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# DICE Embeddings

*Release 0.1.3.2*

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## Contents:

<b>1</b>	<b>Dicee Manual</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Installation from Source . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Download Knowledge Graphs</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Knowledge Graph Embedding Models</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>How to Train</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Creating an Embedding Vector Database</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1	Learning Embeddings . . . . .	5
6.2	Loading Embeddings into Qdrant Vector Database . . . . .	6
6.3	Launching Webservice . . . . .	6
<b>7</b>	<b>Answering Complex Queries</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Predicting Missing Links</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Downloading Pretrained Models</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>How to Deploy</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Docker</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Coverage Report</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>How to cite</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>dicee</b>	<b>12</b>
14.1	Submodules . . . . .	12
14.2	Attributes . . . . .	166
14.3	Classes . . . . .	166
14.4	Functions . . . . .	167
14.5	Package Contents . . . . .	169
	<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>213</b>

DICE Embeddings<sup>1</sup>: 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 Demir<sup>2</sup>

**Contact:** [caglar.demir@upb.de](mailto:caglar.demir@upb.de)

**License:** OSI Approved :: MIT License

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. **Pandas**<sup>3</sup> & Co. to use parallelism at preprocessing a large knowledge graph,
2. **PyTorch**<sup>4</sup> & Co. to learn knowledge graph embeddings via multi-CPU, GPUs, TPUs or computing cluster, and
3. **Huggingface**<sup>5</sup> to ease the deployment of pre-trained models.

**Why Pandas<sup>6</sup> & 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 PyTorch<sup>7</sup> & 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 **PyTorch**<sup>8</sup> & **PytorchLightning**<sup>9</sup>. 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 Gradio<sup>10</sup>?** Deploy a pre-trained embedding model without writing a single line of code.

<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/dice-group/dice-embeddings>

<sup>2</sup> <https://github.com/Demirrr>

<sup>3</sup> <https://pandas.pydata.org/>

<sup>4</sup> <https://pytorch.org/>

<sup>5</sup> <https://huggingface.co/>

<sup>6</sup> <https://pandas.pydata.org/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://pytorch.org/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://pytorch.org/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.pytorchlightning.ai/>

<sup>10</sup> <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["Test"]["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 automatically detects available GPUs and trains a model with distributed data parallels technique. Under the hood, dicee uses lightning 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 lightning 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
# {'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': 0.8072362996241839}
# 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}

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

```
$ head -3 KGs/Family/train.txt
_:1 <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl
→#Ontology> .
<http://www.benchmark.org/family#hasChild> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns
→#type> <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#ObjectProperty> .
<http://www.benchmark.org/family#hasParent> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-
→ns#type> <http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#ObjectProperty> .
```

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 --
→model Keci --p 0 --q 1 --embedding_dim 32 --adaptive_swa
```

## 6.2 Loading Embeddings into Qdrant Vector Database

```
# Ensure that Qdrant available
# docker pull qdrant/qdrant && docker run -p 6333:6333 -p 6334:6334 -v $(pwd)/
↪qdrant_storage:/qdrant/storage:z qdrant/qdrant
diceeindex --path_model "CountryEmbeddings" --collection_name "dummy" --location
↪"localhost"
```

## 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://0.0.0.0:8000/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
```

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```
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, ↵
↵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://
↵www.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/](https://dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/)<sup>11</sup>

## 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.py`<sup>12</sup>:

Name	Stmts	Miss	Cover	Missing
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
dicee/___init___ .py	7	0	100%	
dicee/abstracts.py	201	82	59%	104-105, 107-108, 110-111, 113-114, 116-117, 119-120, 122-123, 125-126, 128-129, 131-132, 134-135, 137-138, 140-141, 143-144, 146-147, 149-150, 152-153, 155-156, 158-159, 161-162, 164-165, 167-168, 170-171, 173-174, 176-177, 179-180, 182-183, 185-186, 188-189, 191-192, 194-195, 197-198, 200-201, 203-204, 206-207, 209-210, 212-213, 215-216, 218-219, 221-222, 224-225, 227-228, 230-231, 233-234, 236-237, 239-240, 242-243, 245-246, 248-249, 251-252, 254-255, 257-258, 260-261, 263-264, 266-267, 269-270, 272-273, 275-276, 278-279, 281-282, 284-285, 287-288, 290-291, 293-294, 296-297, 299-300, 302-303, 305-306, 308-309, 311-312, 314-315, 317-318, 320-321, 323-324, 326-327, 329-330, 332-333, 335-336, 338-339, 341-342, 344-345, 347-348, 350-351, 353-354, 356-357, 359-360, 362-363, 365-366, 368-369, 371-372, 374-375, 377-378, 380-381, 383-384, 386-387, 389-390, 392-393, 395-396, 398-399, 401-402, 404-405, 407-408, 410-411, 413-414, 416-417, 419-420, 422-423, 425-426, 428-429, 431-432, 434-435, 437-438, 440-441, 443-444, 446-447, 449-450, 452-453, 455-456, 458-459, 461-462, 464-465, 467-468, 470-471, 473-474, 476-477, 479-480, 482-483, 485-486, 488-489, 491-492, 494-495, 497-498, 500-501, 503-504, 506-507, 509-510, 512-513, 515-516, 518-519, 521-522, 524-525, 527-528, 530-531, 533-534, 536-537, 539-540, 542-543, 545-546, 548-549, 551-552, 554-555, 557-558, 560-561, 563-564, 566-567, 569-570, 572-573, 575-576, 578-579, 581-582, 584-585, 587-588, 590-591, 593-594, 596-597, 599-600, 602-603, 605-606, 608-609, 611-612, 614-615, 617-618, 620-621, 623-624, 626-627, 629-630, 632-633, 635-636, 638-639, 641-642, 644-645, 647-648, 650-651, 653-654, 656-657, 659-660, 662-663, 665-666, 668-669, 671-672, 674-675, 677-678, 680-681, 683-684, 686-687, 689-690, 692-693, 695-696, 698-699, 701-702, 704-705, 707-708, 710-711, 713-714, 716-717, 719-720, 722-723, 725-726, 728-729, 731-732, 734-735, 737-738, 740-741, 743-744, 746-747, 749-750, 752-753, 755-756, 758-759, 761-762, 764-765, 767-768, 770-771, 773-774, 776-777, 779-780, 782-783, 785-786, 788-789, 791-792, 794-795, 797-798, 800-801, 803-804, 806-807, 809-810, 812-813, 815-816, 818-819, 821-822, 824-825, 827-828, 830-831, 833-834, 836-837, 839-840, 842-843, 845-846, 848-849, 851-852, 854-855, 857-858, 860-861, 863-864, 866-867, 869-870, 872-873, 875-876, 878-879, 881-882, 884-885, 887-888, 890-891, 893-894, 896-897, 899-900, 902-903, 905-906, 908-909, 911-912, 914-915, 917-918, 920-921, 923-924, 926-927, 929-930, 932-933, 935-936, 938-939, 941-942, 944-945, 947-948, 950-951, 953-954, 956-957, 959-960, 962-963, 965-966, 968-969, 971-972, 974-975, 977-978, 980-981, 983-984, 986-987, 989-990, 992-993, 995-996, 998-999

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

<sup>12</sup> <https://coverage.readthedocs.io/en/7.6.0/>



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```
→123, 146-147, 152, 165, 197, 240-254, 257-260, 263-266, 301, 314-317, 320-324, 364-  
→375, 390-398, 413, 424-428, 555-575, 581-585, 589-591  
dicee/callbacks.py 245 102 58% 50-55,   
→67-73, 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 113 4 96% 116, 258-  
→259, 291  
dicee/knowledge_graph.py 65 3 95% 79, 110,   
→114  
dicee/knowledge_graph_embeddings.py 636 443 30% 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 0 100%  
dicee/models/base_model.py 234 31 87% 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 556 357 36% 31-42,   
→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 151 15 90% 86-109  
dicee/models/dualE.py 59 10 83% 93-102,   
→142-156  
dicee/models/function_space.py 262 221 16% 10-24,   
→28-37, 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  
dicee/models/octonion.py 227 83 63% 21-44,   
→320-329, 334-345, 348-370, 374-416, 426-474  
dicee/models/pykeen_models.py 50 5 90% 60-63,   
→118  
dicee/models/quaternion.py 192 69 64% 7-21, 30-  
→55, 68-72, 107, 185, 328-342, 345-364, 368-389, 399-426  
dicee/models/real.py 61 12 80% 36-39,   
→66-69, 87, 103-106  
dicee/models/static_funcs.py 10 0 100%  
dicee/models/transformers.py 236 189 20% 24-43,   
→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
```

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dicee/query_generator.py	374	346	7%	18-52, ↪
↪56, 62-65, 69-70, 78-92, 100-147, 155-188, 192-206, 212-269, 274-303, 307-443, 453-↪472, 480-501, 508-512, 517, 522-528				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/___init___py	3	0	100%	
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/preprocess.py	256	41	84%	34, 40, ↪
↪78, 102-127, 133, 138-151, 184, 214, 388-389, 444				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/read_from_disk.py	36	11	69%	33, 38-↪
↪40, 47, 55, 58-72				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/save_load_disk.py	45	18	60%	39-60
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/util.py	219	126	42%	65-67, ↪
↪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				
dicee/sanity_checkers.py	54	23	57%	8-12, 21-↪
↪31, 46, 51, 58, 64-79, 85, 89, 96				
dicee/static_funcs.py	418	163	61%	40, 50, ↪
↪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-↪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	56%	17-25, ↪
↪52, 56, 64, 67, 78, 91-115, 120-123, 128-131, 136-139				
dicee/trainer/___init___py	1	0	100%	
dicee/trainer/dice_trainer.py	126	13	90%	27-32, ↪
↪91, 98, 103-108, 147				
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer.py	79	4	95%	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 :)

```
# Keci
@inproceedings{demir2023clifford,
  title={Clifford Embeddings--A Generalized Approach for Embedding in Normed Algebras}
  ↪,
  author={Demir, Caglar and Ngonga Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille},
  booktitle={Joint European Conference on Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in ↪
  ↪Databases},
  pages={567--582},
  year={2023},
  organization={Springer}
}
# LitCQD
```

(continues on next page)

```

@inproceedings{demir2023litcq,
  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,
  title = {Convolutional Hypercomplex Embeddings for Link Prediction},
  author = {Demir, Caglar and Moussallem, Diego and Heindorf, Stefan and Ngonga_
↪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 Nov},
  publisher = {PMLR},
  pdf = {https://proceedings.mlr.press/v157/demir21a/demir21a.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}}
# Shallow
@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](mailto:caglar.demir@upb.de)

## 14 dicee

### 14.1 Submodules

**dicee.\_\_main\_\_**

**dicee.abstracts**

#### Classes

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

**args**

[str] ?

**callbacks:** list

?

**attributes**

**callbacks**

**is\_global\_zero** = True

**global\_rank** = 0

**local\_rank** = 0

**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 end of the training.

#### Parameter

args

kwargs

**rtype**

None

**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

**static save\_checkpoint** (full\_path: str, model) → 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 = False**

**apply\_semantic\_constraint = False**

**configs**

**get\_eval\_report ()** → dict

**get\_bpe\_token\_representation (str\_entity\_or\_relation: List[str] | str)** → 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)

**get\_padded\_bpe\_triple\_representation (triples: List[List[str]])** → Tuple[List, List, List]

### Parameters

**triples**

**set\_model\_train\_mode ()** → None

Setting the model into training mode

## Parameter

**set\_model\_eval\_mode ()** → None

Setting the model into eval mode

## Parameter

**property name**

**sample\_entity (n: int)** → List[str]

**sample\_relation (n: int)** → List[str]

**is\_seen (entity: str = None, relation: str = None)** → bool

**save** () → 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.**InteractiveQueryDecomposition**

**t\_norm** (tens\_1: torch.Tensor, tens\_2: torch.Tensor, tnorm: str = 'min') → torch.Tensor

**tensor\_t\_norm** (subquery\_scores: torch.FloatTensor, tnorm: str = 'min') → torch.FloatTensor  
Compute T-norm over  $[0,1]^{n \times d}$  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') → torch.Tensor

**negnorm** (*tens\_1*: torch.Tensor, *lambda\_*: float, *neg\_norm*: str = 'standard') → torch.Tensor

**class** dicee.abstracts.**AbstractCallback**

Bases: abc.ABC, 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

**store\_ensemble** (*param\_ensemble*) → None

## **dicee.analyse\_experiments**

This script should be moved to dicee/scripts Example: python dicee/analyse\_experiments.py --dir Experiments --features "model" "trainMRR" "testMRR"

## **Classes**

---

*Experiment*

---

## **Functions**

---

*get\_default\_arguments()*

*analyse*(args)

---

## **Module Contents**

`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**

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

## Functions

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

## Module Contents

**class** `dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback` (*path: str*)

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:

**rtype**

None

**class** `dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback`

Bases: `dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback`

Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models

### Parameter

**start\_time**

**on\_fit\_start** (*trainer, pl\_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

**on\_fit\_start** (*trainer, pl\_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 updates the ensemble model accordingly.

**path**

**num\_epochs**

**initial\_eval\_setting** = None

**epoch\_count** = 0

**alphas** = []

**val\_aswa** = -1

**on\_fit\_end(*trainer, model*)**

Call at the end of the training.

### Parameter

trainer:

model:

**rtype**

None

**static compute\_mrr(*trainer, model*)** → 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** = None

**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

**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

**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 must be the same. :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:

**rtype**

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** = 'input'

**ratio** = 0.0

**method** = None

**scaler = None**

**frequency = None**

**on\_train\_batch\_start** (*trainer, model, batch, batch\_idx*)  
 Called when the train batch begins.

## dicee.config

### Classes

<i>Namespace</i>	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"

**Type**

{ "last\_percent\_to\_consider"

**backend: str = 'pandas'**

Backend to read, process, and index input knowledge graph. pandas, polars and rdflib available

**separator: str = '\\s+'**

separator for extracting head, relation and tail from a triple

**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"]

**Type**

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

**auto\_batch\_finding = False**  
A flag for using auto batch finding

**\_\_iter\_\_()**

## dicee.dataset\_classes

### Classes

<code>BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset</code>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<code>MultiLabelDataset</code>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<code>MultiClassClassificationDataset</code>	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
<code>OnevsAllDataset</code>	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
<code>KvsAll</code>	Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
<code>AllvsAll</code>	Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
<code>OnevsSample</code>	A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph embeddings, which includes
<code>KvsSampleDataset</code>	KvsSample a Dataset:
<code>NegSampleDataset</code>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<code>TriplePredictionDataset</code>	Triple Dataset
<code>CVDDataModule</code>	Create a Dataset for cross validation

### Functions

<code>reload_dataset(path, form_of_labelling, ...)</code>	Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset
<code>construct_dataset(→ torch.utils.data.Dataset)</code>	

### Module Contents

`dicee.dataset_classes.reload_dataset` (*path: str, form\_of\_labelling, scoring\_technique, neg\_ratio, label\_smoothing\_rate*)

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

**class** `dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset` (*train\_set: torch.LongTensor, ordered\_shaped\_bpe\_entities: torch.LongTensor, neg\_ratio: int*)

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.

#### Note

`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]])
```

```
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 `__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.

#### Note

`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
train_indices_target
target_dim
num_datapoints
torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities
collate_fn = None
__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
```

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.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\_idxes** – mapping.
- **relation\_idxes** – 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** = 8

**num\_of\_data\_points**

**collate\_fn** = None

**\_\_len\_\_**()

**\_\_getitem\_\_**(idx)

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxes)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy

#### Parameters

- **train\_set\_idx** – Indexed triples for the training.
- **entity\_idxes** – mapping.
- **relation\_idxes** – 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)

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxes, relation_idxes, 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 a 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  $[0, 1]^{|E|}$   $\{I, E\}$  is a binary label.

orall  $y_i = 1$  s.t.  $(h \ r \ E_i)$  in KG

#### Note

TODO

**train\_set\_idx**

[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

**entity\_idxes**

[dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

**relation\_idxes**

[dictionary] 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_idxes, relation_idxes,  

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  $[0, 1]^{|E|}$   $\{I, E\}$  is a binary label.

orall  $y_i = 1$  s.t.  $(h \ r \ E_i)$  in KG

#### 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\_idx**

[dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

**relation\_idx**

[dictionary] 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**

**\_\_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.

**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 = None**

**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

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idx,
      relation_idx, 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.

forall 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

**train\_set\_idx**

Indexed triples for the training.

**entity\_idx**

mapping.

**relation\_idx**

mapping.

**form**

?

**store**

?

**label\_smoothing\_rate**

?

torch.utils.data.Dataset

**train\_data** = None

**train\_target** = None

**neg\_ratio** = None

**num\_entities**

**label\_smoothing\_rate**

**collate\_fn** = None

**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.

**Note**

`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.

`neg_sample_ratio`

`train_set`

`length`

`num_entities`

`num_relations`

`__len__()`

`__getitem__(idx)`

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.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, where**

. x:(h,r, t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collect\_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\_idx**

mapping.

**relation\_idx**

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.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set **:param-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.

#### Warning

do not assign state in `prepare_data`

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

#### 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, ...).

#### 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 `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.

#### 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()
```

## `dicee.eval_static_funcs`



## Functions

```
evaluate_link_prediction_performance(→  
Dict)  
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_  
  
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_  
  
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_  
...)  
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all(model,      triples[,  
er_vocab, ...])
```

## Module Contents

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_link_prediction_performance(  
    model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, triples: Dict[Tuple, List],  
    re_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List]) → Dict
```

### Parameters

- **model**
- **triples**
- **er\_vocab**
- **re\_vocab**

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_reciprocals(  
    model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, triples: Dict[Tuple, List])
```

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe_reciprocals(  
    model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, within_entities: List[str], triples: List[List[str]],  
    er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List])
```

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe(  
    model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, within_entities: List[str], triples: List[Tuple[str]],  
    er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], re_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List])
```

### Parameters

- **model**
- **triples**
- **within\_entities**
- **er\_vocab**
- **re\_vocab**

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all(model, triples: List[List[str]],  
    er_vocab=None, batch_size=None, func_triple_to_bpe_representation: Callable = None,  
    str_to_bpe_entity_to_idx=None)
```

## dicee.evaluator

### Classes

<i>Evaluator</i>	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** = None

**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*)  
→ 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*) → 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*) → 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)
    → None
    Evaluate model after reciprocal triples are added

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

<i>Execute</i>	A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.
<i>ContinuousExecute</i>	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** = False

**trainer** = None

**trained\_model** = None

**knowledge\_graph** = None

**report**

**evaluator** = None

**start\_time** = None

**setup\_executor**() → None

**save\_trained\_model**() → 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*) → 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

**write\_report**() → None

Report training related information in a report.json file

**start**() → 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.

**continual\_start()** → 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

## dicee.knowledge\_graph

### Classes

<i>KG</i>	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_reciprocal: 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, separator: str = None)
```

Knowledge Graph

```
dataset_dir = None

sparql_endpoint = None

path_single_kg = None

byte_pair_encoding = False

ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens = None

add_noise_rate = None

num_entities = None

num_relations = None

path_for_deserialization = None

add_reciprocal = None

eval_model = None

read_only_few = None

sample_triples_ratio = None

path_for_serialization = None
```

```

entity_to_idx = None

relation_to_idx = None

backend = 'pandas'

training_technique = None

idx_entity_to_bpe_shaped

enc

num_tokens

num_bpe_entities = None

padding = False

dummy_id

max_length_subword_tokens = None

train_set_target = None

target_dim = None

train_target_indices = None

ordered_bpe_entities = None

separator = None

description_of_input = None

describe() → 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

```
class dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE (path=None, url=None, construct_ensemble=False,
      model_name=None)
```

Bases: `dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE`, `dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition`

Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models

```
__str__()
```

```
to (device: str) → None
```

```
get_transductive_entity_embeddings (indices: torch.LongTensor | List[str], as_pytorch=False,
      as_numpy=False, as_list=True) → 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,
      batch_size=2, topk=1, return_indices=False) → Tuple
```

Given a relation and a tail entity, return top k ranked head entity.

$\text{argmax}_{\{e \in E\}} f(e, r, t)$ , 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,
      batch_size=2, topk=1, return_indices=False) → Tuple
```

Given a head entity and a tail entity, return top k ranked relations.

$\text{argmax}_{\{r \in R\}} f(h, r, t)$ , 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, batch\_size=2, topk=1, return\_indices=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

Given a head entity and a relation, return top k ranked entities

$\text{argmax}_{\{e \in E\}} f(h, r, e)$ , 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*) → torch.FloatTensor

#### Parameters

- **logits**
- **h**
- **r**
- **t**
- **within**

**predict\_topk** (\*, *h: str | List[str] = None, r: str | List[str] = None, t: str | List[str] = None, topk: int = 10,*  
*within: List[str] = None, batch\_size: int = 1024*)

Predict missing item in a given triple.

#### Returns

- If you query a single (h, r, ?) or (?, r, t) or (h, ?, t), returns List[(item, score)]
- If you query a batch of B, returns List of B such lists.

**triple\_score** (*h: List[str] | str = None, r: List[str] | str = None, t: List[str] | str = None, logits=False*)  
→ 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

**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) → 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  $f(e,r,x) > \text{confidence}$  .

at\_most: int

Stop after finding at\_most missing triples

$\{(e,r,x) \mid f(e,r,x) > \text{confidence} \text{ and } (e,r,x)$

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.

**train\_literals** (*train\_file\_path: str = None, num\_epochs: int = 100, lit\_lr: float = 0.001, eval\_litreal\_preds: bool = True, eval\_file\_path: str = None, lit\_normalization\_type: str = 'z-norm', batch\_size: int = 1024, sampling\_ratio: float = None, random\_seed=1, loader\_backend: str = 'pandas', freeze\_entity\_embeddings: bool = True, gate\_residual: bool = True*)

Trains the Literal Embeddings model using literal data.

#### Parameters

- **train\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to the training data file.
- **num\_epochs** (*int*) – Number of training epochs.
- **lit\_lr** (*float*) – Learning rate for the literal model.
- **eval\_litreal\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, evaluate the model after training.
- **eval\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to evaluation data file.
- **norm\_type** (*str*) – Normalization type to use ('z-norm', 'min-max', or None).
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – Batch size for training.
- **sampling\_ratio** (*float*) – Ratio of training triples to use.
- **loader\_backend** (*str*) – Backend for loading the dataset ('pandas' or 'rdflib').
- **freeze\_entity\_embeddings** (*bool*) – If True, freeze the entity embeddings during training.
- **gate\_residual** (*bool*) – If True, use gate residual connections in the model.

**predict\_literals** (*entity: List[str] | str = None, attribute: List[str] | str = None, denormalize\_preds: bool = True*) → torch.FloatTensor

Predicts literal values for given entities and attributes.

#### Parameters

- **entity** (*Union[List[str], str]*) – Entity or list of entities to predict literals for.

- **attribute** (*Union[List[str], str]*) – Attribute or list of attributes to predict literals for.
- **denormalize\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, denormalizes the predictions.

#### Returns

Predictions for the given entities and attributes.

#### Return type

`torch.FloatTensor`

**evaluate\_literal\_prediction** (*eval\_file\_path: str = None, store\_lit\_preds: bool = True, eval\_literals: bool = True, loader\_backend: str = 'pandas'*)

Evaluates the trained literal prediction model on a test file.

#### Parameters

- **eval\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to the evaluation file.
- **store\_lit\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, stores the predictions in a CSV file.
- **eval\_literals** (*bool*) – If True, evaluates the literal predictions and prints error metrics.
- **loader\_backend** (*str*) – Backend for loading the dataset ('pandas' or 'rdflib').

#### Returns

None

## dicee.literal\_classes

### Classes

<i>GatedLinearUnit</i>	Applies a gated linear unit (GLU) operation:
<i>LiteralEmbeddings</i>	A model for learning and predicting numerical literals using pre-trained KGE.
<i>LiteralDataset</i>	Dataset for loading and processing literal data for training Literal Embedding model.

## Module Contents

**class** `dicee.literal_classes.GatedLinearUnit` (*input\_dim, gated\_residual=True*)

Bases: `torch.nn.Module`

Applies a gated linear unit (GLU) operation: Splits the input in half along the last dimension, applies a sigmoid gate to one half and multiplies it with the other.

**proj**

**gate\_residual** = **True**

**forward** (*x1, x2*)

**class** `dicee.literal_classes.LiteralEmbeddings` (*num\_of\_data\_properties: int, embedding\_dims: int, entity\_embeddings: torch.tensor, dropout: float = 0.3, gate\_residual=True, freeze\_entity\_embeddings=True*)

Bases: `torch.nn.Module`

A model for learning and predicting numerical literals using pre-trained KGE.

**num\_of\_data\_properties**

Number of data properties (attributes).

**Type**

int

**embedding\_dims**

Dimension of the embeddings.

**Type**

int

**entity\_embeddings**

Pre-trained entity embeddings.

**Type**

torch.tensor

**dropout**

Dropout rate for regularization.

**Type**

float

**gate\_residual**

Whether to use gated residual connections.

**Type**

bool

**freeze\_entity\_embeddings**

Whether to freeze the entity embeddings during training.

**Type**

bool

**embedding\_dim**

**num\_of\_data\_properties**

**hidden\_dim**

**entity\_embeddings**

**data\_property\_embeddings**

**fc**

**fc\_out**

**dropout**

**residual**

**layer\_norm**

**forward** (*entity\_idx*, *attr\_idx*)

**Parameters**

- **entity\_idx** (*Tensor*) – Entity indices (batch).

- **attr\_idx** (*Tensor*) – Attribute (Data property) indices (batch).

#### Returns

scalar predictions.

#### Return type

Tensor

```
class dicee.literal_classes.LiteralDataset (file_path: str, ent_idx: dict = None,  
      normalization_type: str = 'z-norm', sampling_ratio: float = None, loader_backend: str = 'pandas')
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Dataset for loading and processing literal data for training Literal Embedding model. This dataset handles the loading, normalization, and preparation of triples for training a literal embedding model.

Extends torch.utils.data.Dataset for supporting PyTorch dataloaders.

#### **train\_file\_path**

Path to the training data file.

#### Type

str

#### **normalization**

Type of normalization to apply ('z-norm', 'min-max', or None).

#### Type

str

#### **normalization\_params**

Parameters used for normalization.

#### Type

dict

#### **sampling\_ratio**

Fraction of the training set to use for ablations.

#### Type

float

#### **entity\_to\_idx**

Mapping of entities to their indices.

#### Type

dict

#### **num\_entities**

Total number of entities.

#### Type

int

#### **data\_property\_to\_idx**

Mapping of data properties to their indices.

#### Type

dict

#### **num\_data\_properties**

Total number of data properties.

**Type**  
int

**loader\_backend**  
Backend to use for loading data ('pandas' or 'rdflib').

**Type**  
str

**train\_file\_path**

**loader\_backend** = 'pandas'

**normalization\_type** = 'z-norm'

**normalization\_params**

**sampling\_ratio** = None

**entity\_to\_idx** = None

**num\_entities**

**\_\_getitem\_\_** (*index*)

**\_\_len\_\_** ()

**static load\_and\_validate\_literal\_data** (*file\_path: str = None, loader\_backend: str = 'pandas'*)  
→ pandas.DataFrame

Loads and validates the literal data file. :param file\_path: Path to the literal data file. :type file\_path: str

**Returns**  
DataFrame containing the loaded and validated data.

**Return type**  
pd.DataFrame

**static denormalize** (*preds\_norm, attributes, normalization\_params*) → numpy.ndarray

Denormalizes the predictions based on the normalization type.

Args: preds\_norm (np.ndarray): Normalized predictions to be denormalized. attributes (list): List of attributes corresponding to the predictions. normalization\_params (dict): Dictionary containing normalization parameters for each attribute.

**Returns**  
Denormalized predictions.

**Return type**  
np.ndarray

**static get\_literals\_rdflib** (*path: str*)

Loads triples from an RDF file and extracts numerical literals.

**Parameters**  
**path** (*str*) – The path to the RDF file.

**Returns**  
DataFrame containing the extracted triples with literals.

**Return type**  
pd.DataFrame

**dicее.models**

**Submodules**

**dicее.models.adopt**

**Classes**

*ADOPT*

Base class for all optimizers.

**Functions**

<i>adopt</i> (params, grads, exp_avgs, exp_avg_sqs, state_steps)	Functional API that performs ADOPT algorithm computation.
--	---

**Module Contents**

```
class dicее.models.adopt.ADOPT (params: torch.optim.optimizer.ParamsT,  
    lr: float | torch.Tensor = 0.001, betas: Tuple[float, float] = (0.9, 0.9999), eps: float = 1e-06,  
    clip_lambda: Callable[[int], float] | None = lambda step: ..., weight_decay: float = 0.0,  
    decouple: bool = False, *, foreach: bool | None = None, maximize: bool = False,  
    capturable: bool = False, differentiable: bool = False, fused: bool | None = None)
```

Bases: torch.optim.optimizer.Optimizer

Base class for all optimizers.

### Warning

Parameters need to be specified as collections that have a deterministic ordering that is consistent between runs. Examples of objects that don't satisfy those properties are sets and iterators over values of dictionaries.

**Parameters**

- **params** (*iterable*) – an iterable of `torch.Tensor`s or `dict`s. Specifies what Tensors should be optimized.
- **defaults** – (dict): a dict containing default values of optimization options (used when a parameter group doesn't specify them).

**clip\_lambda**

**\_\_setstate\_\_** (*state*)

**step** (*closure=None*)

Perform a single optimization step.

**Parameters**

**closure** (*Callable, optional*) – A closure that reevaluates the model and returns the loss.

```
dicee.models.adopt.adopt (params: List[torch.Tensor], grads: List[torch.Tensor],
    exp_avgs: List[torch.Tensor], exp_avg_sqs: List[torch.Tensor], state_steps: List[torch.Tensor],
    foreach: bool | None = None, capturable: bool = False, differentiable: bool = False,
    fused: bool | None = None, grad_scale: torch.Tensor | None = None,
    found_inf: torch.Tensor | None = None, has_complex: bool = False, *, beta1: float, beta2: float,
    lr: float | torch.Tensor, clip_lambda: Callable[[int], float] | None, weight_decay: float,
    decouple: bool, eps: float, maximize: bool)
```

Functional API that performs ADOPT algorithm computation.

## dicee.models.base\_model

### Classes

<code>BaseKGELightning</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>BaseKGE</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>IdentityClass</code>	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 them to be nested 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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.



```
training_step_outputs = []
```

```
mem_of_model() → 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()
```

### 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 `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 = ...
        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])`

`test_dataloader()` → 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()`

#### Note

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

#### Note

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

**`val_dataloader()`** → 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()`

#### Note

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

#### Note

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

**`predict_dataloader()`** → 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()`

#### 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()` → 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()`

#### 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 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.

#### Note

Some things to know:

- Lightning calls .backward() and .step() automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If a learning rate scheduler is specified in configure\_optimizers() with key "interval" (default "epoch") in the scheduler configuration, Lightning will call the scheduler's .step() 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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
     $\mathbf{x} (B \times 2 \times T)$ 

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
    •  $\mathbf{x}$ 
    •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 
    •  $\mathbf{ordered\_bpe\_entities}$ 

```

**forward\_triples** (*x*: torch.LongTensor) → 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* × 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.



### 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 = None`

`__call__(x)`

`static forward(x)`

## `dicee.models.clifford`

### Classes

<code>Keci</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>CKeci</code>	Without learning dimension scaling
<code>DeCaL</code>	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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### 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  $\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_{ir_k} - h_{kr_i}) e_i e_k$

$\sigma_{pp}$  captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>, we compute interactions between e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>3</sub>, and e<sub>2</sub> e<sub>3</sub> 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., e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>3</sub>,

e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>3</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>3</sub>

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>3</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>3</sub>.

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

Compute  $\sigma_{qq} = \sum_{j=1}^{q-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^q (h_{jr_k} - h_{kr_j}) e_j e_k$  captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>, we compute interactions between e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub> e<sub>3</sub>, and e<sub>2</sub> e<sub>3</sub> 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., e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>3</sub>,

e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>3</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>1</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>3</sub>e<sub>3</sub>

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>2</sub>, e<sub>1</sub>e<sub>3</sub>, e<sub>2</sub>e<sub>3</sub>.

**compute\_sigma\_pq** (*\*, hp, hq, rp, rq*)

$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_{ir_j} - h_{jr_i}) e_i e_j$

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
    
$$h = h_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p h_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} h_j e_j$$


$$r = r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i + \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} r_j e_j$$


$$e_i^2 = +1 \text{ for } i \leq p, e_j^2 = -1 \text{ for } p < j \leq p+q, e_i e_j = -e_j e_i \text{ for } i < j$$


$$h r = \sigma_0 + \sigma_p + \sigma_q + \sigma_{pp} + \sigma_{pq} + \sigma_{qq}$$

    where
    (1)  $\sigma_0 = h_0 r_0 + \sum_{i=1}^p (h_0 r_i - h_i r_0) e_i - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_j) e_j$ 
    (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) → 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, **IEI**) 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*) → 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*) → torch.FloatTensor

### Parameter

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

#### rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

**class** dicee.models.clifford.**CKeci** (*args*)

Bases: *Keci*

Without learning dimension scaling

**name** = 'CKeci'

**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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules as regular attributes:

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

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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**

**p**

**q**

**r**

**re**

**forward\_triples** (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

### **Parameter**

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

#### **rtype**

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

**cl\_pqr** (*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

Input: tensor(batch\_size, emb\_dim) → 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,

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

and return:

$$\sigma_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2 s3, s4 \text{ and } s5$$

**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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

**forward\_k\_vs\_all** (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

Kvsall training

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

**forward\_k\_vs\_with\_explicit** and this functions are identical Parameter ——— x: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, **IEI**) 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  $\text{Cl}_{\{p,q,r\}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

## 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:

$$\sigma_{p,p} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^p (x_i y_{i'} - x_{i'} y_i)$$

$\sigma_{pp}$  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

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

$\sigma_{q,q}$  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\_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)

```

## dicее.models.complex

### Classes

<i>ConEx</i>	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConEx</i>	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>ComplEx</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.

### Module Contents

```

class dicее.models.complex.ConEx(args)
    Bases: dicее.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]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor
```

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

#### Parameters

**x**

```
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]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor
```

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

#### Parameters

**x**

```
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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### **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 = '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) → torch.FloatTensor`

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

## **dicee.models.dualE**

### **Classes**

*DualE*

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

## Module Contents

**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** = None

**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*) → `torch.tensor`

KvsAll scoring function

### Input

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

### Output

`torch.FloatTensor` with (n) shape

**forward\_triples** (*idx\_triple: torch.tensor*) → `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*) → `torch.tensor`

Transpose function

Input: Tensor with shape (nxm) Output: Tensor with shape (mxn)

## dicee.models.ensemble

### Classes

---

*EnsembleKGE*

---

### Module Contents

**class** dicee.models.ensemble.**EnsembleKGE** (*seed\_model=None, pretrained\_models: List = None*)

**name**

**train\_mode = True**

**named\_children()**

**property example\_input\_array**

**parameters()**

**modules()**

**\_\_iter\_\_()**

**\_\_len\_\_()**

**eval()**

**to(device)**

**mem\_of\_model()**

**\_\_call\_\_(x\_batch)**

**step()**

**get\_embeddings()**

**\_\_str\_\_()**

## dicee.models.function\_space

### Classes

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

## Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.function_space.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) → torch.FloatTensor
    chain_func (weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
    forward_triples (idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → 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
    k
    num_sample = 250
    roots
    weights
    compute_func (weights: torch.FloatTensor, x) → torch.FloatTensor
    chain_func (weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
    forward_triples (idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor
```

### Parameters

**x**

```

class dicee.models.function_space.FMult2(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
    Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
    name = 'FMult2'
    n_layers = 3
    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) → torch.FloatTensor
    function(list_W, list_b)
    trapezoid(list_W, list_b)
    forward_triples(idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor

```

#### Parameters

**x**

```

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:  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} w_k e^{kix}$ . 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)
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:  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i x^i$  and use the three different 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.  $h = \sigma(w_h^T x + b_h)$ ,  $r = \sigma(w_r^T x + b_r)$ ,  $t = \sigma(w_t^T x + b_t)$

```
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:

$score(h,r,t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i b_j c_k}{1+(i+j+k)d}$

1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]
2. perform  $\frac{a_i b_j c_k}{1+(i+j+k)d}$  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:

$score(h,r,t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i c_j b_k - b_i c_j a_k}{(1+(i+j)d)(1+k)}$

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  $[0, 1, \dots, d]$  and return a vector tensor ( $\text{coeff}[0][0] + \text{coeff}[0][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[0][d]x^d$ ,

$\text{coeff}[1][0] + \text{coeff}[1][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[1][d]x^d$ )

**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  $[0, 1, \dots, d]$

and return a tensor ( $\text{coeff}[0][0] + \text{coeff}[0][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[0][d]x^d$ ,

$\text{coeff}[1][0] + \text{coeff}[1][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[1][d]x^d$ )

## dicee.models.octonion

### Classes

<i>OMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConvO</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>AConvO</i>	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

### Functions

<i>octonion_mul</i> (*, <i>O_1</i> , <i>O_2</i> )
<i>octonion_mul_norm</i> (*, <i>O_1</i> , <i>O_2</i> )

### Module Contents

`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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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)
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = '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.,  $[\text{score}(h,r,x) | x \text{ in Entities}] \Rightarrow [0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.8]$ , shape= $\Rightarrow (1, |\text{Entities}|)$  Given a batch of head entities and relations  $\Rightarrow$  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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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** = '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*) → *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) → 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|)

## dicee.models.pykeen\_models

### Classes

*PykeenKGE*

A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented 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: Pykeen\_HolE: Pykeen\_TransD: Pykeen\_TransE: Pykeen\_TransF: Pykeen\_TransH: Pykeen\_TransR:

**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) → 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

<i>QMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConvQ</i>	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embed- dings
<i>ACConvQ</i>	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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = 'QMult'

**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*) → 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:

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

### **Parameters**

**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.,  
 $[\text{score}(h,r,x) | x \text{ in Entities}] \Rightarrow [0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.8]$ , 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`

`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.  $[\text{score}(h,r,x) | x \text{ in Entities}] \Rightarrow [0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.8]$ , shape=> (1, **Entities**) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch, |Entities|)

`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) → 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|)

## dicee.models.real

### Classes

<i>DistMult</i>	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases
<i>TransE</i>	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
<i>Shallom</i>	A shallow neural model for relation prediction ( <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090">https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090</a> )
<i>Pyke</i>	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) → 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
    get_embeddings () → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, None]
    forward_k_vs_all (x) → torch.FloatTensor
    forward_triples (x) → torch.FloatTensor

    Parameters
    x

    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(→ Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, ...])
```

Perform quaternion multiplication

### Module Contents

```
dicee.models.static_funcs.quaternion_mul(*, Q_1, Q_2)
→ Tuple[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) huggingface/transformers PyTorch implementation: [https://github.com/huggingface/transformers/blob/main/src/transformers/models/gpt2/modeling\\_gpt2.py](https://github.com/huggingface/transformers/blob/main/src/transformers/models/gpt2/modeling_gpt2.py)

### Classes

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

### Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.transformers.ByteE(*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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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)
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = 'Byte'

**config**

**temperature** = 0.5

**topk** = 2

**transformer**

**lm\_head**

**loss\_function** (*yhat\_batch, y\_batch*)

### **Parameters**

- **yhat\_batch**
- **y\_batch**

**forward** (*x: torch.LongTensor*)

### **Parameters**

**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()
```

### 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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.

`c_attn`

`c_proj`

`attn_dropout`

`resid_dropout`

`n_head`

`n_embd`

`dropout`

`flash = True`

`forward(x)`

```
class dicee.models.transformers.MLP(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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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.

**c\_fc**

**gelu**

**c\_proj**

**dropout**

**forward** (*x*)

**class** `dicee.models.transformers.Block` (*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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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)
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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
```

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules as regular attributes:

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

class Model(nn.Module):
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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.

**config**

**transformer**

**lm\_head**

**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.

**forward** (*idx, targets=None*)

**crop\_block\_size** (*block\_size*)

**classmethod from\_pretrained** (*model\_type, override\_args=None*)

**configure\_optimizers** (*weight\_decay, learning\_rate, betas, device\_type*)

**estimate\_mfu** (*fwdbwd\_per\_iter, dt*)

estimate model flops utilization (MFU) in units of A100 bfloat16 peak FLOPS

## **Classes**

<i>ADOPT</i>	Base class for all optimizers.
<i>BaseKGELightning</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>IdentityClass</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>DistMult</i>	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

<i>TransE</i>	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
<i>Shallom</i>	A shallow neural model for relation prediction ( <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090">https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090</a> )
<i>Pyke</i>	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConEx</i>	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConEx</i>	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>ComplEx</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>IdentityClass</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>QMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConvQ</i>	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConvQ</i>	Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>IdentityClass</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>OMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConvO</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>AConvO</i>	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>Keci</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>CKeci</i>	Without learning dimension scaling
<i>DeCaL</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>PykeenKGE</i>	A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>FMult</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>GFMult</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>FMult2</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>LFMult1</i>	Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent all entities and relations in the complex number space as:
<i>LFMult</i>	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:
<i>DualE</i>	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings ( <a href="https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657">https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657</a> )

## Functions

```

quaternion_mul(→ Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, ...]) Perform quaternion multiplication
quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm(*, Q_1, Q_2)

octonion_mul(*, O_1, O_2)

octonion_mul_norm(*, O_1, O_2)

```



## Package Contents

```
class dicee.models.ADOPT(params: torch.optim.optimizer.ParamsT, lr: float | torch.Tensor = 0.001,  
    betas: Tuple[float, float] = (0.9, 0.9999), eps: float = 1e-06,  
    clip_lambda: Callable[[int], float] | None = lambda step: ..., weight_decay: float = 0.0,  
    decouple: bool = False, *, foreach: bool | None = None, maximize: bool = False,  
    capturable: bool = False, differentiable: bool = False, fused: bool | None = None)
```

Bases: `torch.optim.optimizer.Optimizer`

Base class for all optimizers.

### Warning

Parameters need to be specified as collections that have a deterministic ordering that is consistent between runs. Examples of objects that don't satisfy those properties are sets and iterators over values of dictionaries.

### Parameters

- **params** (*iterable*) – an iterable of `torch.Tensor`s or `dict`s. Specifies what Tensors should be optimized.
- **defaults** – (dict): a dict containing default values of optimization options (used when a parameter group doesn't specify them).

**clip\_lambda**

**\_\_setstate\_\_** (*state*)

**step** (*closure=None*)

Perform a single optimization step.

### Parameters

**closure** (*Callable, optional*) – A closure that reevaluates the model and returns the loss.

```
class dicee.models.BaseKGLightning(*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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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.

**training\_step\_outputs** = []

**mem\_of\_model**() → 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)
```

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```
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()
```

### 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 `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 = ...
        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]*)

**test\_dataloader**() → *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()`

### Note

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

### Note

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

`val_dataloader()` → 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()`

### Note

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

### Note

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

`predict_dataloader()` → 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()`

#### 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()` → 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()`

#### 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 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`.

### Note

Some things to know:

- Lightning calls `.backward()` and `.step()` automatically in case of automatic optimization.
- If a learning rate scheduler is specified in `configure_optimizers()` with key "interval" (default "epoch") in the scheduler configuration, Lightning will call the scheduler's `.step()` 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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

$\mathbf{x} (B \times 2 \times T)$

**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) → 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** ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

```
get_embeddings() → 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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)
```

(continues on next page)

```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = `None`

**\_\_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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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

        •  $\mathbf{x}$ 

        •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 

        •  $\mathbf{ordered\_bpe\_entities}$ 

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

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$ 

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

        • ( $\mathbf{b}$  ( $x$  shape)

        • 3

        •  $\mathbf{t}$ )

get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)
    → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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*)

**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*) → 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**

**get\_embeddings** () → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, None]

**forward\_k\_vs\_all** (*x*) → torch.FloatTensor

**forward\_triples** (*x*) → 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### 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
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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
        •  $\mathbf{x}$ 
        •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 
        • ordered_bpe_entities

```

```

forward_triples (x: torch.LongTensor) → 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 × 2 × 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]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor
    forward_triples (x: torch.Tensor) → 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**

**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]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor

**forward\_triples** (*x*: torch.Tensor) → torch.FloatTensor

**Parameters**

**x**

**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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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** = '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*) → *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, torch.Tensor]*

Perform quaternion multiplication :param Q\_1: :param Q\_2: :return:

**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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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

    •  $\mathbf{x}$ 

    •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 

    • ordered_bpe_entities

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

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$ 

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

    • ( $\mathbf{b}$  ( $x$  shape))

    • 3

    •  $\mathbf{t}$ )

get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)
    → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

```

`get_embeddings()` → `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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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 = None`

`__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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules as regular attributes:

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

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```

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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = 'QMult'

**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*) → 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:

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

### **Parameters**

**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 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**

**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

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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.



### 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
         $\mathbf{x} (B \times 2 \times T)$ 

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

        •  $\mathbf{x}$ 

        •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 

        • ordered_bpe_entities

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

    Parameters

         $\mathbf{x}$ 

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

        • ( $\mathbf{b} (x \text{ shape})$ )

        • 3

        •  $\mathbf{t}$ )

get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)
    → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

    Parameters

         $\mathbf{x} (B \times 2 \times T)$ 

get_embeddings () → 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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** = None

**\_\_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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules as regular attributes:

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

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = '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.,  $[\text{score}(h,r,x) | x \text{ in Entities}] \Rightarrow [0.0, 0.1, \dots, 0.8]$ , shape  $\Rightarrow (1, \text{Entities})$  Given a batch of head entities and relations  $\Rightarrow$  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 them to be nested 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)
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = '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*) → 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)

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.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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

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

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

$$e_i^2 = +1 \text{ for } i \leq p \quad e_j^2 = -1 \text{ for } p < j \leq p+q \quad e_i e_j = -e_j e_i \text{ for } i$$

$e_j$

$$h \cdot r = \sigma_0 + \sigma_p + \sigma_q + \sigma_{pp} + \sigma_q + \sigma_{pq} \text{ where}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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*) → 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, **IEI**) 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) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor

## Parameter

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

### rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

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

Bases: *Keci*

Without learning dimension scaling

```
name = 'CKeci'
```

```
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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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)
```

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```
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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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**

**p**

**q**

**r**

**re**

**forward\_triples** (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

### **Parameter**

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

**rtype**

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

**cl\_pqr** (*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

Input: tensor(batch\_size, emb\_dim) → 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,

$$s_0 = h_0 r_0 t_0 s_1 = \sum_{i=1}^p h_i r_i t_0 s_2 = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} h_j r_j t_0 s_3 = \sum_{i=1}^q (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s_4 = \sum_{i=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i) s_5 = \sum_{i=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_0 r_i t_i + h_i r_0 t_i)$$

and return:

$$\sigma_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s_0 + s_1 - s_2 s_3, s_4 \text{ and } s_5$$

**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

$$\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^p (h_i r_{i'} - h_{i'} r_i) (\text{model the interactions between } e_i \text{ and } e_{i'} \text{ for } 1 \leq i, i' \leq p) \sigma_{qq} = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'} - h_{j'} r_j)$$

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_{pq} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (\text{interactions between } e_i \text{ and } e_j \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq p \text{ and } p+1 \leq j \leq p+q) \sigma_{pr} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{r=p+q+1}^{p+q+r} (h_i r_r - h_r r_i)$$

**forward\_k\_vs\_all** (*x: torch.Tensor*) → 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 functions are identical Parameter ——— *x*: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, **IEI**) 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:

$$\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^p (x_{i'} y_i - x_i y_{i'})$$

$\sigma_{pp}$  captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let  $p \in e_1, e_2, e_3$ , 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

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

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\_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\_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.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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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

$\mathbf{x} (B \times 2 \times T)$

**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) → 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** ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

```
get_embeddings() → 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: Pykeen\_HolE: Pykeen\_HolE: Pykeen\_TransD: Pykeen\_TransE: Pykeen\_TransF: Pykeen\_TransH: Pykeen\_TransR:

**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) → 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)

```

**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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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

        •  $\mathbf{x}$ 

        •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 

        • ordered_bpe_entities

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

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$ 

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

        • ( $\mathbf{b}$  ( $x$  shape))

        • 3

        •  $\mathbf{t}$ )

get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)
    → Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

```

```

    get_embeddings() → 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) → torch.FloatTensor
    chain_func(weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
    forward_triples(idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor

```

#### Parameters

**x**

```

class dicee.models.GFMult(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
    Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
    name = 'GFMult'
    entity_embeddings
    relation_embeddings
    k
    num_sample = 250
    roots
    weights
    compute_func(weights: torch.FloatTensor, x) → torch.FloatTensor
    chain_func(weights, x: torch.FloatTensor)
    forward_triples(idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor

```

#### Parameters

**x**

```

class dicee.models.FMult2(args)
    Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE
    Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
    name = 'FMult2'
    n_layers = 3
    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) → torch.FloatTensor
    function(list_W, list_b)
    trapezoid(list_W, list_b)
    forward_triples(idx_triple: torch.Tensor) → 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:
     $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} w_k e^{kix}$ . 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)
    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:  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_i x^i$  and use the three different 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:

$score(h,r,t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i b_j c_k}{1+(i+j+k)d}$

1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]
2. perform  $\frac{a_i b_j c_k}{1+(i+j+k)d}$  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:

$score(h,r,t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i c_j b_k - b_i c_j a_k}{(1+(i+j)d)(1+k)}$

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  $[0, 1, \dots, d]$  and return a vector tensor ( $\text{coeff}[0][0] + \text{coeff}[0][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[0][d]x^d$ ,

$\text{coeff}[1][0] + \text{coeff}[1][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[1][d]x^d$ )

**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  $[0, 1, \dots, d]$

and return a tensor ( $\text{coeff}[0][0] + \text{coeff}[0][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[0][d]x^d$ ,

$\text{coeff}[1][0] + \text{coeff}[1][1]x + \dots + \text{coeff}[1][d]x^d$ )

**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** = None

**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*) → torch.tensor

KvsAll scoring function

### Input

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

### Output

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

**forward\_triples** (*idx\_triple*: torch.tensor) → 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

$\mathbf{T}(x: \text{torch.tensor}) \rightarrow \text{torch.tensor}$

Transpose function

Input: Tensor with shape (nxm) Output: Tensor with shape (mxn)

## dicee.query\_generator

### Classes

---

*QueryGenerator*

---

### Module Contents

```
class dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator(train_path: str, 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 = False
```

```
    gen_test = True
```

```
    seed = 1
```

```
    max_ans_num = 1000000.0
```

```
    mode
```

```
    ent2id = None
```

```
    rel2id: Dict = None
```

```
    ent_in: Dict
```

```
    ent_out: Dict
```

```
    query_name_to_struct
```

```
    list2tuple(list_data)
```

```
    tuple2list(x: List | Tuple) → List | Tuple
```

```
        Convert a nested tuple to a nested list.
```

**set\_global\_seed** (*seed: int*)  
Set seed

**construct\_graph** (*paths: List[str]*) → 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*) → 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]]]*)  
→ None  
Save Queries into Disk

**static load\_queries\_and\_answers** (*path: str*) → List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]]  
Load Queries from Disk to Memory

## 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**

**start** () → None  
Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance



## Parameter

**rtype**  
None

**preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding()**

**preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding()** → None

**preprocess\_with\_pandas()** → 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

**preprocess\_with\_polars()** → None

**sequential\_vocabulary\_construction()** → 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)

**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

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

## Module Contents

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.polars_dataframe_indexer(
    df_polars: polars.DataFrame, idx_entity: polars.DataFrame, idx_relation: polars.DataFrame)
    → 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.

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.pandas_dataframe_indexer(
    df_pandas: pandas.DataFrame, idx_entity: pandas.DataFrame, idx_relation: pandas.DataFrame)
→ pandas.DataFrame
```

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

## Parameters:

### **df\_pandas**

[pd.DataFrame] The input Pandas DataFrame containing columns: 'subject', 'relation', and 'object'.

### **idx\_entity**

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

### **idx\_relation**

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

## Returns:

### **pd.DataFrame**

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

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.apply_reciprical_or_noise (add_reciprical: bool,  
    eval_model: str, df: object = None, info: str = None)
```

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

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.timeit (func)
```

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_with_polars (data_path,  
    read_only_few: int = None, sample_triples_ratio: float = None, separator: str = None)  
    → polars.DataFrame
```

Load and Preprocess via Polars

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_with_pandas (data_path,  
    read_only_few: int = None, sample_triples_ratio: float = None, separator: str = 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: str = None,  
    separator: str = None) → Tuple[polars.DataFrame, pandas.DataFrame]
```

```
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. Create constrained entities based on the range of relations :param triples: :return: Tuple[dict, dict]

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.load_with_pandas (self) → None
```

Deserialize data

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.save_numpy_ndarray (*, data: numpy.ndarray,  
    file_path: str)
```

```

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.dataset_sanity_checking(
    train_set: numpy.ndarray, num_entities: int, num_relations: int) → None

```

#### Parameters

- **train\_set**
- **num\_entities**
- **num\_relations**

#### Returns

### Classes

<i>PreprocessKG</i>	Preprocess the data in memory
<i>LoadSaveToDisk</i>	
<i>ReadFromDisk</i>	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() → None
        Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance

```

#### Parameter

**rtype**  
None

**preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding()**

**preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding()** → None

**preprocess\_with\_pandas()** → 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

**preprocess\_with\_polars()** → None

**sequential\_vocabulary\_construction()** → 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)

**class** dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.**LoadSaveToDisk**(kg)

**kg**

**save()**

**load()**

**class** dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.**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.sanity\_checkers**

### **Functions**

```
is_sparql_endpoint_alive([sparql_endpoint])
```

```
validate_knowledge_graph(args)
```

Validating the source of knowledge graph

```
sanity_checking_with_arguments(args)
```

## **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.scripts**

### **Submodules**

#### **dicee.scripts.index\_serve**

\$ docker pull qdrant/qdrant && docker run -p 6333:6333 -p 6334:6334 -v \$(pwd)/qdrant\_storage:/qdrant/storage:z  
qdrant/qdrant \$ dicee\_vector\_db -index -serve -path CountryEmbeddings -collection "countries\_vdb"

### **Attributes**

*app*

*neural\_searcher*

### **Classes**

*NeuralSearcher*

*StringListRequest*

!!! abstract "Usage Documentation"

### **Functions**

*get\_default\_arguments()*

*index(args)*

*root()*

*search\_embeddings(q)*

*retrieve\_embeddings(q)*

*search\_embeddings\_batch(request)*

*serve(args)*

*main()*



## Module Contents

```
dicee.scripts.index_serve.get_default_arguments()

dicee.scripts.index_serve.index(args)

dicee.scripts.index_serve.app

dicee.scripts.index_serve.neural_searcher = None

class dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher(args)

    collection_name

    entity_to_idx = None

    qdrant_client

    topk = 5

    retrieve_embedding(entity: str = None, entities: List[str] = None) → List

    search(entity: str)

async dicee.scripts.index_serve.root()

async dicee.scripts.index_serve.search_embeddings(q: str)

async dicee.scripts.index_serve.retrieve_embeddings(q: str)

class dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest(/, **data: Any)
    Bases: pydantic.BaseModel

    !!! abstract "Usage Documentation"
        [Models](../concepts/models.md)

    A base class for creating Pydantic models.

    __class_vars__
        The names of the class variables defined on the model.

    __private_attributes__
        Metadata about the private attributes of the model.

    __signature__
        The synthesized __init__ [Signature][inspect.Signature] of the model.

    __pydantic_complete__
        Whether model building is completed, or if there are still undefined fields.

    __pydantic_core_schema__
        The core schema of the model.

    __pydantic_custom_init__
        Whether the model has a custom __init__ function.

    __pydantic_decorators__
        Metadata containing the decorators defined on the model. This replaces Model.__validators__ and
        Model.__root_validators__ from Pydantic V1.
```

`__pydantic_generic_metadata__`

Metadata for generic models; contains data used for a similar purpose to `__args__`, `__origin__`, `__parameters__` in typing-module generics. May eventually be replaced by these.

`__pydantic_parent_namespace__`

Parent namespace of the model, used for automatic rebuilding of models.

`__pydantic_post_init__`

The name of the post-init method for the model, if defined.

`__pydantic_root_model__`

Whether the model is a `[RootModel][pydantic.root_model.RootModel]`.

`__pydantic_serializer__`

The *pydantic-core* `SchemaSerializer` used to dump instances of the model.

`__pydantic_validator__`

The *pydantic-core* `SchemaValidator` used to validate instances of the model.

`__pydantic_fields__`

A dictionary of field names and their corresponding `[FieldInfo][pydantic.fields.FieldInfo]` objects.

`__pydantic_computed_fields__`

A dictionary of computed field names and their corresponding `[ComputedFieldInfo][pydantic.fields.ComputedFieldInfo]` objects.

`__pydantic_extra__`

A dictionary containing extra values, if `[extra][pydantic.config.ConfigDict.extra]` is set to `'allow'`.

`__pydantic_fields_set__`

The names of fields explicitly set during instantiation.

`__pydantic_private__`

Values of private attributes set on the model instance.

`queries: List[str]`

`reducer: str | None = None`

`async dicee.scripts.index_serve.search_embeddings_batch(request: StringListRequest)`

`dicee.scripts.index_serve.serve(args)`

`dicee.scripts.index_serve.main()`

## **dicee.scripts.run**

### **Functions**

---

<code>get_default_arguments([description])</code> <code>main()</code>	Extends pytorch_lightning Trainer's arguments with ours
--	---

---

## Module Contents

`dicee.scripts.run.get_default_arguments` (*description=None*)

Extends pytorch\_lightning Trainer's arguments with ours

`dicee.scripts.run.main()`

## `dicee.static_funcs`

### Functions

<code>create_recipriocal_triples(x)</code>	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
<code>get_er_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>get_re_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>get_ee_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>timeit(func)</code>	
<code>save_pickle(*[, data, file_path])</code>	
<code>load_pickle([file_path])</code>	
<code>load_term_mapping([file_path])</code>	
<code>select_model(args[, is_continual_training, storage_path])</code>	
<code>load_model(→ Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]])</code>	Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
<code>load_model_ensemble(...)</code>	Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
<code>save_numpy_ndarray(*, data, file_path)</code>	
<code>numpy_data_type_changer(→ numpy.ndarray)</code>	Detect most efficient data type for a given triples
<code>save_checkpoint_model(→ None)</code>	Store Pytorch model into disk
<code>store(→ None)</code>	
<code>add_noisy_triples(→ pandas.DataFrame)</code>	Add randomly constructed triples
<code>read_or_load_kg(args, cls)</code>	
<code>intialize_model(→ Tuple[object, str])</code>	
<code>load_json(→ dict)</code>	
<code>save_embeddings(→ None)</code>	Save it as CSV if memory allows.
<code>random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)</code>	
<code>deploy_triple_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, ...)</code>	
<code>deploy_tail_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge, ...)</code>	

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

<code>deploy_head_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge,</code>
<code>...)</code>
<code>deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge,</code>
<code>...)</code>
<code>vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, ...)</code>
<code>create_experiment_folder([folder_name])</code>
<code>continual_training_setup_executor(→ None)</code>
<code>exponential_function(→ torch.FloatTensor)</code>
<code>load_numpy(→ numpy.ndarray)</code>
<code>evaluate(entity_to_idx, scores, easy_answers, # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function</code>
<code>hard_answers)</code>
<code>download_file(url[, destination_folder])</code>
<code>download_files_from_url(→ None)</code>
<code>download_pretrained_model(→ str)</code>
<code>write_csv_from_model_parallel(path)</code>
<code>from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_int,</code>
<code>None)</code>

## 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)`

`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)

dicee.static_funcs.numpy_data_type_changer (train_set: numpy.ndarray, num: int)
    → numpy.ndarray
    Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:

dicee.static_funcs.save_checkpoint_model (model, path: str) → None
    Store Pytorch model into disk

dicee.static_funcs.store (trained_model, model_name: str = 'model', full_storage_path: str = None,
    save_embeddings_as_csv=False) → None

dicee.static_funcs.add_noisy_triples (train_set: pandas.DataFrame, add_noise_rate: float)
    → pandas.DataFrame
    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) → Tuple[object, str]

dicee.static_funcs.load_json (p: str) → dict

dicee.static_funcs.save_embeddings (embeddings: numpy.ndarray, indexes, path: str) → None
    Save it as CSV if memory allows. :param embeddings: :param indexes: :param path: :return:

dicee.static_funcs.random_prediction (pre_trained_kge)

dicee.static_funcs.deploy_triple_prediction (pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_predicate,
    str_object)

dicee.static_funcs.deploy_tail_entity_prediction (pre_trained_kge, str_subject, str_predicate,
    top_k)

dicee.static_funcs.deploy_head_entity_prediction (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')

dicee.static_funcs.continual_training_setup_executor (executor) → None

dicee.static_funcs.exponential_function (x: numpy.ndarray, lam: float, ascending_order=True)
    → 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 (url: str) → str`

`dicee.static_funcs.write_csv_from_model_parallel (path: str)`

Create

`dicee.static_funcs.from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv (path: str) → None`

### `dicee.static_funcs_training`

#### Functions

---

```
make_iterable_verbose(→ Iterable)
```

```
evaluate_lp([model, triple_idx, num_entities, ...])
```

```
evaluate_bpe_lp(model, triple_idx, ..., info)
```

```
efficient_zero_grad(model)
```

---

#### Module Contents

`dicee.static_funcs_training.make_iterable_verbose (iterable_object, verbose, desc='Default', position=None, leave=True) → Iterable`

`dicee.static_funcs_training.evaluate_lp (model=None, triple_idx=None, num_entities=None, er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List] = None, re_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List] = None, info='Eval Starts', batch_size=128, chunk_size=1000)`

`dicee.static_funcs_training.evaluate_bpe_lp (model, triple_idx: List[Tuple], all_bpe_shaped_entities, er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], re_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], info='Eval Starts')`

`dicee.static_funcs_training.efficient_zero_grad (model)`

### `dicee.static_preprocess_funcs`

#### Attributes

---

```
enable_log
```

---

## Functions

<code>timeit(func)</code>	
<code>preprocesses_input_args(args)</code>	Sanity Checking in input arguments
<code>create_constraints(→ Tuple[dict, dict, dict, dict])</code>	
<code>get_er_vocab(data)</code>	
<code>get_re_vocab(data)</code>	
<code>get_ee_vocab(data)</code>	
<code>mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_se</code>	

## Module Contents

`dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.enable_log = False`

`dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.timeit (func)`

`dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.preprocesses_input_args (args)`

Sanity Checking in input arguments

`dicee.static_preprocess_funcs.create_constraints (triples: numpy.ndarray)  
→ Tuple[dict, dict, dict, dict]`

(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)`

## `dicee.trainer`

### Submodules

#### `dicee.trainer.dice_trainer`

### Classes

<code>DICE_Trainer</code>	DICE_Trainer implement
---------------------------	------------------------

## Functions

```
load_term_mapping([file_path])
```

```
initialize_trainer(...)
```

```
get_callbacks(args)
```

## Module Contents

```
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.load_term_mapping(file_path=str)
```

```
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.initialize_trainer(args, callbacks)  
→ dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer | dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel | dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp
```

```
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.get_callbacks(args)
```

```
class dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer(args, is_continual_training: bool, 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 = None

form\_of\_labelling = None

continual\_start(knowledge\_graph)

- (1) Initialize training.
- (2) Load model
- (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model



## Parameter

### returns

- *model*
- **form\_of\_labelling** (*str*)

**initialize\_trainer** (*callbacks: List*)

→ `lightning.Trainer` | `diccee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel` | `diccee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer` | `diccee.t`

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

**initialize\_or\_load\_model** ()

**init\_dataloader** (*dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset*) → `torch.utils.data.DataLoader`

**init\_dataset** () → `torch.utils.data.Dataset`

**start** (*knowledge\_graph: diccee.knowledge\_graph.KG* | *numpy.memmap*)

→ `Tuple[diccee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, str]`

Start the training

- (1) Initialize Trainer
- (2) Initialize or load a pretrained KGE model

in DDP setup, we need to load the memory map of already read/index KG.

**k\_fold\_cross\_validation** (*dataset*) → `Tuple[diccee.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*

## diccee.trainer.model\_parallelism

### Classes

*TensorParallel*

Abstract class for Trainer class for knowledge graph embedding models

## Functions

```
extract_input_outputs(z[, device])

find_good_batch_size(train_loader,
tp_ensemble_model)

forward_backward_update_loss(→ float)
```

## Module Contents

```
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.extract_input_outputs (z: list, device=None)

dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.find_good_batch_size (train_loader, tp_ensemble_model)

dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.forward_backward_update_loss (z: Tuple, ensemble_model)
→ float
```

```
class dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel (args, callbacks)
```

Bases: *dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer*

Abstract class for Trainer class for knowledge graph embedding models

### Parameter

**args**

[str] ?

**callbacks: list**

?

**fit** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Train model

## `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer`

## Classes

<i>TorchTrainer</i>	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) → None
    Training starts
    Arguments

    kwargs: Tuple
        empty dictionary

    Return type
        batch loss (float)

forward_backward_update(x_batch: torch.Tensor, y_batch: torch.Tensor) → torch.Tensor
    Compute forward, loss, backward, and parameter update
    Arguments

    Return type
        batch loss (float)

extract_input_outputs_set_device(batch: list) → 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**

<i>TorchDDPTrainer</i>	A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel
<i>NodeTrainer</i>	

### **Functions**

<i>make_iterable_verbose</i> (→ Iterable)
---

## Module Contents

`dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.make_iterable_verbose(iterable_object, verbose, desc='Default', position=None, leave=True) → Iterable`

**class** `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.TorchDDPTrainer(args, callbacks)`

Bases: `dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer`

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

Arguments

**entity\_idx**

mapping.

**relation\_idx**

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** = []

**ctx**

**scaler**

**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: bool, 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 = None**

**form\_of\_labelling = None**

**continual\_start** (*knowledge\_graph*)

- (1) Initialize training.
- (2) Load model
- (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model

### Parameter

**returns**

- *model*
- **form\_of\_labelling** (*str*)

```

initialize_trainer (callbacks: List)
    → lightning.Trainer | dicce.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel | dicce.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer | dicce.
    Initialize Trainer from input arguments

initialize_or_load_model ()

init_dataloader (dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset) → torch.utils.data.DataLoader

init_dataset () → torch.utils.data.Dataset

start (knowledge_graph: dicce.knowledge_graph.KG | numpy.memmap)
    → Tuple[dicce.models.base_model.BaseKGE, str]
    Start the training
    (1) Initialize Trainer
    (2) Initialize or load a pretrained KGE model
    in DDP setup, we need to load the memory map of already read/index KG.

k_fold_cross_validation (dataset) → Tuple[dicce.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 Attributes

---

```
__version__
```

---

## 14.3 Classes

<i>Pyke</i>	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
<i>DistMult</i>	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases
<i>CKeci</i>	Without learning dimension scaling
<i>Keci</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>TransE</i>	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
<i>DeCaL</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

<i>DualE</i>	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings ( <a href="https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657">https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657</a> )
<i>ComplEx</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>AConEx</i>	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConvO</i>	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConvQ</i>	Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>ConvQ</i>	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>ConvO</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConEx</i>	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>QMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>OMult</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>Shallom</i>	A shallow neural model for relation prediction ( <a href="https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090">https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090</a> )
<i>LFMult</i>	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:
<i>PykeenKGE</i>	A class for using knowledge graph embedding models implemented in Pykeen
<i>Byte</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>BaseKGE</i>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>EnsembleKGE</i>	
<i>DICE_Trainer</i>	DICE_Trainer implement
<i>KGE</i>	Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models
<i>BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset</i>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<i>MultiLabelDataset</i>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<i>MultiClassClassificationDataset</i>	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
<i>OnevsAllDataset</i>	Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy
<i>KvsAll</i>	Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
<i>AllvsAll</i>	Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.
<i>OnevsSample</i>	A custom PyTorch Dataset class for knowledge graph embeddings, which includes
<i>KvsSampleDataset</i>	KvsSample a Dataset:
<i>NegSampleDataset</i>	An abstract class representing a Dataset.
<i>TriplePredictionDataset</i>	Triple Dataset
<i>CVDDataModule</i>	Create a Dataset for cross validation
<i>QueryGenerator</i>	

## 14.4 Functions

<i>create_recipriocal_triples(x)</i>	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
--------------------------------------	---

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Table 4 – continued from previous page

<code>get_er_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>get_re_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>get_ee_vocab(data[, file_path])</code>	
<code>timeit(func)</code>	
<code>save_pickle(*[, data, file_path])</code>	
<code>load_pickle([file_path])</code>	
<code>load_term_mapping([file_path])</code>	
<code>select_model(args[, is_continual_training, storage_path])</code>	
<code>load_model(→ Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]])</code>	Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
<code>load_model_ensemble(...)</code>	Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments
<code>save_numpy_ndarray(*, data, file_path)</code>	
<code>numpy_data_type_changer(→ numpy.ndarray)</code>	Detect most efficient data type for a given triples
<code>save_checkpoint_model(→ None)</code>	Store Pytorch model into disk
<code>store(→ None)</code>	
<code>add_noisy_triples(→ pandas.DataFrame)</code>	Add randomly constructed triples
<code>read_or_load_kg(args, cls)</code>	
<code>intialize_model(→ Tuple[object, str])</code>	
<code>load_json(→ dict)</code>	
<code>save_embeddings(→ None)</code>	Save it as CSV if memory allows.
<code>random_prediction(pre_trained_kge)</code>	
<code>deploy_triple_prediction(pre_trained_kge, str_subject, ...)</code>	
<code>deploy_tail_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge, ...)</code>	
<code>deploy_head_entity_prediction(pre_trained_kge, ...)</code>	
<code>deploy_relation_prediction(pre_trained_kge, ...)</code>	
<code>vocab_to_parquet(vocab_to_idx, name, ...)</code>	
<code>create_experiment_folder([folder_name])</code>	
<code>continual_training_setup_executor(→ None)</code>	
<code>exponential_function(→ torch.FloatTensor)</code>	

continues on next page



Table 4 – continued from previous page

<code>load_numpy(→ numpy.ndarray)</code>	
<code>evaluate(entity_to_idx, scores, easy_answers, # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function hard_answers)</code>	
<code>download_file(url[, destination_folder])</code>	
<code>download_files_from_url(→ None)</code>	
<code>download_pretrained_model(→ str)</code>	
<code>write_csv_from_model_parallel(path)</code>	Create
<code>from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into (None)</code>	
<code>mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_se</code>	
<code>timeit(func)</code>	
<code>load_term_mapping([file_path])</code>	
<code>reload_dataset(path, form_of_labelling, ...)</code>	Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset
<code>construct_dataset(→ torch.utils.data.Dataset)</code>	

## 14.5 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**
- **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.CKeci (args)
```

Bases: *Keci*

Without learning dimension scaling

```
name = 'CKeci'
```

```
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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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  $\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{k=i+1}^p (h_{ir_k} - h_{kr_i}) e_i e_k$

$\sigma_{pp}$  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.,  $e_1 e_1, e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3$ ,

$e_2 e_1, e_2 e_2, e_2 e_3, e_3 e_1, e_3 e_2, e_3 e_3$

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals:  $e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, e_2 e_3$ .

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

Compute  $\sigma_{qq} = \sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_{jr_k} - h_{kr_j}) e_j e_k \sigma_{qq}$  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.,  $e_1 e_1, e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3$ ,

$e_2 e_1, e_2 e_2, e_2 e_3, e_3 e_1, e_3 e_2, e_3 e_3$

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals:  $e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, e_2 e_3$ .

**compute\_sigma\_pq** (\*, *hp, hq, rp, rq*)

$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_{ir_j} - h_{jr_i}) e_i e_j$

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

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

$e_i^2 = +1$  for  $i \leq p$   $e_j^2 = -1$  for  $p < j \leq p+q$   $e_i e_j = -e_j e_i$  for  $i$

$e_i e_j$

$h r = \sigma_0 + \sigma_p + \sigma_q + \sigma_{pp} + \sigma_q + \sigma_{pq}$  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*) → 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, **IEI**) 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*) → 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*) → 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### 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**

**p**

**q**

**r**

**re**

**forward\_triples** (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

### Parameter

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

**rtype**

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

**cl\_pqr** (*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

Input: tensor(batch\_size, emb\_dim) → 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,

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

and return:

$$sigma_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2 s3, s4 \text{ and } s5$$

**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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_{pq} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) (\text{interactions between } e_i \text{ and } e_j \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq p \text{ and } p+1 \leq j \leq p+q) \sigma_{pr} = \sum_{i=1}^p$$

**forward\_k\_vs\_all** (*x*: torch.Tensor) → 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 functions are identical Parameter ——— *x*: torch.LongTensor with (n, ) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, **IEI**) 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:

$$\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{j=i+1}^p (x_{iy_{i'}} - x_{i'} y_{i'})$$

$\sigma_{pp}$  captures the interactions between along *p* bases For instance, let *p* *e*<sub>1</sub>, *e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>3</sub>, we compute interactions between *e*<sub>1</sub> *e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>1</sub> *e*<sub>3</sub>, and *e*<sub>2</sub> *e*<sub>3</sub> 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., *e*<sub>1</sub>*e*<sub>1</sub>, *e*<sub>1</sub>*e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>1</sub>*e*<sub>3</sub>,

*e*<sub>2</sub>*e*<sub>1</sub>, *e*<sub>2</sub>*e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>2</sub>*e*<sub>3</sub>, *e*<sub>3</sub>*e*<sub>1</sub>, *e*<sub>3</sub>*e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>3</sub>*e*<sub>3</sub>

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: *e*<sub>1</sub>*e*<sub>2</sub>, *e*<sub>1</sub>*e*<sub>3</sub>, *e*<sub>2</sub>*e*<sub>3</sub>.

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

Compute

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

$\sigma_{q,q}$  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.,  $e_1 e_1, e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3,$

$e_2 e_1, e_2 e_2, e_2 e_3, e_3 e_1, e_3 e_2, e_3 e_3$

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals:  $e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, e_2 e_3$ .

**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 = None
    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) → torch.tensor
        KvsAll scoring function

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

    Output
    torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape
    forward_triples(idx_triple: torch.tensor) → 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) → 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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 = '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) -> 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

residual_convolution (C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],
                      C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor

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

    Parameters
    x

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)

    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.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*) → *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**

`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.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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### 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 = '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) → 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.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]) → 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) → torch.FloatTensor

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

    Parameters
    x

    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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### **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** = 'QMult'

**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*) → 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:

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

#### **Parameters**

**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 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### 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 = '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 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
    get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, None]
    forward_k_vs_all(x) → torch.FloatTensor
    forward_triples(x) → 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:  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i \bmod d}$  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, coefr*)

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

**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:

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

1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]
2. perform  $\text{dfrac}\{a_i*b_j*c_k\}\{1+(i+j+k)\%d\}$  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:

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

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: Pykeen\_TransD: Pykeen\_TransE: Pykeen\_TransF: Pykeen\_TransH: Pykeen\_TransR:

**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) → 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)

```

```

class dicee.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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

### **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** = 'Byte'

**config**

**temperature** = 0.5

**topk** = 2

**transformer**

**lm\_head**

**loss\_function** (*yhat\_batch, y\_batch*)

### **Parameters**

- **yhat\_batch**
- **y\_batch**

**forward** (*x: torch.LongTensor*)

### **Parameters**

**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()
```

### 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 them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the sub-modules 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 also have their parameters converted when you call `to()`, etc.

#### 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
         $\mathbf{x}$  ( $B \times 2 \times T$ )

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

        •  $\mathbf{x}$ 

        •  $\mathbf{y\_idx}$ 

        • ordered_bpe_entities

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

    Parameters
         $\mathbf{x}$ 

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)

get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, numpy.ndarray]

class dicee.EnsembleKGE(seed_model=None, pretrained_models: List = None)

    name

    train_mode = True

    named_children()

    property example_input_array

    parameters()

    modules()

    __iter__()

    __len__()

    eval()

    to(device)

    mem_of_model()

    __call__(x_batch)

    step()

    get_embeddings()

    __str__()

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)

dicee.numpy_data_type_changer (train_set: numpy.ndarray, num: int) → numpy.ndarray
    Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:

dicee.save_checkpoint_model (model, path: str) → None
    Store Pytorch model into disk

dicee.store (trained_model, model_name: str = 'model', full_storage_path: str = None,
    save_embeddings_as_csv=False) → None

dicee.add_noisy_triples (train_set: pandas.DataFrame, add_noise_rate: float) → 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) → dict

dicee.save_embeddings (embeddings: numpy.ndarray, indexes, path: str) → 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) → None

```

`dicee.exponential_function(x: numpy.ndarray, lam: float, ascending_order=True) → torch.FloatTensor`

`dicee.load_numpy(path) → 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='.') → None`

### Parameters

- **base\_url** (e.g. ["https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll"](https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll))
- **destination\_folder** (e.g. `"KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll"`)

`dicee.download_pretrained_model(url: str) → str`

`dicee.write_csv_from_model_parallel(path: str)`

Create

`dicee.from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv(path: str) → None`

**class** `dicee.DICE_Trainer(args, is_continual_training: bool, 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 = None**

**form\_of\_labelling = None**

**continual\_start** (*knowledge\_graph*)

- (1) Initialize training.
- (2) Load model
- (3) Load trainer (3) Fit model

## Parameter

### returns

- *model*
- **form\_of\_labelling** (*str*)

**initialize\_trainer** (*callbacks: List*)

→ `lightning.Trainer` | `dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel` | `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer` | `dicee.`

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

**initialize\_or\_load\_model** ()

**init\_dataloader** (*dataset: torch.utils.data.Dataset*) → `torch.utils.data.DataLoader`

**init\_dataset** () → `torch.utils.data.Dataset`

**start** (*knowledge\_graph: dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* | *numpy.memmap*)

→ `Tuple[dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE, str]`

Start the training

- (1) Initialize Trainer
- (2) Initialize or load a pretrained KGE model

in DDP setup, we need to load the memory map of already read/index KG.

**k\_fold\_cross\_validation** (*dataset*) → `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`, `dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition`

Knowledge Graph Embedding Class for interactive usage of pre-trained models

**\_\_str\_\_** ()

**to** (*device: str*) → `None`

**get\_transductive\_entity\_embeddings** (*indices: torch.LongTensor* | *List[str]*, *as\_pytorch=False*, *as\_numpy=False*, *as\_list=True*) → `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,  
batch\_size=2, topk=1, return\_indices=False*) → Tuple

Given a relation and a tail entity, return top k ranked head entity.

$\text{argmax}_{\{e \in E\}} f(e, r, t)$ , 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,  
batch\_size=2, topk=1, return\_indices=False*) → Tuple

Given a head entity and a tail entity, return top k ranked relations.

$\text{argmax}_{\{r \in R\}} f(h, r, t)$ , 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, batch\_size=2, topk=1, return\_indices=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

Given a head entity and a relation, return top k ranked entities

$\text{argmax}_{\{e \in E\}} f(h, r, e)$ , 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) → torch.FloatTensor

#### Parameters

- **logits**
- **h**
- **r**
- **t**
- **within**

**predict\_topk** (\*, h: str | List[str] = None, r: str | List[str] = None, t: str | List[str] = None, topk: int = 10, within: List[str] = None, batch\_size: int = 1024)

Predict missing item in a given triple.

#### Returns

- If you query a single (h, r, ?) or (?, r, t) or (h, ?, t), returns List[(item, score)]
- If you query a batch of B, returns List of B such lists.

**triple\_score** (h: List[str] | str = None, r: List[str] | str = None, t: List[str] | str = None, logits=False) → 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

**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) → Set

Find missing triples

Iterative over a set of entities E and a set of relation R :

forall e in E and forall r in R f(e,r,x)

Return (e,r,x)

return 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 and (e,r,x)

return 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.

**train\_literals** (*train\_file\_path: str = None, num\_epochs: int = 100, lit\_lr: float = 0.001, eval\_litreal\_preds: bool = True, eval\_file\_path: str = None, lit\_normalization\_type: str = 'z-norm', batch\_size: int = 1024, sampling\_ratio: float = None, random\_seed=1, loader\_backend: str = 'pandas', freeze\_entity\_embeddings: bool = True, gate\_residual: bool = True*)

Trains the Literal Embeddings model using literal data.

#### Parameters

- **train\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to the training data file.
- **num\_epochs** (*int*) – Number of training epochs.
- **lit\_lr** (*float*) – Learning rate for the literal model.
- **eval\_litreal\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, evaluate the model after training.
- **eval\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to evaluation data file.
- **norm\_type** (*str*) – Normalization type to use ('z-norm', 'min-max', or None).
- **batch\_size** (*int*) – Batch size for training.
- **sampling\_ratio** (*float*) – Ratio of training triples to use.
- **loader\_backend** (*str*) – Backend for loading the dataset ('pandas' or 'rdflib').
- **freeze\_entity\_embeddings** (*bool*) – If True, freeze the entity embeddings during training.
- **gate\_residual** (*bool*) – If True, use gate residual connections in the model.

**predict\_literals** (*entity: List[str] | str = None, attribute: List[str] | str = None, denormalize\_preds: bool = True*) → torch.FloatTensor

Predicts literal values for given entities and attributes.

#### Parameters

- **entity** (*Union[List[str], str]*) – Entity or list of entities to predict literals for.
- **attribute** (*Union[List[str], str]*) – Attribute or list of attributes to predict literals for.
- **denormalize\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, denormalizes the predictions.

#### Returns

Predictions for the given entities and attributes.

#### Return type

torch.FloatTensor

**evaluate\_literal\_prediction** (*eval\_file\_path: str = None, store\_lit\_preds: bool = True, eval\_literals: bool = True, loader\_backend: str = 'pandas'*)

Evaluates the trained literal prediction model on a test file.

## Parameters

- **eval\_file\_path** (*str*) – Path to the evaluation file.
- **store\_lit\_preds** (*bool*) – If True, stores the predictions in a CSV file.
- **eval\_literals** (*bool*) – If True, evaluates the literal predictions and prints error metrics.
- **loader\_backend** (*str*) – Backend for loading the dataset ('pandas' or 'rdflib').

## Returns

None

```
dicee.mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third(train_set_idx)
```

```
dicee.timeit(func)
```

```
dicee.load_term_mapping(file_path=str)
```

```
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

```
dicee.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
```

```
class dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset(train_set: torch.LongTensor,
                                         ordered_shaped_bpe_entities: torch.LongTensor, neg_ratio: int)
```

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.

### Note

`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]])
```

```
class dicee.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 `__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.

#### Note

`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
```

```
train_indices_target
```

```
target_dim
```

```
num_datapoints
```

```
torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities
```

```
collate_fn = None
```

```
__len__()
```

```
__getitem__(idx)
```

```
class dicee.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\_idx**s – mapping.
- **relation\_idx**s – 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 = 8
```

```

num_of_data_points

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(idx)

class dicee.OnevsAllDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idx)
    Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset
    Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy

    Parameters
        • train_set_idx – Indexed triples for the training.
        • entity_idx – mapping.
        • relation_idx – 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)

class dicee.KvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idx, relation_idx, 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 a 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  $[0, 1]^{|E|}$  **[E]** is a binary label.

orall  $y_i = 1$  s.t.  $(h, r) \in KG$

#### Note

TODO

**train\_set\_idx**  
[numpy.ndarray] n by 3 array representing n triples

**entity\_idx**  
[dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

**relation\_idx**  
[dictionary] 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_idxes, relation_idxes, 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.  $(h, r) \in KG$

#### 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\_idxes**

[dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

**relation\_idxes**

[dictionary] 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**

**\_\_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 = None`

`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

```
class dicee.KvsSampleDataset (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxes, relation_idxes, 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.

forall  $y_i = 1$  s.t.  $(h, r, E_i)$  in  $KG$

At each mini-batch construction, we subsample( $y$ ), hence n

$|new\_y| \ll |E|$  new\_y contains all 1's if  $\sum(y) < neg\_sample\_ratio$  new\_y contains

`train_set_idx`

Indexed triples for the training.

`entity_idxes`

mapping.

`relation_idxes`

mapping.

`form`

?

```

    store
    ?

    label_smoothing_rate
    ?

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data = None

train_target = None

neg_ratio = None

num_entities

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

max_num_of_classes

__len__()

__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.

#### Note

`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.

```

neg_sample_ratio

train_set

length

num_entities

num_relations

__len__()

__getitem__(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, where
                . x:(h,r, t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collect_fn => Generates
                    negative triples
            collect_fn:
            or all (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_idx
                mapping.

            relation_idx
                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.CVDDataModule (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.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set **:param-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.

### Warning

do not assign state in `prepare_data`

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

### 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, ...).

#### 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 `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.

#### ⚠ 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):
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
        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: str, 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 = False**

**gen\_test = True**

**seed = 1**

**max\_ans\_num = 1000000.0**

**mode**

**ent2id = None**

**rel2id: Dict = None**

**ent\_in: Dict**

**ent\_out: Dict**

**query\_name\_to\_struct**

**list2tuple** (*list\_data*)

**tuple2list** (*x: List | Tuple*) → List | Tuple

Convert a nested tuple to a nested list.

**set\_global\_seed** (*seed: int*)

Set seed

```

construct_graph (paths: List[str]) → 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) → 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]]])
    → None
    Save Queries into Disk

static load_queries_and_answers (path: str) → List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]]
    Load Queries from Disk to Memory

dicee.__version__ = '0.1.5'

```

## Python Module Index

### d

- `dicee`, 12
- `dicee.__main__`, 12
- `dicee.abstracts`, 12
- `dicee.analyse_experiments`, 18
- `dicee.callbacks`, 19
- `dicee.config`, 26
- `dicee.dataset_classes`, 29
- `dicee.eval_static_funcs`, 40
- `dicee.evaluator`, 42
- `dicee.executer`, 43
- `dicee.knowledge_graph`, 45
- `dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings`, 46
- `dicee.literal_classes`, 51
- `dicee.models`, 55
  - `adopt`, 55
  - `base_model`, 56
  - `clifford`, 65
  - `complex`, 72
  - `dualE`, 74
  - `ensemble`, 76
  - `function_space`, 76
  - `octonion`, 80
  - `pykeen_models`, 83
  - `quaternion`, 84
  - `real`, 87
  - `static_funcs`, 89
  - `transformers`, 89
- `dicee.query_generator`, 143
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg`, 144
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess`, 144
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk`, 145
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk`, 146
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util`, 146
- `dicee.sanity_checkers`, 151
- `dicee.scripts`, 152
  - `index_serve`, 152
  - `run`, 154
- `dicee.static_funcs`, 155
- `dicee.static_funcs_training`, 158
- `dicee.static_preprocess_funcs`, 158
- `dicee.trainer`, 159
  - `dice_trainer`, 159
  - `model_parallelism`, 161
  - `torch_trainer`, 162
  - `torch_trainer_ddp`, 163

# Index

## Non-alphabetical

`__call__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192  
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.IdentityClass method*), 65  
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.IdentityClass method*), 106, 117, 123  
`__class_vars__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.AllvsAll method*), 204  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 200  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll method*), 33  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll method*), 32  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset method*), 35  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 31  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset method*), 30  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset method*), 36  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsAllDataset method*), 31  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample method*), 34  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.KvsAll method*), 203  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset method*), 206  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset method*), 54  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 202  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset method*), 201  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset method*), 206  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset method*), 202  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.OnevsSample method*), 205  
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 207  
`__iter__()` (*dicee.config.Namespace method*), 28  
`__iter__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192  
`__iter__()` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG method*), 46  
`__iter__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
`__len__()` (*dicee.AllvsAll method*), 204  
`__len__()` (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 200  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll method*), 33  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll method*), 32  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset method*), 35  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 31  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset method*), 30  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset method*), 36  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsAllDataset method*), 31  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample method*), 34  
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37  
`__len__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192  
`__len__()` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG method*), 46  
`__len__()` (*dicee.KvsAll method*), 203  
`__len__()` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset method*), 206  
`__len__()` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset method*), 54  
`__len__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
`__len__()` (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 202  
`__len__()` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset method*), 201  
`__len__()` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset method*), 206  
`__len__()` (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset method*), 202  
`__len__()` (*dicee.OnevsSample method*), 205  
`__len__()` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 207  
`__private_attributes__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__pydantic_complete__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__pydantic_computed_fields__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154  
`__pydantic_core_schema__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__pydantic_custom_init__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__pydantic_decorators__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153  
`__pydantic_extra__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154  
`__pydantic_fields__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154  
`__pydantic_fields_set__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154  
`__pydantic_generic_metadata__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153

- `__pydantic_parent_namespace__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__pydantic_post_init__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__pydantic_private__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__pydantic_root_model__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__pydantic_serializer__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__pydantic_validator__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 154
- `__setstate__` () (*dicee.models.ADOPT method*), 97
- `__setstate__` () (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT method*), 55
- `__signature__` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 153
- `__str__` () (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192
- `__str__` () (*dicee.KGE method*), 195
- `__str__` () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
- `__str__` () (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76
- `__version__` (*in module dicee*), 212

## A

- `AbstractCallback` (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 16
- `AbstractPPECallback` (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 17
- `AbstractTrainer` (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 12
- `AccumulateEpochLossCallback` (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 20
- `achieve_answer` () (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144
- `achieve_answer` () (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212
- `AConEx` (*class in dicee*), 178
- `AConEx` (*class in dicee.models*), 113
- `AConEx` (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 73
- `AConvO` (*class in dicee*), 179
- `AConvO` (*class in dicee.models*), 125
- `AConvO` (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 82
- `AConvQ` (*class in dicee*), 180
- `AConvQ` (*class in dicee.models*), 119
- `AConvQ` (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 86
- `adaptive_swa` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
- `add_new_entity_embeddings` () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
- `add_noise_rate` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
- `add_noise_rate` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `add_noisy_triples` () (*in module dicee*), 193
- `add_noisy_triples` () (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157
- `add_noisy_triples_into_training` () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk.ReadFromDisk method*), 146
- `add_noisy_triples_into_training` () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.ReadFromDisk method*), 151
- `add_reciprocal` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `ADOPT` (*class in dicee.models*), 97
- `ADOPT` (*class in dicee.models.adopt*), 55
- `adopt` () (*in module dicee.models.adopt*), 55
- `AllvsAll` (*class in dicee*), 203
- `AllvsAll` (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 32
- `alphas` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
- `alphas` (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
- `analyse` () (*in module dicee.analyse\_experiments*), 19
- `answer_multi_hop_query` () (*dicee.KGE method*), 198
- `answer_multi_hop_query` () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 49
- `app` (*in module dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 175
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.Keci method*), 171
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 70
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 131
- `apply_coefficients` () (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 127
- `apply_reciprical_or_noise` () (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149
- `apply_semantic_constraint` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14
- `apply_unit_norm` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `apply_unit_norm` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62
- `apply_unit_norm` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137
- `args` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `args` (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 194
- `args` (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
- `args` (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
- `args` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62

- args (*dicee.models.base\_model.IdentityClass* attribute), 65
- args (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 133, 137
- args (*dicee.models.IdentityClass* attribute), 106, 117, 123
- args (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 83
- args (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 135
- args (*dicee.PykeenKGE* attribute), 187
- args (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 165
- args (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 160
- ASWA (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 23
- aswa (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18
- attn (*dicee.models.transformers.Block* attribute), 94
- attn\_dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention* attribute), 92
- attributes (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer* attribute), 12
- auto\_batch\_finding (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28

## B

- backend (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27
- backend (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46
- BaseInteractiveKGE (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 14
- BaseKGE (*class in dicee*), 189
- BaseKGE (*class in dicee.models*), 103, 106, 110, 114, 120, 133, 136
- BaseKGE (*class in dicee.models.base\_model*), 61
- BaseKGELightning (*class in dicee.models*), 97
- BaseKGELightning (*class in dicee.models.base\_model*), 56
- batch\_kronecker\_product () (*dicee.callbacks.KronE* static method), 25
- batch\_size (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18
- batch\_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 22
- batch\_size (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 26
- batch\_size (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 208
- batch\_size (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 37
- bias (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig* attribute), 94
- bias (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm* attribute), 91
- Block (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 93
- block\_size (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 191
- block\_size (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28
- block\_size (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 31
- block\_size (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63
- block\_size (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138
- block\_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig* attribute), 94
- block\_size (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 201
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 180
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 180
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 120
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 119
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 87
- bn\_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 86
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 180
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 180
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 120
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 119
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 87
- bn\_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 86
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.AConEx* attribute), 179
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.AConvO* attribute), 179
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.ConEx* attribute), 182
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.ConvO* attribute), 181
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx* attribute), 113
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO* attribute), 126
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx* attribute), 73
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx* attribute), 72
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx* attribute), 112
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO* attribute), 125
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO* attribute), 82
- bn\_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO* attribute), 82
- BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee*), 200
- BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 29
- build\_chain\_funcs () (*dicee.models.FMult2* method), 140



build\_chain\_funcs() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78  
 build\_func() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 140  
 build\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78  
 Byte (*class in dicee*), 187  
 Byte (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 89  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 191  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 63  
 byte\_pair\_encoding (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138

## C

c\_attn (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 92  
 c\_fc (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 93  
 c\_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 92  
 c\_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 93  
 callbacks (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12  
 callbacks (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18  
 callbacks (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27  
 callbacks (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 164  
 CausalSelfAttention (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 91  
 chain\_func() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 139  
 chain\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult method*), 77  
 chain\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult method*), 77  
 chain\_func() (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 139  
 CKeci (*class in dicee*), 170  
 CKeci (*class in dicee.models*), 129  
 CKeci (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 68  
 cl\_pqr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 174  
 cl\_pqr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 69  
 cl\_pqr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 130  
 clifford\_multiplication() (*dicee.Keci method*), 171  
 clifford\_multiplication() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67  
 clifford\_multiplication() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 127  
 clip\_lambda (*dicee.models.ADOPT attribute*), 97  
 clip\_lambda (*dicee.models.adapt.ADOPT attribute*), 55  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 203  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 203  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 206  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 202  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 201  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 202  
 collate\_fn (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 204, 205  
 collate\_fn() (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 200  
 collate\_fn() (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30  
 collate\_fn() (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37  
 collate\_fn() (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 207  
 collection\_name (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 153  
 comp\_func() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 186  
 comp\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
 comp\_func() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
 Complex (*class in dicee*), 177  
 Complex (*class in dicee.models*), 113  
 Complex (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 73  
 compute\_convergence() (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 23  
 compute\_func() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 139  
 compute\_func() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 140  
 compute\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult method*), 77  
 compute\_func() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78

`compute_func()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult method*), 77  
`compute_func()` (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 139  
`compute_mrr()` (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA static method*), 23  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 175  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 171  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 70  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 66  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 131  
`compute_sigma_pp()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 127  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 176  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 171  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 71  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 66  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 132  
`compute_sigma_pq()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 127  
`compute_sigma_pr()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 176  
`compute_sigma_pr()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72  
`compute_sigma_pr()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 132  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 175  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 171  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 71  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 66  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 132  
`compute_sigma_qq()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 127  
`compute_sigma_qr()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 176  
`compute_sigma_qr()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72  
`compute_sigma_qr()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 133  
`compute_sigma_rr()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 176  
`compute_sigma_rr()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 71  
`compute_sigma_rr()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 132  
`compute_sigmas_multivect()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 174  
`compute_sigmas_multivect()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 70  
`compute_sigmas_multivect()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 131  
`compute_sigmas_single()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 174  
`compute_sigmas_single()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 69  
`compute_sigmas_single()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 130  
`ConEx` (*class in dicee*), 182  
`ConEx` (*class in dicee.models*), 112  
`ConEx` (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 72  
`config` (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 188  
`config` (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 90  
`config` (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute*), 95  
`configs` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14  
`configure_optimizers()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 60  
`configure_optimizers()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 101  
`configure_optimizers()` (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 95  
`construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 172  
`construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67  
`construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 128  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 175  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 172  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 70  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 131  
`construct_cl_multivector()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 128  
`construct_dataset()` (*in module dicee*), 200  
`construct_dataset()` (*in module dicee.dataset\_classes*), 29  
`construct_ensemble` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14  
`construct_graph()` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
`construct_graph()` (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 211  
`construct_input_and_output()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15  
`construct_multi_coeff()` (*dicee.LFMult method*), 185  
`construct_multi_coeff()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
`construct_multi_coeff()` (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
`continual_learning` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28  
`continual_start()` (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer method*), 194  
`continual_start()` (*dicee.executer.ContinuousExecute method*), 44  
`continual_start()` (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer method*), 165

continual\_start() (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer method*), 160  
 continual\_training\_setup\_executor() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 continual\_training\_setup\_executor() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 ContinuousExecute (*class in dicee.executor*), 44  
 conv2d (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 179  
 conv2d (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 179  
 conv2d (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 180  
 conv2d (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 182  
 conv2d (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 181  
 conv2d (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 180  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 113  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 125  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 120  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 73  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 72  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 112  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 125  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 119  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 82  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 82  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 87  
 conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 86  
 ConvO (*class in dicee*), 181  
 ConvO (*class in dicee.models*), 124  
 ConvO (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 81  
 ConvQ (*class in dicee*), 180  
 ConvQ (*class in dicee.models*), 119  
 ConvQ (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 86  
 create\_constraints() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 create\_constraints() (*in module dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 create\_experiment\_folder() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 create\_experiment\_folder() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 create\_random\_data() (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback method*), 22  
 create\_recipriocal\_triples() (*in module dicee*), 192  
 create\_recipriocal\_triples() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 150  
 create\_recipriocal\_triples() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 create\_vector\_database() (*dicee.KGE method*), 195  
 create\_vector\_database() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 47  
 crop\_block\_size() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 95  
 ctx (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 164  
 CVDataModule (*class in dicee*), 207  
 CVDataModule (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 37

## D

data\_module (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22  
 data\_property\_embeddings (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52  
 data\_property\_to\_idx (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset attribute*), 53  
 dataset\_dir (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26  
 dataset\_dir (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45  
 dataset\_sanity\_checking() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 150  
 DeCaL (*class in dicee*), 173  
 DeCaL (*class in dicee.models*), 129  
 DeCaL (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 68  
 decide() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23  
 degree (*dicee.LFMMult attribute*), 185  
 degree (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMMult attribute*), 79  
 degree (*dicee.models.LFMMult attribute*), 141  
 denormalize() (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset static method*), 54  
 deploy() (*dicee.KGE method*), 198  
 deploy() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 50  
 deploy\_head\_entity\_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 deploy\_head\_entity\_prediction() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 deploy\_relation\_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 deploy\_relation\_prediction() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 deploy\_tail\_entity\_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 deploy\_tail\_entity\_prediction() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 deploy\_triple\_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 193

- `deploy_triple_prediction()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 157
- `describe()` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* method), 46
- `description_of_input` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46
- DICE\_Trainer* (class in *dicee*), 194
- DICE\_Trainer* (class in *dicee.trainer*), 165
- DICE\_Trainer* (class in *dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer*), 160
- dicee*
  - module, 12
- dicee.\_\_main\_\_*
  - module, 12
- dicee.abstracts*
  - module, 12
- dicee.analyse\_experiments*
  - module, 18
- dicee.callbacks*
  - module, 19
- dicee.config*
  - module, 26
- dicee.dataset\_classes*
  - module, 29
- dicee.eval\_static\_funcs*
  - module, 40
- dicee.evaluator*
  - module, 42
- dicee.executer*
  - module, 43
- dicee.knowledge\_graph*
  - module, 45
- dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings*
  - module, 46
- dicee.literal\_classes*
  - module, 51
- dicee.models*
  - module, 55
- dicee.models.adopt*
  - module, 55
- dicee.models.base\_model*
  - module, 56
- dicee.models.clifford*
  - module, 65
- dicee.models.complex*
  - module, 72
- dicee.models.dualE*
  - module, 74
- dicee.models.ensemble*
  - module, 76
- dicee.models.function\_space*
  - module, 76
- dicee.models.octonion*
  - module, 80
- dicee.models.pykeen\_models*
  - module, 83
- dicee.models.quaternion*
  - module, 84
- dicee.models.real*
  - module, 87
- dicee.models.static\_funcs*
  - module, 89
- dicee.models.transformers*
  - module, 89
- dicee.query\_generator*
  - module, 143
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg*
  - module, 144
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess*
  - module, 144
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk*
  - module, 145

- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk`  
module, 146
- `dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util`  
module, 146
- `dicee.sanity_checkers`  
module, 151
- `dicee.scripts`  
module, 152
- `dicee.scripts.index_serve`  
module, 152
- `dicee.scripts.run`  
module, 154
- `dicee.static_funcs`  
module, 155
- `dicee.static_funcs_training`  
module, 158
- `dicee.static_preprocess_funcs`  
module, 158
- `dicee.trainer`  
module, 159
- `dicee.trainer.dice_trainer`  
module, 159
- `dicee.trainer.model_parallelism`  
module, 161
- `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer`  
module, 162
- `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp`  
module, 163
- `discrete_points (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute)`, 140
- `discrete_points (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute)`, 78
- `dist_func (dicee.models.Pyke attribute)`, 109
- `dist_func (dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute)`, 88
- `dist_func (dicee.Pyke attribute)`, 169
- `DistMult (class in dicee)`, 169
- `DistMult (class in dicee.models)`, 108
- `DistMult (class in dicee.models.real)`, 87
- `download_file()` (in module `dicee`), 194
- `download_file()` (in module `dicee.static_funcs`), 157
- `download_files_from_url()` (in module `dicee`), 194
- `download_files_from_url()` (in module `dicee.static_funcs`), 157
- `download_pretrained_model()` (in module `dicee`), 194
- `download_pretrained_model()` (in module `dicee.static_funcs`), 158
- `dropout (dicee.literal_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute)`, 52
- `dropout (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute)`, 92
- `dropout (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute)`, 94
- `dropout (dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute)`, 93
- `DualE (class in dicee)`, 177
- `DualE (class in dicee.models)`, 142
- `DualE (class in dicee.models.dualE)`, 75
- `dummy_eval()` (`dicee.evaluator.Evaluator` method), 43
- `dummy_id (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute)`, 46
- `during_training (dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute)`, 42

## E

- `ee_vocab (dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute)`, 42
- `efficient_zero_grad()` (in module `dicee.static_funcs_training`), 158
- `embedding_dim (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute)`, 18
- `embedding_dim (dicee.BaseKGE attribute)`, 190
- `embedding_dim (dicee.config.Namespace attribute)`, 26
- `embedding_dim (dicee.literal_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute)`, 52
- `embedding_dim (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute)`, 62
- `embedding_dim (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute)`, 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 133, 137
- `embedding_dims (dicee.literal_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute)`, 52
- `enable_log` (in module `dicee.static_preprocess_funcs`), 159
- `enc (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute)`, 46
- `end()` (`dicee.executer.Execute` method), 44
- `EnsembleKGE (class in dicee)`, 192

EnsembleKGE (*class in dicee.models.ensemble*), 76  
 ent2id (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 143  
 ent2id (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 211  
 ent\_in (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 143  
 ent\_in (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 211  
 ent\_out (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 143  
 ent\_out (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 211  
 entities\_str (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG property*), 46  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 180  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 180  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 174  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 177  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 185  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 120  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 69  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 119  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 130  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 142  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 75  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 139  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 140  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult attribute*), 77  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 attribute*), 78  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult attribute*), 77  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult attribute*), 79  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 78  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 139  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 141  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 140  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 83  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 135  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 86  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 86  
 entity\_embeddings (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 187  
 entity\_to\_idx (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45  
 entity\_to\_idx (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset attribute*), 53, 54  
 entity\_to\_idx (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 153  
 epoch\_count (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17  
 epoch\_count (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23  
 epoch\_counter (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24  
 epoch\_counter (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21  
 epoch\_ratio (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24  
 er\_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42  
 estimate\_mfu () (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 95  
 estimate\_q () (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 22  
 Eval (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 24  
 eval () (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192  
 eval () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 eval () (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
 eval\_lp\_performance () (*dicee.KGE method*), 196  
 eval\_lp\_performance () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 47  
 eval\_model (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27  
 eval\_model (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45  
 eval\_rank\_of\_head\_and\_tail\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_entity () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 eval\_rank\_of\_head\_and\_tail\_entity () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 eval\_with\_bpe\_vs\_all () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 eval\_with\_byte () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 eval\_with\_data () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43  
 eval\_with\_vs\_all () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 evaluate () (*in module dicee*), 194  
 evaluate () (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 evaluate\_bpe\_lp () (*in module dicee.static\_funcs\_training*), 158  
 evaluate\_link\_prediction\_performance () (*in module dicee.eval\_static\_funcs*), 41  
 evaluate\_link\_prediction\_performance\_with\_bpe () (*in module dicee.eval\_static\_funcs*), 41  
 evaluate\_link\_prediction\_performance\_with\_bpe\_reciprocals () (*in module dicee.eval\_static\_funcs*), 41  
 evaluate\_link\_prediction\_performance\_with\_reciprocals () (*in module dicee.eval\_static\_funcs*), 41  
 evaluate\_literal\_prediction () (*dicee.KGE method*), 199

`evaluate_literal_prediction()` (*dicce.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 51  
`evaluate_lp()` (*dicce.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43  
`evaluate_lp()` (in module *dicce.static\_funcs\_training*), 158  
`evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all()` (*dicce.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43  
`evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all()` (in module *dicce.eval\_static\_funcs*), 41  
`evaluate_lp_k_vs_all()` (*dicce.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43  
`evaluate_lp_with_byte()` (*dicce.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43  
`Evaluator` (class in *dicce.evaluator*), 42  
`evaluator` (*dicce.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 194  
`evaluator` (*dicce.executer.Execute attribute*), 43  
`evaluator` (*dicce.trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 165  
`evaluator` (*dicce.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 160  
`every_x_epoch` (*dicce.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21  
`example_input_array` (*dicce.EnsembleKGE property*), 192  
`example_input_array` (*dicce.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE property*), 76  
`Execute` (class in *dicce.executer*), 43  
`exists()` (*dicce.knowledge\_graph.KG method*), 46  
`Experiment` (class in *dicce.analyse\_experiments*), 18  
`explicit` (*dicce.models.QMult attribute*), 118  
`explicit` (*dicce.models.quaternion.QMult attribute*), 85  
`explicit` (*dicce.QMult attribute*), 183  
`exponential_function()` (in module *dicce*), 193  
`exponential_function()` (in module *dicce.static\_funcs*), 157  
`extract_input_outputs()` (*dicce.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer method*), 164  
`extract_input_outputs()` (in module *dicce.trainer.model\_parallelism*), 162  
`extract_input_outputs_set_device()` (*dicce.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 163

## F

`f` (*dicce.callbacks.KronE attribute*), 25  
`fc` (*dicce.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52  
`fc1` (*dicce.AConEx attribute*), 179  
`fc1` (*dicce.AConvO attribute*), 179  
`fc1` (*dicce.AConvQ attribute*), 180  
`fc1` (*dicce.ConEx attribute*), 182  
`fc1` (*dicce.ConvO attribute*), 181  
`fc1` (*dicce.ConvQ attribute*), 180  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.AConEx attribute*), 113  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.AConvO attribute*), 125  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.AConvQ attribute*), 120  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 73  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 72  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.ConEx attribute*), 112  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.ConvO attribute*), 125  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.ConvQ attribute*), 119  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 82  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 82  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 87  
`fc1` (*dicce.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 86  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.AConEx attribute*), 179  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.AConvO attribute*), 179  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.AConvQ attribute*), 180  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.ConEx attribute*), 182  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.ConvO attribute*), 181  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.ConvQ attribute*), 180  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.AConEx attribute*), 113  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.AConvO attribute*), 125  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.AConvQ attribute*), 120  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 73  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 72  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.ConEx attribute*), 112  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.ConvO attribute*), 125  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.ConvQ attribute*), 119  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 82  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 82  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 87  
`fc_num_input` (*dicce.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 86  
`fc_out` (*dicce.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52



feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 179  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 179  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 180  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 182  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 182  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 180  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 113  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 126  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 120  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 73  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 72  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 112  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 125  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 119  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 82  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 82  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 87  
 feature\_map\_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 86  
 feature\_map\_dropout\_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190  
 feature\_map\_dropout\_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28  
 feature\_map\_dropout\_rate (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62  
 feature\_map\_dropout\_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 fill\_query() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
 fill\_query() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212  
 find\_good\_batch\_size() (in module *dicee.trainer.model\_parallelism*), 162  
 find\_missing\_triples() (*dicee.KGE method*), 198  
 find\_missing\_triples() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 49  
 fit() (*dicee.trainer.model\_parallelism.TensorParallel method*), 162  
 fit() (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.TorchDDPTrainer method*), 164  
 fit() (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 163  
 flash (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 92  
 FMult (class in *dicee.models*), 139  
 FMult (class in *dicee.models.function\_space*), 77  
 FMult2 (class in *dicee.models*), 139  
 FMult2 (class in *dicee.models.function\_space*), 77  
 form\_of\_labelling (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 194  
 form\_of\_labelling (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 165  
 form\_of\_labelling (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 160  
 forward() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
 forward() (*dicee.BytE method*), 188  
 forward() (*dicee.literal\_classes.GatedLinearUnit method*), 51  
 forward() (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings method*), 52  
 forward() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 63  
 forward() (*dicee.models.base\_model.IdentityClass static method*), 65  
 forward() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 105, 108, 111, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 forward() (*dicee.models.IdentityClass static method*), 106, 117, 123  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.Block method*), 94  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE method*), 90  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention method*), 92  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 95  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm method*), 91  
 forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP method*), 93  
 forward\_backward\_update() (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 163  
 forward\_backward\_update\_loss() (in module *dicee.trainer.model\_parallelism*), 162  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 63  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 104, 107, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_triple() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_triple() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 63  
 forward\_byte\_pair\_encoded\_triple() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 104, 108, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 179  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.AConvO method*), 179  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 180  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.ComplEx method*), 178  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 182  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.ConvO method*), 182  
 forward\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 181



`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 175  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.DistMult method*), 170  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.DualE method*), 177  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 172  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 113  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 126  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 120  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 64  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 70  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.ComplEx method*), 114  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 73  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method*), 74  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 73  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 112  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 125  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 119  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 131  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 109  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 142  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 75  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 128  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 83  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 82  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult method*), 81  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.OMult method*), 124  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE method*), 83  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 136  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 119  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 87  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 86  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 86  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 87  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.real.Shallom method*), 88  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.real.TransE method*), 88  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.Shallom method*), 109  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.models.TransE method*), 109  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.OMult method*), 185  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 187  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.QMult method*), 184  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.Shallom method*), 185  
`forward_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.TransE method*), 173  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.AConEx method*), 179  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.ComplEx method*), 178  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.ConEx method*), 182  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.DistMult method*), 170  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 172  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 113  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 64  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 68  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.ComplEx method*), 114  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 73  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method*), 74  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 73  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 112  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 109  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 129  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE method*), 84  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 136  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 119  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 86  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 88  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 187  
`forward_k_vs_sample()` (*dicee.QMult method*), 184  
`forward_k_vs_with_explicit()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 172

`forward_k_vs_with_explicit()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 67  
`forward_k_vs_with_explicit()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 128  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.AConEx method*), 179  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.AConvO method*), 179  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 180  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 191  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.ConEx method*), 182  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.ConvO method*), 182  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 181  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 174  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.DualE method*), 177  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.Keci method*), 173  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.LFMult method*), 185  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 113  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 126  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 120  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE method*), 63  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 105, 108, 111, 116, 122, 135, 138  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 69  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 68  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 73  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 73  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 112  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 125  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 119  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 130  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 142  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 75  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 139  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 140  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult method*), 77  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult method*), 77  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1 method*), 78  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 139  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 129  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 140  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 83  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 82  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.Pyke method*), 109  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE method*), 84  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 136  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 87  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 86  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.real.Pyke method*), 88  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.real.Shallom method*), 88  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.models.Shallom method*), 109  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.Pyke method*), 169  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 187  
`forward_triples()` (*dicee.Shallom method*), 185  
`freeze_entity_embeddings` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52  
`frequency` (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 26  
`from_pretrained()` (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT class method*), 95  
`from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv()` (*in module dicee*), 194  
`from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv()` (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 158  
`full_storage_path` (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18  
`func_triple_to_bpe_representation` (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42  
`func_triple_to_bpe_representation()` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG method*), 46  
`function()` (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 140  
`function()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78

## G

`gamma` (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 139  
`gamma` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult attribute*), 77  
`gate_residual` (*dicee.literal\_classes.GatedLinearUnit attribute*), 51

gate\_residual (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 52  
 GatedLinearUnit (class in *dicee.literal\_classes*), 51  
 gelu (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP* attribute), 93  
 gen\_test (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143  
 gen\_test (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211  
 gen\_valid (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143  
 gen\_valid (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211  
 generate () (*dicee.BytE* method), 188  
 generate () (*dicee.KGE* method), 196  
 generate () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 47  
 generate () (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* method), 90  
 generate\_queries () (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 144  
 generate\_queries () (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 212  
 get\_aswa\_state\_dict () (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA* method), 23  
 get\_bpe\_head\_and\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.BaseKGE* method), 192  
 get\_bpe\_head\_and\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 64  
 get\_bpe\_head\_and\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* method), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 get\_bpe\_token\_representation () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
 get\_callbacks () (in module *dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer*), 160  
 get\_default\_arguments () (in module *dicee.analyse\_experiments*), 18  
 get\_default\_arguments () (in module *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 get\_default\_arguments () (in module *dicee.scripts.run*), 155  
 get\_ee\_vocab () (in module *dicee*), 192  
 get\_ee\_vocab () (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 get\_ee\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 get\_ee\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.BaseKGE* method), 192  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 192  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 64  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* method), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* method), 76  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.models.real.Shallom* method), 88  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.models.Shallom* method), 109  
 get\_embeddings () (*dicee.Shallom* method), 185  
 get\_entity\_embeddings () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 15  
 get\_entity\_index () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 15  
 get\_er\_vocab () (in module *dicee*), 192  
 get\_er\_vocab () (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 get\_er\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 get\_er\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 get\_eval\_report () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
 get\_head\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.BaseKGE* method), 191  
 get\_head\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 64  
 get\_head\_relation\_representation () (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* method), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 get\_kronecker\_triple\_representation () (*dicee.callbacks.KronE* method), 25  
 get\_literals\_rdfliib () (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* static method), 54  
 get\_num\_params () (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT* method), 95  
 get\_padded\_bpe\_triple\_representation () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
 get\_queries () (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 144  
 get\_queries () (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 212  
 get\_re\_vocab () (in module *dicee*), 192  
 get\_re\_vocab () (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 get\_re\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 get\_re\_vocab () (in module *dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 get\_relation\_embeddings () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 15  
 get\_relation\_index () (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 15  
 get\_sentence\_representation () (*dicee.BaseKGE* method), 191  
 get\_sentence\_representation () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 64  
 get\_sentence\_representation () (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* method), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 get\_transductive\_entity\_embeddings () (*dicee.KGE* method), 195  
 get\_transductive\_entity\_embeddings () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 47  
 get\_triple\_representation () (*dicee.BaseKGE* method), 191  
 get\_triple\_representation () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 64  
 get\_triple\_representation () (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* method), 105, 108, 112, 116, 122, 135, 138  
 GFMult (class in *dicee.models*), 139  
 GFMult (class in *dicee.models.function\_space*), 77  
 global\_rank (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer* attribute), 12  
 global\_rank (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164

GPT (class in *dicее.models.transformers*), 94  
 GPTConfig (class in *dicее.models.transformers*), 94  
 gpus (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
 gradient\_accumulation\_steps (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
 ground\_queries () (*dicее.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 144  
 ground\_queries () (*dicее.QueryGenerator* method), 212

## H

hidden\_dim (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 52  
 hidden\_dropout (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
 hidden\_dropout (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
 hidden\_dropout (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 hidden\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
 hidden\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 28  
 hidden\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 62  
 hidden\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 hidden\_normalizer (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
 hidden\_normalizer (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
 hidden\_normalizer (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137

## I

IdentityClass (class in *dicее.models*), 105, 117, 122  
 IdentityClass (class in *dicее.models.base\_model*), 64  
 idx\_entity\_to\_bpe\_shaped (*dicее.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
 index () (in module *dicее.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 index\_triple () (*dicее.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 15  
 init\_data\_loader () (*dicее.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
 init\_data\_loader () (*dicее.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 166  
 init\_data\_loader () (*dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
 init\_dataset () (*dicее.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
 init\_dataset () (*dicее.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 166  
 init\_dataset () (*dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
 init\_param (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
 init\_params\_with\_sanity\_checking () (*dicее.BaseKGE* method), 191  
 init\_params\_with\_sanity\_checking () (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* method), 63  
 init\_params\_with\_sanity\_checking () (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* method), 104, 108, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138  
 initial\_eval\_setting (*dicее.callbacks.ASWA* attribute), 23  
 initialize\_or\_load\_model () (*dicее.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
 initialize\_or\_load\_model () (*dicее.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 166  
 initialize\_or\_load\_model () (*dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
 initialize\_trainer () (*dicее.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
 initialize\_trainer () (*dicее.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 165  
 initialize\_trainer () (*dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
 initialize\_trainer () (in module *dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer*), 160  
 input\_dp\_ent\_real (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
 input\_dp\_ent\_real (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
 input\_dp\_ent\_real (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 input\_dp\_rel\_real (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
 input\_dp\_rel\_real (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
 input\_dp\_rel\_real (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 input\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
 input\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 28  
 input\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 62  
 input\_dropout\_rate (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 InteractiveQueryDecomposition (class in *dicее.abstracts*), 15  
 intialize\_model () (in module *dicее*), 193  
 intialize\_model () (in module *dicее.static\_funcs*), 157  
 is\_continual\_training (*dicее.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 194  
 is\_continual\_training (*dicее.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 42  
 is\_continual\_training (*dicее.executer.Execute* attribute), 43  
 is\_continual\_training (*dicее.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 165  
 is\_continual\_training (*dicее.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 160  
 is\_global\_zero (*dicее.abstracts.AbstractTrainer* attribute), 12  
 is\_seen () (*dicее.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
 is\_sparql\_endpoint\_alive () (in module *dicее.sanity\_checkers*), 151

## K

`k` (*dicee.models.FMult* attribute), 139  
`k` (*dicee.models.FMult2* attribute), 140  
`k` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult* attribute), 77  
`k` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2* attribute), 78  
`k` (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult* attribute), 77  
`k` (*dicee.models.GFMult* attribute), 139  
`k_fold_cross_validation()` (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
`k_fold_cross_validation()` (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 166  
`k_fold_cross_validation()` (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.ComplEx* static method), 178  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.DistMult* method), 169  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.Keci* method), 172  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci* method), 67  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.ComplEx* static method), 114  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx* static method), 74  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.DistMult* method), 108  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.Keci* method), 128  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult* method), 81  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.OMult* method), 124  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.QMult* method), 119  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult* method), 85  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.models.real.DistMult* method), 87  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.OMult* method), 185  
`k_vs_all_score()` (*dicee.QMult* method), 184  
*Keci* (class in *dicee*), 170  
*Keci* (class in *dicee.models*), 126  
*Keci* (class in *dicee.models.clifford*), 65  
`kernel_size` (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
`kernel_size` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28  
`kernel_size` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 62  
`kernel_size` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
*KG* (class in *dicee.knowledge\_graph*), 45  
`kg` (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 22  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.LoadSaveToDisk* attribute), 151  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* attribute), 150  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* attribute), 144  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk.ReadFromDisk* attribute), 145  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.ReadFromDisk* attribute), 151  
`kg` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.save\_load\_disk.LoadSaveToDisk* attribute), 146  
*KGE* (class in *dicee*), 195  
*KGE* (class in *dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings*), 47  
*KGESaveCallback* (class in *dicee.callbacks*), 21  
`knowledge_graph` (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 43  
*KronE* (class in *dicee.callbacks*), 25  
*KvsAll* (class in *dicee*), 202  
*KvsAll* (class in *dicee.dataset\_classes*), 31  
`kvsall_score()` (*dicee.DualE* method), 177  
`kvsall_score()` (*dicee.models.DualE* method), 142  
`kvsall_score()` (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE* method), 75  
*KvsSampleDataset* (class in *dicee*), 205  
*KvsSampleDataset* (class in *dicee.dataset\_classes*), 35

## L

`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.AllvsAll* attribute), 203  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll* attribute), 33  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll* attribute), 32  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 35  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 34  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 36  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.KvsAll* attribute), 203  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.OnevsSample* attribute), 204, 205  
`label_smoothing_rate` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 207  
`layer_norm` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 52  
*LayerNorm* (class in *dicee.models.transformers*), 91



`learning_rate` (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
`learning_rate` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 62  
`learning_rate` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137  
`length` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 36  
`length` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 37  
`length` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
`length` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 207  
`level` (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb* attribute), 25  
`LFMult` (class in *dicee*), 185  
`LFMult` (class in *dicee.models*), 140  
`LFMult` (class in *dicee.models.function\_space*), 78  
`LFMult1` (class in *dicee.models*), 140  
`LFMult1` (class in *dicee.models.function\_space*), 78  
`linear()` (*dicee.LFMult* method), 186  
`linear()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult* method), 79  
`linear()` (*dicee.models.LFMult* method), 141  
`list2tuple()` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 143  
`list2tuple()` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 211  
`LiteralDataset` (class in *dicee.literal\_classes*), 53  
`LiteralEmbeddings` (class in *dicee.literal\_classes*), 51  
`lm_head` (*dicee.BytE* attribute), 188  
`lm_head` (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* attribute), 90  
`lm_head` (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT* attribute), 95  
`ln_1` (*dicee.models.transformers.Block* attribute), 94  
`ln_2` (*dicee.models.transformers.Block* attribute), 94  
`load()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.LoadSaveToDisk* method), 151  
`load()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.save\_load\_disk.LoadSaveToDisk* method), 146  
`load_and_validate_literal_data()` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* static method), 54  
`load_json()` (in module *dicee*), 193  
`load_json()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
`load_model()` (in module *dicee*), 193  
`load_model()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
`load_model_ensemble()` (in module *dicee*), 193  
`load_model_ensemble()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
`load_numpy()` (in module *dicee*), 194  
`load_numpy()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
`load_numpy_ndarray()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
`load_pickle()` (in module *dicee*), 192  
`load_pickle()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 150  
`load_pickle()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
`load_queries()` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 144  
`load_queries()` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 212  
`load_queries_and_answers()` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* static method), 144  
`load_queries_and_answers()` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* static method), 212  
`load_term_mapping()` (in module *dicee*), 193, 200  
`load_term_mapping()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
`load_term_mapping()` (in module *dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer*), 160  
`load_with_pandas()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
`loader_backend` (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 54  
`LoadSaveToDisk` (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg*), 151  
`LoadSaveToDisk` (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.save\_load\_disk*), 146  
`local_rank` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer* attribute), 12  
`local_rank` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
`loss` (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
`loss` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
`loss` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
`loss_func` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
`loss_function` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 162  
`loss_function()` (*dicee.BytE* method), 188  
`loss_function()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE Lightning* method), 58  
`loss_function()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE Lightning* method), 99  
`loss_function()` (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* method), 90  
`loss_history` (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
`loss_history` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
`loss_history` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 116, 121, 134, 138  
`loss_history` (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 83  
`loss_history` (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 135  
`loss_history` (*dicee.PykeenKGE* attribute), 187

loss\_history (dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 164  
 lr (dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute), 18  
 lr (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 26

## M

m (dicee.LFMult attribute), 185  
 m (dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult attribute), 79  
 m (dicee.models.LFMult attribute), 141  
 main() (in module dicee.scripts.index\_serve), 154  
 main() (in module dicee.scripts.run), 155  
 make\_iterable\_verbose() (in module dicee.static\_funcs\_training), 158  
 make\_iterable\_verbose() (in module dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp), 164  
 mapping\_from\_first\_two\_cols\_to\_third() (in module dicee), 200  
 mapping\_from\_first\_two\_cols\_to\_third() (in module dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs), 159  
 margin (dicee.models.Pyke attribute), 109  
 margin (dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute), 88  
 margin (dicee.models.real.TransE attribute), 88  
 margin (dicee.models.TransE attribute), 109  
 margin (dicee.Pyke attribute), 169  
 margin (dicee.TransE attribute), 173  
 max\_ans\_num (dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 143  
 max\_ans\_num (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 211  
 max\_epochs (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute), 21  
 max\_length\_subword\_tokens (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 191  
 max\_length\_subword\_tokens (dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute), 46  
 max\_length\_subword\_tokens (dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute), 63  
 max\_length\_subword\_tokens (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 104, 107, 111, 116, 122, 134, 138  
 max\_num\_of\_classes (dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 35  
 max\_num\_of\_classes (dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 206  
 mem\_of\_model() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 192  
 mem\_of\_model() (dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE Lightning method), 57  
 mem\_of\_model() (dicee.models.BaseKGE Lightning method), 98  
 mem\_of\_model() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 76  
 method (dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute), 25  
 MLP (class in dicee.models.transformers), 92  
 mlp (dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute), 94  
 mode (dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 143  
 mode (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 211  
 model (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 26  
 model (dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 83  
 model (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 135  
 model (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 187  
 model (dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 164  
 model (dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute), 163  
 model\_kwargs (dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 83  
 model\_kwargs (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 135  
 model\_kwargs (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 186  
 model\_name (dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute), 18  
 module  
   dicee, 12  
   dicee.\_\_main\_\_, 12  
   dicee.abstracts, 12  
   dicee.analyse\_experiments, 18  
   dicee.callbacks, 19  
   dicee.config, 26  
   dicee.dataset\_classes, 29  
   dicee.eval\_static\_funcs, 40  
   dicee.evaluator, 42  
   dicee.executer, 43  
   dicee.knowledge\_graph, 45  
   dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings, 46  
   dicee.literal\_classes, 51  
   dicee.models, 55  
   dicee.models.adopt, 55  
   dicee.models.base\_model, 56  
   dicee.models.clifford, 65  
   dicee.models.complex, 72

- dicee.models.dualE, 74
- dicee.models.ensemble, 76
- dicee.models.function\_space, 76
- dicee.models.octonion, 80
- dicee.models.pykeen\_models, 83
- dicee.models.quaternion, 84
- dicee.models.real, 87
- dicee.models.static\_funcs, 89
- dicee.models.transformers, 89
- dicee.query\_generator, 143
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg, 144
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess, 144
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk, 145
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.save\_load\_disk, 146
- dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util, 146
- dicee.sanity\_checkers, 151
- dicee.scripts, 152
- dicee.scripts.index\_serve, 152
- dicee.scripts.run, 154
- dicee.static\_funcs, 155
- dicee.static\_funcs\_training, 158
- dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs, 158
- dicee.trainer, 159
- dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer, 159
- dicee.trainer.model\_parallelism, 161
- dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer, 162
- dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp, 163
- modules() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 192
- modules() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 76
- MultiClassClassificationDataset (class in dicee), 201
- MultiClassClassificationDataset (class in dicee.dataset\_classes), 30
- MultiLabelDataset (class in dicee), 201
- MultiLabelDataset (class in dicee.dataset\_classes), 30

## N

- n (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 140
- n (dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 attribute), 78
- n\_embd (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 92
- n\_embd (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 94
- n\_head (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 92
- n\_head (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 94
- n\_layer (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 94
- n\_layers (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 140
- n\_layers (dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 attribute), 78
- name (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE property), 14
- name (dicee.AConEx attribute), 178
- name (dicee.AConvO attribute), 179
- name (dicee.AConvQ attribute), 180
- name (dicee.BytE attribute), 188
- name (dicee.CKeci attribute), 170
- name (dicee.ComplEx attribute), 178
- name (dicee.ConEx attribute), 182
- name (dicee.ConvO attribute), 181
- name (dicee.ConvQ attribute), 180
- name (dicee.DeCaL attribute), 174
- name (dicee.DistMult attribute), 169
- name (dicee.DualE attribute), 177
- name (dicee.EnsembleKGE attribute), 192
- name (dicee.Keci attribute), 170
- name (dicee.LFMult attribute), 185
- name (dicee.models.AConEx attribute), 113
- name (dicee.models.AConvO attribute), 125
- name (dicee.models.AConvQ attribute), 119
- name (dicee.models.CKeci attribute), 129
- name (dicee.models.clifford.CKeci attribute), 68
- name (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute), 69
- name (dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute), 66



name (*dicee.models.ComplEx* attribute), 114  
 name (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx* attribute), 73  
 name (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx* attribute), 74  
 name (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx* attribute), 72  
 name (*dicee.models.ConEx* attribute), 112  
 name (*dicee.models.ConvO* attribute), 125  
 name (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 119  
 name (*dicee.models.DeCaL* attribute), 130  
 name (*dicee.models.DistMult* attribute), 108  
 name (*dicee.models.DualE* attribute), 142  
 name (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE* attribute), 75  
 name (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 76  
 name (*dicee.models.FMult* attribute), 139  
 name (*dicee.models.FMult2* attribute), 140  
 name (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult* attribute), 77  
 name (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2* attribute), 78  
 name (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult* attribute), 77  
 name (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult* attribute), 79  
 name (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1* attribute), 78  
 name (*dicee.models.GFMult* attribute), 139  
 name (*dicee.models.Keci* attribute), 126  
 name (*dicee.models.LFMult* attribute), 141  
 name (*dicee.models.LFMult1* attribute), 140  
 name (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO* attribute), 82  
 name (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO* attribute), 82  
 name (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult* attribute), 81  
 name (*dicee.models.OMult* attribute), 124  
 name (*dicee.models.Pyke* attribute), 109  
 name (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 83  
 name (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 135  
 name (*dicee.models.QMult* attribute), 118  
 name (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 86  
 name (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 86  
 name (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult* attribute), 85  
 name (*dicee.models.real.DistMult* attribute), 87  
 name (*dicee.models.real.Pyke* attribute), 88  
 name (*dicee.models.real.Shallom* attribute), 88  
 name (*dicee.models.real.TransE* attribute), 88  
 name (*dicee.models.Shallom* attribute), 109  
 name (*dicee.models.TransE* attribute), 109  
 name (*dicee.models.transformers.Byte* attribute), 90  
 name (*dicee.OMult* attribute), 185  
 name (*dicee.Pyke* attribute), 169  
 name (*dicee.PykeenKGE* attribute), 186  
 name (*dicee.QMult* attribute), 183  
 name (*dicee.Shallom* attribute), 185  
 name (*dicee.TransE* attribute), 173  
 named\_children() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 192  
 named\_children() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* method), 76  
 Namespace (class in *dicee.config*), 26  
 neg\_ratio (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 200  
 neg\_ratio (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
 neg\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 30  
 neg\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 35  
 neg\_ratio (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 208  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 37  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 36  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 34  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 37  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.OnevsSample* attribute), 204, 205  
 neg\_sample\_ratio (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 207  
 negnorm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition* method), 16  
 NegSampleDataset (class in *dicee*), 206  
 NegSampleDataset (class in *dicee.dataset\_classes*), 35  
 neural\_searcher (in module *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 NeuralSearcher (class in *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153

NodeTrainer (class in *dicее.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp*), 164  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.AConEx* attribute), 179  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.AConvO* attribute), 179  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.ConEx* attribute), 182  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.ConvO* attribute), 182  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.AConEx* attribute), 113  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.AConvO* attribute), 126  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.complex.AConEx* attribute), 73  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.complex.ConEx* attribute), 72  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.ConEx* attribute), 112  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.ConvO* attribute), 125  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.octonion.AConvO* attribute), 82  
norm\_fc1 (*dicее.models.octonion.ConvO* attribute), 82  
normalization (*dicее.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19  
normalization (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
normalization (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 53  
normalization\_params (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 53, 54  
normalization\_type (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 54  
normalize\_head\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
normalize\_head\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
normalize\_head\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
normalize\_relation\_embeddings (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
normalize\_relation\_embeddings (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
normalize\_relation\_embeddings (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
normalize\_tail\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 191  
normalize\_tail\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
normalize\_tail\_entity\_embeddings (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
normalizer\_class (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
normalizer\_class (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
normalizer\_class (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
num\_bpe\_entities (*dicее.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 200  
num\_bpe\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 30  
num\_bpe\_entities (*dicее.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
num\_core (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
num\_data\_properties (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 53  
num\_datapoints (*dicее.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 200  
num\_datapoints (*dicее.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 30  
num\_datapoints (*dicее.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 30  
num\_datapoints (*dicее.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 201  
num\_ent (*dicее.DualE* attribute), 177  
num\_ent (*dicее.models.DualE* attribute), 142  
num\_ent (*dicее.models.dualE.DualE* attribute), 75  
num\_entities (*dicее.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
num\_entities (*dicее.CVDataModule* attribute), 208  
num\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 37  
num\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 35  
num\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 36  
num\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 33, 34  
num\_entities (*dicее.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 37  
num\_entities (*dicее.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 42  
num\_entities (*dicее.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 45  
num\_entities (*dicее.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
num\_entities (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 53, 54  
num\_entities (*dicее.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 62  
num\_entities (*dicее.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 133, 137  
num\_entities (*dicее.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
num\_entities (*dicее.OnevsSample* attribute), 204, 205  
num\_entities (*dicее.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 207  
num\_epochs (*dicее.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback* attribute), 17  
num\_epochs (*dicее.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18  
num\_epochs (*dicее.callbacks.ASWA* attribute), 23  
num\_epochs (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 26  
num\_epochs (*dicее.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
num\_folds\_for\_cv (*dicее.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
num\_of\_data\_points (*dicее.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 31  
num\_of\_data\_points (*dicее.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 201  
num\_of\_data\_properties (*dicее.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 51, 52  
num\_of\_epochs (*dicее.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 22

- `num_of_output_channels` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `num_of_output_channels` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
- `num_of_output_channels` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 63
- `num_of_output_channels` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137
- `num_params` (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
- `num_relations` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `num_relations` (*dicee.CVDDataModule attribute*), 208
- `num_relations` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDDataModule attribute*), 37
- `num_relations` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
- `num_relations` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34
- `num_relations` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
- `num_relations` (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
- `num_relations` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `num_relations` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62
- `num_relations` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 133, 137
- `num_relations` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 206
- `num_relations` (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 204, 205
- `num_relations` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 207
- `num_sample` (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 139
- `num_sample` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult attribute*), 77
- `num_sample` (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult attribute*), 77
- `num_sample` (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 139
- `num_tokens` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `num_tokens` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 46
- `num_tokens` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62
- `num_tokens` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 103, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137
- `num_workers` (*dicee.CVDDataModule attribute*), 208
- `num_workers` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDDataModule attribute*), 37
- `numpy_data_type_changer` () (*in module dicee*), 193
- `numpy_data_type_changer` () (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157

## O

- `octonion_mul` () (*in module dicee.models*), 123
- `octonion_mul` () (*in module dicee.models.octonion*), 80
- `octonion_mul_norm` () (*in module dicee.models*), 123
- `octonion_mul_norm` () (*in module dicee.models.octonion*), 80
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.AConvO static method*), 179
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.ConvO static method*), 182
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.AConvO static method*), 126
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.ConvO static method*), 125
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO static method*), 82
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO static method*), 82
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult static method*), 81
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.models.OMult static method*), 124
- `octonion_normalizer` () (*dicee.OMult static method*), 185
- `OMult` (*class in dicee*), 184
- `OMult` (*class in dicee.models*), 123
- `OMult` (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 80
- `on_epoch_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
- `on_epoch_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback method*), 22
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 17
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 17
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback method*), 20
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
- `on_fit_end` () (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 20
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 17
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 21
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.callbacks.KronE method*), 25
- `on_fit_start` () (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 20
- `on_init_end` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
- `on_init_start` () (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16

- `on_train_batch_end()` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
- `on_train_batch_end()` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
- `on_train_batch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
- `on_train_batch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 21
- `on_train_batch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 21
- `on_train_batch_start()` (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb method*), 26
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 21
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 58
- `on_train_epoch_end()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 99
- `OnevsAllDataset` (*class in dicee*), 202
- `OnevsAllDataset` (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 31
- `OnevsSample` (*class in dicee*), 204
- `OnevsSample` (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 33
- `optim` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
- `optimizer` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 164
- `optimizer` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 162
- `optimizer_name` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190
- `optimizer_name` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 62
- `optimizer_name` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 110, 115, 121, 134, 137
- `ordered_bpe_entities` (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 200
- `ordered_bpe_entities` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
- `ordered_bpe_entities` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 46
- `ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45

## P

- `p` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
- `p` (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 174
- `p` (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 170
- `p` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 69
- `p` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 66
- `p` (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 130
- `p` (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 127
- `padding` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 46
- `pandas_dataframe_indexer()` (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 148
- `param_init` (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 191
- `param_init` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 63
- `param_init` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137
- `parameters()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
- `parameters()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192
- `parameters()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76
- `path` (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
- `path` (*dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback attribute*), 20
- `path` (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
- `path` (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24
- `path` (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21
- `path_dataset_folder` (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
- `path_for_deserialization` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `path_for_serialization` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `path_single_kg` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
- `path_single_kg` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45
- `path_to_store_single_run` (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
- `Perturb` (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 25
- `polars_dataframe_indexer()` (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 147
- `poly_NN()` (*dicee.LFMMult method*), 185
- `poly_NN()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMMult method*), 79
- `poly_NN()` (*dicee.models.LFMMult method*), 141
- `polynomial()` (*dicee.LFMMult method*), 186
- `polynomial()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMMult method*), 79
- `polynomial()` (*dicee.models.LFMMult method*), 141
- `pop()` (*dicee.LFMMult method*), 186
- `pop()` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMMult method*), 80
- `pop()` (*dicee.models.LFMMult method*), 142

pq (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18  
 predict () (*dicee.KGE* method), 197  
 predict () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 48  
 predict\_data\_loader () (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 59  
 predict\_data\_loader () (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 101  
 predict\_literals () (*dicee.KGE* method), 199  
 predict\_literals () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 50  
 predict\_missing\_head\_entity () (*dicee.KGE* method), 196  
 predict\_missing\_head\_entity () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 47  
 predict\_missing\_relations () (*dicee.KGE* method), 196  
 predict\_missing\_relations () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 47  
 predict\_missing\_tail\_entity () (*dicee.KGE* method), 196  
 predict\_missing\_tail\_entity () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 48  
 predict\_topk () (*dicee.KGE* method), 197  
 predict\_topk () (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 48  
 prepare\_data () (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 210  
 prepare\_data () (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* method), 39  
 preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 150  
 preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 145  
 preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 150  
 preprocess\_with\_byte\_pair\_encoding\_with\_padding () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 145  
 preprocess\_with\_pandas () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 150  
 preprocess\_with\_pandas () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 145  
 preprocess\_with\_polars () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 151  
 preprocess\_with\_polars () (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 145  
 preprocesses\_input\_args () (in module *dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 PreprocessKG (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg*), 150  
 PreprocessKG (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess*), 144  
 PrintCallback (class in *dicee.callbacks*), 20  
 process (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 163  
 proj (*dicee.literal\_classes.GatedLinearUnit* attribute), 51  
 PseudoLabellingCallback (class in *dicee.callbacks*), 22  
 Pyke (class in *dicee*), 169  
 Pyke (class in *dicee.models*), 109  
 Pyke (class in *dicee.models.real*), 88  
 pykeen\_model\_kwargs (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28  
 PykeenKGE (class in *dicee*), 186  
 PykeenKGE (class in *dicee.models*), 135  
 PykeenKGE (class in *dicee.models.pykeen\_models*), 83

## Q

q (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28  
 q (*dicee.DeCaL* attribute), 174  
 q (*dicee.Keci* attribute), 170  
 q (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL* attribute), 69  
 q (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci* attribute), 66  
 q (*dicee.models.DeCaL* attribute), 130  
 q (*dicee.models.Keci* attribute), 127  
 qdrant\_client (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher* attribute), 153  
 QMult (class in *dicee*), 182  
 QMult (class in *dicee.models*), 117  
 QMult (class in *dicee.models.quaternion*), 84  
 quaternion\_mul () (in module *dicee.models*), 114  
 quaternion\_mul () (in module *dicee.models.static\_funcs*), 89  
 quaternion\_mul\_with\_unit\_norm () (in module *dicee.models*), 117  
 quaternion\_mul\_with\_unit\_norm () (in module *dicee.models.quaternion*), 84  
 quaternion\_multiplication\_followed\_by\_inner\_product () (*dicee.models.QMult* method), 118  
 quaternion\_multiplication\_followed\_by\_inner\_product () (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult* method), 85  
 quaternion\_multiplication\_followed\_by\_inner\_product () (*dicee.QMult* method), 183  
 quaternion\_normalizer () (*dicee.models.QMult* static method), 118  
 quaternion\_normalizer () (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult* static method), 85  
 quaternion\_normalizer () (*dicee.QMult* static method), 183  
 queries (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 154  
 query\_name\_to\_struct (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143  
 query\_name\_to\_struct (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211  
 QueryGenerator (class in *dicee*), 211  
 QueryGenerator (class in *dicee.query\_generator*), 143



## R

- `r` (*dicee.DeCaL* attribute), 174
- `r` (*dicee.Keci* attribute), 170
- `r` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL* attribute), 69
- `r` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci* attribute), 66
- `r` (*dicee.models.DeCaL* attribute), 130
- `r` (*dicee.models.Keci* attribute), 127
- `random_prediction()` (in module *dicee*), 193
- `random_prediction()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 157
- `random_seed` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27
- `ratio` (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb* attribute), 25
- `re` (*dicee.DeCaL* attribute), 174
- `re` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL* attribute), 69
- `re` (*dicee.models.DeCaL* attribute), 130
- `re_vocab` (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 42
- `read_from_disk()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149
- `read_from_triple_store()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149
- `read_only_few` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 28
- `read_only_few` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 45
- `read_or_load_kg()` (in module *dicee*), 193
- `read_or_load_kg()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 157
- `read_with_pandas()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149
- `read_with_polars()` (in module *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149
- `ReadFromDisk` (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg*), 151
- `ReadFromDisk` (class in *dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk*), 145
- `reducer` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 154
- `rel2id` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143
- `rel2id` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 180
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 180
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.DeCaL* attribute), 174
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.DualE* attribute), 177
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.LFMult* attribute), 185
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 120
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL* attribute), 69
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 119
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.DeCaL* attribute), 130
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.DualE* attribute), 142
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE* attribute), 75
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.FMult* attribute), 139
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.FMult2* attribute), 140
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult* attribute), 77
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2* attribute), 78
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult* attribute), 77
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult* attribute), 79
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1* attribute), 78
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.GFMult* attribute), 139
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.LFMult* attribute), 141
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.LFMult1* attribute), 140
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.pykeen\_models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 83
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 136
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 87
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 86
- `relation_embeddings` (*dicee.PykeenKGE* attribute), 187
- `relation_to_idx` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46
- `relations_str` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* property), 46
- `reload_dataset()` (in module *dicee*), 200
- `reload_dataset()` (in module *dicee.dataset\_classes*), 29
- `report` (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 194
- `report` (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 42
- `report` (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 43
- `report` (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 165
- `report` (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 160
- `reports` (*dicee.callbacks.Eval* attribute), 24
- `requires_grad_for_interactions` (*dicee.CKeci* attribute), 170
- `requires_grad_for_interactions` (*dicee.Keci* attribute), 170
- `requires_grad_for_interactions` (*dicee.models.CKeci* attribute), 129
- `requires_grad_for_interactions` (*dicee.models.clifford.CKeci* attribute), 68

requires\_grad\_for\_interactions (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 66  
 requires\_grad\_for\_interactions (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 127  
 resid\_dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 92  
 residual (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 52  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 179  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.AConvO method*), 179  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 180  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 182  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.ConvO method*), 182  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 181  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 113  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 126  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 120  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 73  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 72  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 112  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 125  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 119  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 83  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 82  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 87  
 residual\_convolution() (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 86  
 retrieve\_embedding() (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher method*), 153  
 retrieve\_embeddings() (*in module dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 return\_multi\_hop\_query\_results() (*dicee.KGE method*), 198  
 return\_multi\_hop\_query\_results() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 49  
 root() (*in module dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 roots (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 139  
 roots (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult attribute*), 77  
 roots (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult attribute*), 77  
 roots (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 139  
 runtime (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19

## S

sample\_counter (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17  
 sample\_entity() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14  
 sample\_relation() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14  
 sample\_triples\_ratio (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28  
 sample\_triples\_ratio (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 45  
 sampling\_ratio (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset attribute*), 53, 54  
 sanity\_checking\_with\_arguments() (*in module dicee.sanity\_checkers*), 152  
 save() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14  
 save() (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 151  
 save() (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.save\_load\_disk.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 146  
 save\_checkpoint() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer static method*), 13  
 save\_checkpoint\_model() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 save\_checkpoint\_model() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 save\_embeddings() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 save\_embeddings() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 save\_embeddings\_as\_csv (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26  
 save\_experiment() (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment method*), 19  
 save\_model\_at\_every\_epoch (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27  
 save\_numpy\_ndarray() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 save\_numpy\_ndarray() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 save\_numpy\_ndarray() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 save\_pickle() (*in module dicee*), 192  
 save\_pickle() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 150  
 save\_pickle() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 save\_queries() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
 save\_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212  
 save\_queries\_and\_answers() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator static method*), 144  
 save\_queries\_and\_answers() (*dicee.QueryGenerator static method*), 212  
 save\_trained\_model() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44  
 scalar\_batch\_NN() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 186  
 scalar\_batch\_NN() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
 scalar\_batch\_NN() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
 scaler (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 25

`scaler` (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
`score()` (*dicee.ComplEx* static method), 178  
`score()` (*dicee.DistMult* method), 170  
`score()` (*dicee.Keci* method), 173  
`score()` (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci* method), 68  
`score()` (*dicee.models.ComplEx* static method), 114  
`score()` (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx* static method), 74  
`score()` (*dicee.models.DistMult* method), 109  
`score()` (*dicee.models.Keci* method), 129  
`score()` (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult* method), 81  
`score()` (*dicee.models.OMult* method), 124  
`score()` (*dicee.models.QMult* method), 118  
`score()` (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult* method), 85  
`score()` (*dicee.models.real.DistMult* method), 88  
`score()` (*dicee.models.real.TransE* method), 88  
`score()` (*dicee.models.TransE* method), 109  
`score()` (*dicee.OMult* method), 185  
`score()` (*dicee.QMult* method), 184  
`score()` (*dicee.TransE* method), 173  
`score_func` (*dicee.models.FMult2* attribute), 140  
`score_func` (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2* attribute), 78  
`scoring_technique` (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19  
`scoring_technique` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
`search()` (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher* method), 153  
`search_embeddings()` (in module *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
`search_embeddings_batch()` (in module *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 154  
`seed` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143  
`seed` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211  
`select_model()` (in module *dicee*), 193  
`select_model()` (in module *dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
`selected_optimizer` (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 190  
`selected_optimizer` (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 63  
`selected_optimizer` (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
`separator` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
`separator` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
`sequential_vocabulary_construction()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 151  
`sequential_vocabulary_construction()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 145  
`serve()` (in module *dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 154  
`set_global_seed()` (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 143  
`set_global_seed()` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 211  
`set_model_eval_mode()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
`set_model_train_mode()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 14  
`setup()` (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 208  
`setup()` (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* method), 38  
`setup_executor()` (*dicee.executor.Execute* method), 44  
`Shallom` (class in *dicee*), 185  
`Shallom` (class in *dicee.models*), 109  
`Shallom` (class in *dicee.models.real*), 88  
`shallom` (*dicee.models.real.Shallom* attribute), 88  
`shallom` (*dicee.models.Shallom* attribute), 109  
`shallom` (*dicee.Shallom* attribute), 185  
`single_hop_query_answering()` (*dicee.KGE* method), 198  
`single_hop_query_answering()` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 49  
`sparql_endpoint` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 26  
`sparql_endpoint` (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 45  
`start()` (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer* method), 195  
`start()` (*dicee.executor.Execute* method), 44  
`start()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.PreprocessKG* method), 150  
`start()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG* method), 144  
`start()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.read\_from\_disk.ReadFromDisk* method), 145  
`start()` (*dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.ReadFromDisk* method), 151  
`start()` (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 166  
`start()` (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* method), 161  
`start_time` (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback* attribute), 20  
`start_time` (*dicee.executor.Execute* attribute), 43  
`step()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 192  
`step()` (*dicee.models.ADOPT* method), 97  
`step()` (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT* method), 55



step() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
 storage\_path (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26  
 storage\_path (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 194  
 storage\_path (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 165  
 storage\_path (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer attribute*), 160  
 store() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 store() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 store\_ensemble() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 18  
 strategy (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12  
 StringListRequest (*class in dicee.scripts.index\_serve*), 153  
 swa (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28

## T

T() (*dicee.DualE method*), 177  
 T() (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 143  
 T() (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 75  
 t\_conorm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15  
 t\_norm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15  
 target\_dim (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 203  
 target\_dim (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33  
 target\_dim (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30  
 target\_dim (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31  
 target\_dim (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG attribute*), 46  
 target\_dim (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 201  
 target\_dim (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 202  
 temperature (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 188  
 temperature (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 90  
 tensor\_t\_norm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15  
 TensorParallel (*class in dicee.trainer.model\_parallelism*), 162  
 test\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 58  
 test\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 99  
 test\_epoch\_end() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 58  
 test\_epoch\_end() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 99  
 test\_h1 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 test\_h3 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 test\_h10 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 test\_mrr (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 test\_path (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 143  
 test\_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 211  
 timeit() (*in module dicee*), 192, 200  
 timeit() (*in module dicee.read\_preprocess\_save\_load\_kg.util*), 149  
 timeit() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 156  
 timeit() (*in module dicee.static\_preprocess\_funcs*), 159  
 to() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 192  
 to() (*dicee.KGE method*), 195  
 to() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 47  
 to() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 76  
 to\_df() (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment method*), 19  
 topk (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 188  
 topk (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 90  
 topk (*dicee.scripts.index\_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 153  
 torch\_ordered\_shaped\_bpe\_entities (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30  
 torch\_ordered\_shaped\_bpe\_entities (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 201  
 TorchDDPTrainer (*class in dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp*), 164  
 TorchTrainer (*class in dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer*), 162  
 train() (*dicee.KGE method*), 199  
 train() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 50  
 train() (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer method*), 165  
 train\_data (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 203  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31  
 train\_data (*dicee.dataset\_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 33, 34  
 train\_data (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 203  
 train\_data (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 206

train\_data (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 201  
 train\_data (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset* attribute), 202  
 train\_data (*dicee.OnevsSample* attribute), 204, 205  
 train\_data\_loader() (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 208  
 train\_data\_loader() (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* method), 37  
 train\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 60  
 train\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 101  
 train\_data\_loaders (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 163  
 train\_dataset\_loader (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
 train\_file\_path (*dicee.literal\_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 53, 54  
 train\_h1 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18  
 train\_h3 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19  
 train\_h10 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19  
 train\_indices\_target (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 30  
 train\_indices\_target (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 201  
 train\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.KGE* method), 199  
 train\_k\_vs\_all() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 50  
 train\_literals() (*dicee.KGE* method), 199  
 train\_literals() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 50  
 train\_mode (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 192  
 train\_mode (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 76  
 train\_mrr (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 18  
 train\_path (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 143  
 train\_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 211  
 train\_set (*dicee.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 200  
 train\_set (*dicee.dataset\_classes.BPE\_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 30  
 train\_set (*dicee.dataset\_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 30  
 train\_set (*dicee.dataset\_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 36  
 train\_set (*dicee.dataset\_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 37  
 train\_set (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 201  
 train\_set (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
 train\_set (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 207  
 train\_set\_idx (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 208  
 train\_set\_idx (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 37  
 train\_set\_target (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
 train\_target (*dicee.AllvsAll* attribute), 203  
 train\_target (*dicee.dataset\_classes.AllvsAll* attribute), 33  
 train\_target (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsAll* attribute), 32  
 train\_target (*dicee.dataset\_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 35  
 train\_target (*dicee.KvsAll* attribute), 203  
 train\_target (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 206  
 train\_target\_indices (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
 train\_triples() (*dicee.KGE* method), 199  
 train\_triples() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE* method), 50  
 trained\_model (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 43  
 trainer (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 27  
 trainer (*dicee.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 194  
 trainer (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 43  
 trainer (*dicee.trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 165  
 trainer (*dicee.trainer.dice\_trainer.DICE\_Trainer* attribute), 160  
 trainer (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer\_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 164  
 training\_step (*dicee.trainer.torch\_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 163  
 training\_step() (*dicee.BytE* method), 188  
 training\_step() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 57  
 training\_step() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 98  
 training\_step() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* method), 90  
 training\_step\_outputs (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELightning* attribute), 56  
 training\_step\_outputs (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* attribute), 98  
 training\_technique (*dicee.knowledge\_graph.KG* attribute), 46  
 TransE (*class in dicee*), 173  
 TransE (*class in dicee.models*), 109  
 TransE (*class in dicee.models.real*), 88  
 transfer\_batch\_to\_device() (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 209  
 transfer\_batch\_to\_device() (*dicee.dataset\_classes.CVDataModule* method), 38  
 transformer (*dicee.BytE* attribute), 188  
 transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* attribute), 90  
 transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT* attribute), 95  
 trapezoid() (*dicee.models.FMult2* method), 140

trapezoid() (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult2 method*), 78  
 tri\_score() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 186  
 tri\_score() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
 tri\_score() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1 method*), 78  
 tri\_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
 tri\_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 140  
 triple\_score() (*dicee.KGE method*), 197  
 triple\_score() (*dicee.knowledge\_graph\_embeddings.KGE method*), 48  
 TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee*), 206  
 TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee.dataset\_classes*), 36  
 tuple2list() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 143  
 tuple2list() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 211

## U

unlabelled\_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22  
 unmap() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
 unmap() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212  
 unmap\_query() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
 unmap\_query() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212

## V

val\_aswa (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23  
 val\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGELighting method*), 59  
 val\_data\_loader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELighting method*), 100  
 val\_h1 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 val\_h3 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 val\_h10 (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 val\_mrr (*dicee.analyse\_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19  
 val\_path (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 143  
 val\_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 211  
 validate\_knowledge\_graph() (*in module dicee.sanity\_checkers*), 151  
 vocab\_preparation() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42  
 vocab\_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 94  
 vocab\_to\_parquet() (*in module dicee*), 193  
 vocab\_to\_parquet() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 157  
 vtp\_score() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 186  
 vtp\_score() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult method*), 79  
 vtp\_score() (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult1 method*), 78  
 vtp\_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 141  
 vtp\_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 140

## W

weight (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm attribute*), 91  
 weight\_decay (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 190  
 weight\_decay (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27  
 weight\_decay (*dicee.models.base\_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 63  
 weight\_decay (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 104, 107, 111, 115, 121, 134, 137  
 weights (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 139  
 weights (*dicee.models.function\_space.FMult attribute*), 77  
 weights (*dicee.models.function\_space.GFMult attribute*), 77  
 weights (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 139  
 write\_csv\_from\_model\_parallel() (*in module dicee*), 194  
 write\_csv\_from\_model\_parallel() (*in module dicee.static\_funcs*), 158  
 write\_links() (*dicee.query\_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 144  
 write\_links() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 212  
 write\_report() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44

## X

x\_values (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 185  
 x\_values (*dicee.models.function\_space.LFMult attribute*), 79  
 x\_values (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 141