y^T y = 2m \end{aligned}$$

令 $y=\sum_{i>1}w_iq_i$,其中 q_i 为对L进行特征值分解得到的正交化特征向量,NOTE: L 为对称矩阵,且 q_i 不能取最小的特征值(因为限制 $y^TD^{-1/2}e=0$ 要求y与 q_1 正交,问题转化为,

$$\begin{split} & \text{mininize } \sum_{i>1} \lambda w_i^2 \\ & \text{subject to } \sum_{i>1} w_i^2 = 1 \end{split}$$

显然,该问题为求一个凸组合,最小值在顶点处取得,也即在第二小的特征值和特征向量取得,

该问题还有其他求解形式,考虑如下定义x,也可以经过相似的松弛操作转化为类似的闭式解形式,

Given a partition (A, \overline{A}) , define $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ such that

$$x_{i} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\text{Vol}(A)} & \text{if } v_{i} \in A \\ -\frac{1}{\text{Vol}(\overline{A})} & \text{if } v_{i} \in \overline{A} \end{cases}$$
 (*)

One has

$$\mathbf{x}^{\top} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{x} = \operatorname{cut}(A, \overline{A}) (\operatorname{vol}(A)^{-1} + \operatorname{vol}(\overline{A})^{-1})^{2},$$

 $\mathbf{x}^{\top} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{x} = \operatorname{vol}(A)^{-1} + \operatorname{vol}(\overline{A})^{-1}.$

It follows that

$$\frac{\operatorname{cut}(A,\overline{A})}{\operatorname{vol}(A)} + \frac{\operatorname{cut}(A,\overline{A})}{\operatorname{vol}(\overline{A})} = \frac{x^{\top} L x}{x^{\top} D x}.$$

Thus, the normalized cut for two clusters is equivalent to

$$\min_{x} \frac{x^{\top} Lx}{x^{\top} Dx} \quad \text{subject to} \quad x \text{ is in the form of (*)}.$$

NOTE1:此处考虑优化的最小值函数称为NCUT定义,根据其他定义,也可以定义不同的x,经过类似地方法,得到类似的闭式解

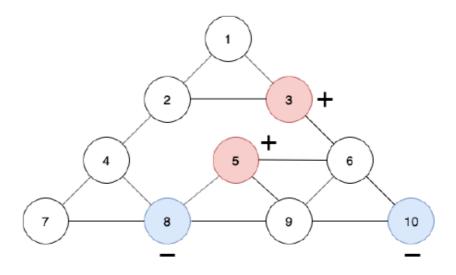
NOTE2:上述考虑的问题为二分类谱聚类问题,对于多聚类问题,也应该定义不同的x,此处暂略。

REF:https://www.cnblogs.com/pinard/p/6221564.html



陈乐偲

P1



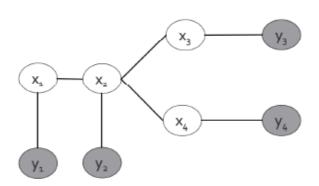
使用传播算法进行关系分类,直接迭代执行一遍,也可编程实现,略。

$$p(x_1, ..., x_n | y_1, y_2, ..., y_m) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{c \in C} \phi_c(x_c, y_c)$$

$$m_{ij}(x_j) = \sum_{x_i} \phi_i(x_i) \psi_{ij}(x_i, x_j) \prod_{k \in N_i \setminus j} m_{ki}(x_i),$$

条件随机场(CRF)的信念传播,

REF: http://helper.ipam.ucla.edu/publications/gss2013/gss2013_11344.pdf



1&2.计算联合概率,为所有最大团势函数的乘积。接着计算边缘概率,对其他变量求和即可,并可以证明消息传播算法得到了边缘概率。即证明了信念传播算法的正确性。

$$\begin{split} p(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5) &= \phi(x1,y1)\phi(x1,x2)\phi(x2,y2)\phi(x2,x3)\phi(x2,x4)\phi(x3,y3)\phi(x4,y4) \\ b(x1) &= \sum_{x2,x3,x4,x5} p(x1,x2,x3,x4,x5) \\ &= \phi(x1,y1) \sum_{x2} m_{21} \\ &= \phi(x1,y1) \sum_{x2} \phi(x2,y2) \sum_{x3} m_{32} \sum_{x4} m_{42} \\ &= \phi(x1,y1) \sum_{x2} \phi(x2,y2) \sum_{x3} \phi(x3,y3) \sum_{x4} \phi(x4,y4) \end{split}$$

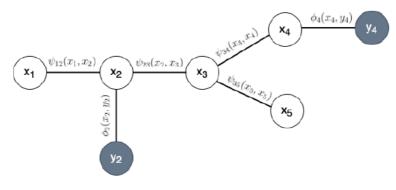


Figure 4: For problem (iii)

$$\psi_{12}(x_1, x_2) = \psi_{34}(x_3, x_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.9 \\ 0.9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \psi_{23}(x_2, x_3) = \psi_{35}(x_3, x_5) = \begin{bmatrix} 0.1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0.1 \end{bmatrix}, \ \phi_2(x_2, y_2) = \phi_4(x_4, y_4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

根据信念传播公式,如下执行消息传播,

3.

$$\begin{split} m_{12} &= (1,1) \\ m_{22} &= (1,0.1) \\ m_{44} &= (0.1,1) \\ m_{53} &= (1,1) \\ m_{43} &= (1,1.09) \\ m_{32} &= (1.19,1.109) \\ m_{21} &= (1.2898,1.1819) \\ m_{23} &= (0.2,1.01) \\ m_{35} &= (1.1209,0.31009) \\ m_{34} &= (2.1881,2.18) \end{split}$$

消息传播全部结束之后, 计算边缘概率, 并归一化获得最终结果,

$$b(x1) = (0.5218, 0.4782)$$

$$b(x2) = (0.91475, 0.08525)$$

$$b(x3) = (0.1528, 0.8472)$$

$$b(x4) = (0.0912, 0.9088)$$

$$b(x5) = (0.7833, 0.2167)$$

可见,信念传播也是一种传播方法,其中隐变量x2和隐变量x4受直接可观测变量y2,y4的影响最大。

input Training set $S = \{(h, \ell, t)\}$, entities and rel. sets E and L, margin γ , embeddings dim. k.

1: **initialize** $\ell \leftarrow \text{uniform}(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{k}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{k}})$ for each $\ell \in L$ $\ell \leftarrow \ell / \|\ell\|$ for each $\ell \in L$ e \leftarrow uniform $\left(-\frac{6}{\sqrt{k}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{k}}\right)$ for each entity $e \in E$ 2: 3: 4: loop $\mathbf{e} \leftarrow \mathbf{e} / \|\mathbf{e}\|$ for each entity $e \in E$ 5: $S_{batch} \leftarrow \text{sample}(S, b) \text{ // sample a minibatch of size } b$ 6: $T_{batch} \leftarrow \emptyset$ // initialize the set of pairs of triplets 7: for $(h, \ell, t) \in S_{batch}$ do $(h', \ell, t') \leftarrow \text{sample}(S'_{(h, \ell, t)})$ // sample a corrupted triplet 8: 9: $T_{batch} \leftarrow T_{batch} \cup \{((h, \ell, t), (h', \ell, t'))\}$ 10: 11: Update embeddings w.r.t. 12: 13: end loop

1.
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{simple}} = \sum_{(h,\ell,t) \in S} d(\mathbf{h} + \ell, \mathbf{t}),$$

采用上述损失, 当l = (0,0) 时, h = t, 损失达到最小值0, 但不能提供任何有效嵌入信息, 因此为无用嵌入。

2.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{no margin}} = \sum_{(h,\ell,t) \in S} \sum_{(h',\ell,t') \in S'_{(h,\ell,t)}} [d(\mathbf{h}+\ell,\mathbf{t}) - d(\mathbf{h}'+\ell,\mathbf{t}')]_+,$$

用上述损失改进,目标是最小化正样例距离和负样例距离的gap,但当所有正样例的距离和负样例距离都为0时,损失函数为0,此时仍为无用嵌入,

因此,需要采用带间隔的损失,

3. 归一化的作用,

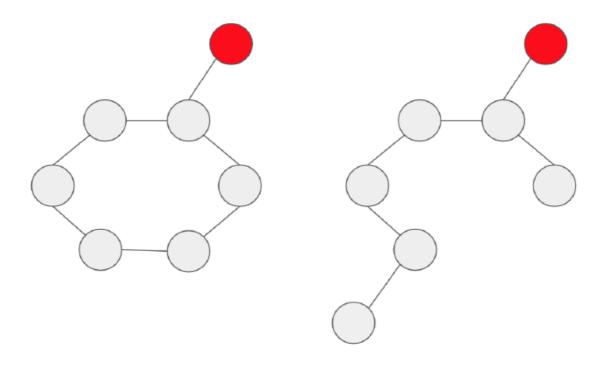
如果不归一化,会使得模长大的向量基本不变,而模长小的向量向模长大的向量方向靠拢,产生我们不想要的偏置。

4. TransE失败的情况

简单考虑一组1对n关系,每组关系相同,此时transE算法不能找到完美的嵌入使得所有正样例距离为0,

本质上,TransE的完美嵌入,相当于解一个线性方程组,但总可以轻易构建一个方程组使其无解。

1. GNN深度对模型判别能力的影响,



上述例子中两个红色结点具有完全相同的2跳邻居结构,所以2层及以下的GCN将为该节点构建相同的计算图,使得模型不能判别结点。

类似地, GCN可以用于判别环路, 本质仍然是消息传递, 和上面类似, 略

NOTE: 尽管GCN的能力受限于深度,但在现实社交网络中,根据六度空间理论,在六跳内一个结点大概率可以遍历整张图,所以并不需要采用深层GCN,很多时候浅层GCN的感受野已经可以满足需求。

2. GNN和随机游走的关系

一跳随机游走的转移公式可以写为, $H_{t+1}=D^{-1}AH_t$

增加自环的转移公式可以写为, $H_{t+1} = \frac{1}{2}D^{-1}(A+I)H_t$

也即,也可以把随机游走和基于随机游走的嵌入算法等,归结于GNN的消息传递的框架之下。

3.GNN的过平滑化证明,

考虑和上述一跳邻居随机游走相同定义的GNN, $H_{t+1} = D^{-1}AH_t$

 $\diamondsuit L = D^{-1}A$,可见L为随机矩阵,可以验证L的存在特征值为1,特征向量为 $e = [1, 1...1]^T$ 的特征向量对,

即直接验证 Le = e,

旦由反证法,可以证明1为L的最大特征值,下证:

若存在特征值 λ 大于1, 且特征向量v不为 $k[1,1,\ldots 1]^T$ 的特征向量对,则存在 $v_i = max|v_k|, j \neq max|v_k|$,

则 $|(Lv)_i| < |v_i Le|_i = |v_i e|_i = |v_i|$,与 $\lambda > 1$ 的假设不符合,矛盾,

也即L矩阵的谱半径为1,则迭代算法必收敛,且收敛到特征向量e,也即最终所有结点的标签都将相同,此即GNN的过平滑化。

NOTE:引入可学习参数、采用在多层GCN之间加入非线性激活函数等方法可减轻过平滑化的现象,但过平滑化仍然是GNN的重大问题。

4. 用GNN学习BFS,

将已经遍历的结点设为1,为遍历的结点设为0,每个时间戳,执行以下消息传递算法,

对于每个结点,如果状态为1,不变。如果状态为0,且存在一个邻居状态为1,将其状态设置为1.

每一个结点状态被设置为1的时间戳,便代表了其BFS序。如上定义的消息传递GNN,便可以学习到BFS序遍历。

NOTE:消息传递的性质天然适用于可达性查询等和BFS类似的图算法,因此也可以作为GNN的一种解释。

P4

训练GNN, 比较三种GNN模型, GAT、GCN、SAGE

REF: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/118a0DfQ3f17Njc62 mVXUlcAleUclnb?usp=sharing#scrollTo=ecJCNRmT2RsF

REF: https://colab.research.google.com/drive/14OvFnAXggxB8vM4e8vSURUp1TaKnovzX?usp=sharing

结点分类任务, GNN由两层卷积层组成

- GCN1(in_features, hidden_featrues)
- GCN2(hidden features, num classes)

```
import torch
from torch_geometric.datasets import Planetoid
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch_geometric.nn import GCNConv,GATConv, SAGEConv
class GCNNet(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = SAGEConv(1433, 16)
        self.conv2 = SAGEConv(16, 7)
    def forward(self, data):
        x, edge_index = data.x, data.edge_index
        x = self.conv1(x, edge_index)
        x = F.relu(x)
        x = F.dropout(x, training=self.training)
        x = self.conv2(x, edge_index)
        return F.log_softmax(x, dim=1)
dataset = Planetoid(root='./datasets/Cora', name='Cora')
device = torch.device('cuda' if torch.cuda.is_available() else 'cpu')
GCN = GCNNet().to(device)
data = dataset[0].to(device)
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(GCN.parameters(), lr=0.01, weight_decay=5e-4)
GCN.train()
GCNaccs = []
for epoch in range(200):
    optimizer.zero_grad()
    out = GCN(data)
   loss = F.nll_loss(out[data.train_mask], data.y[data.train_mask])
   loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
```

```
_, pred = GCN(data).max(dim=1)
    correct = pred[data.test_mask].eq(data.y[data.test_mask]).sum()
    accuracy = correct / data.test_mask.sum()
    GCNaccs.append(accuracy.item())

print(GCNaccs)
GCN.eval()
    _, pred = GCN(data).max(dim=1)
    correct = pred[data.test_mask].eq(data.y[data.test_mask]).sum()
    accuracy = correct / data.test_mask.sum()
    print("accuracy", accuracy.item())

# acc 81.10%
```

图分类任务, ENZYMES数据集太难做(由于能力所限), 准确率仅有30%左右, 转而使用MUTAG数据集

GNN由几个结构组成,

- 多层GCN, 计算结点嵌入
- 全局汇聚 (sum/mean) , 计算图嵌入
- 线性层分类器, 计算预测概率

```
import torch
from torch_geometric.datasets import TUDataset
from torch geometric.data import DataLoader
from torch.nn import Linear
import torch.nn.functional as F
from torch_geometric.nn import GCNConv,GATConv,SAGEConv
from torch_geometric.nn import global_mean_pool
#dataset = TUDataset(root='datasets/ENZYMES', name='ENZYMES')
dataset = TUDataset(root='datasets/TUDataset', name='MUTAG')
#划分为数据集
torch.manual_seed(42)
dataset = dataset.shuffle()
train_dataset = dataset[:150]
test_dataset = dataset[150:]
print(len(train_dataset),len(test_dataset))
train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=64, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(test_dataset, batch_size=64, shuffle=False)
class GNN(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, hidden_channels):
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = SAGEConv(dataset.num_node_features, hidden_channels)
        self.conv2 = SAGEConv(hidden_channels, hidden_channels)
        self.conv3 = SAGEConv(hidden_channels, hidden_channels)
        self.lin = Linear(hidden_channels, dataset.num_classes)
    def forward(self, x, edge_index, batch):
       #结点嵌入
       x = self.conv1(x, edge_index)
       x = x.relu()
       x = self.conv2(x, edge_index)
        x = x.relu()
       x = self.conv3(x, edge_index)
        x = global_mean_pool(x, batch)
        #分类
```

```
#x = F.dropout(x, p=0.5, training=self.training)
        x = self.lin(x)
        return x
model = GNN(hidden_channels=64)
optimizer = torch.optim.Adam(model.parameters(), lr=0.01)
criterion = torch.nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
def train():
    model.train()
    for data in train_loader:
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        out = model(data.x, data.edge_index, data.batch)
        loss = criterion(out, data.y)
        loss.backward()
        optimizer.step()
def test(loader):
    model.eval()
    correct = 0
    for data in loader:
        out = model(data.x, data.edge_index, data.batch)
        pred = out.argmax(dim=1)
        correct += int((pred == data.y).sum())
    return correct / len(loader.dataset)
accs = []
for epoch in range(200):
   train()
    train_acc = test(train_loader)
    test_acc = test(test_loader)
   accs.append(test_acc)
    print(f'Epoch: {epoch:03d}, Train Acc: {train_acc:.4f}, Test Acc: {test_acc:.4f}')
print(accs)
```

cora是一个学术引用网络,每个结点表示一篇机器学习论文,结点特征为结点话题,边表示论文引用关系,数据集信息如下,

```
Dataset: Cora():
_____
Number of graphs: 1
Number of features: 1433
Number of classes: 7
Data(edge_index=[2, 10556], test_mask=[2708], train_mask=[2708], val_mask=[2708], x=[2708, 1433], y=
[2708])
______
Number of nodes: 2708
Number of edges: 10556
Average node degree: 3.90
Number of training nodes: 140
Training node label rate: 0.05
Contains isolated nodes: False
Contains self-loops: False
Is undirected: True
```

MUTAG是一个化合物数据集,数据集中每张图表示一种化合物结构,目标是预测化合物是否为芳香族化合物,数据集信息如下,

```
Dataset: MUTAG(188):
```

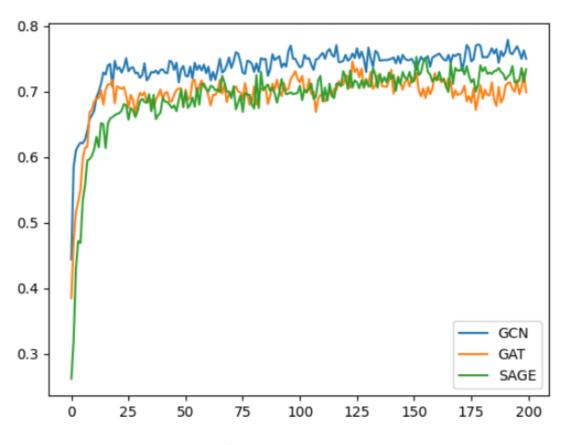
Number of graphs: 188
Number of features: 7
Number of classes: 2

Data(edge_attr=[38, 4], edge_index=[2, 38], x=[17, 7], y=[1])

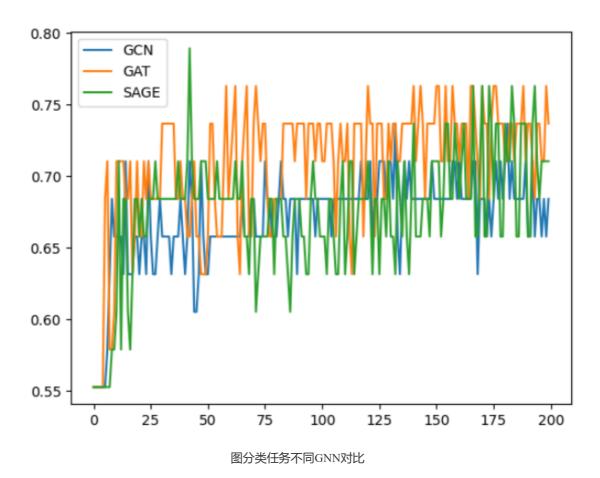
Number of nodes: 17 Number of edges: 38 Average node degree: 2.24 Contains isolated nodes: False Contains self-loops: False

Is undirected: True

三种GNN对比如下,



结点分类任务不同GNN对比



NOTE:

- 图分类任务比结点分类任务困难很多,训练时准确率的方差也很大。
- 在结点分类任务上,表现最好的模型是GCN,给出的解释是GCN可能更多地学习到了结点的不同角色
- 在图分类任务上,表现最好的模型是GAT,给出的解释是在化合物结构中,注意力机制具有很强烈的化学意义,比如由于某些化学基团的存在,不同种类原子对其连接的原子的重要性不尽相同,GAT天然具有该解释作用,也可以从一些GAT注意力的可视化中看出来。