DICE Embeddings

Release 0.1.3.2

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DICE Embeddings¹: Hardware-agnostic Framework for Large-scale Knowledge Graph Embeddings:

1 Dicee Manual

Version: dicee 0.1.3.2

GitHub repository: https://github.com/dice-group/dice-embeddings

Publisher and maintainer: Caglar Demir²

Contact: caglar.demir@upb.de

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Dicee is a hardware-agnostic framework for large-scale knowledge graph embeddings.

Knowledge graph embedding research has mainly focused on learning continuous representations of knowledge graphs towards the link prediction problem. Recently developed frameworks can be effectively applied in a wide range of research-related applications. Yet, using these frameworks in real-world applications becomes more challenging as the size of the knowledge graph grows

We developed the DICE Embeddings framework (dicee) to compute embeddings for large-scale knowledge graphs in a hardware-agnostic manner. To achieve this goal, we rely on

- 1. Pandas³ & Co. to use parallelism at preprocessing a large knowledge graph,
- 2. PyTorch⁴ & Co. to learn knowledge graph embeddings via multi-CPUs, GPUs, TPUs or computing cluster, and
- 3. **Huggingface**⁵ to ease the deployment of pre-trained models.

Why Pandas⁶ & Co. ? A large knowledge graph can be read and preprocessed (e.g. removing literals) by pandas, modin, or polars in parallel. Through polars, a knowledge graph having more than 1 billion triples can be read in parallel fashion. Importantly, using these frameworks allow us to perform all necessary computations on a single CPU as well as a cluster of computers.

Why PyTorch⁷ & Co. ? PyTorch is one of the most popular machine learning frameworks available at the time of writing. PytorchLightning facilitates scaling the training procedure of PyTorch without boilerplate. In our framework, we combine PyTorch⁸ & PytorchLightning⁹. Users can choose the trainer class (e.g., DDP by Pytorch) to train large knowledge graph embedding models with billions of parameters. PytorchLightning allows us to use state-of-the-art model parallelism techniques (e.g. Fully Sharded Training, FairScale, or DeepSpeed) without extra effort. With our framework, practitioners can directly use PytorchLightning for model parallelism to train gigantic embedding models.

Why Hugging-face Gradio¹⁰? Deploy a pre-trained embedding model without writing a single line of code.

¹ https://github.com/dice-group/dice-embeddings

² https://github.com/Demirrr

³ https://pandas.pydata.org/

⁴ https://pytorch.org/

⁵ https://huggingface.co/

⁶ https://pandas.pydata.org/

⁷ https://pytorch.org/

⁸ https://pytorch.org/

⁹ https://www.pytorchlightning.ai/

¹⁰ https://huggingface.co/gradio

2 Installation

2.1 Installation from Source

```
git clone https://github.com/dice-group/dice-embeddings.git conda create -n dice python=3.10.13 --no-default-packages && conda activate dice &&_ 
cd dice-embeddings && 
pip3 install -e .
```

or

```
pip install dicee
```

3 Download Knowledge Graphs

```
wget https://files.dice-research.org/datasets/dice-embeddings/KGs.zip --no-check-

→certificate && unzip KGs.zip
```

To test the Installation

```
python -m pytest -p no:warnings -x # Runs >114 tests leading to > 15 mins

python -m pytest -p no:warnings --lf # run only the last failed test

python -m pytest -p no:warnings --ff # to run the failures first and then the rest of the tests.
```

4 Knowledge Graph Embedding Models

- 1. TransE, DistMult, ComplEx, ConEx, QMult, OMult, ConvO, ConvQ, Keci
- 2. All 44 models available in https://github.com/pykeen/pykeen#models For more, please refer to examples.

5 How to Train

To Train a KGE model (KECI) and evaluate it on the train, validation, and test sets of the UMLS benchmark dataset.

```
from dicee.executer import Execute
from dicee.config import Namespace
args = Namespace()
args.model = 'Keci'
args.scoring_technique = "KvsAll" # 1vsAll, or AllvsAll, or NegSample
args.dataset_dir = "KGs/UMLS"
args.path_to_store_single_run = "Keci_UMLS"
args.num_epochs = 100
args.embedding_dim = 32
args.batch_size = 1024
reports = Execute(args).start()
print(reports["Train"]["MRR"]) # => 0.9912
print(reports["Trest"]["MRR"]) # => 0.8155
# See the Keci_UMLS folder embeddings and all other files
```

where the data is in the following form

```
$ head -3 KGs/UMLS/train.txt
acquired_abnormality location_of experimental_model_of_disease
anatomical_abnormality manifestation_of physiologic_function
alga isa entity
```

A KGE model can also be trained from the command line

```
dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
```

dicee automaticaly detects available GPUs and trains a model with distributed data parallels technique. Under the hood, dicee uses lighning as a default trainer.

```
# Train a model by only using the GPU-0

CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0 dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model

--"train_val_test"

# Train a model by only using GPU-1

CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=1 dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model

--"train_val_test"

NCCL_P2P_DISABLE=1 CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1 python dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer PL -

--dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
```

Under the hood, dicee executes run.py script and uses lighning as a default trainer

```
# Two equivalent executions
# (1)
dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set
# {'H01': 0.9518788343558282, 'H03': 0.9988496932515337, 'H010': 1.0, 'MRR': 0.
→9753123402351737}
# Evaluate Keci on Validation set: Evaluate Keci on Validation set
# {'H@1': 0.6932515337423313, 'H@3': 0.9041411042944786, 'H@10': 0.9754601226993865,
→ 'MRR': 0.8072362996241839}
# Evaluate Keci on Test set: Evaluate Keci on Test set
# {'H01': 0.6951588502269289, 'H03': 0.9039334341906202, 'H010': 0.9750378214826021,
→ 'MRR': 0.8064032293278861}
# (2)
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1 python dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer PL --dataset_dir "KGs/
→UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set
# {'H01': 0.9518788343558282, 'H03': 0.9988496932515337, 'H010': 1.0, 'MRR': 0.
\leftrightarrow 9753123402351737}
# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set
# Evaluate Keci on Validation set: Evaluate Keci on Validation set
# {'H@1': 0.6932515337423313, 'H@3': 0.9041411042944786, 'H@10': 0.9754601226993865,
→ 'MRR': 0.8072362996241839}
# Evaluate Keci on Test set: Evaluate Keci on Test set
# {'H@1': 0.6951588502269289, 'H@3': 0.9039334341906202, 'H@10': 0.9750378214826021,
→ 'MRR': 0.8064032293278861}
```

Similarly, models can be easily trained with torchrun

```
torchrun --standalone --nnodes=1 --nproc_per_node=gpu dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer_
→torchDDP --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"

# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set

# {'H@1': 0.9518788343558282, 'H@3': 0.9988496932515337, 'H@10': 1.0, 'MRR': 0.

→9753123402351737}

# Evaluate Keci on Validation set: Evaluate Keci on Validation set

# {'H@1': 0.6932515337423313, 'H@3': 0.9041411042944786, 'H@10': 0.9754601226993865,

→'MRR': 0.8072499937521418}

# Evaluate Keci on Test set: Evaluate Keci on Test set

{'H@1': 0.6951588502269289, 'H@3': 0.9039334341906202, 'H@10': 0.9750378214826021,

→'MRR': 0.8064032293278861}
```

You can also train a model in multi-node multi-gpu setting.

```
torchrun --nnodes 2 --nproc_per_node=gpu --node_rank 0 --rdzv_id 455 --rdzv_backend_

--c10d --rdzv_endpoint=nebula dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer torchDDP --dataset_dir_

--KGS/UMLS

torchrun --nnodes 2 --nproc_per_node=gpu --node_rank 1 --rdzv_id 455 --rdzv_backend_

--c10d --rdzv_endpoint=nebula dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer torchDDP --dataset_dir_

--KGS/UMLS
```

Train a KGE model by providing the path of a single file and store all parameters under newly created directory called KeciFamilyRun.

```
dicee --path_single_kg "KGs/Family/family-benchmark_rich_background.owl" --model Keci--path_to_store_single_run KeciFamilyRun --backend rdflib
```

where the data is in the following form

Apart from n-triples or standard link prediction dataset formats, we support ["owl", "nt", "turtle", "rdf/xml", "n3"]*. Moreover, a KGE model can be also trained by providing an endpoint of a triple store.

```
dicee --sparql_endpoint "http://localhost:3030/mutagenesis/" --model Keci
```

For more, please refer to examples.

6 Creating an Embedding Vector Database

6.1 Learning Embeddings

```
# Train an embedding model
dicee --dataset_dir KGs/Countries-S1 --path_to_store_single_run CountryEmbeddings --
wmodel Keci --p 0 --q 1 --embedding_dim 32 --adaptive_swa
```

6.2 Loading Embeddings into Qdrant Vector Database

6.3 Launching Webservice

```
diceeserve --path_model "CountryEmbeddings" --collection_name "dummy" --collection_

→location "localhost"
```

Retrieve and Search

Get embedding of germany

```
curl -X 'GET' 'http://0.0.0.8000/api/get?q=germany' -H 'accept: application/json'
```

Get most similar things to europe

```
curl -X 'GET' 'http://0.0.0.0:8000/api/search?q=europe' -H 'accept: application/json'
{"result":[{"hit":"europe", "score":1.0},
{"hit":"northern_europe", "score":0.67126536},
{"hit":"western_europe", "score":0.6010134},
{"hit":"puerto_rico", "score":0.5051694},
{"hit":"southern_europe", "score":0.4829831}]}
```

7 Answering Complex Queries

```
# pip install dicee
# wget https://files.dice-research.org/datasets/dice-embeddings/KGs.zip --no-check-
→certificate & unzip KGs.zip
from dicee.executer import Execute
from dicee.config import Namespace
from dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings import KGE
# (1) Train a KGE model
args = Namespace()
args.model = 'Keci'
args.p=0
args.q=1
args.optim = 'Adam'
args.scoring_technique = "AllvsAll"
args.path_single_kg = "KGs/Family/family-benchmark_rich_background.owl"
args.backend = "rdflib"
args.num_epochs = 200
args.batch_size = 1024
args.lr = 0.1
args.embedding_dim = 512
result = Execute(args).start()
# (2) Load the pre-trained model
```

```
pre_trained_kge = KGE(path=result['path_experiment_folder'])
# (3) Single-hop query answering
# Query: ?E : \exist E.hasSibling(E, F9M167)
# Question: Who are the siblings of F9M167?
# Answer: [F9M157, F9F141], as (F9M167, hasSibling, F9M157) and (F9M167, hasSibling,
\hookrightarrow F9F141)
predictions = pre_trained_kge.answer_multi_hop_query(query_type="1p",
                                                      query=('http://www.benchmark.org/
→family#F9M167',
                                                             ('http://www.benchmark.
→org/family#hasSibling',)),
                                                      tnorm="min", k=3)
top_entities = [topk_entity for topk_entity, query_score in predictions]
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#F9F141" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#F9M157" in top_entities
# (2) Two-hop query answering
# Query: ?D : \exist E.Married(D, E) \land hasSibling(E, F9M167)
# Question: To whom a sibling of F9M167 is married to?
# Answer: [F9F158, F9M142] as (F9M157 #married F9F158) and (F9F141 #married F9M142)
predictions = pre_trained_kge.answer_multi_hop_query(query_type="2p",
                                                      query=("http://www.benchmark.org/
→family#F9M167",
                                                             ("http://www.benchmark.
→org/family#hasSibling",
                                                              "http://www.benchmark.
→org/family#married")),
                                                     tnorm="min", k=3)
top_entities = [topk_entity for topk_entity, query_score in predictions]
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#F9M142" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#F9F158" in top_entities
# (3) Three-hop query answering
# Query: ?T : \exist D.type(D,T) \land Married(D,E) \land hasSibling(E, F9M167)
# Question: What are the type of people who are married to a sibling of F9M167?
# (3) Answer: [Person, Male, Father] since F9M157 is [Brother Father Grandfather_
→Male] and F9M142 is [Male Grandfather Father]
predictions = pre_trained_kge.answer_multi_hop_query(query_type="3p", query=("http://
→www.benchmark.org/family#F9M167",
                                                                               ("http://
→www.benchmark.org/family#hasSibling",
                                                                              "http://
→www.benchmark.org/family#married",
                                                                              "http://
\rightarrowwww.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type")),
                                                     tnorm="min", k=5)
top_entities = [topk_entity for topk_entity, query_score in predictions]
print (top_entities)
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Person" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Father" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Male" in top_entities
```

For more, please refer to examples/multi_hop_query_answering.

8 Predicting Missing Links

```
from dicee import KGE
# (1) Train a knowledge graph embedding model..
# (2) Load a pretrained model
pre_trained_kge = KGE(path='..')
# (3) Predict missing links through head entity rankings
pre_trained_kge.predict_topk(h=[".."],r=[".."],topk=10)
# (4) Predict missing links through relation rankings
pre_trained_kge.predict_topk(h=[".."],t=[".."],topk=10)
# (5) Predict missing links through tail entity rankings
pre_trained_kge.predict_topk(r=[".."],t=[".."],topk=10)
```

9 Downloading Pretrained Models

```
from dicee import KGE
# (1) Load a pretrained ConEx on DBpedia
model = KGE(url="https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/KINSHIP-Keci-
-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")
```

For more please look at dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/¹¹

10 How to Deploy

```
from dicee import KGE
KGE (path='...').deploy(share=True,top_k=10)
```

11 Docker

To build the Docker image:

```
docker build -t dice-embeddings .
```

To test the Docker image:

```
docker run --rm -v ~/.local/share/dicee/KGs:/dicee/KGs dice-embeddings ./main.py --
→model AConEx --embedding_dim 16
```

12 Coverage Report

The coverage report is generated using coverage.py¹²:

Name	Stmts	Miss	Cover	Missing
dicee/initpy	7		100%	
dicee/abstracts.py	201	82		104–105, Litinues on next page)

¹¹ https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/

¹² https://coverage.readthedocs.io/en/7.6.0/

```
→123, 146-147, 152, 165, 197, 240-254, 257-260, 263-266, 301, 314-317, 320-324, 364-
\Rightarrow375, 390-398, 413, 424-428, 555-575, 581-585, 589-591
dicee/callbacks.py
                                                           245
                                                                  102
\hookrightarrow67-73, 76, 88-93, 98-103, 106-109, 116-133, 138-142, 146-147, 276-280, 286-287, 305-
→311, 314, 319-320, 332-338, 344-353, 358-360, 405, 416-429, 433-468, 480-486
dicee/config.py
                                                            93
                                                                    2
                                                                         98%
                                                                                141-142
dicee/dataset_classes.py
                                                           299
                                                                   74
                                                                         75%
                                                                                41, 54, ...
→87, 93, 99-106, 109, 112, 115-139, 195-201, 204, 207-209, 314, 325-328, 344, 410-

→411, 429, 528-536, 539, 543-557, 700-707, 710-714

dicee/eval_static_funcs.py
                                                           227
                                                                   95
                                                                         58%
                                                                                101, 106,
→ 111, 258-353, 360-411
dicee/evaluator.py
                                                           262
                                                                   51
                                                                         81%
                                                                                46, 51,_
→56, 84, 89-90, 93, 109, 126, 137, 141, 146, 177-188, 195-206, 314, 344-367, 455, □
→465, 482-487
dicee/executer.py
                                                                         96%
                                                                                116, 258-
                                                           113
⇒259, 291
dicee/knowledge_graph.py
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                                                                                79, 110, _
⇔114
dicee/knowledge_graph_embeddings.py
                                                           636
                                                                  443
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                                                                                27, 30-
→31, 39-52, 57-90, 93-127, 131-139, 170-184, 215-228, 254-274, 324-327, 330-333, 346,
→ 381-426, 484-486, 502-503, 509-517, 522-525, 528-533, 538, 547, 592-598, 630, 688-
→1053, 1084-1145, 1149-1177, 1200, 1227-1265
dicee/models/__init__.py
                                                             9
                                                                        100%
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                                                                   31
                                                                         87%
dicee/models/base_model.py
                                                                                54, 56, ...
→82, 88-103, 157, 190, 230, 236, 245, 248, 252, 259, 263, 265, 280, 288-289, 296-297,

→ 351, 354, 427, 439

dicee/models/clifford.py
                                                                  357
→68-117, 122-133, 156-168, 190-220, 235, 237, 241, 248-249, 276-280, 303-311, 325-
→327, 332-333, 364-384, 406, 413, 417-478, 495-499, 511, 514, 519, 524, 571-607, 625-
→631, 644, 647, 652, 657, 686-692, 705, 708, 713, 718, 728-737, 753-754, 774-845, □
→856-859, 884-909, 933-966, 1002-1006, 1019, 1029, 1032, 1037, 1042, 1047, 1051, □
→1055, 1064-1065, 1095, 1102, 1107, 1135-1139, 1167-1176, 1186-1194, 1212-1214, 1232-
→1234, 1250-1252
dicee/models/complex.py
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dicee/models/dualE.py
                                                            59
                                                                   10
                                                                         83%
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→142-156
                                                           262
                                                                  221
dicee/models/function_space.py
                                                                         16%
                                                                                10-24, _
\Rightarrow28-37, 40-49, 53-70, 77-86, 89-98, 101-110, 114-126, 134-156, 159-165, 168-185, 188-
→194, 197-205, 208, 213-234, 243-246, 250-254, 258-267, 271-292, 301-307, 311-328, □
→332-335, 344-352, 355, 366-372, 392-406, 424-438, 443-453, 461-465, 474-478
                                                           227
                                                                   83
                                                                         63%
dicee/models/octonion.py
                                                                                21-44,_
\Rightarrow320-329, 334-345, 348-370, 374-416, 426-474
dicee/models/pykeen_models.py
                                                            50
                                                                    5
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                                                                                60-63, _
dicee/models/quaternion.py
                                                                                7-21, 30-
                                                           192
                                                                   69
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→55, 68-72, 107, 185, 328-342, 345-364, 368-389, 399-426
dicee/models/real.py
                                                            61
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\leftrightarrow 66-69, 87, 103-106
dicee/models/static_funcs.py
                                                            10
                                                                    0
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dicee/models/transformers.py
                                                           236
                                                                  189
→46, 60-75, 84-102, 105-116, 123-125, 128, 134-151, 155-180, 186-190, 193-197, 203-
→207, 210-212, 229-256, 265-268, 271-276, 279-304, 310-315, 319-372, 376-398, 404-414
```

```
dicee/query_generator.py
                                                              374
                                                                      346
                                                                               7%
                                                                                    18-52,_
\hookrightarrow56, 62-65, 69-70, 78-92, 100-147, 155-188, 192-206, 212-269, 274-303, 307-443, 453-
\hookrightarrow472, 480-501, 508-512, 517, 522-528
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dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/__init__.py
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/preprocess.py
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\hookrightarrow78, 102-127, 133, 138-151, 184, 214, 388-389, 444
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/read_from_disk.py
                                                               36
                                                                       11
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\hookrightarrow40, 47, 55, 58-72
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/save_load_disk.py
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dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/util.py
                                                              219
                                                                      126
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→72-73, 91-97, 100-102, 107-109, 121, 134, 140-143, 148-156, 161-167, 172-177, 182-
→187, 199-220, 226-282, 286-290, 294-295, 299, 303-304, 334, 351, 356, 363-364
                                                                       23
                                                                             57%
dicee/sanity_checkers.py
                                                               54
                                                                                    8-12, 21-
\rightarrow31, 46, 51, 58, 64-79, 85, 89, 96
dicee/static_funcs.py
                                                                      163
                                                                             61%
                                                                                    40, 50, _
                                                              418
→56-61, 83, 105-106, 115, 138, 152, 157-159, 163-165, 167, 194-198, 246, 254, 263-
→268, 290-304, 316-336, 340-357, 362, 386-387, 392-393, 410-411, 413-414, 416-417, □
→419-420, 428, 446-450, 467-470, 474-479, 483-487, 491-492, 498-500, 526-527, 539-
\hookrightarrow 542, 547-550, 559-610, 615-627, 644-658, 661-669
dicee/static_funcs_training.py
                                                              123
                                                                       63
                                                                             49%
                                                                                    118-215, _
⇔223-224
dicee/static_preprocess_funcs.py
                                                              100
                                                                       44
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\hookrightarrow 52, 56, 64, 67, 78, 91-115, 120-123, 128-131, 136-139
dicee/trainer/__init__.py
                                                                        0
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                                                                1
dicee/trainer/dice_trainer.py
                                                              126
                                                                       13
                                                                             90%
                                                                                    27-32, _
\hookrightarrow 91, 98, 103-108, 147
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer.py
                                                               79
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                                                                                    31, 196, _
→207-208
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer_ddp.py
                                                              152
                                                                      128
                                                                             16%
                                                                                    13-14,_
→43, 47-72, 83-112, 131-137, 140-149, 164-194, 204-217, 226-246, 251-260, 263-272, □
⇒275-299, 302-309
TOTAL
                                                             6181
                                                                     2828
                                                                             54%
```

13 How to cite

Currently, we are working on our manuscript describing our framework. If you really like our work and want to cite it now, feel free to chose one:)

```
@inproceedings{demir2023litcqd,
 title={LitCQD: Multi-Hop Reasoning in Incomplete Knowledge Graphs with Numeric_
→Literals},
 author={Demir, Caglar and Wiebesiek, Michel and Lu, Renzhong and Ngonga Ngomo, Axel-
→Cyrille and Heindorf, Stefan},
 booktitle={Joint European Conference on Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in_
→Databases},
 pages=\{617--633\},
 year={2023},
 organization={Springer}
# DICE Embedding Framework
@article{demir2022hardware,
 title={Hardware-agnostic computation for large-scale knowledge graph embeddings},
 author={Demir, Caglar and Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille Ngonga},
 journal={Software Impacts},
 year={2022},
 publisher={Elsevier}
# KronE
@inproceedings{demir2022kronecker,
 title={Kronecker decomposition for knowledge graph embeddings},
 author={Demir, Caglar and Lienen, Julian and Ngonga Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille},
 booktitle={Proceedings of the 33rd ACM Conference on Hypertext and Social Media},
 pages={1--10},
 year={2022}
# QMult, OMult, ConvQ, ConvO
@InProceedings{pmlr-v157-demir21a,
                   {Convolutional Hypercomplex Embeddings for Link Prediction},
 title =
                 {Demir, Caglar and Moussallem, Diego and Heindorf, Stefan and Ngonga
 author =
→Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille},
 booktitle =
                       {Proceedings of The 13th Asian Conference on Machine Learning},
 pages =
                  {656--671},
 year =
                  {2021},
 editor =
                    {Balasubramanian, Vineeth N. and Tsang, Ivor},
 volume =
                    {157}.
 series =
                   {Proceedings of Machine Learning Research},
 month =
                   \{17--19 \text{ Nov}\},
 publisher =
                 {PMLR},
                 {https://proceedings.mlr.press/v157/demir21a/demir21a.pdf},
 pdf =
 url =
                 {https://proceedings.mlr.press/v157/demir21a.html},
# ConEx
@inproceedings{demir2021convolutional,
title={Convolutional Complex Knowledge Graph Embeddings},
author={Caglar Demir and Axel-Cyrille Ngonga Ngomo},
booktitle={Eighteenth Extended Semantic Web Conference - Research Track},
year={2021},
url={https://openreview.net/forum?id=6T45-4TFqaX}}
# Shallom
@inproceedings{demir2021shallow,
```

```
title={A shallow neural model for relation prediction},
  author={Demir, Caglar and Moussallem, Diego and Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille Ngonga},
  booktitle={2021 IEEE 15th International Conference on Semantic Computing (ICSC)},
  pages={179--182},
  year={2021},
  organization={IEEE}
```

For any questions or wishes, please contact: caglar.demir@upb.de

14 dicee

14.1 Subpackages

dicee.models

Submodules

dicee.models.base_model

Classes

BaseKGELightning	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
IdentityClass	Base class for all neural network modules.

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning(*args, **kwargs)
```

Bases: lightning.LightningModule

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__ ()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
\label{eq:continuous_step_outputs} \begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{training\_step\_outputs} &= & [\ ] \\ \\ \textbf{mem\_of\_model} \ () &\to Dict \\ \\ \textbf{Size of model in MB and number of params} \\ \end{tabular}
```

Size of model in MD and number of param

training_step(batch, batch_idx=None)

Here you compute and return the training loss and some additional metrics for e.g. the progress bar or logger.

Parameters

- batch The output of your data iterable, normally a DataLoader.
- batch_idx The index of this batch.
- dataloader_idx The index of the dataloader that produced this batch. (only if multiple dataloaders used)

Returns

- Tensor The loss tensor
- dict A dictionary which can include any keys, but must include the key 'loss' in the case of automatic optimization.
- None In automatic optimization, this will skip to the next batch (but is not supported for multi-GPU, TPU, or DeepSpeed). For manual optimization, this has no special meaning, as returning the loss is not required.

In this step you'd normally do the forward pass and calculate the loss for a batch. You can also do fancier things like multiple forward passes or something model specific.

Example:

```
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    x, y, z = batch
    out = self.encoder(x)
    loss = self.loss(out, x)
    return loss
```

To use multiple optimizers, you can switch to 'manual optimization' and control their stepping:

```
def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.automatic_optimization = False

# Multiple optimizers (e.g.: GANs)
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    opt1, opt2 = self.optimizers()
```

```
# do training_step with encoder
...
opt1.step()
# do training_step with decoder
...
opt2.step()
```

1 Note

When $accumulate_grad_batches > 1$, the loss returned here will be automatically normalized by $accumulate_grad_batches$ internally.

loss_function(yhat_batch: torch.FloatTensor, y_batch: torch.FloatTensor)

Parameters

- yhat_batch
- y_batch

```
on_train_epoch_end(*args, **kwargs)
```

Called in the training loop at the very end of the epoch.

To access all batch outputs at the end of the epoch, you can cache step outputs as an attribute of the Light-ningModule and access them in this hook:

```
class MyLightningModule(L.LightningModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.training_step_outputs = []

def training_step(self):
        loss = ...
        self.training_step_outputs.append(loss)
        return loss

def on_train_epoch_end(self):
        # do something with all training_step outputs, for example:
        epoch_mean = torch.stack(self.training_step_outputs).mean()
        self.log("training_epoch_mean", epoch_mean)
        # free up the memory
        self.training_step_outputs.clear()
```

test_epoch_end (outputs: List[Any])

```
\texttt{test\_dataloader}\,(\,)\,\to None
```

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying test samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.



Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

- test()
- prepare_data()
- setup()



Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

1 Note

If you don't need a test dataset and a test_step(), you don't need to implement this method.

${\tt val_dataloader}\,()\,\to None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying validation samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader return will not be reloaded unless :paramref: `~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs` to a positive integer.

It's recommended that all data downloads and preparation happen in prepare_data().

- fit()
- validate()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware There is no need to set it yourself.

1 Note

If you don't need a validation dataset and a validation_step(), you don't need to implement this method.

$predict_dataloader() \rightarrow None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying prediction samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

It's recommended that all data downloads and preparation happen in prepare_data().

- predict()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware There is no need to set it yourself.

Returns

A torch.utils.data.DataLoader or a sequence of them specifying prediction samples.

$train_dataloader() \rightarrow None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set :param-ref:`~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs` to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

- fit()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

configure_optimizers (parameters=None)

Choose what optimizers and learning-rate schedulers to use in your optimization. Normally you'd need one. But in the case of GANs or similar you might have multiple. Optimization with multiple optimizers only works in the manual optimization mode.

Returns

Any of these 6 options.

- · Single optimizer.
- List or Tuple of optimizers.
- Two lists The first list has multiple optimizers, and the second has multiple LR schedulers (or multiple lr_scheduler_config).
- Dictionary, with an "optimizer" key, and (optionally) a "lr_scheduler" key whose value is a single LR scheduler or lr_scheduler_config.
- None Fit will run without any optimizer.

The lr_scheduler_config is a dictionary which contains the scheduler and its associated configuration. The default configuration is shown below.

```
lr_scheduler_config = {
    # REQUIRED: The scheduler instance
   "scheduler": lr_scheduler,
    # The unit of the scheduler's step size, could also be 'step'.
    # 'epoch' updates the scheduler on epoch end whereas 'step'
    # updates it after a optimizer update.
   "interval": "epoch",
   # How many epochs/steps should pass between calls to
    # `scheduler.step()`. 1 corresponds to updating the learning
    # rate after every epoch/step.
   "frequency": 1,
    # Metric to to monitor for schedulers like `ReduceLROnPlateau`
   "monitor": "val_loss",
   # If set to `True`, will enforce that the value specified 'monitor'
    # is available when the scheduler is updated, thus stopping
    # training if not found. If set to `False`, it will only produce a warning
   "strict": True,
    # If using the `LearningRateMonitor` callback to monitor the
    # learning rate progress, this keyword can be used to specify
    # a custom logged name
    "name": None,
```

When there are schedulers in which the .step() method is conditioned on a value, such as the torch.optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau scheduler, Lightning requires that the lr_scheduler_config contains the keyword "monitor" set to the metric name that the scheduler should be conditioned on.

Metrics can be made available to monitor by simply logging it using self.log('metric_to_track', metric_val) in your LightningModule.



1 Note

Some things to know:

- Lightning calls .backward() and .step() automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If a learning rate scheduler is specified in <code>configure_optimizers()</code> with key "interval" (default "epoch") in the scheduler configuration, Lightning will call the scheduler's <code>.step()</code> method automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If you use 16-bit precision (precision=16), Lightning will automatically handle the optimizer.
- If you use torch.optim.LBFGS, Lightning handles the closure function automatically for you.
- If you use multiple optimizers, you will have to switch to 'manual optimization' mode and step them yourself.
- If you need to control how often the optimizer steps, override the optimizer_step() hook.

```
class dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE (args: dict)
```

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

```
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
```

```
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
           x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
```

```
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
     forward (x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
                 y idx: torch.LongTensor = None)
              Parameters
                  • x
                  y_idx
                  • ordered_bpe_entities
     \texttt{forward\_triples} \ (x: torch.LongTensor) \ \to torch.Tensor
              Parameters
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b (x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                 → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                 x (B x 2 x T)
     get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass(args=None)
     Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
```

```
def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.



1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
\_\_call\_\_(x)
static forward (x)
```

dicee.models.clifford

Classes

Keci	Base class for all neural network modules.
KeciBase	Without learning dimension scaling
DeCaL	Base class for all neural network modules.

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.clifford.Keci(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
       super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
```

```
def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.



As per the example above, an <u>__init__</u>() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

name = 'Keci'

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
r
requires_grad_for_interactions = True
compute_sigma_pp (hp, rp)
   Compute sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k
   sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute
   interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
   results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
        for k in range(i + 1, p):
        results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])
```

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

sigma pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))

```
e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
```

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

```
compute\_sigma\_qq(hq, rq)
```

Compute sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k sigma_{q} captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

```
results = [] for j in range(q - 1):

for k in range(j + 1, q):
    results.append(hq[:, :, j] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, j])

sigma_qq = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))
```

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

```
e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
```

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $\texttt{compute_sigma_pq} \, (\,^*\!, \, hp, \, hq, \, rp, \, rq)$

$$sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

apply_coefficients(hp, hq, rp, rq)

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

 ${\tt clifford_multiplication}\,(h0,\,hp,\,hq,\,r0,\,rp,\,rq)$

Compute our CL multiplication

$$h = h_0 + sum_{i=1}^p h_i e_i + sum_{j=p+1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i + sum_{j=p+1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i + sum_{j=p+1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p h_j e_i + sum_{i=1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p h_j e_j$$

ei
$$^2 = +1$$
 for i =< i =< p ej $^2 = -1$ for p < j =< p+q ei ej = -eje1 for i

eq j

$$h r = sigma_0 + sigma_p + sigma_q + sigma_{pp} + sigma_{q} + sig$$

(1)
$$sigma_0 = h_0 r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i) e_i - sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j) e_j$$

(2)
$$sigma_p = sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i + h_i r_0) e_i$$

(3)
$$sigma_q = sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_j + h_j r_0) e_j$$

(4)
$$sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k$$

(5)
$$sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k$$

(6)
$$sigma_{pq} = sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

construct_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- **a0** (*torch.FloatTensor with* (*n,r*) *shape*)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,r,p) shape)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,r,q) shape)

forward_k_vs_with_explicit(x: torch.Tensor)

k_vs_all_score (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Kvsall training

(1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations mathbb $\{R\}^d$.

- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to $Cl_{p,q}(\mathbf{mathbb}_{R}^d)$.
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this functions are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \beg$

Construct a batch of batchs multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m) shape)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m, p) shape)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m, q) shape)

 $forward_k_vs_sample(x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Parameter

```
x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape
```

target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor with (n, k) shape k denotes the selected number of examples.

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n, k) shape

 $\verb"score"\,(h,\,r,\,t)$

 $forward_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Parameter

```
x: torch.LongTensor with (n,3) shape
```

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

class dicee.models.clifford.KeciBase(args)

Bases: Keci

Without learning dimension scaling

name = 'KeciBase'

requires_grad_for_interactions = False

class dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.



As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'DeCaL'
entity_embeddings
relation_embeddings
p
q
r
re
forward_triples (x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
```

Parameter

```
x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
```

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

```
cl\_pqr(a: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
```

Input: tensor(batch_size, emb_dim) \longrightarrow output: tensor with 1+p+q+r components with size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r)) each.

1) takes a tensor of size (batch_size, emb_dim), split it into 1 + p + q + r components, hence 1+p+q+r must be a divisor of the emb_dim. 2) Return a list of the 1+p+q+r components vectors, each are tensors of size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r))

compute_sigmas_single (list_h_emb, list_r_emb, list_t_emb)

here we compute all the sums with no others vectors interaction taken with the scalar product with t, that is,

$$s0 = h_0 r_0 t_0 s1 = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i r_i t_0 s2 = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} h_j r_j t_0 s3 = \sum_{i=1}^q (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r}$$

and return:

$$sigma_0t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4ands5$$

compute_sigmas_multivect(list_h_emb, list_r_emb)

Here we compute and return all the sums with vectors interaction for the same and different bases.

For same bases vectors interaction we have

$$\sigma_p p = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^p (h_i r_{i'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j'=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j'=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j'=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j'=p+1}^{p+q} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= i$$

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_p q = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= j <= p + q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= j <= p + q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= j <= p + q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= j <= p + q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= i <= p + q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= i <= p and p + 1 <= i <= p and p and$$

 $\textbf{forward_k_vs_all} \ (\textit{x: torch.Tensor}) \ \rightarrow \text{torch.FloatTensor}$

Kvsall training

- (1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations
- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to $Cl_{p,q}$, r_{mathbb} (R) d .
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this funcitons are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

 $apply_coefficients(h0, hp, hq, hk, r0, rp, rq, rk)$

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

construct_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, re: int, p: int, q: int, r: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q,r}(mathbb{R}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- a0 (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ar** (torch.FloatTensor)

 $compute_sigma_pp(hp, rp)$

Compute .. math:

sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

results = [] for i in range(p - 1):

for k in range(i + 1, p):

 $sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))$

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $compute_sigma_qq(hq, rq)$

Compute

$$\sigma_{q,q}^* = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (x_j y_{j'} - x_{j'} y_j) Eq.16$$

sigma_{q} captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

results = [] for j in range(q - 1):

for k in range(j + 1, q):

results.append(hq[:, :,
$$i$$
] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, i])

 $sigma_q = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))$

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

compute sigma rr(hk, rk)

$$\sigma_{r,r}^* = \sum_{k=p+q+1}^{p+q+r-1} \sum_{k'=k+1}^{p} (x_k y_{k'} - x_{k'} y_k)$$

compute_sigma_pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)

Compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

```
print(sigma_pq.shape)

compute_sigma_pr (*, hp, hk, rp, rk)

Compute
\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):
    sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]

print(sigma_pq.shape)

compute_sigma_qr (*, hq, hk, rq, rk)

\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):
    sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]

print(sigma_pq.shape)
```

dicee.models.complex

Classes

ConEx	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConEx	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Em-
	beddings
ComplEx	Base class for all neural network modules.

```
class dicee.models.complex.ConEx(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
    Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
    name = 'ConEx'
    conv2d
    fc_num_input
    fc1
    norm_fc1
    bn_conv2d
    feature_map_dropout
```

```
residual_convolution(C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                  C 2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
           Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors
           that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds
           complex-valued embeddings :return:
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
     forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.Tensor, target_entity_idx: torch.Tensor)
class dicee.models.complex.AConEx(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConEx'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     norm_fc1
     bn_conv2d
     feature_map_dropout
     residual_convolution(C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                  C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
           Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors
           that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds
           complex-valued embeddings :return:
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
     forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.Tensor, target_entity_idx: torch.Tensor)
class dicee.models.complex.Complex(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'ComplEx'
static score (head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor, rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor,
            tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor)
static k_vs_all_score (emb_h: torch.FloatTensor, emb_r: torch.FloatTensor,
            emb_E: torch.FloatTensor)
         Parameters
```

- emb h
- emb_r
- emb_E

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)

dicee.models.dualE

Classes

Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings DualE (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/ 16850/16657)

```
class dicee.models.dualE.DualE(args)
                     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
                     Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/
                     16657)
                     name = 'DualE'
                     entity embeddings
                     relation embeddings
                     num_ent
                     {\tt kvsall\_score}\,(e\_1\_h,e\_2\_h,e\_3\_h,e\_4\_h,e\_5\_h,e\_6\_h,e\_7\_h,e\_8\_h,e\_1\_t,e\_2\_t,e\_3\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e\_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_t,e_4\_
                                                                    e_5_t, e_6_t, e_7_t, e_8_t, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6, r_7, r_8) \rightarrow \text{torch.tensor}
                                        KvsAll scoring function
                                        Input
                                        x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                         Output
                                         torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                     forward\_triples(idx\_triple: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
                                         Negative Sampling forward pass:
                                        Input
                                         x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                         Output
                                        torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                     forward_k_vs_all(x)
                                         KvsAll forward pass
                                         Input
                                         x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                         Output
                                        torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                     T (x: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
                                        Transpose function
                                         Input: Tensor with shape (nxm) Output: Tensor with shape (mxn)
```

dicee.models.function space

Classes

FMult	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
GFMult	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
FMult2	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
LFMult1	Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent all entities and relations in the complex number space as:
LFMult	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:

```
class dicee.models.function_space.FMult(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
      name = 'FMult'
      entity_embeddings
      relation_embeddings
      num_sample = 50
      gamma
      roots
      weights
      \verb|compute_func| (\textit{weights: torch.FloatTensor}, \textit{x}) \rightarrow \textit{torch.FloatTensor}
      chain_func(weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
      \textbf{forward\_triples} \ (\textit{idx\_triple: torch.Tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.Tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.Tensor}
                Parameters
                    x
class dicee.models.function_space.GFMult(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
      name = 'GFMult'
      entity_embeddings
      relation_embeddings
      num_sample = 250
```

```
roots
     weights
     compute\_func(weights: torch.FloatTensor, x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     chain_func (weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
     forward\_triples(idx\_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
class dicee.models.function_space.FMult2(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
     name = 'FMult2'
     n_{ayers} = 3
     tuned_embedding_dim = False
     n = 50
     score_func = 'compositional'
     discrete_points
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     build_func(Vec)
     build_chain_funcs (list_Vec)
     compute\_func(W, b, x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     function(list_W, list_b)
     trapezoid(list_W, list_b)
     forward\_triples(idx\_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
class dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent all entities and relations in the complex number space as:
     f(x) = sum_{k=0}^{k=0}^{k=d-1}wk e^{kix}, and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate
     the score
     name = 'LFMult1'
     entity_embeddings
```

```
relation_embeddings
     forward_triples (idx_triple)
               Parameters
                   x
     tri_score(h, r, t)
     \mathtt{vtp\_score}(h, r, t)
class dicee.models.function_space.LFMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as: f(x) =
     sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i\%d} and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score.
     We also consider combining with Neural Networks.
     name = 'LFMult'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     degree
     m
     x values
     forward_triples (idx_triple)
               Parameters
                   x
     construct_multi_coeff(X)
     poly_NN(x, coefh, coefr, coeft)
           Constructing a 2 layers NN to represent the embeddings. h = sigma(wh^T x + bh), r = sigma(wr^T x + br),
           t = sigma(wt^T x + bt)
     linear(x, w, b)
     scalar_batch_NN(a, b, c)
           element wise multiplication between a,b and c: Inputs: a, b, c ====> torch.tensor of size batch_size x m x
           d Output: a tensor of size batch size x d
     tri_score (coeff_h, coeff_r, coeff_t)
           this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:
           score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0}^{d-1} dfrac{a_i*b_j*c_k}{1+(i+j+k)%d}
            1. generate the range for i, j and k from [0 d-1]
           2. perform dfrac\{a_i*b_j*c_k\}\{1+(i+j+k)\%d\} in parallel for every batch
            3. take the sum over each batch
```

```
\mathtt{vtp\_score}(h, r, t)
```

this part implement the vector triple product scoring techniques:

```
score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} \quad h(x)r(x)t(x) \quad dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0^{d-1} \quad dfrac_{a_i*c_j*b_k} - b_i*c_j*a_k}{(1+(i+j)\%d)(1+k)}
```

- 1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]
- 2. Compute the first and second terms of the sum
- 3. Multiply with then denominator and take the sum
- 4. take the sum over each batch

```
comp\_func(h, r, t)
```

this part implement the function composition scoring techniques: i.e. score = <hor, t>

```
polynomial(coeff, x, degree)
```

This function takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a tensor vector of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d] and return a vector tensor (coeff $[0][0] + coeff[0][1]x + ... + coeff[0][d]x^d$,

$$coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1]x + ... + coeff[1][d]x^d$$

```
pop (coeff, x, degree)
```

This function allow us to evaluate the composition of two polynomes without for loops :) it takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a matrix tensor of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d]

and return a tensor (coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1]
$$x$$
 +...+ coeff[0][d] x ^d, coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1] x +...+ coeff[1][d] x ^d)

dicee.models.octonion

Classes

OMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
Conv0	Base class for all neural network modules.
AConvO	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

Functions

```
octonion_mul(*, O_1, O_2)
octonion_mul_norm(*, O_1, O_2)
```

```
dicee.models.octonion.octonion_mul(*, O_1, O_2)
dicee.models.octonion.octonion mul norm(*, O_1, O_2)
```

```
class dicee.models.octonion.OMult(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples,i.e., [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.models.octonion.ConvO(args: dict)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'Conv0'

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn_conv2d

norm_fc1

feature_map_dropout

static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4, emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)

residual_convolution(O_1, O_2)

forward_triples(x: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor)

Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)]x in Entities] =>
```

[0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.models.octonion.AConvO(args: dict)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConvO'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv2d
     norm_fc1
     feature_map_dropout
     static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4,
                  emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)
     residual_convolution (O_1, O_2)
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
                   x
     forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
          Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
          [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
          Entities l)
```

dicee.models.pykeen_models

Classes

PykeenKGE	A class for using knowledge graph embedding models im-
	plemented in Pykeen

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE (args: dict)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen

Notes: Pykeen_DistMult: C Pykeen_ComplEx: Pykeen_QuatE: Pykeen_MuRE: Pykeen_CP: Pykeen_HolE: Pykeen_HolE:

model_kwargs

name

model
```

```
loss_history = []
args
entity_embeddings = None
relation_embeddings = None
forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
    # => Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout
```

(1) Retrieve embeddings of heads and relations + apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r = self.get_head_relation_representation(x) # (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:

 $h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim) r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.embeddin$ self.last_dim)

(3) Reshape all entities. if self.last_dim > 0:

 $t = self.entity_embeddings.weight.reshape(self.num_entities, self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim)$

else:

t = self.entity_embeddings.weight

(4) Call the score_t from interactions to generate triple scores. return self.interaction.score_t(h=h, r=r, all_entities=t, slice_size=1)

 $forward_triples$ (x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor

=> Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout

(1) Retrieve embeddings of heads, relations and tails and apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r, t = self.get_triple_representation(x) # (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:

 $h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim) r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim,$ self.last_dim) t = t.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim)

(3) Compute the triple score return self.interaction.score(h=h, r=r, t=t, slice_size=None, slice_dim=0)

abstract forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx)

dicee.models.quaternion

Classes

QMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
ConvQ	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConvQ	Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

Functions

quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm(*, Q_1, Q_2)

Module Contents

```
dicee.models.quaternion.quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm(*, Q_1, Q_2)
class dicee.models.quaternion.QMult(args)
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
\label{eq:name} \begin{tabular}{ll} name = 'QMult' \\ \\ explicit = True \\ \\ quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product $(h,r,t)$ \\ \\ \end{tabular}
```

Parameters

- h shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The head representations.
- **r** shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The head representations.
- t shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The tail representations.

Returns

Triple scores.

static quaternion_normalizer (x: torch.FloatTensor) → torch.FloatTensor

Normalize the length of relation vectors, if the forward constraint has not been applied yet.

Absolute value of a quaternion

$$|a + bi + cj + dk| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$$

L2 norm of quaternion vector:

$$||x||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i \cdot re^2 + x_i \cdot im_1^2 + x_i \cdot im_2^2 + x_i \cdot im_3^2)$$

Parameters

 \mathbf{x} – The vector.

Returns

The normalized vector.

 $k_vs_all_score$ (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

Parameters

- bpe_head_ent_emb
- bpe_rel_ent_emb
- E

 $forward_k_vs_all(x)$

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_sample (x, target_entity_idx)

Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples,i.e., [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

class dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

name = 'ConvQ'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn conv1

bn_conv2

```
feature_map_dropout
      {\tt residual\_convolution}\,(Q\_1,\,Q\_2)
      \textbf{forward\_triples} \ (\textit{indexed\_triple: torch.Tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.Tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.Tensor}
                Parameters
      forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
            Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
            [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
           Entities l)
class dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
      name = 'AConvQ'
      entity_embeddings
      relation_embeddings
      conv2d
      fc_num_input
      fc1
      bn_conv1
      bn conv2
      feature_map_dropout
      residual_convolution (Q_1, Q_2)
      forward\_triples (indexed_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
                Parameters
                    x
      forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
            Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
            [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
```

dicee.models.real

Entities l)

Classes

DistMult	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases
TransE	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
Shallom	A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
Pyke	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.real.DistMult(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6575
      name = 'DistMult'
      k vs all score (emb h: torch.FloatTensor, emb r: torch.FloatTensor, emb E: torch.FloatTensor)
               Parameters
                    • emb h
                    • emb_r
                    • emb_E
      forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
      forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)
      score(h, r, t)
class dicee.models.real.TransE(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Translating Embeddings for Modeling Multi-relational Data https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2013/file/
      1cecc7a77928ca8133fa24680a88d2f9-Paper.pdf
      name = 'TransE'
     margin = 4
      score (head_ent_emb, rel_ent_emb, tail_ent_emb)
      forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
class dicee.models.real.Shallom(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
      name = 'Shallom'
      shallom_width
      shallom
      \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow \mathsf{Tuple}[\mathsf{numpy}.\mathsf{ndarray}, \mathsf{None}]
      \mathbf{forward\_k\_vs\_all}\;(x)\;\to \mathrm{torch.FloatTensor}
      forward_triples (x) \rightarrow \text{torch.FloatTensor}
               Parameters
               Returns
```

```
class dicee.models.real.Pyke(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
    A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
    name = 'Pyke'
    dist_func
    margin = 1.0
    forward_triples(x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
        x
```

dicee.models.static_funcs

Functions

```
quaternion\_mul( \rightarrow Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, \\ Perform quaternion multiplication \\ ...)
```

Module Contents

```
\label{eq:dicee.models.static_funcs.quaternion_mul} (*, Q_1, Q_2) \\ \rightarrow Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor] \\ Perform quaternion multiplication :param Q_1: :param Q_2: :return:
```

dicee.models.transformers

Full definition of a GPT Language Model, all of it in this single file. References: 1) the official GPT-2 TensorFlow implementation released by OpenAI: https://github.com/openai/gpt-2/blob/master/src/model.py 2) hugging-face/transformers PyTorch implementation: https://github.com/huggingface/transformers/blob/main/src/transformers/models/gpt2/modeling_gpt2.py

Classes

BytE	Base class for all neural network modules.
LayerNorm	LayerNorm but with an optional bias. PyTorch doesn't support simply bias=False
CausalSelfAttention	Base class for all neural network modules.
MLP	Base class for all neural network modules.
Block	Base class for all neural network modules.
GPTConfig	
GPT	Base class for all neural network modules.

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.transformers.BytE(*args, **kwargs)
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'BytE'
config
temperature = 0.5
topk = 2
transformer
lm_head
weight
loss_function(yhat_batch, y_batch)
```

Parameters

- yhat_batch
- y_batch

forward(x: torch.LongTensor)

Parameters

```
\mathbf{x} (B by T tensor)
```

```
generate (idx, max_new_tokens, temperature=1.0, top_k=None)
```

Take a conditioning sequence of indices idx (LongTensor of shape (b,t)) and complete the sequence max_new_tokens times, feeding the predictions back into the model each time. Most likely you'll want to make sure to be in model.eval() mode of operation for this.

```
training_step(batch, batch_idx=None)
```

Here you compute and return the training loss and some additional metrics for e.g. the progress bar or logger.

Parameters

- batch The output of your data iterable, normally a DataLoader.
- batch_idx The index of this batch.
- dataloader_idx The index of the dataloader that produced this batch. (only if multiple dataloaders used)

Returns

- Tensor The loss tensor
- dict A dictionary which can include any keys, but must include the key 'loss' in the case of automatic optimization.
- None In automatic optimization, this will skip to the next batch (but is not supported for multi-GPU, TPU, or DeepSpeed). For manual optimization, this has no special meaning, as returning the loss is not required.

In this step you'd normally do the forward pass and calculate the loss for a batch. You can also do fancier things like multiple forward passes or something model specific.

Example:

```
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    x, y, z = batch
    out = self.encoder(x)
    loss = self.loss(out, x)
    return loss
```

To use multiple optimizers, you can switch to 'manual optimization' and control their stepping:

```
def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.automatic_optimization = False

# Multiple optimizers (e.g.: GANs)
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    opt1, opt2 = self.optimizers()

# do training_step with encoder
    ...
    opt1.step()
    # do training_step with decoder
```

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```
opt2.step()
```

1 Note

When accumulate_grad_batches > 1, the loss returned here will be automatically normalized by accumulate_grad_batches internally.

class dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm(ndim, bias)

Bases: torch.nn.Module

LayerNorm but with an optional bias. PyTorch doesn't support simply bias=False

weight

bias

forward(input)

class dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention(config)

Bases: torch.nn.Module

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__ ()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
c_attn
c_proj
attn_dropout
resid_dropout
n_head
n_embd
dropout
flash
forward(x)

class dicee.models.transformers.MLP(config)
Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ \circ 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

c_fc

gelu

```
c_proj
dropout
forward(x)

class dicee.models.transformers.Block(config)
    Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an $__init__()$ call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training(bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
ln_1
attn
ln_2
mlp
forward(x)

class dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig
block_size: int = 1024
vocab_size: int = 50304
```

```
n_layer: int = 12

n_head: int = 12

n_embd: int = 768

dropout: float = 0.0

bias: bool = False

class dicee.models.transformers.GPT(config)
    Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ \circ 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

config

transformer

lm_head

weight

```
get_num_params (non_embedding=True)
```

Return the number of parameters in the model. For non-embedding count (default), the position embeddings get subtracted. The token embeddings would too, except due to the parameter sharing these params are actually used as weights in the final layer, so we include them.

Classes

BaseKGELightning	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
	Base class for all neural network modules.
IdentityClass	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	
DistMult	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases
TransE	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
Shallom	A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
Pyke	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
ConEx	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConEx	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
ComplEx	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
IdentityClass	Base class for all neural network modules.
OMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
ConvQ	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConvQ	Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
IdentityClass	Base class for all neural network modules.
OMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
ConvO	Base class for all neural network modules.
AConv0	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
Keci	Base class for all neural network modules.
KeciBase	Without learning dimension scaling
DeCaL	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
PykeenKGE	A class for using knowledge graph embedding models im-
*	plemented in Pykeen
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
FMult	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
GFMult	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
FMult2	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
LFMult1	Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent
111 114 L L	all entities and relations in the complex number space as:

continues on next page

Table 1 - continued from previous page

LFMult	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:
DualE	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657)

Functions

```
\begin{array}{ll} \textit{quaternion\_mul}(\rightarrow \text{Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor,} & \textit{Perform quaternion multiplication} \\ \textit{...}) \\ \textit{quaternion\_mul\_with\_unit\_norm}(*, Q\_1, Q\_2) \\ \\ \textit{octonion\_mul}(*, O\_1, O\_2) \\ \\ \textit{octonion\_mul\_norm}(*, O\_1, O\_2) \\ \\ \end{array}
```

Package Contents

```
\verb"class dicee.models.BaseKGELightning" (*args, **kwargs")
```

Bases: lightning.LightningModule

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
\label{eq:training_step_outputs} \textbf{= []} \label{eq:mem_of_model()} \rightarrow \text{Dict}
```

Size of model in MB and number of params

```
training_step(batch, batch_idx=None)
```

Here you compute and return the training loss and some additional metrics for e.g. the progress bar or logger.

Parameters

- batch The output of your data iterable, normally a DataLoader.
- batch_idx The index of this batch.
- dataloader_idx The index of the dataloader that produced this batch. (only if multiple dataloaders used)

Returns

- Tensor The loss tensor
- dict A dictionary which can include any keys, but must include the key 'loss' in the case of automatic optimization.
- None In automatic optimization, this will skip to the next batch (but is not supported for multi-GPU, TPU, or DeepSpeed). For manual optimization, this has no special meaning, as returning the loss is not required.

In this step you'd normally do the forward pass and calculate the loss for a batch. You can also do fancier things like multiple forward passes or something model specific.

Example:

```
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    x, y, z = batch
    out = self.encoder(x)
    loss = self.loss(out, x)
    return loss
```

To use multiple optimizers, you can switch to 'manual optimization' and control their stepping:

```
def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.automatic_optimization = False

# Multiple optimizers (e.g.: GANs)
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    opt1, opt2 = self.optimizers()

# do training_step with encoder
    ...
    opt1.step()
    # do training_step with decoder
    ...
    opt2.step()
```

When accumulate_grad_batches > 1, the loss returned here will be automatically normalized by accumulate_grad_batches internally.

loss function(yhat batch: torch.FloatTensor, y batch: torch.FloatTensor)

Parameters

- yhat_batch
- y_batch

```
on_train_epoch_end(*args, **kwargs)
```

Called in the training loop at the very end of the epoch.

To access all batch outputs at the end of the epoch, you can cache step outputs as an attribute of the LightningModule and access them in this hook:

```
class MyLightningModule(L.LightningModule):
   def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.training_step_outputs = []
   def training_step(self):
        loss = \dots
        self.training_step_outputs.append(loss)
        return loss
   def on_train_epoch_end(self):
        # do something with all training_step outputs, for example:
        epoch_mean = torch.stack(self.training_step_outputs).mean()
        self.log("training_epoch_mean", epoch_mean)
        # free up the memory
        self.training_step_outputs.clear()
```

test_epoch_end(outputs: List[Any])

$\texttt{test_dataloader}\,()\,\to None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying test samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

• test()

- prepare_data()
- setup()

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

1 Note

If you don't need a test dataset and a test_step(), you don't need to implement this method.

${\tt val_dataloader}\,()\,\to None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying validation samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set **:param-ref:** "lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs" to a positive integer.

It's recommended that all data downloads and preparation happen in prepare_data().

- fit()
- validate()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware There is no need to set it yourself.

1 Note

If you don't need a validation dataset and a $validation_step()$, you don't need to implement this method.

$\texttt{predict_dataloader}\,() \, \to None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying prediction samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

It's recommended that all data downloads and preparation happen in prepare_data().

- predict()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware There is no need to set it yourself.

Returns

A torch.utils.data.DataLoader or a sequence of them specifying prediction samples.

$\texttt{train_dataloader}\,()\,\to None$

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set **:param-ref:**~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs` to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup ()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

A Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

- fit()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

configure_optimizers (parameters=None)

Choose what optimizers and learning-rate schedulers to use in your optimization. Normally you'd need one. But in the case of GANs or similar you might have multiple. Optimization with multiple optimizers only works in the manual optimization mode.

Returns

Any of these 6 options.

- · Single optimizer.
- List or Tuple of optimizers.
- Two lists The first list has multiple optimizers, and the second has multiple LR schedulers (or multiple lr_scheduler_config).

- Dictionary, with an "optimizer" key, and (optionally) a "lr_scheduler" key whose value is a single LR scheduler or lr_scheduler_config.
- None Fit will run without any optimizer.

The lr_scheduler_config is a dictionary which contains the scheduler and its associated configuration. The default configuration is shown below.

```
lr_scheduler_config = {
    # REQUIRED: The scheduler instance
   "scheduler": lr_scheduler,
    # The unit of the scheduler's step size, could also be 'step'.
    # 'epoch' updates the scheduler on epoch end whereas 'step'
    # updates it after a optimizer update.
   "interval": "epoch",
   # How many epochs/steps should pass between calls to
    # `scheduler.step()`. 1 corresponds to updating the learning
    # rate after every epoch/step.
   "frequency": 1,
    # Metric to to monitor for schedulers like `ReduceLROnPlateau`
   "monitor": "val_loss",
   # If set to `True`, will enforce that the value specified 'monitor'
    # is available when the scheduler is updated, thus stopping
    # training if not found. If set to `False`, it will only produce a warning
   "strict": True,
    # If using the `LearningRateMonitor` callback to monitor the
    # learning rate progress, this keyword can be used to specify
    # a custom logged name
    "name": None,
```

When there are schedulers in which the .step() method is conditioned on a value, such as the torch.optim.lr_scheduler.ReduceLROnPlateau scheduler, Lightning requires that the lr_scheduler_config contains the keyword "monitor" set to the metric name that the scheduler should be conditioned on.

Metrics can be made available to monitor by simply logging it using self.log('metric_to_track', metric_val) in your LightningModule.

1 Note

Some things to know:

- Lightning calls .backward() and .step() automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If a learning rate scheduler is specified in <code>configure_optimizers()</code> with key "interval" (default "epoch") in the scheduler configuration, Lightning will call the scheduler's <code>.step()</code> method automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If you use 16-bit precision (precision=16), Lightning will automatically handle the optimizer.
- If you use torch.optim.LBFGS, Lightning handles the closure function automatically for you.
- If you use multiple optimizers, you will have to switch to 'manual optimization' mode and step them yourself.
- If you need to control how often the optimizer steps, override the optimizer_step() hook.

```
class dicee.models.BaseKGE (args: dict)
```

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

```
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
```

```
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
           x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
          y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None
        Parameters
            • x
            • y_idx
            • ordered_bpe_entities
```

```
forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
                  x
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b (x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.IdentityClass(args=None)
     Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
__call__(x)
static forward(x)

class dicee.models.BaseKGE(args: dict)
Bases: BaseKGELightning
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
embedding_dim = None
num entities = None
```

```
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
           x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
```

```
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
     forward (x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
                 y idx: torch.LongTensor = None)
              Parameters
                  • x
                  y_idx
                  • ordered_bpe_entities
     forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b (x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.DistMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6575
     name = 'DistMult'
     k_vs_all_score (emb_h: torch.FloatTensor, emb_r: torch.FloatTensor, emb_E: torch.FloatTensor)
              Parameters
                  • emb h
                  • emb_r
                  • emb E
     forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
```

```
forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)
     \mathtt{score}\,(h,r,t)
class dicee.models.TransE(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Translating Embeddings for Modeling Multi-relational Data https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2013/file/
     1cecc7a77928ca8133fa24680a88d2f9-Paper.pdf
     name = 'TransE'
     margin = 4
     score (head_ent_emb, rel_ent_emb, tail_ent_emb)
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
class dicee.models.Shallom(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base model.BaseKGE
     A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
     name = 'Shallom'
     shallom_width
     shallom
     \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow \mathsf{Tuple}[\mathsf{numpy}.\mathsf{ndarray}, \mathsf{None}]
     forward_k_vs_all(x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
                   x
               Returns
class dicee.models.Pyke(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
     name = 'Pyke'
     dist_func
     margin = 1.0
     forward_triples (x: torch.LongTensor)
               Parameters
                   x
class dicee.models.BaseKGE (args: dict)
     Bases: BaseKGELightning
     Base class for all neural network modules.
     Your models should also subclass this class.
```

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
```

```
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
            x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
     byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
forward (x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
           y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)
        Parameters
            • x
            • y_idx
            • ordered_bpe_entities
\textbf{forward\_triples}~(\textit{x:torch.LongTensor})~\rightarrow torch.Tensor
        Parameters
forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
{\tt get\_triple\_representation}\,(idx\_hrt)
```

```
get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                   • (b (x shape)
                   • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.ConEx(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'ConEx'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     norm_fc1
     bn conv2d
     feature_map_dropout
     residual_convolution(C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                 C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
          Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors
          that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds
          complex-valued embeddings :return:
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
              Parameters
                  x
     forward k vs sample (x: torch. Tensor, target entity idx: torch. Tensor)
class dicee.models.AConEx(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConEx'
     conv2d
```

Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :return:

```
\label{eq:continuous_problem} \begin{split} \textbf{forward_k\_vs\_all} & (x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow \text{torch.FloatTensor} \\ \textbf{forward\_triples} & (x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow \text{torch.FloatTensor} \\ \textbf{Parameters} \\ & \textbf{x} \end{split}
```

forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.Tensor, target_entity_idx: torch.Tensor)

```
class dicee.models.ComplEx(args)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'ComplEx'
     static score (head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor, rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor,
                 tail ent emb: torch.FloatTensor)
     static k_vs_all_score (emb_h: torch.FloatTensor, emb_r: torch.FloatTensor,
                 emb E: torch.FloatTensor)
              Parameters
                   • emb h
                   • emb_r
                   • emb E
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)
dicee.models.quaternion_mul(*, Q_1, Q_2)
             → Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]
     Perform quaternion multiplication :param Q_1: :param Q_2: :return:
class dicee.models.BaseKGE (args: dict)
     Bases: BaseKGELightning
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
       Parameters
          x (B x 2 x T)
```

```
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
          byte pair encoded neural link predictors
              Parameters
     init_params_with_sanity_checking()
     forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
                 y idx: torch.LongTensor = None
              Parameters
                  • x
                  • y_idx
                  • ordered_bpe_entities
     forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get triple representation(idx hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b (x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  \rightarrow Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.IdentityClass(args=None)
     Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
__call__(x)
static forward(x)

dicee.models.quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm(*, Q_1, Q_2)

class dicee.models.QMult(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

name = 'OMult'

explicit = True

 $quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product(h, r, t)$

Parameters

- h shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The head representations.
- **r** shape: (*batch dims, dim) The head representations.
- t shape: (*batch dims, dim) The tail representations.

Returns

Triple scores.

 $static quaternion_normalizer(x: torch.FloatTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Normalize the length of relation vectors, if the forward constraint has not been applied yet.

Absolute value of a quaternion

$$|a + bi + cj + dk| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$$

L2 norm of quaternion vector:

$$||x||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i \cdot re^2 + x_i \cdot im_1^2 + x_i \cdot im_2^2 + x_i \cdot im_3^2)$$

Parameters

 \mathbf{x} – The vector.

Returns

The normalized vector.

score (head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor, rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor, tail ent emb: torch.FloatTensor)

 $k_vs_all_score$ (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

Parameters

- bpe_head_ent_emb
- bpe_rel_ent_emb
- E

```
forward_k_vs_all(x)
               Parameters
                  x
     forward_k_vs_sample (x, target_entity_idx)
          Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples, i.e.,
          [score(h,r,x)|x \text{ in Entities}] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and
          relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)
class dicee.models.ConvQ(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'ConvQ'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv1
     bn_conv2
     feature_map_dropout
     {\tt residual\_convolution}\,(Q\_1,\,Q\_2)
     forward_triples (indexed_triple: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor
               Parameters
                  x
     forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
          Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
          [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
          Entities()
class dicee.models.AConvQ(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConvQ'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
```

```
\label{lem:bn_conv1} $$ bn_conv2$ $$ feature_map_dropout $$ $$ residual_convolution ($Q_1$, $Q_2$) $$ forward_triples ($indexed_triple: torch.Tensor) $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ torch.Tensor $$
```

Parameters

x

```
forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
```

Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.models.BaseKGE(args: dict)
```

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

embedding_dim = None

```
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
       Parameters
          x (B x 2 x T)
```

```
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
          byte pair encoded neural link predictors
              Parameters
     init_params_with_sanity_checking()
     forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
                 y idx: torch.LongTensor = None
              Parameters
                  • x
                  • y_idx
                  • ordered_bpe_entities
     forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get triple representation(idx hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b (x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  \rightarrow Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.IdentityClass(args=None)
     Bases: torch.nn.Module
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
args
__call__(x)
static forward(x)

dicee.models.octonion_mul(*, O_1, O_2)

dicee.models.octonion_mul_norm(*, O_1, O_2)

class dicee.models.OMult(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
```

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```
x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples,i.e., [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.models.ConvO(args: dict)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

name = 'ConvO'

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn conv2d
     norm_fc1
     feature_map_dropout
     static octonion normalizer (emb rel e0, emb rel e1, emb rel e2, emb rel e3, emb rel e4,
                 emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)
     residual\_convolution(O\_1, O\_2)
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
                  x
     forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
          Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
          [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
          Entities()
class dicee.models.AConvO(args: dict)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConvO'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv2d
     norm_fc1
     feature_map_dropout
     static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4,
                 emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)
```

```
\begin{tabular}{ll} {\bf residual\_convolution} & (O\_1,O\_2) \\ {\bf forward\_triples} & (x:torch.Tensor) & \rightarrow {\bf torch}.{\bf Tensor} \\ & {\bf Parameters} \\ & {\bf x} \\ \end{tabular}
```

Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.models.Keci(args)
```

```
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an $__init__()$ call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'Keci'
p
q
r
requires_grad_for_interactions = True
```

```
compute\_sigma\_pp(hp, rp)
          Compute sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k
          sigma {pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e 1, e 2, e 3, we compute
          interactions between e 1 e 2, e 1 e 3, and e 2 e 3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
                  results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
                          for k in range(i + 1, p):
                               results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])
                  sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))
          Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1,
          e1e2, e1e3,
                  e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
          Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.
compute\_sigma\_qq(hq, rq)
          Compute sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k sigma_{q}
          captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions
          between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
                  results = [] for j in range(q - 1):
                          for k in range(j + 1, q):
                              results.append(hq[:, :, j] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, j])
                  sigma qq = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))
          Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1,
          e1e2, e1e3,
                  e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
          Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.
compute_sigma_pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)
          sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j
          results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
                  for j in range(q):
                          sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
          print(sigma_pq.shape)
apply_coefficients(hp, hq, rp, rq)
          Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient
clifford_multiplication (h0, hp, hq, r0, rp, rq)
          Compute our CL multiplication
                  sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} r_j e_j
                  ei ^2 = +1 for i = < i = < p ej ^2 = -1 for p < j = < p+q ei ej = -eje1 for i
          eq j
                  h r = sigma_0 + sigma_p + sigma_q + sigma_{pp} + sigma_{q} + sig
```

(1) $sigma_0 = h_0 r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i) e_i - sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j) e_j$

- (2) $sigma_p = sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i + h_i r_0) e_i$
- (3) $sigma_q = sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_j + h_j r_0) e_j$
- (4) $sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k h_k r_i) e_i e_k$
- (5) $sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k h_k r_j) e_j e_k$
- (6) $sigma_{pq} = sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j h_j r_i) e_i e_j$

construct cl multivector(x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,r) shape)
- **ap** (*torch.FloatTensor with* (*n,r,p*) *shape*)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,r,q) shape)

forward_k_vs_with_explicit(x: torch.Tensor)

k_vs_all_score (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Kvsall training

- (1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations mathbb $\{R\}^d$.
- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb{R}^d)$.
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this functions are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n,|E|) shape

construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector(x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of batchs multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m) shape)
- **ap** $(torch.FloatTensor\ with\ (n,k,\ m,\ p)\ shape)$
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m, q) shape)

 $forward_k_vs_sample$ (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor

Parameter

```
x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape
          target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor with (n, k) shape k denotes the selected number of examples.
               rtype
                   torch.FloatTensor with (n, k) shape
     score(h, r, t)
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
          Parameter
          x: torch.LongTensor with (n,3) shape
               rtype
                   torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
class dicee.models.KeciBase(args)
     Bases: Keci
     Without learning dimension scaling
     name = 'KeciBase'
     requires_grad_for_interactions = False
class dicee.models.DeCaL(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

name = 'DeCaL'

entity_embeddings

relation embeddings

p

q

r

re

forward_triples (x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

 $cl_pqr(a: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor$

Input: tensor(batch_size, emb_dim) \longrightarrow output: tensor with 1+p+q+r components with size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r)) each.

1) takes a tensor of size (batch_size, emb_dim), split it into 1 + p + q + r components, hence 1+p+q+r must be a divisor of the emb_dim. 2) Return a list of the 1+p+q+r components vectors, each are tensors of size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r))

 $\verb|compute_sigmas_single| (\textit{list}_h_\textit{emb}, \textit{list}_r_\textit{emb}, \textit{list}_t_\textit{emb})$

here we compute all the sums with no others vectors interaction taken with the scalar product with t, that is,

$$s0 = h_0 r_0 t_0 s1 = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i r_i t_0 s2 = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} h_j r_j t_0 s3 = \sum_{i=1}^q (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r}$$

and return:

$$sigma_0t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4ands5$$

compute_sigmas_multivect (list_h_emb, list_r_emb)

Here we compute and return all the sums with vectors interaction for the same and different bases.

For same bases vectors interaction we have

$$\sigma_p p = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^p (h_i r_{i'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_j - h_{i'} r_j) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= i, i'$$

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_p q = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= j <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= j <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= j <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p (h_i r_i - h_j r_i) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) (interactions n between e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= p+q) (interactions n between e$$

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Kvsall training

- (1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations
- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to Cl {p,q, r}(mathbb{R}^d).
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this funcitons are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

 $apply_coefficients(h0, hp, hq, hk, r0, rp, rq, rk)$

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

construct_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, re: int, p: int, q: int, r: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q,r}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ar** (torch.FloatTensor)

 $compute_sigma_pp(hp, rp)$

Compute .. math:

sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

```
results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
```

```
for k in range(i + 1, p):
```

$$results.append(hp[:,:,i]*rp[:,:,k] - hp[:,:,k]*rp[:,:,i])$$

 $sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) \ assert \ sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p*(p-1)) / 2))$

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $\texttt{compute_sigma_qq}\,(hq,rq)$

Compute

$$\sigma_{q,q}^* = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (x_j y_{j'} - x_{j'} y_j) Eq.16$$

sigma_{q} captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

results = [] for j in range(q - 1):

for k in range(j + 1, q):

results.append(hq[:, :, j] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, j])

 $sigma_q = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))$

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $compute_sigma_rr(hk, rk)$

$$\sigma_{r,r}^* = \sum_{k=p+q+1}^{p+q+r-1} \sum_{k'=k+1}^{p} (x_k y_{k'} - x_{k'} y_k)$$

compute_sigma_pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)

Compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

 $\texttt{compute_sigma_pr} \ (*, hp, hk, rp, rk)$

Compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

 $\texttt{compute_sigma_qr} \ (*, hq, hk, rq, rk)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

```
class dicee.models.BaseKGE (args: dict)
```

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

```
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
```

```
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
           x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
          y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None
        Parameters
            • x
            • y_idx
            • ordered_bpe_entities
```

```
forward_triples (x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
                                     Parameters
                                                x
              forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
              forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
              get triple representation(idx hrt)
              get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
              get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                                     Parameters
                                                • (b (x shape)
                                                • 3
                                                • t)
              get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                                               → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
                                     Parameters
                                               x (B x 2 x T)
              \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.PykeenKGE(args: dict)
              Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
              A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen
              Notes: Pykeen_DistMult: C Pykeen_ComplEx: Pykeen_QuatE: Pykeen_MuRE: Pykeen_CP: Pykeen_HolE: Py-
              keen HolE:
              model_kwargs
              name
              model
              loss_history = []
              args
              entity_embeddings = None
              relation_embeddings = None
              forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
                           # => Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout
                           # (1) Retrieve embeddings of heads and relations + apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r =
                           self.get_head_relation_representation(x) \# (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:
                                     h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim, self.last\_dim) r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim, self.embeddin
                                     self.last_dim)
                           \# (3) Reshape all entities. if self.last_dim > 0:
```

t = self.entity_embeddings.weight.reshape(self.num_entities, self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim)

else:

t = self.entity_embeddings.weight

(4) Call the score_t from interactions to generate triple scores. return self.interaction.score_t(h=h, r=r, all entities=t, slice size=1)

forward_triples (x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor

- # => Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout
- # (1) Retrieve embeddings of heads, relations and tails and apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r, t = self.get_triple_representation(x) # (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:
 - $$\label{eq:hammon} \begin{split} &h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim) \ r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim) \end{split}$$
 $\ & t = t.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim) \end{split}$
- # (3) Compute the triple score return self.interaction.score(h=h, r=r, t=t, slice_size=None, slice_dim=0)

abstract forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx)

```
class dicee.models.BaseKGE(args: dict)
```

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

```
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
       Parameters
          x (B x 2 x T)
```

```
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
          byte pair encoded neural link predictors
              Parameters
     init_params_with_sanity_checking()
     forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
                 y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None
              Parameters
                  • x
                  • y_idx
                  • ordered_bpe_entities
     forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
              Parameters
     forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
     forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
     get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
     get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
     get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  • (b(x shape)
                  • 3
                  • t)
     get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                  \rightarrow Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
              Parameters
                  x (B x 2 x T)
     \mathtt{get\_embeddings}() \rightarrow Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
class dicee.models.FMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
     name = 'FMult'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     k
```

```
num_sample = 50
      gamma
      roots
      weights
      compute\_func(weights: torch.FloatTensor, x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
      chain_func (weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
      forward\_triples(idx\_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
class dicee.models.GFMult(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
      name = 'GFMult'
      entity_embeddings
      relation_embeddings
      num_sample = 250
      roots
      weights
      \verb|compute_func| (\textit{weights: torch.FloatTensor}, \textit{x}) \rightarrow \textit{torch.FloatTensor}
      chain_func(weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
      \textbf{forward\_triples} (\textit{idx\_triple: torch.Tensor}) \rightarrow \text{torch.Tensor}
               Parameters
class dicee.models.FMult2(args)
      Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
      Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
      name = 'FMult2'
     n_{\text{layers}} = 3
      tuned_embedding_dim = False
     k
      n = 50
      score_func = 'compositional'
```

```
discrete_points
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     build_func(Vec)
     build_chain_funcs(list_Vec)
     compute\_func(W, b, x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     function (list_W, list_b)
     trapezoid(list_W, list_b)
     forward_triples (idx\_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
                   x
class dicee.models.LFMult1(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent all entities and relations in the complex number space as:
     f(x) = sum_{k=0}^{k=0}^{k=d-1}wk e^{kix}. and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate
     the score
     name = 'LFMult1'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     forward_triples (idx_triple)
               Parameters
                   x
     \texttt{tri\_score}(h, r, t)
     \mathtt{vtp\_score}(h, r, t)
class dicee.models.LFMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as: f(x) =
     sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i\%} and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score.
     We also consider combining with Neural Networks.
     name = 'LFMult'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     degree
     x_values
```

forward_triples (idx_triple)

Parameters

x

construct_multi_coeff(X)

poly NN (x, coefh, coefr, coeft)

Constructing a 2 layers NN to represent the embeddings. $h = sigma(wh^T x + bh)$, $r = sigma(wr^T x + br)$, $t = sigma(wt^T x + bt)$

linear(x, w, b)

$scalar_batch_NN(a, b, c)$

element wise multiplication between a,b and c: Inputs: a, b, c ====> torch.tensor of size batch_size x m x d Output: a tensor of size batch_size x d

tri_score (coeff_h, coeff_r, coeff_t)

this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:

```
score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0}^{d-1} dfrac{a_i*b_j*c_k}{1+(i+j+k)%d}
```

- 1. generate the range for i, j and k from [0 d-1]
- 2. perform $dfrac\{a_i*b_j*c_k\}\{1+(i+j+k)\%d\}$ in parallel for every batch
- 3. take the sum over each batch

$\mathtt{vtp_score}(h, r, t)$

this part implement the vector triple product scoring techniques:

```
score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} \quad h(x)r(x)t(x) \quad dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0^{d-1} \quad dfrac_{a_i*c_j*b_k} - b_i*c_j*a_k}{(1+(i+j)\%d)(1+k)}
```

- 1. generate the range for i, j and k from [0 d-1]
- 2. Compute the first and second terms of the sum
- 3. Multiply with then denominator and take the sum
- 4. take the sum over each batch

```
comp_func(h, r, t)
```

this part implement the function composition scoring techniques: i.e. score = <hor, t>

```
polynomial(coeff, x, degree)
```

This function takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a tensor vector of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d] and return a vector tensor (coeff $[0][0] + \text{coeff}[0][1]x + ... + \text{coeff}[0][d]x^d$,

$$coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1]x + ... + coeff[1][d]x^d$$

pop (coeff, x, degree)

This function allow us to evaluate the composition of two polynomes without for loops :) it takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a matrix tensor of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d]

and return a tensor (coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1] $x + ... + coeff[0][d]x^d$,

$$coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1]x + ... + coeff[1][d]x^d$$

class dicee.models.DualE(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657)

```
name = 'DualE'
      entity_embeddings
      relation_embeddings
      num_ent
      kvsall_score (e_1_h, e_2_h, e_3_h, e_4_h, e_5_h, e_6_h, e_7_h, e_8_h, e_1_t, e_2_t, e_3_t, e_4_t,
                   e_5_t, e_6_t, e_7_t, e_8_t, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, r_5, r_6, r_7, r_8) \rightarrow \text{torch.tensor}
           KvsAll scoring function
           Input
           x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
           Output
           torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
      forward\_triples(idx\_triple: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
           Negative Sampling forward pass:
           Input
           x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
           Output
           torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
      forward_k_vs_all(x)
           KvsAll forward pass
           Input
           x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
           Output
           torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
      T (x: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
           Transpose function
           Input: Tensor with shape (nxm) Output: Tensor with shape (mxn)
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg
Submodules
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess
Classes
```

PreprocessKG

Preprocess the data in memory

Module Contents

```
class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG (kg)
     Preprocess the data in memory
     kg
     \mathtt{start}() \to \mathrm{None}
           Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance
           Parameter
               rtype
                   None
     preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding()
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding}\,()\,\to None
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_pandas}\,()\,\to None
           Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance with pandas
           (1) Add recipriocal or noisy triples
           (2) Construct vocabulary
           (3) Index datasets
           Parameter
               rtype
                   None
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_polars}\,()\,\to None
     sequential\_vocabulary\_construction() \rightarrow None
           (1) Read input data into memory
           (2) Remove triples with a condition
           (3) Serialize vocabularies in a pandas dataframe where
                   => the index is integer and => a single column is string (e.g. URI)
     dept_remove_triples_from_train_with_condition()
dicee.read preprocess save load kg.read from disk
Classes
```

ReadFromDisk

Read the data from disk into memory

Module Contents

```
class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk (kg) Read the data from disk into memory
```

```
kg
start() → None
    Read a knowledge graph from disk into memory
    Data will be available at the train_set, test_set, valid_set attributes.

Parameter
    None
        rtype
            None
        add_noisy_triples_into_training()

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk

Classes
```

LoadSaveToDisk

Module Contents

```
class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk(kg)
    kg
    save()
    load()
```

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util

Functions

polars_dataframe_indexer(→ polars.DataFrame)	Replaces 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns in the input Polars DataFrame with their corresponding index values
<pre>apply_reciprical_or_noise(add_reciprical, eval_model)</pre>	
timeit(func)	
read_with_polars(→ polars.DataFrame)	Load and Preprocess via Polars
read_with_pandas(data_path[, read_only_few,])	r
<pre>read_from_disk(data_path[, read_only_few,])</pre>	
<pre>read_from_triple_store([endpoint])</pre>	Read triples from triple store into pandas dataframe
<pre>get_er_vocab(data[, file_path])</pre>	
<pre>get_re_vocab(data[, file_path])</pre>	
<pre>get_ee_vocab(data[, file_path])</pre>	
<pre>create_constraints(triples[, file_path])</pre>	
$load_with_pandas(\rightarrow None)$	Deserialize data
<pre>save_numpy_ndarray(*, data, file_path)</pre>	
<pre>load_numpy_ndarray(*, file_path)</pre>	
<pre>save_pickle(*, data[, file_path])</pre>	
<pre>load_pickle(*[, file_path])</pre>	
create_recipriocal_triples(x)	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
<pre>index_triples_with_pandas(→ das.core.frame.DataFrame)</pre>	1-
$dataset_sanity_checking(\rightarrow None)$	

Module Contents

```
\label{local_discrete_discrete} $$ discrete_read_preprocess\_save\_load_kg.util.polars\_dataframe\_indexer ($$ df\_polars: polars.DataFrame, idx\_entity: polars.DataFrame, idx\_relation: polars.DataFrame) $$ \rightarrow polars.DataFrame $$
```

Replaces 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns in the input Polars DataFrame with their corresponding index values from the entity and relation index DataFrames.

This function processes the DataFrame in three main steps: 1. Replace the 'relation' values with the corresponding index from $idx_relation$. 2. Replace the 'subject' values with the corresponding index from idx_entity . 3. Replace the 'object' values with the corresponding index from idx_entity .

Parameters:

df_polars

[polars.DataFrame] The input Polars DataFrame containing columns: 'subject', 'relation', and 'object'.

idx_entity

[polars.DataFrame] A Polars DataFrame that contains the mapping between entity names and their corresponding indices. Must have columns: 'entity' and 'index'.

idx relation

[polars.DataFrame] A Polars DataFrame that contains the mapping between relation names and their corresponding indices. Must have columns: 'relation' and 'index'.

Returns:

polars.DataFrame

A DataFrame with the 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns replaced by their corresponding indices.

Example Usage:

```
>>> df_polars = pl.DataFrame({
        "subject": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"],
        "relation": ["knows", "works_with", "lives_in"],
        "object": ["Dave", "Eve", "Frank"]
})
>>> idx_entity = pl.DataFrame({
        "entity": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "Dave", "Eve", "Frank"],
        "index": [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
})
>>> idx_relation = pl.DataFrame({
        "relation": ["knows", "works_with", "lives_in"],
        "index": [0, 1, 2]
})
>>> polars_dataframe_indexer(df_polars, idx_entity, idx_relation)
```

Steps:

- 1. Join the input DataFrame *df_polars* on the 'relation' column with *idx_relation* to replace the relations with their indices.
- 2. Join on 'subject' to replace it with the corresponding entity index using a left join on idx_entity.
- 3. Join on 'object' to replace it with the corresponding entity index using a left join on idx_entity.
- 4. Select only the 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns to return the final result.

(1) Add reciprocal triples (2) Add noisy triples

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_with_pandas (data_path, read_only_few: int = None, sample_triples_ratio: float = None)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_from_disk (data_path: str, read_only_few: int = None, sample_triples_ratio: float = None, backend=None)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_from_triple_store (endpoint: str = None)

Read triples from triple store into pandas dataframe

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.get_er_vocab (data, file_path: str = None)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.get_re_vocab (data, file_path: str = None)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.get_ee_vocab (data, file_path: str = None)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.create_constraints (triples, file_path: str = None)

(1) Extract domains and ranges of relations

(2) Store a mapping from relations to entities that are outside of the domain and range. Crete constrainted entities based on the range of relations: param triples: :return: Tuple[dict, dict]
```

 ${\tt dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.load_with_pandas} (\textit{self}) \rightarrow None$

Deserialize data

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.load_numpy_ndarray(*, file_path: str)
```

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.save_pickle(*, data: object, file_path=str)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.load_pickle(*, file_path=str)

dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.create_recipriocal_triples(x)

Add inverse triples into dask dataframe :param x: :return:

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.index_triples_with_pandas (train\_set, entity\_to\_idx: dict, relation\_to\_idx: dict) \rightarrow pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

Parameters

- train_set pandas dataframe
- entity_to_idx a mapping from str to integer index
- relation_to_idx a mapping from str to integer index
- num_core number of cores to be used

Returns

indexed triples, i.e., pandas dataframe

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.dataset_sanity_checking( train\_set: numpy.ndarray, num\_entities: int, num\_relations: int) \rightarrow None
```

Parameters

- train_set
- num_entities
- num_relations

Returns

Classes

PreprocessKG	Preprocess the data in memory
LoadSaveToDisk	
	D 11 1 0 11 1
ReadFromDisk	Read the data from disk into memory

Package Contents

```
class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG(kg)
     Preprocess the data in memory
     kg
     start() \rightarrow None
          Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance
           Parameter
               rtype
                   None
     preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding()
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding}\, () \, \to None
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_pandas}\,()\,\to None
           Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance with pandas
           (1) Add recipriocal or noisy triples
           (2) Construct vocabulary
           (3) Index datasets
           Parameter
               rtype
                   None
     {\tt preprocess\_with\_polars}\,()\,\to None
     \verb|sequential_vocabulary_construction|()| \to None
           (1) Read input data into memory
           (2) Remove triples with a condition
           (3) Serialize vocabularies in a pandas dataframe where
                   => the index is integer and => a single column is string (e.g. URI)
     dept_remove_triples_from_train_with_condition()
class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk(kg)
     kg
```

```
save()
     load()
\verb|class| dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk| (kg)
     Read the data from disk into memory
     kg
     start() \rightarrow None
           Read a knowledge graph from disk into memory
           Data will be available at the train_set, test_set, valid_set attributes.
           Parameter
           None
               rtype
                   None
     add_noisy_triples_into_training()
dicee.scripts
```

Submodules

dicee.scripts.index

Functions

```
get_default_arguments()
main()
```

Module Contents

```
dicee.scripts.index.get_default_arguments()
dicee.scripts.index.main()
```

dicee.scripts.run

Functions

```
get_default_arguments([description])
                                                      Extends pytorch_lightning Trainer's arguments with ours
main()
```

Module Contents

dicee.scripts.serve

Attributes

```
app
neural_searcher
```

Classes

NeuralSearcher

Functions

```
get_default_arguments()

root()

search_embeddings(q)

retrieve_embeddings(q)

main()
```

Module Contents

```
model
     qdrant_client
     get (entity: str)
     search (entity: str)
dicee.scripts.serve.main()
dicee.trainer
```

Submodules

dicee.trainer.dice_trainer

Classes

DICE_Trainer

DICE_Trainer implement

Functions

```
initialize_trainer(args, callbacks)
get_callbacks(args)
```

Module Contents

trainer = None

```
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.initialize_trainer(args, callbacks)
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.get_callbacks(args)
class dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer (args, is_continual_training, storage_path,
            evaluator=None)
     DICE_Trainer implement
          1- Pytorch Lightning trainer (https://pytorch-lightning.readthedocs.io/en/stable/common/trainer.html)
          2- Multi-GPU Trainer(https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel.
          html) 3- CPU Trainer
          args
          is_continual_training:bool
          storage_path:str
          evaluator:
          report:dict
     report
     args
```

```
is_continual_training
storage_path
evaluator
form_of_labelling = None
continual_start()
      (1) Initialize training.
      (2) Load model
     (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model
     Parameter
          returns

    model

               • form of labelling (str)
initialize\_trainer(callbacks: List) \rightarrow lightning.Trainer
     Initialize Trainer from input arguments
initialize_or_load_model()
\verb"initialize_dataloader" (dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset) \rightarrow torch.utils.data.DataLoader
initialize_dataset (dataset: dicee.knowledge_graph.KG, form_of_labelling)
               → torch.utils.data.Dataset
\textbf{start} \ (knowledge\_graph: dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG) \ \rightarrow \textbf{Tuple} [dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE, \textbf{str}]
     Train selected model via the selected training strategy
\textbf{k\_fold\_cross\_validation} (\textit{dataset}) \rightarrow \text{Tuple}[\textit{dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE}, \text{str}]
     Perform K-fold Cross-Validation
       1. Obtain K train and test splits.
       2. For each split,
               2.1 initialize trainer and model 2.2. Train model with configuration provided in args. 2.3. Compute
               the mean reciprocal rank (MRR) score of the model on the test respective split.
       3. Report the mean and average MRR.
          Parameters
               • self

    dataset

          Returns
```

model

dicee.trainer.torch trainer

Classes

TorchTrainer	TorchTrainer for using single GPU or multi CPUs on a
	single node

Module Contents

```
class dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer(args, callbacks)
      Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer
           TorchTrainer for using single GPU or multi CPUs on a single node
           Arguments
      callbacks: list of Abstract callback instances
      loss function = None
      optimizer = None
      model = None
      train_dataloaders = None
      training_step = None
      process
      fit (*args, train\_dataloaders, **kwargs) \rightarrow None
                Training starts
                Arguments
           kwargs:Tuple
                empty dictionary
                Return type
                    batch loss (float)
      \textbf{forward\_backward\_update} \ (x\_batch: torch.Tensor, y\_batch: torch.Tensor) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch}. Tensor
                Compute forward, loss, backward, and parameter update
                Arguments
                Return type
                    batch loss (float)
      \verb|extract_input_outputs_set_device| (batch: \mathit{list})| \to \mathsf{Tuple}|
                Construct inputs and outputs from a batch of inputs with outputs From a batch of inputs and put
                Arguments
                Return type
                    (tuple) mini-batch on select device
```

dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp

Classes

```
TorchDDPTrainer A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel
NodeTrainer
```

Functions

```
make\_iterable\_verbose(\rightarrow Iterable)
```

Module Contents

```
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.make_iterable_verbose(iterable_object, verbose,
            desc='Default', position=None, leave=True) \rightarrow Iterable
class dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.TorchDDPTrainer(args, callbacks)
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer
          A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel
          Arguments
     entity_idxs
          mapping.
     relation_idxs
          mapping.
     form
     store
     label_smoothing_rate
          Using hard targets (0,1) drives weights to infinity. An outlier produces enormous gradients.
          Return type
              torch.utils.data.Dataset
     fit (*args, **kwargs)
          Train model
class dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer(trainer, model: torch.nn.Module,
            train_dataset_loader: torch.utils.data.DataLoader, callbacks, num_epochs: int)
     trainer
     local_rank
     global_rank
```

```
optimizer
train_dataset_loader
loss_func
callbacks
model
num_epochs
loss_history = []
extract_input_outputs(z: list)
train()
    Training loop for DDP
```

Classes

DICE_Trainer

DICE_Trainer implement

Package Contents

class dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer(args, is_continual_training, storage_path, evaluator=None)

DICE_Trainer implement

- 1- Pytorch Lightning trainer (https://pytorch-lightning.readthedocs.io/en/stable/common/trainer.html)
- 2- Multi-GPU Trainer(https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel. html) 3- CPU Trainer

args

is_continual_training:bool

storage_path:str

evaluator:

report:dict

report

args

trainer = None

is_continual_training

storage_path

evaluator

form_of_labelling = None

continual_start()(1) Initialize training.

- (2) Load model
- (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model

Parameter

returns

- model
- form_of_labelling (str)

```
initialize\_trainer(callbacks: List) \rightarrow lightning.Trainer
```

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

```
initialize_or_load_model()
```

 $initialize_dataloader$ (dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset) \rightarrow torch.utils.data.DataLoader

 $start(knowledge_graph: dicee.knowledge_graph.KG) \rightarrow Tuple[dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, str]$

Train selected model via the selected training strategy

 $k_fold_cross_validation(dataset) \rightarrow Tuple[dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, str]$

Perform K-fold Cross-Validation

- 1. Obtain K train and test splits.
- 2. For each split,
 - 2.1 initialize trainer and model 2.2. Train model with configuration provided in args. 2.3. Compute the mean reciprocal rank (MRR) score of the model on the test respective split.
- 3. Report the mean and average MRR.

Parameters

- self
- dataset

Returns

model

14.2 Submodules

dicee. main

dicee.abstracts

Classes

AbstractTrainer	Abstract class for Trainer class for knowledge graph embedding models
BaseInteractiveKGE	Abstract/base class for using knowledge graph embedding models interactively.
AbstractCallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
AbstractPPECallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models

Module Contents

class dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer(args, callbacks)

Abstract class for Trainer class for knowledge graph embedding models

```
Parameter
```

kwargs

rtypeNone

```
args
     [str] ?
callbacks: list
attributes
callbacks
is_global_zero = True
strategy = None
on_fit_start(*args, **kwargs)
     A function to call callbacks before the training starts.
     Parameter
     args
     kwargs
         rtype
             None
on_fit_end(*args, **kwargs)
     A function to call callbacks at the ned of the training.
     Parameter
     args
```

```
on_train_epoch_end(*args, **kwargs)
            A function to call callbacks at the end of an epoch.
           Parameter
           args
           kwargs
                rtype
                    None
      on_train_batch_end(*args, **kwargs)
            A function to call callbacks at the end of each mini-batch during training.
           Parameter
           args
           kwargs
                rtype
                     None
      \mathtt{static}\ \mathtt{save\_checkpoint}\ (\mathit{full\_path}: \mathit{str}, \mathit{model}) \ 	o \ \mathsf{None}
            A static function to save a model into disk
            Parameter
           full_path: str
           model:
                rtype
                    None
class dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE (path: str = None, url: str = None,
             construct\_ensemble: bool = False, model\_name: str = None,
             apply_semantic_constraint: bool = False)
      Abstract/base class for using knowledge graph embedding models interactively.
      Parameter
      path_of_pretrained_model_dir
           [str] ?
      construct_ensemble: boolean
           ?
      model\_name: str\ apply\_semantic\_constraint: boolean
      construct_ensemble
      apply_semantic_constraint
      configs
      \texttt{get\_eval\_report}() \rightarrow dict
```

```
\texttt{get\_bpe\_token\_representation} (\textit{str\_entity\_or\_relation: List[str] | str}) \rightarrow \texttt{List[List[int]] | List[int]}
          Parameters
               str_entity_or_relation(corresponds to a str or a list of strings to
              be tokenized via BPE and shaped.)
          Return type
              A list integer(s) or a list of lists containing integer(s)
\texttt{get\_padded\_bpe\_triple\_representation} (triples: List[List[str]]) \rightarrow \texttt{Tuple}[List, List, List]
          Parameters
              triples
\verb"set_model_train_mode"() \to None
     Setting the model into training mode
     Parameter
\verb"set_model_eval_mode"() \to None
     Setting the model into eval mode
     Parameter
property name
sample\_entity(n:int) \rightarrow List[str]
sample\_relation(n:int) \rightarrow List[str]
is\_seen(entity: str = None, relation: str = None) \rightarrow bool
save() \rightarrow None
get_entity_index (x: str)
get relation index(x: str)
index_triple (head_entity: List[str], relation: List[str], tail_entity: List[str])
               → Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor]
     Index Triple
     Parameter
     head_entity: List[str]
     String representation of selected entities.
     relation: List[str]
     String representation of selected relations.
     tail_entity: List[str]
     String representation of selected entities.
```

```
Returns: Tuple
           pytorch tensor of triple score
     add_new_entity_embeddings (entity_name: str = None, embeddings: torch.FloatTensor = None)
     get_entity_embeddings (items: List[str])
           Return embedding of an entity given its string representation
           Parameter
           items:
               entities
     get_relation_embeddings (items: List[str])
           Return embedding of a relation given its string representation
           Parameter
           items:
               relations
     construct_input_and_output (head_entity: List[str], relation: List[str], tail_entity: List[str], labels)
           Construct a data point :param head_entity: :param relation: :param tail_entity: :param labels: :return:
     parameters()
class dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     Bases: \verb"abc.ABC", \verb"lightning.pytorch.callbacks.Callback"
     Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
     Parameter
     on_init_start(*args, **kwargs)
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_init_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the beginning of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
```

```
on_fit_start (trainer, model)
          Call at the beginning of the training.
          Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_train_epoch_end(trainer, model)
          Call at the end of each epoch during training.
          Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_train_batch_end(*args, **kwargs)
          Call at the end of each mini-batch during the training.
          Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_fit_end(*args, **kwargs)
          Call at the end of the training.
          Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
               rtype
                   None
class dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback (num_epochs, path, epoch_to_start,
            last_percent_to_consider)
     Bases: AbstractCallback
     Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
     Parameter
     num_epochs
```

```
path
sample_counter = 0
epoch_count = 0
alphas = None
on_fit_start(trainer, model)
     Call at the beginning of the training.
     Parameter
     trainer:
     model:
         rtype
             None
on\_fit\_end(trainer, model)
     Call at the end of the training.
     Parameter
     trainer:
     model:
         rtype
             None
\verb|store_ensemble| (param_ensemble)| \rightarrow None
```

dicee.analyse_experiments

This script should be moved to dicee/scripts

Classes

Experiment

Functions

```
get_default_arguments()
analyse(args)
```

Module Contents

```
\verb|dicee.analyse_experiments.get_default_arguments||\\
class dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment
    model_name = []
    callbacks = []
    embedding_dim = []
    num_params = []
    num_epochs = []
    batch_size = []
    lr = []
    byte_pair_encoding = []
    aswa = []
    path_dataset_folder = []
    full_storage_path = []
    pq = []
    train_mrr = []
    train_h1 = []
    train_h3 = []
    train_h10 = []
    val_mrr = []
    val_h1 = []
    val_h3 = []
    val_h10 = []
    test_mrr = []
    test_h1 = []
    test_h3 = []
    test_h10 = []
    runtime = []
    normalization = []
    scoring_technique = []
    save_experiment(x)
```

```
to_df()
```

dicee.analyse_experiments.analyse(args)

dicee.callbacks

Classes

AccumulateEpochLossCallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
PrintCallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
KGESaveCallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
PseudoLabellingCallback	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
ASWA	Adaptive stochastic weight averaging
Eval	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
KronE	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
Perturb	A callback for a three-Level Perturbation

Functions

estimate_q(eps)	estimate rate of convergence q from sequence esp
<pre>compute_convergence(seq, i)</pre>	

Module Contents

```
Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback

Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models

Parameter

path

on_fit_end(trainer, model) → None

Store epoch loss

Parameter

trainer:

model:
```

rtypeNone

class dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback(path: str)

```
class dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback
      Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
      Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
      Parameter
      start_time
      \verb"on_fit_start" (\textit{trainer}, \textit{pl}\_\textit{module})
           Call at the beginning of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
      on_fit_end(trainer, pl_module)
           Call at the end of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_train_batch_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of each mini-batch during the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
      on_train_epoch_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of each epoch during training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
```

```
class dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback (every_x_epoch: int, max_epochs: int, path: str)
      Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
      Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
      Parameter
      every_x_epoch
     max_epochs
      epoch_counter = 0
     path
      on_train_batch_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of each mini-batch during the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
      \verb"on_fit_start" (\textit{trainer}, \textit{pl}\_\textit{module})
           Call at the beginning of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
      on_train_epoch_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of each epoch during training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
      on_fit_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of the training.
```

```
Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
             rtype
                 None
     on_epoch_end (model, trainer, **kwargs)
class dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback(data_module, kg, batch_size)
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
     Parameter
     data_module
     kg
     num_of_epochs = 0
     unlabelled_size
     batch_size
     create_random_data()
     on\_epoch\_end(trainer, model)
dicee.callbacks.estimate_q(eps)
     estimate rate of convergence q from sequence esp
dicee.callbacks.compute_convergence (seq, i)
class dicee.callbacks.ASWA (num_epochs, path)
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     Adaptive stochastic weight averaging ASWE keeps track of the validation performance and update s the ensemble
     model accordingly.
     path
     num_epochs
     initial_eval_setting = None
     epoch_count = 0
     alphas = []
     val_aswa
     on_fit_end(trainer, model)
```

Call at the end of the training.

```
Parameter
```

```
trainer:
          model:
              rtype
                  None
     static compute\_mrr(trainer, model) \rightarrow float
     get_aswa_state_dict(model)
     decide (running_model_state_dict, ensemble_state_dict, val_running_model,
                 mrr_updated_ensemble_model)
          Perform Hard Update, software or rejection
              Parameters
                   • running_model_state_dict
                   • ensemble_state_dict
                  • val_running_model
                   • mrr_updated_ensemble_model
     on_train_epoch_end(trainer, model)
          Call at the end of each epoch during training.
          Parameter
          trainer:
          model:
              rtype
                  None
class dicee.callbacks.Eval (path, epoch_ratio: int = None)
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
     Parameter
     path
     reports = []
     epoch_ratio
     epoch_counter = 0
     on_fit_start (trainer, model)
```

Call at the beginning of the training.

```
Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_fit_end(trainer, model)
           Call at the end of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
     \verb"on_train_epoch_end" (\textit{trainer}, \textit{model})
           Call at the end of each epoch during training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
     on_train_batch_end(*args, **kwargs)
           Call at the end of each mini-batch during the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtype
                   None
class dicee.callbacks.KronE
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
```

Parameter

```
f = None
```

```
static batch_kronecker_product(a, b)
```

Kronecker product of matrices a and b with leading batch dimensions. Batch dimensions are broadcast. The number of them mush :type a: torch.Tensor :type b: torch.Tensor :rtype: torch.Tensor

```
get_kronecker_triple_representation (indexed_triple: torch.LongTensor)
           Get kronecker embeddings
     on_fit_start (trainer, model)
           Call at the beginning of the training.
           Parameter
           trainer:
           model:
               rtvpe
                   None
class dicee.callbacks.Perturb(level: str = 'input', ratio: float = 0.0, method: str = None,
            scaler: float = None, frequency=None)
     Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback
     A callback for a three-Level Perturbation
     Input Perturbation: During training an input x is perturbed by randomly replacing its element. In the context of
     knowledge graph embedding models, x can denote a triple, a tuple of an entity and a relation, or a tuple of two
     entities. A perturbation means that a component of x is randomly replaced by an entity or a relation.
     Parameter Perturbation:
     Output Perturbation:
     level
     ratio
     method
     scaler
     frequency
     on_train_batch_start (trainer, model, batch, batch_idx)
           Called when the train batch begins.
dicee.config
```

Classes

Namespace

Simple object for storing attributes.

Module Contents

```
class dicee.config.Namespace(**kwargs)
```

Bases: argparse.Namespace

Simple object for storing attributes.

Implements equality by attribute names and values, and provides a simple string representation.

```
dataset_dir: str = None
     The path of a folder containing train.txt, and/or valid.txt and/or test.txt
save_embeddings_as_csv: bool = False
     Embeddings of entities and relations are stored into CSV files to facilitate easy usage.
storage_path: str = 'Experiments'
     A directory named with time of execution under -storage_path that contains related data about embeddings.
path_to_store_single_run: str = None
     A single directory created that contains related data about embeddings.
path_single_kg = None
     Path of a file corresponding to the input knowledge graph
sparql_endpoint = None
     An endpoint of a triple store.
model: str = 'Keci'
     KGE model
optim: str = 'Adam'
     Optimizer
embedding_dim: int = 64
     Size of continuous vector representation of an entity/relation
num_epochs: int = 150
     Number of pass over the training data
batch_size: int = 1024
     Mini-batch size if it is None, an automatic batch finder technique applied
lr: float = 0.1
     Learning rate
add_noise_rate: float = None
     The ratio of added random triples into training dataset
gpus = None
     Number GPUs to be used during training
callbacks
     10}}
         Type
             Callbacks, e.g., {"PPE"
             { "last_percent_to_consider"
backend: str = 'pandas'
     Backend to read, process, and index input knowledge graph. pandas, polars and rdflib available
trainer: str = 'torchCPUTrainer'
     Trainer for knowledge graph embedding model
scoring_technique: str = 'KvsAll'
     Scoring technique for knowledge graph embedding models
```

```
neg_ratio: int = 0
    Negative ratio for a true triple in NegSample training_technique
weight_decay: float = 0.0
    Weight decay for all trainable params
normalization: str = 'None'
    LayerNorm, BatchNorm1d, or None
init_param: str = None
    xavier_normal or None
gradient_accumulation_steps: int = 0
    Not tested e
num_folds_for_cv: int = 0
    Number of folds for CV
eval_model: str = 'train_val_test'
    ["None", "train", "train_val", "train_val_test", "test"]
            Evaluate trained model choices
save_model_at_every_epoch: int = None
    Not tested
label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0
num_core: int = 0
    Number of CPUs to be used in the mini-batch loading process
random_seed: int = 0
    Random Seed
sample_triples_ratio: float = None
    Read some triples that are uniformly at random sampled. Ratio being between 0 and 1
read_only_few: int = None
    Read only first few triples
pykeen_model_kwargs
    Additional keyword arguments for pykeen models
kernel size: int = 3
    Size of a square kernel in a convolution operation
num_of_output_channels: int = 32
    Number of slices in the generated feature map by convolution.
p: int = 0
    P parameter of Clifford Embeddings
q: int = 1
    Q parameter of Clifford Embeddings
input_dropout_rate: float = 0.0
    Dropout rate on embeddings of input triples
```

```
hidden_dropout_rate: float = 0.0
    Dropout rate on hidden representations of input triples
feature_map_dropout_rate: float = 0.0
    Dropout rate on a feature map generated by a convolution operation
byte_pair_encoding: bool = False
    Byte pair encoding
        Type
            WIP
adaptive_swa: bool = False
    Adaptive stochastic weight averaging
swa: bool = False
    Stochastic weight averaging
block_size: int = None
    block size of LLM
continual_learning = None
    Path of a pretrained model size of LLM
__iter__()
```

dicee.dataset_classes

Classes

DDE Nametica ComplianDataset	An abstract along representing a Data and
BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
MultiLabelDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
MultiClassClassificationDataset	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
OnevsAllDataset	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
KvsA11	Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from
	torch.utils.data.Dataset.
AllvsAll	Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from
	torch.utils.data.Dataset.
OnevsSample	A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph em-
	beddings, which includes
KvsSampleDataset	KvsSample a Dataset:
NegSampleDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
TriplePredictionDataset	Triple Dataset
CVDataModule	Create a Dataset for cross validation

Functions

reload_dataset(path, form_of_labelling,)	Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset
$construct_dataset(\rightarrow torch.utils.data.Dataset)$	

Module Contents

Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset

```
dicee.dataset_classes.construct_dataset (*, train_set: numpy.ndarray | list, valid_set=None, test_set=None, ordered_bpe_entities=None, train_target_indices=None, target_dim: int = None, entity_to_idx: dict, relation_to_idx: dict, form_of_labelling: str, scoring_technique: str, neg_ratio: int, label_smoothing_rate: float, byte_pair_encoding=None, block_size: int = None)

→ torch.utils.data.Dataset
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite __getitem__(), supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite __len__(), which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many Sampler implementations and the default options of DataLoader. Subclasses could also optionally implement __getitems__(), for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.



DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a mapstyle dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
train_set
  ordered_bpe_entities
num_bpe_entities
neg_ratio
num_datapoints
  __len__()
  __getitem__(idx)
collate_fn(batch_shaped_bpe_triples: List[Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]])
class dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset(train_set: torch.LongTensor, train_indices_target: torch.LongTensor, target_dim: int, torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities: torch.LongTensor)
Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
```

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite <code>__getitem__()</code>, supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite <code>__len__()</code>, which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many <code>Sampler</code> implementations and the default options of <code>DataLoader</code>. Subclasses could also optionally implement <code>__getitems__()</code>, for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.

1 Note

Parameters

DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a mapstyle dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
train_set
     train_indices_target
     target_dim
     num_datapoints
     torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities
     collate_fn = None
     __len__()
     \__{getitem}_{\_}(idx)
{\tt class} \ {\tt dicee.dataset\_classes.} \\ {\tt MultiClassClassificationDataset} \ (
            subword_units: numpy.ndarray, block_size: int = 8)
     Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
     Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
          Parameters
                • train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
                • entity_idxs - mapping.
                • relation_idxs - mapping.
                • form - ?
                                                 https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.
                • num_workers - int
                  DataLoader
          Return type
              torch.utils.data.Dataset
     train_data
     block_size
     num_of_data_points
     collate_fn = None
     __len__()
     \__getitem__(idx)
class dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs)
     Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
     Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
```

```
• train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
```

- entity_idxs mapping.
- relation_idxs mapping.
- form ?
- num_workers int for https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.
 DataLoader

Return type

torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
train_data
target_dim
collate_fn = None
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for KvsAll training and be defined as D:= $\{(x,y)_i\}_i ^N$, where x: (h,r) is an unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R that has been seed in the input graph. y: denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{\{E\}}$ is a binary label.

orall $y_i = 1$ s.t. $(h r E_i)$ in KG



TODO

train_set_idx

[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

entity_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self: torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = KvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
train_data = None
train_target = None
label_smoothing_rate
```

```
collate_fn = None
__len__()
\__getitem__(idx)
```

class dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs, relation_idxs, label_smoothing_rate=0.0)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for AllvsAll training and be defined as D:= $\{(x,y)_i\}_i$ ^N, where x: (h,r) is a possible unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R. Hence $N = |E| \times |R|$ y: denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{[E]}$ is a binary label.

orall $y_i = 1$ s.t. (h r E_i) in KG



1 Note

AllvsAll extends KvsAll via none existing (h,r). Hence, it adds data points that are labelled

only with 0s.

train set idx

[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

entity_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self: torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = AllvsAll()
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
train_data = None
train_target = None
label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn = None
target_dim
store
__len__()
\_getitem\_(idx)
```

class dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample ($train_set$: numpy.ndarray, $num_entities$, $num_relations$, neg_sample_ratio : int = None, $label_smoothing_rate$: float = 0.0)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph embeddings, which includes both positive and negative sampling for a given dataset for multi-class classification problem..

Parameters

- train_set (np.ndarray) A numpy array containing triples of knowledge graph data. Each triple consists of (head_entity, relation, tail_entity).
- num_entities (int) The number of unique entities in the knowledge graph.
- num_relations (int) The number of unique relations in the knowledge graph.
- neg_sample_ratio (int, optional) The number of negative samples to be generated per positive sample. Must be a positive integer and less than num_entities.
- label_smoothing_rate (float, optional) A label smoothing rate to apply to the positive and negative labels. Defaults to 0.0.

train_data

The input data converted into a PyTorch tensor.

Type

torch.Tensor

num entities

Number of entities in the dataset.

Type

int

num_relations

Number of relations in the dataset.

Type

int

neg_sample_ratio

Ratio of negative samples to be drawn for each positive sample.

Type

int

label_smoothing_rate

The smoothing factor applied to the labels.

Туре

torch.Tensor

collate_fn

A function that can be used to collate data samples into batches (set to None by default).

Туре

function, optional

train_data

num_entities

```
num_relations
      neg_sample_ratio
      label_smoothing_rate
      collate_fn = None
      __len__()
           Returns the number of samples in the dataset.
      \__getitem\__(idx)
           Retrieves a single data sample from the dataset at the given index.
                    idx (int) – The index of the sample to retrieve.
                Returns
                    A tuple consisting of:
                      • x (torch.Tensor): The head and relation part of the triple.
                      • y_idx (torch.Tensor): The concatenated indices of the true object (tail entity) and the
                         indices of the negative samples.
                      • y_vec (torch.Tensor): A vector containing the labels for the positive and negative samples,
                         with label smoothing applied.
                Return type
                    tuple
class dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs,
             relation_idxs, form, store=None, neg_ratio=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
      Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
           KvsSample a Dataset:
                D := \{(x,y)_i\}_i ^N, where
                    . x:(h,r) is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . y in [0,1]^{\{|E|\}} is a binary label.
      orall y_i = 1 s.t. (h r E_i) in KG
                At each mini-batch construction, we subsample(y), hence n
                    |new_y| << |E| new_y contains all 1's if sum(y)< neg_sample ratio new_y contains</pre>
           train_set_idx
                Indexed triples for the training.
           entity_idxs
                mapping.
           relation_idxs
                mapping.
           form
           store
           label_smoothing_rate
```

torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
train_data = None

train_target = None

neg_ratio

num_entities

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

store

max_num_of_classes
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)

class dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset(train_set: numpy.ndarray, num_entities: int, num_relations: int, neg_sample_ratio: int = 1)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
```

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite __getitem__(), supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite __len__(), which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many Sampler implementations and the default options of DataLoader. Subclasses could also optionally implement __getitems__(), for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.

1 Note

DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a mapstyle dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
D := \{(x)_i\}_i \ ^N, \text{ where }
                    . x:(h,r,t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collact_fn => Generates
                   negative triples
               collect_fn:
     orall (h,r,t) in G obtain, create negative triples \{(h,r,x),(,r,t),(h,m,t)\}
               y:labels are represented in torch.float16
           train_set_idx
               Indexed triples for the training.
           entity_idxs
               mapping.
           relation_idxs
               mapping.
           form
           store
           label_smoothing_rate
           collate_fn: batch:List[torch.IntTensor] Returns ——- torch.utils.data.Dataset
     label_smoothing_rate
     neg_sample_ratio
     train_set
     length
     num_entities
     num_relations
     __len__()
     \__getitem__(idx)
     collate_fn (batch: List[torch.Tensor])
class dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule(train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, num_entities,
            num_relations, neg_sample_ratio, batch_size, num_workers)
     Bases: pytorch_lightning.LightningDataModule
     Create a Dataset for cross validation
           Parameters
                 • train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
                 • num_entities - entity to index mapping.
                 • num_relations - relation to index mapping.
                 • batch_size - int
                 • form - ?
```

• num workers int for https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data. DataLoader

Return type

train set idx

num_entities

num_relations

neg_sample_ratio

batch_size

num_workers

train_dataloader() → torch.utils.data.DataLoader

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

be The dataloader will reloaded you return not unless you set :paramref: ~pytorch_lightning.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs` to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup ()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

🛕 Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

- fit()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

```
setup(*args, **kwargs)
```

Called at the beginning of fit (train + validate), validate, test, or predict. This is a good hook when you need to build models dynamically or adjust something about them. This hook is called on every process when using DDP.

Parameters

```
stage - either 'fit', 'validate', 'test', or 'predict'
```

Example:

```
class LitModel(...):
    def __init__(self):
        self.l1 = None

def prepare_data(self):
        download_data()
        tokenize()

# don't do this
        self.something = else

def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(28, data.num_classes)
```

transfer_batch_to_device(*args, **kwargs)

Override this hook if your DataLoader returns tensors wrapped in a custom data structure.

The data types listed below (and any arbitrary nesting of them) are supported out of the box:

- torch. Tensor or anything that implements .to(...)
- list
- dict
- tuple

For anything else, you need to define how the data is moved to the target device (CPU, GPU, TPU, ...).

1 Note

This hook should only transfer the data and not modify it, nor should it move the data to any other device than the one passed in as argument (unless you know what you are doing). To check the current state of execution of this hook you can use <code>self.trainer.training/testing/validating/predicting</code> so that you can add different logic as per your requirement.

Parameters

- batch A batch of data that needs to be transferred to a new device.
- **device** The target device as defined in PyTorch.
- dataloader_idx The index of the dataloader to which the batch belongs.

Returns

A reference to the data on the new device.

Example:

```
def transfer_batch_to_device(self, batch, device, dataloader_idx):
    if isinstance(batch, CustomBatch):
        # move all tensors in your custom data structure to the device
        batch.samples = batch.samples.to(device)
        batch.targets = batch.targets.to(device)
        (continues on next page)
```

(continued from previous page)

```
elif dataloader_idx == 0:
    # skip device transfer for the first dataloader or anything you wish
    pass
else:
    batch = super().transfer_batch_to_device(batch, device, dataloader_
→idx)
    return batch
```

```
See alsomove_data_to_device()apply_to_collection()
```

prepare_data(*args, **kwargs)

Use this to download and prepare data. Downloading and saving data with multiple processes (distributed settings) will result in corrupted data. Lightning ensures this method is called only within a single process, so you can safely add your downloading logic within.

A Warning

DO NOT set state to the model (use setup instead) since this is NOT called on every device

Example:

```
def prepare_data(self):
    # good
    download_data()
    tokenize()
    etc()

# bad
self.split = data_split
self.some_state = some_other_state()
```

In a distributed environment, prepare_data can be called in two ways (using prepare_data_per_node)

- 1. Once per node. This is the default and is only called on LOCAL_RANK=0.
- 2. Once in total. Only called on GLOBAL_RANK=0.

Example:

```
# DEFAULT
# called once per node on LOCAL_RANK=0 of that node
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = True
```

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```
# call on GLOBAL_RANK=0 (great for shared file systems)
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = False
```

This is called before requesting the dataloaders:

```
model.prepare_data()
initialize_distributed()
model.setup(stage)
model.train_dataloader()
model.val_dataloader()
model.test_dataloader()
model.predict_dataloader()
```

dicee.eval_static_funcs

Functions

```
evaluate_link_prediction_performance(→
Dict)
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_.

evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_i

evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_i
...)
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all(model, triples[, er_vocab, ...])
```

Module Contents

Parameters

- model
- triples
- er_vocab
- re_vocab

Parameters

- model
- triples
- within_entities
- er_vocab
- re_vocab

dicee.evaluator

Classes

Evaluator

Evaluator class to evaluate KGE models in various downstream tasks

Module Contents

```
class dicee.evaluator.Evaluator (args, is_continual_training=None)

Evaluator class to evaluate KGE models in various downstream tasks

Arguments

re_vocab = None

er_vocab = None

ee_vocab = None

func_triple_to_bpe_representation = None

is_continual_training

num_entities = None

num_relations = None

args

report

during_training = False

vocab_preparation (dataset) → None

A function to wait future objects for the attributes of executor
```

Return type

None

```
eval (dataset: dicee.knowledge_graph.KG, trained_model, form_of_labelling, during_training=False)
             \rightarrow None
eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_entity(*, train_set, valid_set=None, test_set=None, trained_model)
eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_byte_pair_encoded_entity(*, train_set=None, valid_set=None,
             test_set=None, ordered_bpe_entities, trained_model)
eval_with_byte (*, raw_train_set, raw_valid_set=None, raw_test_set=None, trained_model,
             form\_of\_labelling) \rightarrow None
     Evaluate model after reciprocal triples are added
eval_with_bpe_vs_all (*, raw_train_set, raw_valid_set=None, raw_test_set=None, trained_model,
            form\_of\_labelling) \rightarrow None
     Evaluate model after reciprocal triples are added
eval_with_vs_all (*, train_set, valid_set=None, test_set=None, trained_model, form_of_labelling)
              \rightarrow None
     Evaluate model after reciprocal triples are added
\verb|evaluate_lp_k_vs_all| (model, triple_idx, info=None, form_of_labelling=None)|
     Filtered link prediction evaluation. :param model: :param triple_idx: test triples :param info: :param
     form_of_labelling: :return:
evaluate_lp_with_byte (model, triples: List[List[str]], info=None)
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all (model, triples: List[List[str]], info=None, form_of_labelling=None)
         Parameters
              • model
              • triples (List of lists)
              • info
              • form_of_labelling
evaluate_lp (model, triple_idx, info: str)
dummy_eval (trained_model, form_of_labelling: str)
eval_with_data(dataset, trained_model, triple_idx: numpy.ndarray, form_of_labelling: str)
```

dicee.executer

Classes

Execute	A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.
ContinuousExecute	A subclass of Execute Class for retraining

Module Contents

class dicee.executer.Execute(args, continuous_training=False)

A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.

- (1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.
- (2) Training & Validation & Testing

(3) Storing all necessary info args is_continual_training trainer = None trained_model = None knowledge_graph = None report evaluator = None start_time = None read_or_load_kg() ${\tt read_preprocess_index_serialize_data}\,()\,\to None$ Read & Preprocess & Index & Serialize Input Data (1) Read or load the data from disk into memory. (2) Store the statistics of the data. **Parameter** rtype None ${\tt load_indexed_data}\,()\,\to None$ Load the indexed data from disk into memory **Parameter** rtype None ${\tt save_trained_model}\,()\,\to None$ Save a knowledge graph embedding model (1) Send model to eval mode and cpu. (2) Store the memory footprint of the model. (3) Save the model into disk. (4) Update the stats of KG again? **Parameter** rtype

None

end ($form_of_labelling: str$) \rightarrow dict

End training

- (1) Store trained model.
- (2) Report runtimes.
- (3) Eval model if required.

Parameter

rtype

A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

```
\textbf{write\_report}\,()\,\to None
```

Report training related information in a report.json file

 $\mathtt{start}() \rightarrow \mathrm{dict}$

Start training

(1) Loading the Data # (2) Create an evaluator object. # (3) Create a trainer object. # (4) Start the training

Parameter

rtype

A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

class dicee.executer.ContinuousExecute(args)

Bases: Execute

A subclass of Execute Class for retraining

- (1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.
- (2) Training & Validation & Testing
- (3) Storing all necessary info

During the continual learning we can only modify * num_epochs * parameter. Trained model stored in the same folder as the seed model for the training. Trained model is noted with the current time.

```
previous_args
```

args

 ${\tt continual_start}\,()\,\to dict$

Start Continual Training

- (1) Initialize training.
- (2) Start continual training.
- (3) Save trained model.

Parameter

rtype

A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

KG Knowledge Graph

Module Contents

```
class dicee.knowledge_graph.KG (dataset_dir: str = None, byte_pair_encoding: bool = False,
           padding: bool = False, add_noise_rate: float = None, sparql_endpoint: str = None,
           path\_single\_kg: str = None, path\_for\_deserialization: str = None, add\_reciprical: bool = None,
           eval_model: str = None, read_only_few: int = None, sample_triples_ratio: float = None,
           path_for_serialization: str = None, entity_to_idx=None, relation_to_idx=None, backend=None,
           training\_technique: str = None
     Knowledge Graph
     dataset_dir
     byte_pair_encoding
     ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens = None
     sparql_endpoint
     add_noise_rate
     num_entities = None
     num_relations = None
     path_single_kg
     path_for_deserialization
     add_reciprical
     eval_model
     read_only_few
     sample_triples_ratio
     path_for_serialization
     entity_to_idx
     relation_to_idx
     backend
     training_technique
     idx_entity_to_bpe_shaped
     enc
     num_tokens
```

```
num_bpe_entities = None
padding
dummy_id
max_length_subword_tokens = None
train_set_target = None
target_dim = None
train_target_indices = None
ordered_bpe_entities = None
property entities_str: List
property relations_str: List
exists (h: str, r: str, t: str)
__iter__()
__len__()
func_triple_to_bpe_representation (triple: List[str])
```

dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings

Classes

KGE Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models

Module Contents

```
predict_missing_head_entity(relation: List[str] | str, tail_entity: List[str] | str, within=None)
               \rightarrow Tuple
      Given a relation and a tail entity, return top k ranked head entity.
      argmax_{e} in E  f(e,r,t), where r in R, t in E.
      Parameter
      relation: Union[List[str], str]
      String representation of selected relations.
      tail_entity: Union[List[str], str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      k: int
      Highest ranked k entities.
      Returns: Tuple
      Highest K scores and entities
predict_missing_relations (head_entity: List[str] | str, tail_entity: List[str] | str, within=None)
               \rightarrow Tuple
      Given a head entity and a tail entity, return top k ranked relations.
      argmax_{r} in R \} f(h,r,t), where h, t in E.
      Parameter
      head_entity: List[str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      tail_entity: List[str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      k: int
      Highest ranked k entities.
      Returns: Tuple
      Highest K scores and entities
predict_missing_tail_entity (head_entity: List[str] | str, relation: List[str] | str,
              within: List[str] = None \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
      Given a head entity and a relation, return top k ranked entities
      argmax_{e} in E  f(h,r,e), where h in E and r in R.
      Parameter
      head_entity: List[str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      tail_entity: List[str]
```

String representation of selected entities.

Returns: Tuple

```
scores
```

```
predict(*, h: List[str] | str = None, r: List[str] | str = None, t: List[str] | str = None, within=None, logits=True) <math>\rightarrow torch. Float Tensor
```

Parameters

- logits
- h
- r
- t
- within

Predict missing item in a given triple.

Parameter

head_entity: Union[str, List[str]]

String representation of selected entities.

relation: Union[str, List[str]]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: Union[str, List[str]]

String representation of selected entities.

k: int

Highest ranked k item.

Returns: Tuple

Highest K scores and items

```
\label{eq:core} \begin{split} \texttt{triple\_score} \ (h: List[str] \mid str = None, \, r: \, List[str] \mid str = None, \, t: \, List[str] \mid str = None, \, logits = False) \\ &\rightarrow \mathsf{torch.FloatTensor} \end{split}
```

Predict triple score

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

relation: List[str]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

logits: bool

If logits is True, unnormalized score returned

Returns: Tuple

```
pytorch tensor of triple score
```

```
t norm (tens 1: torch. Tensor, tens 2: torch. Tensor, tnorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch. Tensor
```

 $tensor_t_norm(subquery_scores: torch.FloatTensor, tnorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Compute T-norm over [0,1] ^{n imes d} where n denotes the number of hops and d denotes number of entities

```
t\_conorm(tens\_1: torch.Tensor, tens\_2: torch.Tensor, tconorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch.Tensor
```

```
negnorm(tens\_1: torch.Tensor, lambda\_: float, neg\_norm: str = 'standard') \rightarrow torch.Tensor
```

```
return_multi_hop_query_results (aggregated_query_for_all_entities, k: int, only_scores)
```

```
single_hop_query_answering (query: tuple, only_scores: bool = True, k: int = None)
```

```
answer_multi_hop_query (query_type: str = None, query: Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis] = None, queries: List[Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis]] = None, tnorm: str = 'prod', neg_norm: str = 'standard', lambda_: float = 0.0, k: int = 10, only_scores=False)

→ List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]
```

@TODO: Refactoring is needed # @TODO: Score computation for each query type should be done in a static function

Find an answer set for EPFO queries including negation and disjunction

Parameter

```
query_type: str The type of the query, e.g., "2p".
```

query: Union[str, Tuple[str, Tuple[str, str]]] The query itself, either a string or a nested tuple.

queries: List of Tuple[Union[str, Tuple[str, str]], ...]

tnorm: str The t-norm operator.

neg_norm: str The negation norm.

lambda_: float lambda parameter for sugeno and yager negation norms

k: int The top-k substitutions for intermediate variables.

returns

- List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]
- · Entities and corresponding scores sorted in the descening order of scores

```
find_missing_triples (confidence: float, entities: List[str] = None, relations: List[str] = None, topk: int = 10, at_most: int = sys.maxsize) \rightarrow Set
```

Find missing triples

Iterative over a set of entities E and a set of relation R:

orall e in E and orall r in R f(e,r,x)

Return (e,r,x)

otin G and f(e,r,x) >confidence

```
confidence: float

A threshold for an output of a sigmoid function given a triple.

topk: int

Highest ranked k item to select triples with f(e,r,x) > confidence.

at_most: int

Stop after finding at_most missing triples
{(e,r,x) | f(e,r,x) > confidence land (e,r,x)

otin G

deploy (share: bool = False, top_k: int = 10)

train_triples (h: List[str], r: List[str], t: List[str], labels: List[float], iteration=2, optimizer=None)

train_k_vs_all (h, r, iteration=1, lr=0.001)

Train k vs all :param head_entity: :param relation: :param iteration: :param lr: :return:

train (kg, lr=0.1, epoch=10, batch_size=32, neg_sample_ratio=10, num_workers=1) → None

Retrained a pretrain model on an input KG via negative sampling.
```

dicee.query_generator

Classes

QueryGenerator

Module Contents

```
ent_in: Dict
ent_out: Dict
query_name_to_struct
list2tuple(list data)
tuple2list(x: List | Tuple) \rightarrow List | Tuple
     Convert a nested tuple to a nested list.
set_global_seed (seed: int)
     Set seed
construct\_graph(paths: List[str]) \rightarrow Tuple[Dict, Dict]
     Construct graph from triples Returns dicts with incoming and outgoing edges
fill query (query structure: List[str | List], ent in: Dict, ent out: Dict, answer: int) \rightarrow bool
     Private method for fill_query logic.
achieve_answer (query: List[str | List], ent_in: Dict, ent_out: Dict) → set
     Private method for achieve_answer logic. @TODO: Document the code
write_links(ent_out, small_ent_out)
ground_queries (query_structure: List[str | List], ent_in: Dict, ent_out: Dict, small_ent_in: Dict,
             small_ent_out: Dict, gen_num: int, query_name: str)
     Generating queries and achieving answers
unmap (query_type, queries, tp_answers, fp_answers, fn_answers)
unmap_query (query_structure, query, id2ent, id2rel)
generate_queries (query_struct: List, gen_num: int, query_type: str)
     Passing incoming and outgoing edges to ground queries depending on mode [train valid or text] and getting
     queries and answers in return @ TODO: create a class for each single query struct
save_queries (query_type: str, gen_num: int, save_path: str)
abstract load_queries(path)
get_queries (query_type: str, gen_num: int)
static save_queries_and_answers (path: str, data: List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]])
              \rightarrow None
     Save Queries into Disk
static load\_queries\_and\_answers (path: str) \rightarrow List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]]
     Load Queries from Disk to Memory
```

dicee.sanity_checkers

Functions

Module Contents

```
dicee.sanity_checkers.is_sparql_endpoint_alive(sparql_endpoint: str = None)
dicee.sanity_checkers.validate_knowledge_graph(args)
    Validating the source of knowledge graph
dicee.sanity_checkers.sanity_checking_with_arguments(args)
```

dicee.static_funcs

Functions

<pre>create_recipriocal_triples(x)</pre>	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
get_er_vocab(data[, file_path])	
(dotal flath))	
<pre>get_re_vocab(data[, file_path])</pre>	
get_ee_vocab(data[, file_path])	
-	
timeit(func)	
save_pickle(*[, data, file_path])	
parto_profite([, amm, mo_pmm])	
load_pickle([file_path])	
([61 ₂	
<pre>load_term_mapping([file_path])</pre>	
select_model(args[, is_continual_training, stor-	
age_path])	
$load_model(\rightarrow Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]])$	Load weights and initialize pytorch module from names-
load_model_ensemble()	pace arguments Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch
ioad_model_ensemble()	module from namespace arguments
save_numpy_ndarray(*, data, file_path)	ı C
numpy_data_type_changer(→ numpy.ndarray)	Detect most efficient data type for a given triples
$save_checkpoint_model(\rightarrow None)$ $store(\rightarrow None)$	Store Pytorch model into disk Store trained_model model and save embeddings into csv
Score(/ None)	file.
$add_noisy_triples(\rightarrow pandas.DataFrame)$	Add randomly constructed triples
read_or_load_kg(args, cls)	
intialize_model(→ Tuple[object, str])	
THETATIZE_HOUGET(→ Tupic[Object, Sti])	
load_json(→ dict)	
save_embeddings(→ None)	Save it as CSV if memory allows.
random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)	
deploy_triple_prediction(pre_trained_kge,	
str_subject,)	
	continues on next page

continues on next page

Table 2 - continued from previous page

```
deploy_tail_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
...)
deploy_head_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
...)
vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, ...)
create_experiment_folder([folder_name])
continual\_training\_setup\_executor(\rightarrow None)
                                                       storage_path:str A path leading to a parent directory,
                                                       where a subdirectory containing KGE related data
exponential\_function(\rightarrow torch.FloatTensor)
load_numpy(\rightarrow numpy.ndarray)
evaluate(entity_to_idx,
                            scores,
                                       easy_answers,
                                                       # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function
hard answers)
download_file(url[, destination_folder])
download_files_from_url(\rightarrow None)
download\_pretrained\_model(\rightarrow str)
```

Module Contents

```
dicee.static_funcs.create_recipriocal_triples(x)
     Add inverse triples into dask dataframe :param x: :return:
dicee.static_funcs.get_er_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.static_funcs.get_re_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.static_funcs.get_ee_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.static_funcs.timeit(func)
dicee.static_funcs.save_pickle(*, data: object = None, file_path=str)
dicee.static_funcs.load_pickle(file_path=str)
dicee.static_funcs.load_term_mapping(file_path=str)
dicee.static_funcs.select_model(args: dict, is_continual_training: bool = None,
            storage\_path: str = None
\verb|dicee.static_funcs.load_model| (path\_of\_experiment\_folder: str, model\_name='model.pt', verbose=0)|
            → Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]]
     Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
dicee.static_funcs.load_model_ensemble(path_of_experiment_folder: str)
            → Tuple[dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, Tuple[pandas.DataFrame, pandas.DataFrame]]
     Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
```

- (1) Detect models under given path
- (2) Accumulate parameters of detected models
- (3) Normalize parameters
- (4) Insert (3) into model.

```
dicee.static_funcs.save_numpy_ndarray(*, data: numpy.ndarray, file_path: str)
```

Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:

```
\mbox{dicee.static\_funcs.save\_checkpoint\_model} \ (\emph{model}, \emph{path: str}) \ \rightarrow \mbox{None} Store Pytorch model into disk
```

dicee.static_funcs.store(trainer, trained_model, model_name: str = 'model', $full_storage_path: str = None, save_embeddings_as_csv=False) \rightarrow None$

Store trained_model model and save embeddings into csv file. :param trainer: an instance of trainer class :param full_storage_path: path to save parameters. :param model_name: string representation of the name of the model. :param trained_model: an instance of BaseKGE see core.models.base_model . :param save_embeddings_as_csv: for easy access of embeddings. :return:

Add randomly constructed triples :param train_set: :param add_noise_rate: :return:

```
dicee.static_funcs.read_or_load_kg (args, cls) 
dicee.static_funcs.intialize_model (args: dict, verbose=0) \rightarrow Tuple[object, str]
```

```
dicee.static_funcs.load_json(p: str) \rightarrow dict
```

dicee.static_funcs.save_embeddings (embeddings: numpy.ndarray, indexes, path: $str) \rightarrow None$ Save it as CSV if memory allows.:param embeddings: :param indexes: :param path: :return:

```
dicee.static_funcs.random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)
```

```
\label{local_condition} \begin{tabular}{ll} disce.static\_funcs.deploy\_tail\_entity\_prediction (pre\_trained\_kge, str\_subject, str\_predicate, \\ top\_k) \end{tabular}
```

 $\label{local_condition} \mbox{disce.static_funcs.deploy_head_entity_prediction} \mbox{$(pre_trained_kge, str_object, str_predicate, top_k)$}$

```
dicee.static_funcs.deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_object, top_k)
```

dicee.static_funcs.vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, path_for_serialization, print_into)

dicee.static_funcs.create_experiment_folder(folder_name='Experiments')

 ${\tt dicee.static_funcs.continual_training_setup_executor}(\textit{executor}) \rightarrow None$

storage_path:str A path leading to a parent directory, where a subdirectory containing KGE related data

full_storage_path:str A path leading to a subdirectory containing KGE related data

 $\label{local_disc_exponential_function} \emph{(x: numpy.ndarray, lam: float, ascending_order=True)} \\ \rightarrow \textit{torch.FloatTensor}$

```
dicee.static_funcs.load_numpy (path) → numpy.ndarray
dicee.static_funcs.evaluate (entity_to_idx, scores, easy_answers, hard_answers)
    #@TODO: CD: Renamed this function Evaluate multi hop query answering on different query types
dicee.static_funcs.download_file(url, destination_folder='.')
dicee.static_funcs.download_files_from_url(base_url: str, destination_folder='.') → None
```

Parameters

- base_url (e.g. "https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/ KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")
- destination_folder(e.g. "KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")

dicee.static_funcs.download_pretrained_model($\mathit{url}: \mathit{str}$) \rightarrow str

dicee.static_funcs_training

Functions

```
evaluate_lp(model, triple_idx, num_entities, Evaluate model in a standard link prediction task
er_vocab, ...)
evaluate_bpe_lp(model, triple_idx, ...[, info])

efficient_zero_grad(model)
```

Module Contents

```
\label{local_condition} {\tt dicee.static\_funcs\_training.evaluate\_lp} \ (\textit{model, triple\_idx, num\_entities,} \\ er\_\textit{vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], re\_\textit{vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], info='Eval Starts')} \\
```

Evaluate model in a standard link prediction task

for each triple the rank is computed by taking the mean of the filtered missing head entity rank and the filtered missing tail entity rank :param model: :param triple_idx: :param info: :return:

dicee.static_funcs_training.efficient_zero_grad(model)

dicee.static_preprocess_funcs

Attributes

enable_log

Functions

```
timeit(func)
preprocesses\_input\_args(args) \qquad Sanity Checking in input arguments
create\_constraints(\rightarrow Tuple[dict, dict, dict])
get\_er\_vocab(data)
get\_re\_vocab(data)
get\_ee\_vocab(data)
mapping\_from\_first\_two\_cols\_to\_third(train\_se)
```

Module Contents

- (1) Extract domains and ranges of relations
- (2) Store a mapping from relations to entities that are outside of the domain and range. Create constraints entities based on the range of relations :param triples: :return:

```
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.get_er_vocab(data)
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.get_re_vocab(data)
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.get_ee_vocab(data)
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_set_idx)
```

14.3 Attributes

```
__version__
```

14.4 Classes

Pyke	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
DistMult	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Infer-
	ence in Knowledge Bases
KeciBase	Without learning dimension scaling

continues on next page

Table 3 - continued from previous page

Keci	Base class for all neural network modules.
TransE	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
DeCaL	Base class for all neural network modules.
DualE	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
	(https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657)
ComplEx	Base class for all neural network modules.
AConEx	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConvO	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConvQ	Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
ConvQ	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
ConvO	Base class for all neural network modules.
ConEx	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
QMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
OMult	Base class for all neural network modules.
Shallom	A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
LFMult	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:
PykeenKGE	A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen
BytE	Base class for all neural network modules.
BaseKGE	Base class for all neural network modules.
DICE_Trainer	DICE_Trainer implement
KGE	Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models
Execute	A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.
BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
MultiLabelDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
MultiClassClassificationDataset	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
OnevsAllDataset	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
KvsAll	Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
AllvsAll	Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
OnevsSample	A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph embeddings, which includes
KvsSampleDataset	KvsSample a Dataset:
NegSampleDataset	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
TriplePredictionDataset	Triple Dataset
CVDataModule	Create a Dataset for cross validation
QueryGenerator	

14.5 Functions

```
Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
create_recipriocal_triples(x)
get_er_vocab(data[, file_path])
get_re_vocab(data[, file_path])
get_ee_vocab(data[, file_path])
timeit(func)
save_pickle(*[, data, file_path])
load_pickle([file_path])
load_term_mapping([file_path])
select_model(args[,
                         is_continual_training,
                                                 stor-
age_path])
load_model(→ Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]])
                                                        Load weights and initialize pytorch module from names-
                                                        pace arguments
load_model_ensemble(...)
                                                        Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch
                                                        module from namespace arguments
save_numpy_ndarray(*, data, file_path)
numpy\_data\_type\_changer(\rightarrow numpy.ndarray)
                                                        Detect most efficient data type for a given triples
save\_checkpoint\_model(\rightarrow None)
                                                        Store Pytorch model into disk
store(\rightarrow None)
                                                        Store trained model model and save embeddings into csv
add\_noisy\_triples(\rightarrow pandas.DataFrame)
                                                        Add randomly constructed triples
read_or_load_kg(args, cls)
intialize\_model(\rightarrow Tuple[object, str])
load_json(\rightarrow dict)
save\_embeddings(\rightarrow None)
                                                        Save it as CSV if memory allows.
random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)
deploy_triple_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
str_subject, ...)
deploy_tail_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
deploy_head_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
...)
deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge,
vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, ...)
create_experiment_folder([folder_name])
```

continues on next page

Table 4 - continued from previous page

```
storage_path:str A path leading to a parent directory,
continual\_training\_setup\_executor(\rightarrow None)
                                                        where a subdirectory containing KGE related data
exponential\_function(\rightarrow torch.FloatTensor)
load_numpy(→ numpy.ndarray)
evaluate(entity_to_idx,
                             scores,
                                        easy_answers,
                                                        # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function
hard_answers)
download_file(url[, destination_folder])
download\_files\_from\_url(\rightarrow None)
download\_pretrained\_model(\rightarrow str)
mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_se
timeit(func)
load_term_mapping([file_path])
reload_dataset(path, form of labelling, ...)
                                                        Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset
construct_dataset(→ torch.utils.data.Dataset)
```

14.6 Package Contents

```
class dicee.Pyke(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
     name = 'Pyke'
     dist_func
     margin = 1.0
     forward_triples (x: torch.LongTensor)
              Parameters
                  x
class dicee.DistMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6575
     name = 'DistMult'
     k_vs_all_score (emb_h: torch.FloatTensor, emb_r: torch.FloatTensor, emb_E: torch.FloatTensor)
              Parameters
                  • emb_h
                  • emb_r
```

```
forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)
score (h, r, t)

class dicee.KeciBase (args)
Bases: Keci
Without learning dimension scaling
name = 'KeciBase'
requires_grad_for_interactions = False

class dicee.Keci (args)
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model (nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'Keci'
p
q
```

eq j

```
r
requires_grad_for_interactions = True
compute\_sigma\_pp(hp, rp)
          Compute sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k
          sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute
          interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
                   results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
                           for k in range(i + 1, p):
                               results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])
                   sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))
          Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1,
          e1e2, e1e3,
                   e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
          Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.
compute\_sigma\_qq(hq, rq)
          Compute sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k sigma_{q}
          captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions
          between e 1 e 2, e 1 e 3, and e 2 e 3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
                   results = [] for j in range(q - 1):
                          for k in range(j + 1, q):
                               results.append(hq[:,:,j]*rq[:,:,k] - hq[:,:,k]*rq[:,:,j]) \\
                   sigma_q = torch.stack(results, dim=2)  assert sigma_q = (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))
          Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1,
          e1e2, e1e3,
                   e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
          Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.
compute sigma pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)
          sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j
          results = [] sigma pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
                   for j in range(q):
                          sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
          print(sigma pq.shape)
apply_coefficients(hp, hq, rp, rq)
          Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient
clifford_multiplication (h0, hp, hq, r0, rp, rq)
          Compute our CL multiplication
                   h = h_0 + sum_{i=1}^p h_i e_i + sum_{j=p+1}^p h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i + sum_{j=p+1}^n h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^n h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{j=1}^n h_j e_j r = r_0 + sum_{j
                   sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} r_j e_j
                   ei ^2 = +1 for i =< i =< p ej ^2 = -1 for p < j =< p+q ei ej = -eje1 for i
```

 $h r = sigma_0 + sigma_p + sigma_q + sigma_{pp} + sigma_{q} + sigma_{q} + sigma_{q} + sigma_{q}$ where

- (1) $sigma_0 = h_0 r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i) e_i sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j) e_j$
- (2) $sigma_p = sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i + h_i r_0) e_i$
- (3) $sigma_q = sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_j + h_j r_0) e_j$
- (4) $sigma_{pp} = sum_{i=1}^{p-1} sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_i r_k h_k r_i) e_i e_k$
- (5) $sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k h_k r_j) e_j e_k$
- (6) $sigma_{pq} = sum_{i=1}^{p} sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j h_j r_i) e_i e_j$

construct_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- **a0** (*torch.FloatTensor with* (*n*,*r*) *shape*)
- **ap** $(torch.FloatTensor\ with\ (n,r,p)\ shape)$
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,r,q) shape)

forward_k_vs_with_explicit(x: torch.Tensor)

k_vs_all_score (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Kvsall training

- (1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations mathbb $\{R\}^d$.
- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to $Cl_{p,q}(\mathsf{mathbb}\{R\}^d)$.
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this funcitons are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of batchs multivectors $Cl_{p,q}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m) shape)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m, p) shape)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor with (n,k, m, q) shape)

 $\textbf{forward_k_vs_sample} \ (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.FloatTensor}$

Parameter

```
x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor with (n, k) shape k denotes the selected number of examples. 

*rtype**
torch.FloatTensor with (n, k) shape

*score*(h, r, t)

*forward triples*(x: torch.Tensor)* \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
```

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,3) shape

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

```
class dicee.TransE(args)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base model.BaseKGE

Translating Embeddings for Modeling Multi-relational Data https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2013/file/1cecc7a77928ca8133fa24680a88d2f9-Paper.pdf

```
name = 'TransE'

margin = 4

score (head_ent_emb, rel_ent_emb, tail_ent_emb)

forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor) → torch.FloatTensor

class dicee.DeCaL(args)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) - Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

name = 'DeCaL'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

р

q

r

re

 $forward_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

 $cl_pqr(a: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor$

Input: tensor(batch_size, emb_dim) \longrightarrow output: tensor with 1+p+q+r components with size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r)) each.

1) takes a tensor of size (batch_size, emb_dim), split it into 1 + p + q + r components, hence 1+p+q+r must be a divisor of the emb_dim. 2) Return a list of the 1+p+q+r components vectors, each are tensors of size (batch_size, emb_dim/(1+p+q+r))

compute_sigmas_single (list_h_emb, list_r_emb, list_t_emb)

here we compute all the sums with no others vectors interaction taken with the scalar product with t, that is,

$$s0 = h_0 r_0 t_0 s1 = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i r_i t_0 s2 = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} h_j r_j t_0 s3 = \sum_{i=1}^q (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s4 = \sum_{i=p+q+r}^{p+$$

and return:

$$sigma_0t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4ands5$$

compute_sigmas_multivect(list_h_emb, list_r_emb)

Here we compute and return all the sums with vectors interaction for the same and different bases.

For same bases vectors interaction we have

$$\sigma_p p = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^{p} (h_i r_{i'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \\ \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{i'} r_i) (models the interactions between e_i and e_i' for 1 <= i, i' <= p)$$

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_p q = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions nbetween e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= pand p+1 <= j <= p+q) \\ \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions nbetween e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= pand p+1 <= j <= p+q) \\ \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (interactions nbetween e_i and e_j for 1 <= i <= pand p+1 <= j <= p+q)$$

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Kvsall training

- (1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations
- (2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to $Cl_{p,q, r}(mathbb{R}^d)$.
- (3) Perform Cl multiplication
- (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

forward_k_vs_with_explicit and this funcitons are identical Parameter — x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

 $\verb"apply_coefficients" (h0, hp, hq, hk, r0, rp, rq, rk)$

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

construct_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, re: int, p: int, q: int, r: int)

→ tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Construct a batch of multivectors $Cl_{p,q,r}(mathbb\{R\}^d)$

Parameter

x: torch.FloatTensor with (n,d) shape

returns

- **a0** (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ap** (torch.FloatTensor)
- aq (torch.FloatTensor)
- **ar** (torch.FloatTensor)

 $compute_sigma_pp(hp, rp)$

Compute .. math:

sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

```
results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
```

```
for k in range(i + 1, p):
```

```
results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])
```

sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

```
e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
```

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $compute_sigma_qq(hq, rq)$

Compute

$$\sigma_{q,q}^* = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (x_j y_{j'} - x_{j'} y_j) Eq.16$$

sigma_{q} captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops

results = [] for j in range(q - 1):

for k in range(j + 1, q):

results.append(hq[:, :, j] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, j])

 $sigma_q = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))$

Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1, e1e2, e1e3,

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

 $compute_sigma_rr(hk, rk)$

$$\sigma_{r,r}^* = \sum_{k=p+q+1}^{p+q+r-1} \sum_{k'=k+1}^{p} (x_k y_{k'} - x_{k'} y_k)$$

compute_sigma_pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)

Compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

compute_sigma_pr(*, hp, hk, rp, rk)

Compute

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

for j in range(q):

$$sigma_pq[:,:,i,j] = hp[:,:,i] * rq[:,:,j] - hq[:,:,j] * rp[:,:,i]$$

print(sigma_pq.shape)

 $compute_sigma_qr(*, hq, hk, rq, rk)$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):

```
for j in range(q):
                                                                     sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
                                       print(sigma_pq.shape)
class dicee.DualE(args)
                    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
                    Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/
                    16657)
                    name = 'DualE'
                    entity_embeddings
                    relation_embeddings
                    num_ent
                    \texttt{kvsall\_score}\ (e\_1\_h, e\_2\_h, e\_3\_h, e\_4\_h, e\_5\_h, e\_6\_h, e\_7\_h, e\_8\_h, e\_1\_t, e\_2\_t, e\_3\_t, e\_4\_t, e\_4\_t, e\_6\_h, e\_7\_h, e\_8\_h, e\_1\_t, e\_2\_t, e\_3\_t, e\_4\_t, e\_4\_t, e\_6\_h, e\_7\_h, e\_8\_h, e\_1\_t, e\_6\_t, e\_6\_h, e\_7\_h, e\_8\_h, e\_1\_t, e\_8\_t, e\_8
                                                                  e\_5\_t, e\_6\_t, e\_7\_t, e\_8\_t, r\_1, r\_2, r\_3, r\_4, r\_5, r\_6, r\_7, r\_8) \rightarrow \text{torch.tensor}
                                       KvsAll scoring function
                                       Input
                                       x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                       Output
                                       torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                    \textbf{forward\_triples} \ (\textit{idx\_triple: torch.tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.tensor}) \ \rightarrow \textbf{torch.tensor}
                                       Negative Sampling forward pass:
                                       Input
                                       x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                       Output
                                       torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                    forward_k_vs_all(x)
                                       KvsAll forward pass
                                       Input
                                       x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape
                                       Output
                                       torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
                    T (x: torch.tensor) \rightarrow torch.tensor
                                       Transpose function
                                       Input: Tensor with shape (nxm) Output: Tensor with shape (mxn)
```

```
class dicee.ComplEx(args)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

Parameters

- emb_h
- emb_r
- emb_E

 $forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

forward_k_vs_sample(x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx: torch.LongTensor)

```
class dicee.AConEx(args)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings

```
name = 'AConEx'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     norm_fc1
     bn_conv2d
     feature_map_dropout
     {\tt residual\_convolution}~(C\_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                  C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
           Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors
           that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds
           complex-valued embeddings :return:
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
     forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.Tensor, target_entity_idx: torch.Tensor)
class dicee.AConvO(args: dict)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConvO'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv2d
     norm_fc1
     feature_map_dropout
     static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4,
                  emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)
     {\tt residual\_convolution}\,(O\_1,\,O\_2)
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
                   x
```

```
Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
          [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,)
          Entities()
class dicee.AConvQ(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'AConvQ'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv1
     bn_conv2
     feature_map_dropout
     residual_convolution (Q_1, Q_2)
     forward\_triples(indexed\_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
                   x
     forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
          Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
          [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
          Entities()
class dicee.ConvQ(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'ConvQ'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     bn_conv1
     bn_conv2
```

forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)

```
feature_map_dropout
```

```
residual_convolution (Q_1, Q_2)
```

 $forward_triples (indexed_triple: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor$

Parameters

x

```
forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.Tensor)
```

Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

class dicee.ConvO(args: dict)

```
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
    def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'ConvO'
conv2d
fc_num_input
fc1
```

```
bn_conv2d
     norm_fc1
     feature_map_dropout
     static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4,
                  emb_rel_e5, emb_rel_e6, emb_rel_e7)
     residual\_convolution(O\_1, O\_2)
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
               Parameters
     forward k vs all (x: torch.Tensor)
           Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all entities. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
           [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,|
           Entities l)
class dicee.ConEx(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base model.BaseKGE
     Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
     name = 'ConEx'
     conv2d
     fc_num_input
     fc1
     norm_fc1
     bn_conv2d
     feature_map_dropout
     residual_convolution(C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                  C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
           Compute residual score of two complex-valued embeddings. :param C_1: a tuple of two pytorch tensors
           that corresponds complex-valued embeddings :param C_2: a tuple of two pytorch tensors that corresponds
           complex-valued embeddings :return:
     forward_k_vs_all(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     forward\_triples(x: torch.Tensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
     forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.Tensor, target_entity_idx: torch.Tensor)
class dicee.QMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Base class for all neural network modules.
```

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__ (self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
    x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
    return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.



As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
\label{eq:name} \begin{tabular}{ll} name = 'QMult' \\ \\ explicit = True \\ \\ quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product $(h,r,t)$ \\ \\ \end{tabular}
```

Parameters

- h shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The head representations.
- **r** shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The head representations.
- t shape: (*batch_dims, dim) The tail representations.

Returns

Triple scores.

 $static quaternion_normalizer(x: torch.FloatTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor$

Normalize the length of relation vectors, if the forward constraint has not been applied yet.

Absolute value of a quaternion

$$|a + bi + cj + dk| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$$

L2 norm of quaternion vector:

$$||x||^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d |x_i|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d (x_i \cdot re^2 + x_i \cdot im_1^2 + x_i \cdot im_2^2 + x_i \cdot im_3^2)$$

Parameters

 \mathbf{x} – The vector.

Returns

The normalized vector.

k_vs_all_score (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)

Parameters

- bpe_head_ent_emb
- bpe_rel_ent_emb
- E

 $forward_k_vs_all(x)$

Parameters

x

 $forward_k_vs_sample(x, target_entity_idx)$

Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples,i.e., [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

```
class dicee.OMult(args)
```

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to (), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an <u>__init__()</u> call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'OMult'
     static octonion_normalizer(emb_rel_e0, emb_rel_e1, emb_rel_e2, emb_rel_e3, emb_rel_e4,
                  emb rel e5, emb rel e6, emb rel e7)
     score (head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor, rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor,
                  tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor)
     k_vs_all_score (bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E)
     forward_k_vs_all(X)
           Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples, i.e.,
           [score(h,r,x)|x \text{ in Entities}] => [0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and
           relations => shape (size of batch, | Entities|)
class dicee.Shallom(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
     name = 'Shallom'
     shallom_width
     shallom
     get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, None]
     forward_k_vs_all (x) \rightarrow \text{torch.FloatTensor}
     forward\_triples(x) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
               Parameters
                   x
               Returns
class dicee.LFMult(args)
     Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
     Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as: f(x) =
     sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i}d and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score.
     We also consider combining with Neural Networks.
     name = 'LFMult'
     entity_embeddings
     relation_embeddings
     degree
     m
     x_values
     forward_triples (idx_triple)
               Parameters
                   x
```

```
construct_multi_coeff(X)
```

 $poly_NN(x, coefh, coefr, coeft)$

Constructing a 2 layers NN to represent the embeddings. $h = sigma(wh^T x + bh)$, $r = sigma(wr^T x + br)$, $t = sigma(wt^T x + bt)$

linear(x, w, b)

$scalar_batch_NN(a, b, c)$

element wise multiplication between a,b and c: Inputs : a, b, c ====> torch.tensor of size batch_size x m x d Output : a tensor of size batch_size x d

tri_score (coeff_h, coeff_r, coeff_t)

this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:

$$score(h,r,t) = int_{0}\{1\} \ h(x)r(x)t(x) \ dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0\}^{d-1} \ dfrac\{a_i*b_j*c_k\}\{1+(i+j+k)\%d\}$$

- 1. generate the range for i, j and k from [0 d-1]
- 2. perform $dfrac\{a_i*b_j*c_k\}\{1+(i+j+k)\%d\}$ in parallel for every batch
- 3. take the sum over each batch

vtp score (h, r, t)

this part implement the vector triple product scoring techniques:

```
score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} \quad h(x)r(x)t(x) \quad dx = sum_{i,j,k} = 0^{d-1} \quad dfrac_{a_i*c_j*b_k} - b_i*c_j*a_k}{(1+(i+j)\%d)(1+k)}
```

- 1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]
- 2. Compute the first and second terms of the sum
- 3. Multiply with then denominator and take the sum
- 4. take the sum over each batch

$comp_func(h, r, t)$

this part implement the function composition scoring techniques: i.e. score = <hor, t>

```
polynomial (coeff, x, degree)
```

This function takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a tensor vector of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d] and return a vector tensor (coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1]x +...+ coeff[0][d]x^d,

$$coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1]x + ... + coeff[1][d]x^d$$

pop (coeff, x, degree)

This function allow us to evaluate the composition of two polynomes without for loops :) it takes a matrix tensor of coefficients (coeff), a matrix tensor of points x and range of integer [0,1,...d]

```
and return a tensor (coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1]x + ... + coeff[0][d]x^d,
```

$$coeff[1][0] + coeff[1][1]x + ... + coeff[1][d]x^d$$

class dicee.PykeenKGE(args: dict)

Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen

Notes: Pykeen_DistMult: C Pykeen_ComplEx: Pykeen_QuatE: Pykeen_MuRE: Pykeen_CP: Pykeen_HolE: Pykeen_HolE: Pykeen_HolE:

model_kwargs

```
name
model
loss_history = []
args
entity_embeddings = None
relation_embeddings = None
forward_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
     # => Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout
     # (1) Retrieve embeddings of heads and relations + apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r =
     self.get_head_relation_representation(x) \# (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:
          h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim, self.last\_dim) r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim,
          self.last_dim)
     # (3) Reshape all entities. if self.last_dim > 0:
          t = self.entity embeddings.weight.reshape(self.num entities, self.embedding dim, self.last dim)
     else:
          t = self.entity embeddings.weight
     # (4) Call the score_t from interactions to generate triple scores. return self.interaction.score_t(h=h, r=r,
     all_entities=t, slice_size=1)
forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
     # => Explicit version by this we can apply bn and dropout
     # (1) Retrieve embeddings of heads, relations and tails and apply Dropout & Normalization if given. h, r, t =
     self.get_triple_representation(x) \# (2) Reshape (1). if self.last_dim > 0:
          h = h.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim, self.last\_dim) r = r.reshape(len(x), self.embedding\_dim,
          self.last_dim) t = t.reshape(len(x), self.embedding_dim, self.last_dim)
     # (3) Compute the triple score return self.interaction.score(h=h, r=r, t=t, slice size=None, slice dim=0)
abstract forward_k_vs_sample (x: torch.LongTensor, target_entity_idx)
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
```

```
class dicee.BytE(*args, **kwargs)
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F
class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
```

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```
self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
   self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)
def forward(self, x):
   x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
   return F. relu (self. conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.



1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training $(b \circ o 1)$ – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

```
name = 'BytE'
config
temperature = 0.5
topk = 2
transformer
lm_head
weight
loss_function(yhat_batch, y_batch)
```

Parameters

- yhat_batch
- y_batch

forward(x: torch.LongTensor)

Parameters

```
\mathbf{x} (B by T tensor)
```

generate (idx, max_new_tokens, temperature=1.0, top_k=None)

Take a conditioning sequence of indices idx (LongTensor of shape (b,t)) and complete the sequence max_new_tokens times, feeding the predictions back into the model each time. Most likely you'll want to make sure to be in model.eval() mode of operation for this.

```
training_step(batch, batch_idx=None)
```

Here you compute and return the training loss and some additional metrics for e.g. the progress bar or logger.

Parameters

- batch The output of your data iterable, normally a DataLoader.
- batch_idx The index of this batch.

dataloader_idx – The index of the dataloader that produced this batch. (only if multiple dataloaders used)

Returns

- Tensor The loss tensor
- dict A dictionary which can include any keys, but must include the key 'loss' in the case of automatic optimization.
- None In automatic optimization, this will skip to the next batch (but is not supported for multi-GPU, TPU, or DeepSpeed). For manual optimization, this has no special meaning, as returning the loss is not required.

In this step you'd normally do the forward pass and calculate the loss for a batch. You can also do fancier things like multiple forward passes or something model specific.

Example:

```
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    x, y, z = batch
    out = self.encoder(x)
    loss = self.loss(out, x)
    return loss
```

To use multiple optimizers, you can switch to 'manual optimization' and control their stepping:

```
def __init__(self):
    super().__init__()
    self.automatic_optimization = False

# Multiple optimizers (e.g.: GANs)
def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):
    opt1, opt2 = self.optimizers()

# do training_step with encoder
    ...
    opt1.step()
    # do training_step with decoder
    ...
    opt2.step()
```

1 Note

When accumulate_grad_batches > 1, the loss returned here will be automatically normalized by accumulate_grad_batches internally.

class dicee.BaseKGE(args: dict)

Bases: BaseKGELightning

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing to nest them in a tree structure. You can assign the submodules as regular attributes:

```
import torch.nn as nn
import torch.nn.functional as F

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

def forward(self, x):
        x = F.relu(self.conv1(x))
        return F.relu(self.conv2(x))
```

Submodules assigned in this way will be registered, and will have their parameters converted too when you call to(), etc.

1 Note

As per the example above, an __init__() call to the parent class must be made before assignment on the child.

Variables

training (bool) – Boolean represents whether this module is in training or evaluation mode.

args

```
embedding_dim = None
num_entities = None
num_relations = None
num_tokens = None
learning_rate = None
learning_rate = None
apply_unit_norm = None
input_dropout_rate = None
hidden_dropout_rate = None
optimizer_name = None
feature_map_dropout_rate = None
kernel_size = None
num_of_output_channels = None
weight_decay = None
loss
selected_optimizer = None
```

```
normalizer_class = None
normalize_head_entity_embeddings
normalize_relation_embeddings
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings
hidden_normalizer
param_init
input_dp_ent_real
input_dp_rel_real
hidden_dropout
loss_history = []
byte_pair_encoding
max_length_subword_tokens
block_size
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all (x: torch.LongTensor)
        Parameters
            x (B x 2 x T)
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple (x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors
        Parameters
init_params_with_sanity_checking()
forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
           y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)
        Parameters
            • x
            • y_idx
            • ordered_bpe_entities
forward\_triples(x: torch.LongTensor) \rightarrow torch.Tensor
        Parameters
forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
{\tt get\_head\_relation\_representation}\ (indexed\_triple)
```

```
get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
               Parameters
                    • (b (x shape)
                    • 3
                    • t)
      get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
                   → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
               Parameters
                   x (B x 2 x T)
      get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]
dicee.create_recipriocal_triples(x)
      Add inverse triples into dask dataframe :param x: :return:
dicee.get_er_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.get_re_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.get_ee_vocab(data, file_path: str = None)
dicee.timeit(func)
dicee.save_pickle(*, data: object = None, file_path=str)
dicee.load_pickle(file_path=str)
dicee.load_term_mapping(file_path=str)
dicee.select_model(args: dict, is_continual_training: bool = None, storage_path: str = None)
dicee.load_model(path_of_experiment_folder: str, model_name='model.pt', verbose=0)
             → Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]]
      Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
dicee.load_model_ensemble(path_of_experiment_folder: str)
             → Tuple[dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, Tuple[pandas.DataFrame, pandas.DataFrame]]
      Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
       (1) Detect models under given path
       (2) Accumulate parameters of detected models
       (3) Normalize parameters
       (4) Insert (3) into model.
dicee.save_numpy_ndarray(*, data: numpy.ndarray, file_path: str)
\texttt{dicee.numpy\_data\_type\_changer} (\textit{train\_set: numpy.ndarray}, \textit{num: int}) \rightarrow \texttt{numpy.ndarray}
      Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:
\texttt{dicee.save\_checkpoint\_model} \ (\textit{model}, \textit{path: str}) \ \rightarrow None
      Store Pytorch model into disk
```

```
dicee.store(trainer, trained_model, model_name: str = 'model', full_storage_path: str = None,
            save embeddings as csv=False) \rightarrow None
      Store trained_model model and save embeddings into csv file. :param trainer: an instance of trainer class :param
      full_storage_path: path to save parameters. :param model_name: string representation of the name of the model.
      :param trained_model: an instance of BaseKGE see core.models.base_model . :param save_embeddings_as_csv:
      for easy access of embeddings. :return:
\texttt{dicee.add\_noisy\_triples} (\textit{train\_set: pandas.DataFrame}, \textit{add\_noise\_rate: float}) \rightarrow \texttt{pandas.DataFrame}
      Add randomly constructed triples :param train set: :param add noise rate: :return:
dicee.read_or_load_kg(args, cls)
dicee.intialize_model(args: dict, verbose=0) → Tuple[object, str]
dicee.load_json(p: str) \rightarrow dict
dicee.save_embeddings(embeddings: numpy.ndarray, indexes, path: str) \rightarrow None
      Save it as CSV if memory allows. :param embeddings: :param indexes: :param path: :return:
dicee.random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)
dicee.deploy_triple_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_predicate, str_object)
dicee.deploy_tail_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_predicate, top_k)
dicee.deploy_head_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_object, str_predicate, top_k)
dicee.deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_object, top_k)
dicee.vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, path_for_serialization, print_into)
dicee.create_experiment_folder(folder_name='Experiments')
dicee.continual\_training\_setup\_executor(executor) \rightarrow None
      storage_path:str A path leading to a parent directory, where a subdirectory containing KGE related data
      full_storage_path:str A path leading to a subdirectory containing KGE related data
dicee.exponential_function (x: numpy.ndarray, lam: float, ascending_order=True) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
dicee.load_numpy(path) \rightarrow numpy.ndarray
dicee.evaluate(entity_to_idx, scores, easy_answers, hard_answers)
      # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function Evaluate multi hop query answering on different query types
dicee.download_file(url, destination_folder='.')
dicee.download_files_from_url(base_url: str, destination_folder='.') \rightarrow None
           Parameters
                                                    "https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/

    base url

                    KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")
                  • destination_folder (e.g. "KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsA11")
dicee.download_pretrained_model(url: str) \rightarrow str
```

```
DICE_Trainer implement
     1- Pytorch Lightning trainer (https://pytorch-lightning.readthedocs.io/en/stable/common/trainer.html)
     2- Multi-GPU Trainer(https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/generated/torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel.
     html) 3- CPU Trainer
     args
     is continual training:bool
     storage_path:str
     evaluator:
     report:dict
report
args
trainer = None
is_continual_training
storage path
evaluator
form_of_labelling = None
continual_start()
      (1) Initialize training.
      (2) Load model
     (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model
     Parameter
          returns

    model

               • form_of_labelling (str)
\verb|initialize_trainer| (\textit{callbacks: List}) \rightarrow \textit{lightning.Trainer}
     Initialize Trainer from input arguments
initialize_or_load_model()
\verb|initialize_data| oader| (\textit{dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset})| \rightarrow torch.utils.data.DataLoader|
initialize_dataset (dataset: dicee.knowledge_graph.KG, form_of_labelling)
              \rightarrow torch.utils.data.Dataset
\verb|start| (knowledge\_graph: dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG)| \rightarrow \mathsf{Tuple}[dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE, \mathsf{str}]|
     Train selected model via the selected training strategy
```

```
k\_fold\_cross\_validation(dataset) \rightarrow Tuple[dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE, str]
```

Perform K-fold Cross-Validation

- 1. Obtain K train and test splits.
- 2. For each split,
 - 2.1 initialize trainer and model 2.2. Train model with configuration provided in args. 2.3. Compute the mean reciprocal rank (MRR) score of the model on the test respective split.
- 3. Report the mean and average MRR.

Parameters

- self
- dataset

```
Returns
                    model
class dicee.KGE (path=None, url=None, construct_ensemble=False, model_name=None)
      Bases: dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE
      Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models
      __str__()
      to (device: str) \rightarrow None
      get_transductive_entity_embeddings (indices: torch.LongTensor | List[str], as_pytorch=False,
                   as\_numpy = False, as\_list = True) \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor | numpy.ndarray | List[float]
      create_vector_database (collection_name: str, distance: str, location: str = 'localhost',
                   port: int = 6333)
      generate (h=", r=")
      eval_lp_performance (dataset=List[Tuple[str, str, str]], filtered=True)
      predict_missing_head_entity (relation: List[str] | str, tail_entity: List[str] | str, within=None)
           Given a relation and a tail entity, return top k ranked head entity.
           argmax_{e} in E  f(e,r,t), where r in R, t in E.
           Parameter
```

relation: Union[List[str], str]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: Union[List[str], str]

String representation of selected entities.

k: int

Highest ranked k entities.

```
Returns: Tuple
```

```
Highest K scores and entities
```

Given a head entity and a tail entity, return top k ranked relations.

```
argmax_{r in R} f(h,r,t), where h, t in E.
```

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

k: int

Highest ranked k entities.

Returns: Tuple

Highest K scores and entities

```
predict_missing_tail_entity (head_entity: List[str] | str, relation: List[str] | str,
```

within: List[str] = None \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor

Given a head entity and a relation, return top k ranked entities

 $argmax_{e} in E$ f(h,r,e), where h in E and r in R.

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

Returns: Tuple

scores

```
predict(*, h: List[str] | str = None, r: List[str] | str = None, t: List[str] | str = None, within=None, logits=True) <math>\rightarrow torch. Float Tensor
```

Parameters

- logits
- h
- r
- +
- within

```
predict_topk(*, h: str \mid List[str] = None, r: str \mid List[str] = None, t: str \mid List[str] = None, topk: int = 10,
              within: List[str] = None)
      Predict missing item in a given triple.
      Parameter
      head entity: Union[str, List[str]]
      String representation of selected entities.
      relation: Union[str, List[str]]
      String representation of selected relations.
      tail_entity: Union[str, List[str]]
      String representation of selected entities.
      k: int
      Highest ranked k item.
      Returns: Tuple
      Highest K scores and items
\texttt{triple\_score} (h: List[str] | str = None, r: List[str] | str = None, t: List[str] | str = None, logits=False)
               \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
      Predict triple score
      Parameter
      head_entity: List[str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      relation: List[str]
      String representation of selected relations.
      tail_entity: List[str]
      String representation of selected entities.
      logits: bool
      If logits is True, unnormalized score returned
      Returns: Tuple
      pytorch tensor of triple score
t_norm(tens\_1: torch.Tensor, tens\_2: torch.Tensor, tnorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch.Tensor
tensor_t_norm(subquery\_scores: torch.FloatTensor, tnorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch.FloatTensor
      Compute T-norm over [0,1] ^{n imes d} where n denotes the number of hops and d denotes number of
      entities
t_{conorm} (tens_1: torch.Tensor, tens_2: torch.Tensor, tconorm: str = 'min') \rightarrow torch.Tensor
```

 $negnorm(tens_1: torch.Tensor, lambda_: float, neg_norm: str = 'standard') \rightarrow torch.Tensor$

return_multi_hop_query_results(aggregated_query_for_all_entities, k: int, only_scores)

```
single_hop_query_answering(query: tuple, only_scores: bool = True, k: int = None)
answer_multi_hop_query (query_type: str = None, query: Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis] = None,
              queries: List[Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis]] = None, tnorm: str = 'prod',
             neg norm: str = 'standard', lambda : float = 0.0, k: int = 10, only scores=False)
              → List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]
     # @TODO: Refactoring is needed # @TODO: Score computation for each query type should be done in a
     static function
     Find an answer set for EPFO queries including negation and disjunction
     Parameter
     query_type: str The type of the query, e.g., "2p".
     query: Union[str, Tuple[str, Tuple[str, str]]] The query itself, either a string or a nested tuple.
     queries: List of Tuple[Union[str, Tuple[str, str]], ...]
     tnorm: str The t-norm operator.
     neg_norm: str The negation norm.
     lambda_: float lambda parameter for sugeno and yager negation norms
     k: int The top-k substitutions for intermediate variables.
          returns
               • List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]
               • Entities and corresponding scores sorted in the descening order of scores
find_missing_triples (confidence: float, entities: List[str] = None, relations: List[str] = None,
              topk: int = 10, at_most: int = sys.maxsize) \rightarrow Set
          Find missing triples
          Iterative over a set of entities E and a set of relation R:
     orall e in E and orall r in R f(e,r,x)
          Return (e,r,x)
     otin G and f(e,r,x) > confidence
          confidence: float
          A threshold for an output of a sigmoid function given a triple.
          Highest ranked k item to select triples with f(e,r,x) > confidence.
          at most: int
          Stop after finding at_most missing triples
          \{(e,r,x) \mid f(e,r,x) > \text{confidence land } (e,r,x)\}
     otin G
deploy(share: bool = False, top_k: int = 10)
train_triples (h: List[str], r: List[str], t: List[str], labels: List[float], iteration=2, optimizer=None)
```

```
train_k_vs_all(h, r, iteration=1, lr=0.001)
```

Train k vs all :param head_entity: :param relation: :param iteration: :param lr: :return:

train (kg, lr=0.1, epoch=10, batch_size=32, neg_sample_ratio=10, num_workers=1) \rightarrow None Retrained a pretrain model on an input KG via negative sampling.

class dicee.Execute(args, continuous_training=False)

A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.

- (1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.
- (2) Training & Validation & Testing
- (3) Storing all necessary info

args

```
is_continual_training
```

trainer = None

trained_model = None

knowledge_graph = None

report

evaluator = None

start_time = None

read_or_load_kg()

${\tt read_preprocess_index_serialize_data}\:()\:\to None$

Read & Preprocess & Index & Serialize Input Data

- (1) Read or load the data from disk into memory.
- (2) Store the statistics of the data.

Parameter

rtype

None

${\tt load_indexed_data}\,()\,\to None$

Load the indexed data from disk into memory

Parameter

rtype

None

${\tt save_trained_model}\,()\,\to None$

Save a knowledge graph embedding model

- (1) Send model to eval mode and cpu.
- (2) Store the memory footprint of the model.
- (3) Save the model into disk.

(4) Update the stats of KG again?

Parameter

```
rtype
```

None

end $(form_of_labelling: str) \rightarrow dict$

End training

- (1) Store trained model.
- (2) Report runtimes.
- (3) Eval model if required.

Parameter

rtype

A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

```
\textbf{write\_report} \; () \; \rightarrow None
```

Report training related information in a report.json file

 $start() \rightarrow dict$

Start training

(1) Loading the Data # (2) Create an evaluator object. # (3) Create a trainer object. # (4) Start the training

Parameter

rtype

A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

```
dicee.mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_set_idx)
dicee.timeit(func)
dicee.load_term_mapping(file_path=str)
```

 $\verb|dicee.reload_dataset| (path: str, form_of_labelling, scoring_technique, neg_ratio, label_smoothing_rate)|$

Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite __getitem__(), supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite __len__(), which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many Sampler implementations and the default

options of <code>DataLoader</code>. Subclasses could also optionally implement <code>__getitems__()</code>, for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.



DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a map-style dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
train_set
ordered_bpe_entities
num_bpe_entities
neg_ratio
num_datapoints
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
collate_fn(batch_shaped_bpe_triples: List[Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]])
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite __getitem__(), supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite __len__(), which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many Sampler implementations and the default options of DataLoader. Subclasses could also optionally implement __getitems__(), for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.

1 Note

DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a mapstyle dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
train_set

train_indices_target

target_dim

num_datapoints

torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities

collate_fn = None

__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
```

```
Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
     Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
          Parameters
                • train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
                • entity_idxs - mapping.
                • relation_idxs - mapping.
                • form - ?
                • num_workers - int
                                           for
                                                 https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.
                  DataLoader
          Return type
              torch.utils.data.Dataset
     train_data
     block_size
     num_of_data_points
     collate_fn = None
     __len__()
     \__{\texttt{getitem}} (idx)
class dicee.OnevsAllDataset(train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs)
     Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
     Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
          Parameters
                • train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
                • entity_idxs - mapping.
                • relation_idxs - mapping.
                • form - ?
                                          for https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.
                • num_workers - int
                  DataLoader
          Return type
              torch.utils.data.Dataset
     train_data
     target_dim
     collate_fn = None
     __len__()
     \__getitem__(idx)
```

class dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset (subword_units: numpy.ndarray, block_size: int = 8)

class dicee. KvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs, relation_idxs, form, store=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for KvsAll training and be defined as D:= $\{(x,y)_i\}_i ^N$, where x: (h,r) is an unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R that has been seed in the input graph. y: denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{\{E\}}$ is a binary label.

orall $y_i = 1$ s.t. (h r E_i) in KG



TODO

train_set_idx

[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

entity idxs

[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self: torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = KvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
train_data = None
train_target = None
label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn = None
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
```

class dicee. AllvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs, relation_idxs, label_smoothing_rate=0.0)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for AllvsAll training and be defined as D:= $\{(x,y)_i\}_i^n N$, where x: (h,r) is a possible unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R. Hence $N = |E| \times |R| y$: denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{\{|E|\}}$ is a binary label.

orall y_i =1 s.t. (h r E_i) in KG

1 Note

AllvsAll extends KvsAll via none existing (h,r). Hence, it adds data points that are labelled without 1s,

only with 0s.

train_set_idx

[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

entity_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self: torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = AllvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

```
train_data = None
train_target = None
label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn = None
target_dim
store
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
```

class dicee.OnevsSample(train_set: numpy.ndarray, num_entities, num_relations,

neg sample ratio: int = None, label smoothing rate: float = 0.0)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph embeddings, which includes both positive and negative sampling for a given dataset for multi-class classification problem..

Parameters

- train_set (np.ndarray) A numpy array containing triples of knowledge graph data. Each triple consists of (head_entity, relation, tail_entity).
- num_entities (int) The number of unique entities in the knowledge graph.
- $num_relations(int)$ The number of unique relations in the knowledge graph.
- neg_sample_ratio (int, optional) The number of negative samples to be generated per positive sample. Must be a positive integer and less than num_entities.
- label_smoothing_rate (float, optional) A label smoothing rate to apply to the positive and negative labels. Defaults to 0.0.

```
train_data
     The input data converted into a PyTorch tensor.
         Type
             torch.Tensor
num_entities
     Number of entities in the dataset.
         Type
             int
num_relations
     Number of relations in the dataset.
         Type
             int
neg_sample_ratio
     Ratio of negative samples to be drawn for each positive sample.
         Type
             int
label_smoothing_rate
     The smoothing factor applied to the labels.
         Type
             torch.Tensor
collate_fn
     A function that can be used to collate data samples into batches (set to None by default).
         Type
             function, optional
train_data
num_entities
num_relations
neg_sample_ratio
label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn = None
```

__len__()

Returns the number of samples in the dataset.

 $__{getitem}_{_}(idx)$

Retrieves a single data sample from the dataset at the given index.

Parameters

idx (int) - The index of the sample to retrieve.

Returns

A tuple consisting of:

• x (torch.Tensor): The head and relation part of the triple.

- y_idx (torch.Tensor): The concatenated indices of the true object (tail entity) and the indices of the negative samples.
- y_vec (torch.Tensor): A vector containing the labels for the positive and negative samples, with label smoothing applied.

```
Return type tuple
```

__len__()

```
class dicee.KvsSampleDataset(train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs, relation_idxs, form,
            store=None, neg_ratio=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
     Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
           KvsSample a Dataset:
               D := \{(x,y)_i\}_i \ ^N, where
                   . x:(h,r) is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . y in [0,1]^{\{|E|\}} is a binary label.
     orall y_i = 1 s.t. (h r E_i) in KG
               At each mini-batch construction, we subsample(y), hence n
                   lnew_yl << |E| new_y contains all 1's if sum(y)< neg_sample ratio new_y contains</pre>
           train_set_idx
               Indexed triples for the training.
           entity_idxs
               mapping.
           relation_idxs
               mapping.
           form
           store
           label_smoothing_rate
           torch.utils.data.Dataset
     train_data = None
     train_target = None
     neg_ratio
     num_entities
     label_smoothing_rate
     collate_fn = None
     store
     max_num_of_classes
```

```
\__getitem__(idx)
```

class dicee.NegSampleDataset ($train_set$: numpy.ndarray, $num_entities$: int, $num_relations$: int, $neg\ sample\ ratio$: int = 1)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

An abstract class representing a Dataset.

All datasets that represent a map from keys to data samples should subclass it. All subclasses should overwrite __getitem__(), supporting fetching a data sample for a given key. Subclasses could also optionally overwrite __len__(), which is expected to return the size of the dataset by many Sampler implementations and the default options of DataLoader. Subclasses could also optionally implement __getitems__(), for speedup batched samples loading. This method accepts list of indices of samples of batch and returns list of samples.

1 Note

DataLoader by default constructs an index sampler that yields integral indices. To make it work with a mapstyle dataset with non-integral indices/keys, a custom sampler must be provided.

```
neg_sample_ratio
      train_set
      length
      num_entities
      num_relations
      __len__()
      \underline{\phantom{a}}getitem\underline{\phantom{a}} (idx)
class dicee. TriplePredictionDataset (train_set: numpy.ndarray, num_entities: int, num_relations: int,
              neg sample ratio: int = 1, label smoothing rate: float = 0.0)
      Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
            Triple Dataset
                 D := \{(x)_i\}_i \ ^N, \text{ where }
                     . x:(h,r, t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collact fn => Generates
                     negative triples
                 collect_fn:
      orall (h,r,t) in G obtain, create negative triples \{(h,r,x),(r,t),(h,m,t)\}
                 y:labels are represented in torch.float16
            train_set_idx
                 Indexed triples for the training.
            entity_idxs
                 mapping.
            relation_idxs
                 mapping.
            form
```

```
store
          label_smoothing_rate
          collate_fn: batch:List[torch.IntTensor] Returns ——- torch.utils.data.Dataset
     label_smoothing_rate
     neg_sample_ratio
     train_set
     length
     num_entities
     num_relations
     __len__()
     \__{\texttt{getitem}} (idx)
     collate_fn (batch: List[torch.Tensor])
class dicee. CVDataModule (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, num_entities, num_relations, neg_sample_ratio,
            batch_size, num_workers)
     Bases: pytorch_lightning.LightningDataModule
     Create a Dataset for cross validation
          Parameters
                • train_set_idx - Indexed triples for the training.
                • num_entities - entity to index mapping.
                • num_relations - relation to index mapping.
                • batch_size - int
                • form - ?
                                          for https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.
                • num_workers - int
                  DataLoader
          Return type
              ?
     train_set_idx
     num_entities
     num_relations
     neg_sample_ratio
     batch_size
     num_workers
```

train_dataloader() → torch.utils.data.DataLoader

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

will dataloader return not be reloaded unless :paramyou ref: ~pytorch_lightning.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs` to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

- download in prepare_data()
- process and split in setup ()

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

A Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

- fit()
- prepare_data()
- setup()

1 Note

Lightning tries to add the correct sampler for distributed and arbitrary hardware. There is no need to set it yourself.

```
setup(*args, **kwargs)
```

Called at the beginning of fit (train + validate), validate, test, or predict. This is a good hook when you need to build models dynamically or adjust something about them. This hook is called on every process when using DDP.

```
stage - either 'fit', 'validate', 'test', or 'predict'
```

Example:

```
class LitModel(...):
   def __init__(self):
        self.11 = None
   def prepare_data(self):
        download_data()
        tokenize()
        # don't do this
        self.something = else
   def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(28, data.num_classes)
```

transfer_batch_to_device(*args, **kwargs)

Override this hook if your DataLoader returns tensors wrapped in a custom data structure.

The data types listed below (and any arbitrary nesting of them) are supported out of the box:

- torch. Tensor or anything that implements .to(...)
- list
- dict
- tuple

For anything else, you need to define how the data is moved to the target device (CPU, GPU, TPU, ...).



This hook should only transfer the data and not modify it, nor should it move the data to any other device than the one passed in as argument (unless you know what you are doing). To check the current state of execution of this hook you can use self.trainer.training/testing/validating/predicting so that you can add different logic as per your requirement.

Parameters

- batch A batch of data that needs to be transferred to a new device.
- **device** The target device as defined in PyTorch.
- dataloader_idx The index of the dataloader to which the batch belongs.

Returns

A reference to the data on the new device.

Example:

```
def transfer_batch_to_device(self, batch, device, dataloader_idx):
    if isinstance(batch, CustomBatch):
        # move all tensors in your custom data structure to the device
        batch.samples = batch.samples.to(device)
        batch.targets = batch.targets.to(device)
    elif dataloader_idx == 0:
        # skip device transfer for the first dataloader or anything you wish
        pass
    else:
        batch = super().transfer_batch_to_device(batch, device, dataloader_
    →idx)
    return batch
```

See also

- move_data_to_device()
- apply_to_collection()

```
prepare_data(*args, **kwargs)
```

Use this to download and prepare data. Downloading and saving data with multiple processes (distributed settings) will result in corrupted data. Lightning ensures this method is called only within a single process, so you can safely add your downloading logic within.

A Warning

DO NOT set state to the model (use setup instead) since this is NOT called on every device

Example:

```
def prepare_data(self):
    # good
    download_data()
    tokenize()
    etc()

# bad
self.split = data_split
self.some_state = some_other_state()
```

In a distributed environment, prepare_data can be called in two ways (using prepare_data_per_node)

- 1. Once per node. This is the default and is only called on LOCAL_RANK=0.
- 2. Once in total. Only called on GLOBAL_RANK=0.

Example:

```
# DEFAULT
# called once per node on LOCAL_RANK=0 of that node
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = True

# call on GLOBAL_RANK=0 (great for shared file systems)
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = False
```

This is called before requesting the dataloaders:

```
model.prepare_data()
initialize_distributed()
model.setup(stage)
model.train_dataloader()
model.val_dataloader()
model.test_dataloader()
model.predict_dataloader()
```

class dicee.QueryGenerator(train_path, val_path: str, test_path: str, ent2id: Dict = None, rel2id: Dict = None, seed: int = 1, gen_valid: bool = False, gen_test: bool = True)

```
train_path
val_path
test_path
gen_valid
gen_test
seed
max_ans_num = 1000000.0
mode
ent2id
rel2id: Dict
ent_in: Dict
ent_out: Dict
query_name_to_struct
list2tuple(list data)
tuple2list(x: List | Tuple) \rightarrow List | Tuple
     Convert a nested tuple to a nested list.
set_global_seed (seed: int)
     Set seed
construct\_graph(paths: List[str]) \rightarrow Tuple[Dict, Dict]
     Construct graph from triples Returns dicts with incoming and outgoing edges
fill_query(query\_structure: List[str | List], ent_in: Dict, ent_out: Dict, answer: int) \rightarrow bool
     Private method for fill_query logic.
\verb"achieve_answer" (query: List[str \mid List], ent\_in: Dict, ent\_out: Dict) \rightarrow set
     Private method for achieve_answer logic. @TODO: Document the code
write_links (ent_out, small_ent_out)
ground_queries (query_structure: List[str | List], ent_in: Dict, ent_out: Dict, small_ent_in: Dict,
             small_ent_out: Dict, gen_num: int, query_name: str)
     Generating queries and achieving answers
unmap (query_type, queries, tp_answers, fp_answers, fn_answers)
unmap_query (query_structure, query, id2ent, id2rel)
generate_queries (query_struct: List, gen_num: int, query_type: str)
     Passing incoming and outgoing edges to ground queries depending on mode [train valid or text] and getting
     queries and answers in return @ TODO: create a class for each single query struct
save_queries (query_type: str, gen_num: int, save_path: str)
abstract load_queries(path)
```

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