Algorithm 1 DEEPWALK(G, w, d, γ, t)

Input: 图$G(V, E)$,窗口大小w,嵌入尺寸d,对每个节点做随机游走的次数γ,游走长度t

Output: 顶点特征矩阵$\Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times d}$

初始化：从$\mathcal{U}^{|V| \times d}$样本$\Phi$
从V中构建二叉树T
for $i = 0$ to γ **do**
    $\mathcal{O}$ =Shuffle(V)打乱网络中的节点
    for each $v_i \in \mathcal{O}$ **do**
        以每个节点为根结点生成随机游走 $\mathcal{W}_{v_i} = RandomWalk(G, v_i, t)$
        使用SkipGram$(\Phi, \mathcal{W}_{v_i}, w)$模型利用梯度方法对参数进行更新
    end for
end for

Algorithm 2 MergeSort$(A, left, right)$

Input: 数组$A[1...n]$，数组下标$left, right$

Output: 递归数组$A[left..right]$

if $left \geq right$ **then**
    return $A[left..right]$
end if
$mid \leftarrow \lfloor \frac{left+right}{2} \rfloor$
MergeSort$(A, left, mid)$.
MergeSort$(A, mid + 1, right)$.
Merge$(A, left, mid, right)$.
return $A[left..right]$

Algorithm 3 PROCEDURE Match(s)

Input: an intermediate state s; the initial state s_0 has $M(s_0) = \varnothing$
Output: the mapping between the two graphs

```
1: if M(s) covers all the nodes of G_2 then
2:     OUTPUT M(s)
3: else
4:     Compute the set P(s) of the pairs candidate for inclusion in M(s)
5:     for each p in P(s) do
6:         if the feasibility rules succeed for the inclusion of p in M(s) then
7:             Compute the state s' obtained by adding p to M(s)
8:             CALL Match(s')
9:         end if
10:    end for
11:    Restore data structure
12: end if
```

Algorithm 4 Merge$(A, left, mid, right)$

Input: 数组$A[1...n]$，数组下标$left, mid, right$
Output: 递增数组$A[left..right]$

```
1: A'[left..right] ← A[left..right]
2: i ← left, j ← mid + 1, k ← 0
3: while i ≥ mid and j ≥ right do
4:     if A'[i] ≥ A'[j] then
5:         A[left + k] ← A'[i]
6:         k ← k + 1, i ← i + 1
7:     else
8:         A[left + k] ← A'[j]
9:         k ← k + 1, j ← j + 1
10:    end if
11: end while
12: if i ≥ mid then
13:    A[left + k..right] ← A'[i..mid]
14: else
15:    A[left + k..right] ← A'[j..right]
16: end if
17: return A[left..right]
```

Algorithm 5 蛮力枚举法

Input: 数组$X[1...n]$
Output: 最大子数组之和S_{max}

$S_{max} \leftarrow -\infty$
for $l \leftarrow 1$ *to* n **do**
    for $r \leftarrow l$ *to* n **do**
        $S(l,r) \leftarrow 0$
        for $i \leftarrow l$ *to* r **do**
            $S(l,r) \leftarrow S(l,r) + X[i]$
        end for
        $S_{max} \leftarrow \max\{S_{max}, S(l,r)\}$
    end for
end for
return S_{max}

Algorithm 6 优化枚举法

Input: 数组$X[1...n]$
Output: 最大子数组之和S_{max}

$S_{max} \leftarrow -\infty$
for $l \leftarrow 1$ *to* n **do**
    $S(l,r) \leftarrow 0$
    for $r \leftarrow l$ *to* n **do**
        $S \leftarrow S + X[r]$
        $S_{max} \leftarrow \max\{S_{max}, S\}$
    end for
end for
return S_{max}

Algorithm 7 CrossingSubArray(X,low,mid,high)

Input: 数组$X[1...n]$，数组下标$low, mid, high$
Output: 跨越中点的最大子数组之和S_3

```
1: S_left ← −∞
2: Sum ← 0
3: for l ← mid downto low do
4:     Sum ← Sum + X[l]
5:     S_left ←max{S_left, Sum}
6: end for
7: S_right ← −∞
8: Sum ← 0
9: for r ← mid + 1 to high do
10:    Sum ← Sum + X[r]
11:    S_right ← max{S_right, Sum}
12: end for
13: S_3 ← S_left + S_right
14: return S_3
```

Algorithm 8 MaxSubArray(X,low,high)

Input: 数组$X[1...n]$，数组下标$low, mid, high$
Output: 最大子数组之和S_{max}

```
1: if low = high then
2:     return X[low]
3: else
4:     mid ← ⌊(low+high)/2⌋
5:     S_1 ← MaxSubArray(X,low,mid)
6:     S_2 ← MaxSubArray(X,mid+1,high)
7:     S_3 ← CrossingSubArray(X,low,mid,high)
8:     S_max ← max{S_1, S_2, S_3}
9:     return S_max
10: end if
```

```
1: Function VF2(G_1,G_2)
2: Solutions = ∅
3: M(s_0) = ∅
4: Match(M(s_0), G_2, G_1, Solutions)
5: return Solutions
```

```
1: Function Match(M(s), G_2, G_1, Solutions)
2: if M(s) covers all the nodes of G_1 then
3:     Append(M(s), Solutions)
4: else
5:     P(s) = GetCantitates(M(s))
6:     for each pair in P(s) do
7:         if IsFeasible(pair) then
8:             M(s') = ExtendMatch(M(s), pair)
9:             Match(M(s'), G_2, G_1, Solutions)
10:            BackTrack(M(s'), pair)
11:        end if
12:    end for
13: end if
```