Chem 277B Spring 2024 Tutorial 10

Outline

- 1. Graph Neural Netork Manipulating Graph Data with torch_geometric
- 2. Get started with Savio (Berkeley HPC platform)
- 3. Setting up ANI project

1. Graph Neural Network

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- Nodes: \boldsymbol{v}_i
- Edges: e_{ij}
- An example of message passing:

$$oldsymbol{e}_{ij}^{(l+1)} = f_e(oldsymbol{e}_{ij}^{(l)}, oldsymbol{v}_i^{(l)}, oldsymbol{v}_j^{(l)})$$

$$m{v}_i^{(l+1)} = f_v(m{v}_i^{(l)}, \{m{e}_{ij}^{(l)}\})$$

Manipulating Graph Data in PyTorch: PyG

- Documentation: https://pytorch-geometric.readthedocs.io/en/latest/
- Installation: https://pytorchgeometric.readthedocs.io/en/latest/install/installation.html

pip install torch_geometric

conda install pyg -c pyg

Usage: Take QM9 as an example

QM9 is a dataset with 130,000 molecules with 19 regression targets, including dipole moments, atomization enthalpy, etc.

```
In []: import itertools
   import torch
   import torch.nn as nn
```

```
from torch_geometric.datasets import QM9
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

The load_qm9 does the following things:

- 1. Download the QM9 dataset
- 2. Re-build the molecular graph: the original datasets add edges only for atoms connected by a chemical bond, however, here we create an edge between every pair of atoms
- 3. Calculate edge feature: 1/r
- 4. Extract only atomization enthalpies as the target.

```
In [ ]: def load qm9(path="./QM9"):
            def transform(data):
                # re-build molecular graph
                edge_index = torch.tensor(
                     list(itertools.permutations(range(data.x.shape[0]), 2)),
                    dtype=torch.long
                ) .T
                data.edge index = edge index
                # use 1/r as edge features
                edge_feature = 1 / torch.sqrt(
                    torch.sum(
                         (data.pos[edge_index[0]] - data.pos[edge_index[1]]) ** 2,
                         axis=1, keepdim=True
                    )
                data.edge_attr = edge_feature
                # extract atomization enthalpies
                data.y = data.y[:, [-7]]
                return data
            qm9 = QM9(path, transform=transform)
            return qm9
        qm9 = load qm9("../../Datasets/QM9")
        qm9
```

```
Downloading https://deepchemdata.s3-us-west-1.amazonaws.com/datasets/molnet_publish/qm9.zip
Extracting ../../Datasets/QM9/raw/qm9.zip
Downloading https://ndownloader.figshare.com/files/3195404
Processing...
100%| 133885/133885 [00:46<00:00, 2866.80it/s]
Done!
```

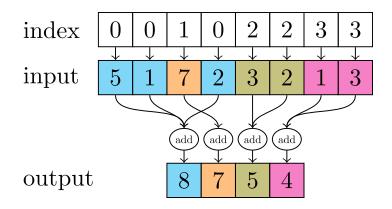
Out[]: QM9(130831)

The dataset can be sliced.

```
In [ ]: train index, test index = train test split(np.arange(len(gm9)), test size=0.
        train data = qm9[train index]
        test_data = qm9[test_index]
        train data
Out[]: QM9(104664)
        The dataset can be batched with data loader.
In [ ]: from torch_geometric.loader import DataLoader as GraphDataLoader
        dataloader = GraphDataLoader(qm9, batch_size=1)
        for data in dataloader:
            print(data)
            break
       DataBatch(x=[5, 11], edge_index=[2, 20], edge_attr=[20, 1], y=[1, 1], pos=
       [5, 3], z=[5], smiles=[1], name=[1], idx=[1], batch=[5], ptr=[2])
        Node features
In [ ]:
       data.x.shape
Out[]: torch.Size([5, 11])
        Edge features
In [ ]: data.edge attr.shape
Out[]: torch.Size([20, 1])
        Edge index: a tensor with shape (n_edge, 2)
In [ ]: data.edge_index
Out[]: tensor([[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4],
                 [1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3]])
        Batch: the node belongs to which graph
In [ ]: data.batch
Out[]: tensor([0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

Useful function: scatter

 Documentation: https://pytorchscatter.readthedocs.io/en/latest/functions/scatter.html



$$\operatorname{out}_i = \operatorname{out}_i + \sum_i \operatorname{src}_j$$

where \sum_{j} is over j such that $\mathrm{index}_{j}=i$.

Out[]: tensor([8., 7., 5., 4.])

Example: aggregate edge features and concatenate with node features. i.e.

$$v_i' = v_i \oplus \sum_{j \in N(i)} e_{ij}$$

N(i) means the set of nodes that is directly connected with node i

```
In []: data.edge_attr.shape
Out[]: torch.Size([20, 1])
In []: data.edge_index[0]
Out[]: tensor([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4])
In []: edge_aggr = scatter(data.edge_attr, data.edge_index[0])
edge_aggr.shape
Out[]: torch.Size([5, 1])
In []: edge_aggr = scatter(data.edge_attr, data.edge_index[0])
new_node = torch.cat([data.x, edge_aggr], dim=1)
print(new_node.shape)
new_node
torch.Size([5, 12])
```

```
Out[]: tensor([[0.0000, 1.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 6.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000, 0
```

2. Savio

Important: always use scratch directory to avoid disk quota issues

```
cd /global/scratch/users/[USER_NAME]
conda init bash
Replace [USER NAME] with yours
```

Use premade env

It has all required dependencies for the ANI project (torch, torchani, numpy):

```
conda activate /global/scratch/users/honamnguyen/chem277b/ani-env
python -m ipykernel install --user --name=ani-env
```

Set up your own env

```
conda create -p /global/scratch/users/[USER_NAME]/[ENV_NAME]
python=3.10

conda activate /global/scratch/users/[USER_NAME]/[ENV_NAME]

conda install [PACKAGE_NAMES] # don't forget to install `ipykernel`
here

python -m ipykernel install --user --name=[ENV_NAME]
```

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For example:

conda create -p /global/scratch/users/honamnguyen/chem277b/ani-env
python=3.10

conda activate /global/scratch/users/honamnguyen/chem277b/ani-env

pip install numpy scipy scikit-learn matplotlib pandas seaborn
ipykernel h5py torchani

python -m ipykernel install --user --name=ani-env

ANI Project

See: bCourses > Final Project for checkpoint templates

In []: