
DICE Embeddings

Release 0.1.3.2

Caglar Demir

Sep 24, 2025

Contents:

1 Dicee Manual	2
2 Installation	3
2.1 Installation from Source	3
3 Download Knowledge Graphs	3
4 Knowledge Graph Embedding Models	3
5 How to Train	3
6 Creating an Embedding Vector Database	5
6.1 Learning Embeddings	5
6.2 Loading Embeddings into Qdrant Vector Database	6
6.3 Launching Webservice	6
7 Answering Complex Queries	6
8 Predicting Missing Links	8
9 Downloading Pretrained Models	8
10 How to Deploy	8
11 Docker	8
12 Coverage Report	8
13 How to cite	10
14 dicee	12
14.1 Submodules	12
14.2 Attributes	170
14.3 Classes	171
14.4 Functions	172
14.5 Package Contents	173
Python Module Index	220

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

1 Dicee Manual

Version: dicee 0.2.0

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

Publisher and maintainer: Caglar Demir²

Contact: 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. **Pandas³ & Co.** to use parallelism at preprocessing a large knowledge graph,
2. **PyTorch⁴ & Co.** to learn knowledge graph embeddings via multi-CPUs, GPUs, TPUs or computing cluster, and
3. **Huggingface⁵** to ease the deployment of pre-trained models.

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

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

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

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

² <https://github.com/Demirrr>

³ <https://pandas.pydata.org/>

⁴ <https://pytorch.org/>

⁵ <https://huggingface.co/>

⁶ <https://pandas.pydata.org/>

⁷ <https://pytorch.org/>

⁸ <https://pytorch.org/>

⁹ <https://www.pytorchlightning.ai/>

¹⁰ <https://huggingface.co/gradio>

2 Installation

2.1 Installation from Source

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

or

```
pip install dicee
```

3 Download Knowledge Graphs

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

To test the Installation

```
python -m pytest -p no:warnings -x # Runs >114 tests leading to > 15 mins
python -m pytest -p no:warnings --lf # run only the last failed test
python -m pytest -p no:warnings --ff # to run the failures first and then the rest of
→the tests.
```

4 Knowledge Graph Embedding Models

1. TransE, DistMult, ComplEx, ConEx, QMult, OMult, ConvO, ConvQ, Keci
2. All 44 models available in <https://github.com/pykeen/pykeen#models>

For more, please refer to examples.

5 How to Train

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

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

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
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/¹¹

10 How to Deploy

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

11 Docker

To build the Docker image:

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

To test the Docker image:

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

12 Coverage Report

The coverage report is generated using `coverage.py`¹²:

Name	Stmts	Miss	Cover	Missing
<hr/>				
dicee/__init__.py	7	0	100%	
dicee/abstracts.py	338	115	66%	112-113, ..

(continues on next page)

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

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

(continued from previous page)

<code>→131, 154–155, 160, 173, 197, 240–254, 290, 303–306, 309–313, 353–364, 379–387, 402, →413–417, 427–428, 434–436, 442–445, 448–453, 576–596, 602–606, 610–612, 631, 658–696</code>				
<code>dicee/callbacks.py</code>	<code>248</code>	<code>103</code>	<code>58%</code>	<code>50–55, →67–73, 76, 88–93, 98–103, 106–109, 116–133, 138–142, 146–147, 247, 281–285, 291–292, →310–316, 319, 324–325, 337–343, 349–358, 363–365, 410, 421–434, 438–473, 485–491</code>
<code>dicee/config.py</code>	<code>97</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>98%</code>	<code>146–147</code>
<code>dicee/dataset_classes.py</code>	<code>430</code>	<code>146</code>	<code>66%</code>	<code>16, 44, →57, 89–98, 104, 111–118, 121, 124, 127–151, 207–213, 216, 219–221, 324, 335–338, →354, 420–421, 439, 562–581, 583, 587–599, 606–615, 618, 622–636, 780–787, 790–794, →845, 866–878, 902–915, 937, 941–954, 964–967, 973, 985, 987, 989, 1012–1022</code>
<code>dicee/eval_static_funcs.py</code>	<code>256</code>	<code>100</code>	<code>61%</code>	<code>104, 109, →114, 261–356, 363–414, 442, 465–468</code>
<code>dicee/evaluator.py</code>	<code>267</code>	<code>48</code>	<code>82%</code>	<code>48, 53, →58, 77, 82–83, 86, 102, 119, 130, 134, 139, 173–184, 191–202, 310, 340–358, 452, →462, 480–485</code>
<code>dicee/executer.py</code>	<code>134</code>	<code>16</code>	<code>88%</code>	<code>53–57, →166–176, 235–236, 283</code>
<code>dicee/knowledge_graph.py</code>	<code>82</code>	<code>10</code>	<code>88%</code>	<code>84, 94– →95, 124, 128, 132–134, 137–138, 140</code>
<code>dicee/knowledge_graph_embeddings.py</code>	<code>654</code>	<code>415</code>	<code>37%</code>	<code>25, 28– →29, 37–50, 55–88, 91–125, 129–137, 171, 173–229, 261, 265, 276–277, 301–303, 311, →339–362, 493, 497–519, 523–547, 580, 656, 665, 710–716, 748, 806–1171, 1202–1263, →1267–1295, 1326, 1332</code>
<code>dicee/models/__init__.py</code>	<code>9</code>	<code>0</code>	<code>100%</code>	
<code>dicee/models/adopt.py</code>	<code>187</code>	<code>172</code>	<code>8%</code>	<code>50–86, →99–110, 129–185, 195–242, 266–322, 346–448, 484–517</code>
<code>dicee/models/base_model.py</code>	<code>240</code>	<code>35</code>	<code>85%</code>	<code>30–35, →64, 66, 92, 99–116, 171, 204, 244, 250, 259, 262, 266, 273, 277, 279, 294, 307–308, →362, 365, 438, 450</code>
<code>dicee/models/clifford.py</code>	<code>470</code>	<code>278</code>	<code>41%</code>	<code>10, 12, →16, 24–25, 52–56, 79–87, 101–103, 108–109, 140–160, 184, 191, 195–256, 273–277, 289, →292, 297, 302, 346–361, 377–444, 464–470, 483, 486, 491, 496, 525–531, 544, 547, →552, 557, 567–576, 592–593, 613–685, 696–699, 724–749, 773–806, 842–846, 859, 869, →872, 877, 882, 887, 891, 895, 904–905, 935, 942, 947, 975–979, 1007–1016, 1026–1034, →1052–1054, 1072–1074, 1090–1092</code>
<code>dicee/models/complex.py</code>	<code>162</code>	<code>25</code>	<code>85%</code>	<code>86–109, →273–287</code>
<code>dicee/models/dualE.py</code>	<code>59</code>	<code>10</code>	<code>83%</code>	<code>93–102, →142–156</code>
<code>dicee/models/ensemble.py</code>	<code>89</code>	<code>67</code>	<code>25%</code>	<code>7–29, 31, →34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52–54, 56–58, 64–68, 71–90, 93–94, 97–112, 131</code>
<code>dicee/models/function_space.py</code>	<code>262</code>	<code>221</code>	<code>16%</code>	<code>10–23, →27–36, 39–48, 52–69, 76–87, 90–99, 102–111, 115–127, 135–157, 160–166, 169–186, 189–195, 198–206, 209, 214–235, 244–247, 251–255, 259–268, 272–293, 302–308, 312–329, →333–336, 345–353, 356, 367–373, 393–407, 425–439, 444–454, 462–466, 475–479</code>
<code>dicee/models/literal.py</code>	<code>33</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>97%</code>	<code>82</code>
<code>dicee/models/octonion.py</code>	<code>227</code>	<code>83</code>	<code>63%</code>	<code>21–44, →320–329, 334–345, 348–370, 374–416, 426–474</code>
<code>dicee/models/pykeen_models.py</code>	<code>55</code>	<code>5</code>	<code>91%</code>	<code>77–80, →135</code>
<code>dicee/models/quaternion.py</code>	<code>192</code>	<code>69</code>	<code>64%</code>	<code>7–21, 30– →55, 68–72, 107, 185, 328–342, 345–364, 368–389, 399–426</code>

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

dicee/models/real.py	61	12	80%	37–42, ↴
↳ 70–73, 91, 107–110				
dicee/models/static_funcs.py	10	0	100%	
dicee/models/transformers.py	234	189	19%	20–39, ↴
↳ 42, 56–71, 80–98, 101–112, 119–121, 124, 130–147, 151–176, 182–186, 189–193, 199–				
↳ 203, 206–208, 225–252, 261–264, 267–272, 275–300, 306–311, 315–368, 372–394, 400–410				
dicee/query_generator.py	374	346	7%	17–51, ↴
↳ 55, 61–64, 68–69, 77–91, 99–146, 154–187, 191–205, 211–268, 273–302, 306–442, 452–				
↳ 471, 479–502, 509–513, 518, 523–529				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/__init__.py	3	0	100%	
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/preprocess.py	243	40	84%	33, 39, ↴
↳ 76, 100–125, 131, 136–149, 175, 205, 380–381				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/read_from_disk.py	36	11	69%	34, 38–
↳ 40, 47, 55, 58–72				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/save_load_disk.py	53	21	60%	29–30, ↴
↳ 38, 47–68				
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/util.py	236	125	47%	159, 173–
↳ 175, 179–180, 198–204, 207–209, 214–216, 230, 244–247, 252–260, 265–271, 276–281, ↴				
↳ 286–291, 303–324, 330–386, 390–394, 398–399, 403, 407–408, 436, 441, 448–449				
dicee/sanity_checkers.py	47	19	60%	8–12, 21–
↳ 31, 46, 51, 58, 69–79				
dicee/static_funcs.py	483	194	60%	42, 52, ↴
↳ 58–63, 85, 92–96, 109–119, 129–131, 136, 143, 167, 172, 184, 190, 198, 202, 229–233,				
↳ 295, 303–309, 320–330, 341–361, 389, 413–414, 419–420, 437–438, 440–441, 443–444, ↴				
↳ 452, 470–474, 491–494, 498–503, 507–511, 515–516, 522–524, 539–553, 558–561, 566–				
↳ 569, 578–629, 634–646, 663–680, 683–691, 695–713, 724				
dicee/static_funcs_training.py	155	66	57%	7–10, ↴
↳ 222–319, 327–328				
dicee/static_preprocess_funcs.py	98	43	56%	17–25, ↴
↳ 50, 57, 59, 70, 83–107, 112–115, 120–123, 128–131				
dicee/trainer/__init__.py	1	0	100%	
dicee/trainer/dice_trainer.py	151	18	88%	22, 30–
↳ 31, 33–35, 97, 104, 109–114, 152, 237, 280–283				
dicee/trainer/model_parallelism.py	99	87	12%	10–25, ↴
↳ 30–116, 121–132, 136, 141–197				
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer.py	77	6	92%	31, 102, ↴
↳ 168, 179–181				
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer_ddp.py	89	71	20%	11–14, ↴
↳ 43, 47–67, 78–94, 113–122, 126–136, 151–158, 168–191				
TOTAL	6948	3169	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}
  ,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
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
@inproceedings{demir2023litcqd,
    title={LitCQD: Multi-Hop Reasoning in Incomplete Knowledge Graphs with Numeric
→Literals},
    author={Demir, Caglar and Wiebesiek, Michel and Lu, Renzhong and Ngonga Ngomo, Axel-
→Cyrille and Heindorf, Stefan},
    booktitle={Joint European Conference on Machine Learning and Knowledge Discovery in
→Databases},
    pages={617--633},
    year={2023},
    organization={Springer}
}
# DICE Embedding Framework
@article{demir2022hardware,
    title={Hardware-agnostic computation for large-scale knowledge graph embeddings},
    author={Demir, Caglar and Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille Ngonga},
    journal={Software Impacts},
    year={2022},
    publisher={Elsevier}
}
# KronE
@inproceedings{demir2022kronecker,
    title={Kronecker decomposition for knowledge graph embeddings},
    author={Demir, Caglar and Lienen, Julian and Ngonga Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille},
    booktitle={Proceedings of the 33rd ACM Conference on Hypertext and Social Media},
    pages={1--10},
    year={2022}
}
# QMult, OMult, ConvQ, ConvO
@InProceedings{pmlr-v157-demir21a,
    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
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
@inproceedings{demir2021convolutional,
  title={Convolutional Complex Knowledge Graph Embeddings},
  author={Caglar Demir and Axel-Cyrille Ngonga Ngomo},
  booktitle={Eighteenth Extended Semantic Web Conference - Research Track},
  year={2021},
  url={https://openreview.net/forum?id=6T45-4TFqaX}
# Shallom
@inproceedings{demir2021shallow,
  title={A shallow neural model for relation prediction},
  author={Demir, Caglar and Moussalle, Diego and Ngomo, Axel-Cyrille Ngonga},
  booktitle={2021 IEEE 15th International Conference on Semantic Computing (ICSC)},
  pages={179--182},
  year={2021},
  organization={IEEE}
```

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

14 dicee

14.1 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
<i>BaseInteractiveTrainKGE</i>	Abstract/base class for training knowledge graph embedding models interactively.

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_start(*args, **kwargs)
```

A function to call callbacks at the start of an epoch.

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
```

```
class dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE
```

Abstract/base class for training knowledge graph embedding models interactively. This class provides methods for re-training KGE models and also Literal Embedding model.

```
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,
               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, device: str = None, shuffle_data: 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.
- **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.
- **device** (*str*) – Device to use for training ('cuda' or 'cpu'). If None, will use available GPU or CPU.
- **shuffle_data** (*bool*) – If True, shuffle the dataset before training.

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

<code>AccumulateEpochLossCallback</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>PrintCallback</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>KGESaveCallback</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>PseudoLabellingCallback</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>ASWA</code>	Adaptive stochastic weight averaging
<code>Eval</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>KronE</code>	Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models
<code>Perturb</code>	A callback for a three-Level Perturbation
<code>PeriodicEvalCallback</code>	Callback to periodically evaluate the model and optionally save checkpoints during training.
<code>LRScheduler</code>	Callback for managing learning rate scheduling and model snapshots.
<code>SWA</code>	Stochastic Weight Averaging callbacks.

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 update s 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 :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.

```
class dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback(experiment_path: str, max_epochs: int,  
    eval_every_n_epoch: int = 0, eval_at_epochs: list = None,  
    save_model_every_n_epoch: bool = True, n_epochs_eval_model: str = 'val_test')
```

Bases: *dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback*

Callback to periodically evaluate the model and optionally save checkpoints during training.

Evaluates at regular intervals (every N epochs) or at explicitly specified epochs. Stores evaluation reports and model checkpoints.

experiment_dir

max_epochs

epoch_counter = 0

save_model_every_n_epoch = True

reports

```

n_epochs_eval_model = 'val_test'

default_eval_model = None

eval_epochs

on_fit_end(trainer, model)
    Called at the end of training. Saves final evaluation report.

on_train_epoch_end(trainer, model)
    Called at the end of each training epoch. Performs evaluation and checkpointing if scheduled.

class dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler(adaptive_lr_config: dict, total_epochs: int, experiment_dir: str,
    eta_max: float = 0.1, snapshot_dir: str = 'snapshots')
Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback

Callback for managing learning rate scheduling and model snapshots.

Supports cosine annealing ("cca"), MMCCLR ("mmcclr"), and their deferred (warmup) variants: - "deferred_cca"
- "deferred_mmcclr"

At the end of each learning rate cycle, the model can optionally be saved as a snapshot.

total_epochs

experiment_dir

snapshot_dir

batches_per_epoch = None

total_steps = None

cycle_length = None

warmup_steps = None

lr_lambda = None

scheduler = None

step_count = 0

snapshot_loss

on_train_start(trainer, model)
    Initialize training parameters and LR scheduler at start of training.

on_train_batch_end(trainer, model, outputs, batch, batch_idx)
    Step the LR scheduler and save model snapshot if needed after each batch.

on_fit_end(trainer, model)
    Call at the end of the training.

```

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype

None

```

class dicee.callbacks.SWA(swa_start_epoch, swa_c_epochs: int = 1, lr_init: float = 0.1,
                           swa_lr: float = 0.05, max_epochs: int = None)
Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback

Stochastic Weight Averaging callbacks.

swa_start_epoch

swa_c_epochs = 1

swa_lr = 0.05

lr_init = 0.1

max_epochs = None

swa_model = None

swa_n = 0

current_epoch = -1

static moving_average(swa_model, running_model, alpha)
    Update SWA model with moving average of current model.

on_train_epoch_start(trainer, model)
    Update learning rate according to SWA schedule.

on_train_epoch_end(trainer, model)
    Apply SWA averaging if conditions are met.

on_fit_end(trainer, model)
    Replace main model with SWA model at the end of training.

```

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

eval_every_n_epochs: int = 0
    Evaluate model every n epochs. If 0, no evaluation is applied.

save_every_n_epochs: bool = False
    Save model every n epochs. If True, save model at every epoch.

eval_at_epochs: list = None
    List of epoch numbers at which to evaluate the model (e.g., 1 5 10).

n_epochs_eval_model: str = 'val_test'
    Evaluating link prediction performance on data splits while performing periodic evaluation.

adaptive_lr
    "cca"}'

    Type
        Adaptive learning rate parameters, e.g., {'scheduler_name'

swa_start_epoch: int = None
    Epoch at which to start applying stochastic weight averaging.

__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>CVDataModule</code>	Create a Dataset for cross validation
<code>LiteralDataset</code>	Dataset for loading and processing literal data for training Literal Embedding model.

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_idxs** – mapping.
- **relation_idxs** – mapping.
- **form** – ?
- **num_workers** – int for <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.DataLoader>

Return type

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data

block_size = 8

num_of_data_points

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(idx)

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

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy

Parameters

- **train_set_idx** – Indexed triples for the training.
- **entity_idxs** – mapping.
- **relation_idxs** – mapping.
- **form** – ?
- **num_workers** – int for <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.DataLoader>

Return type

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data

target_dim

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(idx)

```
class dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll (train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, entity_idxs, relation_idxs, form,
    store=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for KvsAll training and be defined as $D := \{(x,y)_i\}_i^N$, where $x: (h,r)$ is an unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R that has been seed in the input graph. $y:$ denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{|E|}$ is a binary label.

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

Note

TODO

train_set_idx

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

entity_idxs

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

relation_idxs

[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_idxs, relation_idxs,
    label_smoothing_rate=0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for AllvsAll training and be defined as $D := \{(x,y)_i\}_i^N$, where $x: (h,r)$ is a possible unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R. Hence $N = |E| \times |R|$ $y:$ denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{|E|}$ is a binary label.

orall $y_i = 1$ s.t. $(h, r) \in E$ 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_idxs
    [dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs
    [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_idxs,  

    relation_idxs, form, store=None, neg_ratio=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

KvsSample a Dataset:**D:= {(x,y)_i}_i ^N, where**

. x:(h,r) is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . y in [0,1]^{|E|} is a binary label.

orall y_i =1 s.t. (h r E_i) in KG**At each mini-batch construction, we subsample(y), hence n****|new_y| << |E| new_y contains all 1's if sum(y)< neg_sample ratio new_y contains****train_set_idx**

Indexed triples for the training.

entity_idxs

mapping.

relation_idxs

mapping.

form

?

store

?

label_smoothing_rate

?

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data = None**train_target = None****neg_ratio = 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_triples
length
num_entities
num_relations
labels
train_set = []
__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_idxs
        mapping.

    relation_idxs
        mapping.

    form
        ?

    store
        ?

```

```

label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn: batch:List[torch.IntTensor] Returns ----- torch.utils.data.Dataset

label_smoothing_rate
neg_sample_ratio
train_set
length
num_entities
num_relations

__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
collate_fn(batch: List[torch.Tensor])

class dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule(train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray, num_entities,
                                         num_relations, neg_sample_ratio, batch_size, num_workers)

```

Bases: pytorch_lightning.LightningDataModule

Create a Dataset for cross validation

Parameters

- **train_set_idx** – Indexed triples for the training.
- **num_entities** – entity to index mapping.
- **num_relations** – relation to index mapping.
- **batch_size** – int
- **form** – ?
- **num_workers** – int for <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.DataLoader>

Return type

?

```

train_set_idx
num_entities
num_relations
neg_sample_ratio
batch_size
num_workers

```

`train_dataloader()` → `torch.utils.data.DataLoader`

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set `:param-ref:`~pytorch_lightning.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()`

ℹ 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.ll = None

    def prepare_data(self):
        download_data()
        tokenize()

        # don't do this
        self.something = else

    def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.ll = 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()
```

```
class dicee.dataset_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

dicee.eval_static_funcs

Functions

evaluate_link_prediction_performance(→ Dict)	
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_...	
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_j	
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_j ...)	
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all(model, triples[, er_vocab, ...])	Evaluates the trained literal prediction model on a test file.
evaluate_literal_prediction(kge_model[, ...])	Evaluates link prediction performance of an ensemble of KGE models.
evaluate_ensemble_link_prediction_performa...	

Module Contents

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_link_prediction_performance(  
    model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, triples, er_vocab: 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, er_vocab: 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.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_literal_prediction(  
    kge_model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE, eval_file_path: str = None,  
    store_lit_preds: bool = True, eval_literals: bool = True, loader_backend: str = 'pandas',  
    return_attr_error_metrics: bool = False)
```

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

DataFrame containing error metrics for each attribute if return_attr_error_metrics is True.

Return type

pd.DataFrame

Raises

- **RuntimeError** – If the kGE model does not have a trained literal model.
- **AssertionError** – If the kGE model is not an instance of KGE or if the test set has no valid entities or attributes.

```
dicee.eval_static_funcs.evaluate_ensemble_link_prediction_performance(models, triples,  
er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List], weights: List[float] = None, batch_size: int = 512,  
weighted_averaging: bool = True) → Dict
```

Evaluates link prediction performance of an ensemble of KGE models. :param models: List of KGE models (snapshots) :param triples: np.ndarray or list of lists, shape (N,3), all integer indices (head, rel, tail) :param er_vocab: Dict[Tuple, List]

Mapping (head_idx, rel_idx) → list of tail_idx to filter (incl. target).

Parameters

- **weights** – Optional[List[float]] Weights for model averaging. If None, use uniform (=simple mean).
- **batch_size** – int

Returns

dict of link prediction metrics (H@1, H@3, H@10, MRR)

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

distributed

args

```
is_continual_training = False
```

```
trainer = None
```

```
trained_model = None
```

```
knowledge_graph = None
```

report

```
evaluator = None
```

```
start_time = None
```

```
is_rank_zero() → bool
```

```
cleanup()
```

```
setup_executor() → None
```

```
create_and_store_kg()
```

```
load_from_memmap()
```

```
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

<code>KG</code>	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

<i>KGE</i>	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, dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE
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.
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.

$\text{argmax}_{\{r \text{ in } R\}} f(h, r, t)$, 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

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

t_norm: 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 descending 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) > confidence .

at_most: int

Stop after finding at_most missing triples

{(e,r,x) | f(e,r,x) > confidence land (e,r,x)}

otin G

deploy (share: bool = False, top_k: int = 10)

predict_literals (entity: List[str] | str = None, attribute: List[str] | str = None, denormalize_preds: bool = True) → numpy.ndarray

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

numpy ndarray

dicee.models

Submodules

dicee.models.adopt

Classes

`ADOPT`

Base class for all optimizers.

Functions

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

Module Contents

```
class dicee.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(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

<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.

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 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)  
    def training_step(self, batch, batch_idx):  
        opt1, opt2 = self.optimizers()
```

(continues on next page)

```
# 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()`

ℹ Note

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

ℹ 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.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()`

ℹ Note

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

ℹ 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.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: `BaseKG``Lightning`

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
x (B x 2 x T)

forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
byte pair encoded neural link predictors

Parameters
-----

```

```

init_params_with_sanity_checking()

forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
         y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)

```

Parameters

- **x**
- **y_idx**
- **ordered_bpe_entities**

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

Parameters

x

```
forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
```

```
get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
```

```
get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
```

Parameters

- (**b** (*x shape*))
- **3**
- **t**)

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

Parameters

x (*B x 2 x T*)

```
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)

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
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 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)
```

(continues on next page)

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

σ_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let $p = 3$, 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 $\sigma_{qq} = \sum_{j=1}^{q-1} \sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q-1} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k$ σ_{qq} captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let $q = 3$, 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 r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i +
    sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} r_j e_j
    ei ^2 = +1 for i <= p ej ^2 = -1 for p < j <= p+q ei ej = -eje1 for i
    eq j
    h r = sigma_0 + sigma_p + sigma_q + sigma_pp + sigma_qq + 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  $\text{Cl}_{\{p,q\}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$  .
        (3) Perform Cl multiplication
        (4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

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

construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector (x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)
    → tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
    Construct a batch of batchs multivectors  $\text{Cl}_{\{p,q\}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ 

```

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

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

c1_pqr ($a: \text{torch.tensor}$) $\rightarrow \text{torch.tensor}$

Input: tensor(batch_size, emb_dim) \rightarrow 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:

$$\sigma_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4 \text{ and } s5$$

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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

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

Kvsall training

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

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

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

construct_cl_multivector ($x: \text{torch.FloatTensor}, re: \text{int}, p: \text{int}, q: \text{int}, r: \text{int}$)
 $\rightarrow \text{tuple}[\text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}]$

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:

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

σ_{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

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

σ_{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_rr (hk, rk)

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

```

compute_sigma_pq(*hp, hq, rp, rq)
    Compute
        
$$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

    results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
        for j in range(q):
            sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
        print(sigma_pq.shape)

compute_sigma_pr(*hp, hk, rp, rk)
    Compute
        
$$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

    results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
        for j in range(q):
            sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
        print(sigma_pq.shape)

compute_sigma_qr(*hq, hk, rq, rk)
        
$$\sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j$$

    results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
        for j in range(q):
            sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
        print(sigma_pq.shape)

```

dicee.models.complex

Classes

<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 dicee.models.complex.ConEx(args)
Bases: dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE

Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
name = 'ConEx'

```

```

conv2d
fc_num_input
fc1
norm_fc1
bn_conv2d
feature_map_dropout

residual_convolution(C_1: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor],  

C_2: Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]) → 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(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 (models: list = None, seed_model=None,
                                             pretrained_models: List = None)

    name
    train_mode = True
    args
    named_children()
    property example_input_array
    parameters()
    modules()
    __iter__()
    __len__()
    eval()
    to(device)
    state_dict()
        Return the state dict of the ensemble.
    load_state_dict(state_dict, strict=True)
        Load the state dict into the ensemble.
    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:  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^d w_k e^{ikx}$ . and use the three different 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:  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i \% d}$  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:
    
$$\text{score}(h, r, t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i b_j c_k}{(1+i+j+k)\%d}$$

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


```

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

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

pop (*coeff, x, degree*)

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

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

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

dicee.models.literal

Classes

LiteralEmbeddings

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

Module Contents

```
class dicee.models.literal.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

gate_residual = True

freeze_entity_embeddings = True

entity_embeddings

data_property_embeddings

fc

fc_out

dropout

gated_residual_proj

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

property device

dicee.models.octonion

Classes

<code>OMult</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>Convo</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>AConvo</code>	Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

Functions

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

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 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.

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

`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>QM</i> ult	Base class for all neural network modules.
<i>ConvQ</i>	Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<i>AConvQ</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__()
        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.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. [score(h,r,x)|x in Entities] =>
[0.0,0.1,...,0.8], shape=> (1, |Entities|) Given a batch of head entities and relations => shape (size of batch,| Entities|)

class dicee.models.quaternion.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>Shallow</i>	A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
<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

<i>quaternion_mul</i> (→ Tuple[<i>torch.Tensor</i> , <i>torch.Tensor</i> , ...])	Perform quaternion multiplication
---	-----------------------------------

Module Contents

```

dicee.models.static_funcs.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:

```

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

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)

    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

```

(continues on next page)

```

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:

```

(continues on next page)

```

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 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.

```
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):  
    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 (fwdwd_per_iter, dt)`

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

Classes

<code>ADOPT</code>	Base class for all optimizers.
<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.
<code>BaseKGE</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>DistMult</code>	Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases
<code>TransE</code>	Translating Embeddings for Modeling
<code>Shallow</code>	A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
<code>Pyke</code>	A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs
<code>BaseKGE</code>	Base class for all neural network modules.
<code>ConEx</code>	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<code>AConEx</code>	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
<code>ComplEx</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.

continues on next page

Table 1 – continued from previous page

<i>QM</i> <i>ult</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>OM</i> <i>ult</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>FM</i> <i>ult</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>GFM</i> <i>ult</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>FM</i> <i>ult2</i>	Learning Knowledge Neural Graphs
<i>LFM</i> <i>ult1</i>	Embedding with trigonometric functions. We represent all entities and relations in the complex number space as:
<i>LFM</i> <i>ult</i>	Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as:
<i>Duale</i>	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657)

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.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 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)  
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.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.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
  x (B x 2 x T)

forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
  byte pair encoded neural link predictors

Parameters
-----
init_params_with_sanity_checking()

forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
      y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)

Parameters
  • x
  • y_idx
  • ordered_bpe_entities

```

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

Parameters

x

```
forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
```

```
get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
```

```
get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)
```

```
get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
```

Parameters

- (b (x shape)

- 3

- t)

```
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)
```

→ Tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]

Parameters

x (B x 2 x T)

```
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)

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 x 2 x T)

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

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

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Embedding Entities and Relations for Learning and Inference in Knowledge Bases <https://arxiv.org/abs/1412.6575>

```
name = 'DistMult'
```

```
k_vs_all_score(emb_h: torch.FloatTensor, emb_r: torch.FloatTensor, emb_E: torch.FloatTensor)
```

Parameters

- **emb_h**
- **emb_r**

- **emb_E**

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

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

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
  x (B x 2 x T)

forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
  byte pair encoded neural link predictors

Parameters
-----
init_params_with_sanity_checking()

forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
         y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)

Parameters
  • x
  • y_idx
  • ordered_bpe_entities

```

```

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

Parameters
    x

forward_k_vs_all (*args, **kwargs)

forward_k_vs_sample (*args, **kwargs)

get_triple_representation (idx_hrt)

get_head_relation_representation (indexed_triple)

get_sentence_representation (x: torch.LongTensor)

Parameters
    • (b (x shape)
    • 3
    • t)

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

Parameters
    x (B x 2 x T)

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: `BaseKGLightning`

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
    x (B × 2 × 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 × 2 × 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

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
        x (B × 2 × 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 × 2 × 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_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

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.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 sub-modules as regular attributes:

```

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

class Model(nn.Module):

```

(continues on next page)

```

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.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_{q}
    captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let q e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute interactions
    between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3 , and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
        results = [] for j in range(q - 1):
            for k in range(j + 1, q):
                results.append(hq[:, :, j] * rq[:, :, k] - hq[:, :, k] * rq[:, :, j])
        sigma_qq = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_qq.shape == (b, r, int((q * (q - 1)) / 2))

    Yet, this computation would be quite inefficient. Instead, we compute interactions along all p, e.g., e1e1,
    e1e2, e1e3,
    e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3
    Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e1e2, e1e3, e2e3.

compute_sigma_pq(*, hp, hq, rp, rq)
    sum_{i=1}^p sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i) e_i e_j
    results = [] sigma_pq = torch.zeros(b, r, p, q) for i in range(p):
        for j in range(q):
            sigma_pq[:, :, i, j] = hp[:, :, i] * rq[:, :, j] - hq[:, :, j] * rp[:, :, i]
    print(sigma_pq.shape)
```

apply_coefficients (hp, hq, rp, rq)
Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

clifford_multiplication ($h0, hp, hq, r0, rp, rq$)
Compute our CL multiplication

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

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

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

- (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) $\sigma_q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_0 r_j + h_j r_0) e_j$
- (4) $\sigma_{pp} = \sum_{i=1}^p \sum_{k=i+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k$
- (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 ($x: \text{torch.FloatTensor}, r: \text{int}, p: \text{int}, q: \text{int}$)
 $\rightarrow \text{tuple}[\text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}]$
Construct a batch of multivectors $\text{Cl}_{\{p,q\}}(\mathbb{R}^d)$

Parameter

$x: \text{torch.FloatTensor}$ 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 ($x: \text{torch.Tensor}$)

k_vs_all_score ($bpe_head_ent_emb, bpe_rel_ent_emb, E$)

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

Kvsall training

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

`forward_k_vs_with_explicit` and `this funcitons are identical` Parameter ——— $x: \text{torch.LongTensor}$ with $(n,2)$ shape :
 $\text{rtype: torch.FloatTensor}$ with $(n, |\mathcal{E}|)$ shape

construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector ($x: \text{torch.FloatTensor}, r: \text{int}, p: \text{int}, q: \text{int}$)
 $\rightarrow \text{tuple}[\text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}, \text{torch.FloatTensor}]$

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

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)
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
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

`c1_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:

$$\sigma_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4 and s5$$

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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

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 function are identical Parameter ——— *x*: *torch.LongTensor* with (n,) shape :*dtype*: *torch.FloatTensor* with (n, |E|) shape

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

construct_cl_multivector (*x*: *torch.FloatTensor*, *re*: int, *p*: int, *q*: int, *r*: int)
→ tuple[*torch.FloatTensor*, *torch.FloatTensor*, *torch.FloatTensor*]

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

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:

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

σ_{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_1e1, e_1e2, e_1e3 ,

$e_2e1, e_2e2, e_2e3, e_3e1, e_3e2, e_3e3$

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e_1e2, e_1e3, e_2e3 .

compute_sigma_qq(hq, rq)

Compute

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

σ_{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_1e1, e_1e2, e_1e3 ,

$e_2e1, e_2e2, e_2e3, e_3e1, e_3e2, e_3e3$

Then select the triangular matrix without diagonals: e_1e2, e_1e3, e_2e3 .

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 = [] $\sigma_{pq} = \text{torch.zeros}(b, r, p, q)$ 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
  x (B x 2 x T)

forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
  byte pair encoded neural link predictors

Parameters
  -----
  init_params_with_sanity_checking()

forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
      y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)

Parameters
  • x
  • y_idx
  • ordered_bpe_entities

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

Parameters
  x

forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)

forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)

get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)

get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)

get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)

Parameters
  • (b (x shape)
  • 3
  • t)

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

Parameters
  x (B x 2 x T)

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):

```

(continues on next page)

```

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
    x (B x 2 x T)

forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple(x: Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor])
    byte pair encoded neural link predictors

Parameters
-----
init_params_with_sanity_checking()

forward(x: torch.LongTensor | Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor],
        y_idx: torch.LongTensor = None)

Parameters
    • x
    • y_idx
    • ordered_bpe_entities

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

Parameters
    x
forward_k_vs_all(*args, **kwargs)
forward_k_vs_sample(*args, **kwargs)
get_triple_representation(idx_hrt)
get_head_relation_representation(indexed_triple)

```

```

get_sentence_representation(x: torch.LongTensor)

Parameters

- (b (x shape)
- 3
- t)

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

Parameters
x (B x 2 x T)

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:  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^d w_k e^{ikx}$ . and use the three different 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: $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i/d}$ 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, coeffh, coeffr, coefft)
```

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:

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

1. generate the range for i,j and k from [0 d-1]

2. perform $\frac{a_i b_j c_k}{(i+j+k+1)d}$ 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:

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

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 = $\langle h, r, t \rangle$

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 ($coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1]x + \dots + coeff[0][d]x^d$,

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

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 ($coeff[0][0] + coeff[0][1]x + \dots + coeff[0][d]x^d$,

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

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

T (*x*: *torch.tensor*) → *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, 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</code> (→ polars.DataFrame)	Replaces 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns in the input Polars DataFrame with their corresponding index values
<code>pandas_dataframe_indexer</code> (→ pandas.DataFrame)	Replaces 'subject', 'relation', and 'object' columns in the input Pandas DataFrame with their corresponding index values
<code>apply_reciprocal_or_noise</code> (add_reciprocal, eval_model)	
<code>timeit</code> (func)	
<code>read_with_polars</code> (→ polars.DataFrame)	Load and Preprocess via Polars
<code>read_with_pandas</code> (data_path[, read_only_few, ...])	
<code>read_from_disk</code> (→ Tuple[polars.DataFrame, pan- das.DataFrame])	
<code>count_triples</code> (→ int)	Returns the total number of triples in the triple store.
<code>fetch_worker</code> (endpoint, offsets, chunk_size, ...)	Worker process: fetch assigned chunks and save to disk with per-worker tqdm.
<code>read_from_triple_store_with_polars</code> (endpoint[, ...])	Main function to read all triples in parallel, save as Par- quet, and load into Polars dataframe.
<code>read_from_triple_store_with_pandas</code> ([endpoint])	Read triples from triple store into pandas dataframe
<code>get_er_vocab</code> (data[, file_path])	
<code>get_re_vocab</code> (data[, file_path])	
<code>get_ee_vocab</code> (data[, file_path])	
<code>create_constraints</code> (triples[, file_path])	
<code>load_with_pandas</code> (→ None)	Deserialize data
<code>save_numpy_ndarray</code> (* data, file_path)	
<code>load_numpy_ndarray</code> (* file_path)	
<code>save_pickle</code> (* data[, file_path])	
<code>load_pickle</code> (*[, file_path])	
<code>create_reciprocal_triples</code> (x)	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe
<code>dataset_sanity_checking</code> (→ None)	

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_reciprocal_or_noise(add_reciprocal: 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.count_triples(endpoint: str) → int
```

Returns the total number of triples in the triple store.

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.fetch_worker(endpoint: str, offsets: list[int],  
chunk_size: int, output_dir: str, worker_id: int)
```

Worker process: fetch assigned chunks and save to disk with per-worker tqdm.

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_from_triple_store_with_polars(  
endpoint: str, chunk_size: int = 500000, output_dir: str = 'triples_parquet')
```

Main function to read all triples in parallel, save as Parquet, and load into Polars dataframe.

```
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util.read_from_triple_store_with_pandas(  
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

<code>PreprocessKG</code>	Preprocess the data in memory
<code>LoadSaveToDisk</code>	
<code>ReadFromDisk</code>	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

<code>is_sparql_endpoint_alive([sparql_endpoint])</code>	
<code>validate_knowledge_graph(args)</code>	Validating the source of knowledge graph
<code>sanity_checking_with_arguments(args)</code>	
<code>sanity_check_callback_args(args)</code>	Perform sanity checks on callback-related arguments.

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.sanity_checkers.sanity_check_callback_args(args)`

Perform sanity checks on callback-related arguments.

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

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_reciprocal_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

continues on next page

Table 2 – continued from previous page

<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>initialize_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>	
<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_int(→ None)</code>	

Module Contents

```
dicee.static_funcs.create_reciprocal_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(*args: 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(*args: object, 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

<code>enable_log</code>

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

DICE_Trainer

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 | 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

dicee.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

`TorchTrainer`

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

Module Contents

```
class dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer(args, callbacks)
Bases: dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer

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

Arguments

callbacks: list of Abstract callback instances

loss_function = None

optimizer = None

model = None

train_dataloaders = None

training_step = None

process

fit (*args, train_dataloaders, **kwargs) → 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

`TorchDDPTrainer`
`NodeTrainer`

A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel

Functions

`make_iterable_verbose`(\rightarrow Iterable)

Module Contents

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

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

Bases: `dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer`

A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel

Arguments

entity_idxs
mapping.

relation_idxs
mapping.

form
?

store
?

label_smoothing_rate

Using hard targets (0,1) drives weights to infinity. An outlier produces enormous gradients.

Return type
torch.utils.data.Dataset

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

Train model

class `dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer`(*trainer*, *model*: `torch.nn.Module`,
train_dataset_loader: `torch.utils.data.DataLoader`, *callbacks*, *num_epochs*: `int`)

trainer

local_rank

global_rank

```

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

```

Classes

<i>DICE_Trainer</i>	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 | 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

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.
<i>Duale</i>	Dual Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings (https://ojs.aaai.org/index.php/AAAI/article/download/16850/16657)
<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 (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)
<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>Execute</i>	A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.
<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

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

<i>CVDataModule</i>	Create a Dataset for cross validation
<i>LiteralDataset</i>	Dataset for loading and processing literal data for training
<i>QueryGenerator</i>	Literal Embedding model.

14.4 Functions

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

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

<code>deploy_head_entity_prediction</code> (<code>pre_trained_kge</code> , ...)	
<code>deploy_relation_prediction</code> (<code>pre_trained_kge</code> , ...)	
<code>vocab_to_parquet</code> (<code>vocab_to_idx</code> , <code>name</code> , ...)	
<code>create_experiment_folder</code> ([<code>folder_name</code>])	
<code>continual_training_setup_executor</code> (→ <code>None</code>)	
<code>exponential_function</code> (→ <code>torch.FloatTensor</code>)	
<code>load_numpy</code> (→ <code>numpy.ndarray</code>)	
<code>evaluate</code> (<code>entity_to_idx</code> , <code>scores</code> , <code>easy_answers</code> , # @TODO: CD: Renamed this function <code>hard_answers</code>)	
<code>download_file</code> (<code>url</code> [, <code>destination_folder</code>])	
<code>download_files_from_url</code> (→ <code>None</code>)	
<code>download_pretrained_model</code> (→ <code>str</code>)	
<code>write_csv_from_model_parallel</code> (<code>path</code>)	Create
<code>from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_int</code> (<code>None</code>)	
<code>mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third</code> (<code>train_se</code>)	
<code>timeit</code> (<code>func</code>)	
<code>load_term_mapping</code> ([<code>file_path</code>])	
<code>reload_dataset</code> (<code>path</code> , <code>form_of_labelling</code> , ...)	Reload the files from disk to construct the Pytorch dataset
<code>construct_dataset</code> (→ <code>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_i r_k - h_k r_i) e_i e_k
    sigma_{pp} captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let p e_1, e_2, e_3, we compute
    interactions between e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3 , and e_2 e_3 This can be implemented with a nested two for loops
    results = [] for i in range(p - 1):
        for k in range(i + 1, p):
            results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])
    sigma_pp = torch.stack(results, dim=2) assert sigma_pp.shape == (b, r, int((p * (p - 1)) / 2))
```

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

```
compute_sigma_qq(hq, rq)
    Compute sigma_{qq} = sum_{j=1}^{p+q-1} sum_{k=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_k - h_k r_j) e_j e_k sigma_{q}
    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
        r = r_0 + sum_{i=1}^p r_i e_i +
        sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} r_j e_j
        ei ^2 = +1 for i <= p ej ^2 = -1 for p < j <= p+q ei ej = -eje1 for i
        eq j
        h r = sigma_0 + sigma_p + sigma_q + sigma_{pp} + sigma_{q} + 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 funcitons are identical Parameter ——— x: torch.LongTensor with (n,2) shape :rtype: torch.FloatTensor with (n, |E|) shape

```
construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector(x: torch.FloatTensor, r: int, p: int, q: int)
    → tuple[torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor, torch.FloatTensor]
```

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

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`

`c1_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:

$$\text{sigma}_0 t = \sigma_0 \cdot t_0 = s0 + s1 - s2s3, s4 \text{ and } s5$$

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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

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

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

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

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

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

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:

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

$\sigma_{p,p}$ captures the interactions between along p bases For instance, let $p = 1, 2, 3$, 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

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

$\sigma_{q,q}$ captures the interactions between along q bases For instance, let $q = 1, 2, 3$, 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., $e_1 e_1, e_1 e_2, e_1 e_3, e_2 e_1, e_2 e_2, e_2 e_3, e_3 e_1, e_3 e_2, e_3 e_3$

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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] - hk[:, :, 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] - hk[:, :, 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)

```

(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.

```
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:  $f(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i \% d}$  and use the three different scoring functions 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 implements the trilinear scoring techniques:
        
$$\text{score}(h, r, t) = \int_0^1 h(x)r(x)t(x) dx = \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{d-1} \frac{a_i b_j c_k}{(i+j+k+1)^d}$$

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

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: `BaseKGLightning`

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

- **x** (*B* × 2 × *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* × 2 × *T*)

```

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

```

class dicee.**EnsembleKGE (models: list = None, seed_model=None, pretrained_models: List = None)
```

name

```

train_mode = True
args
named_children()
property example_input_array
parameters()
modules()

__iter__()
__len__()
eval()
to(device)
state_dict()
    Return the state dict of the ensemble.
load_state_dict(state_dict, strict=True)
    Load the state dict into the ensemble.

mem_of_model()
__call__(x_batch)
step()
get_embeddings()
__str__()

dicee.create_reciprocal_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.initialize_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>”)
- **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, dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE

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 $h \in E$, $t \in E$.

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]], ...]

t_norm: 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 descending 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) > confidence .

at_most: int

Stop after finding at_most missing triples

{(e,r,x) | f(e,r,x) > confidence land (e,r,x)}

otin G

deploy (share: bool = False, top_k: int = 10)

predict_literals (entity: List[str] | str = None, attribute: List[str] | str = None, denormalize_preds: bool = True) → numpy.ndarray

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

numpy ndarray

```
class dicee.Execute(args, continuous_training=False)
```

A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.

- (1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.
- (2) Training & Validation & Testing
- (3) Storing all necessary info

distributed

args

is_continual_training = False

trainer = None

trained_model = None

knowledge_graph = None

report

evaluator = None

start_time = None

is_rank_zero() → bool

cleanup()

setup_executor() → None

create_and_store_kg()

load_from_memmap()

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

`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_idxs** – mapping.
- **relation_idxs** – mapping.
- **form** – ?
- **num_workers** – int for <https://pytorch.org/docs/stable/data.html#torch.utils.data.DataLoader>

Return type

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data

block_size = 8

num_of_data_points

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(idx)

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

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Dataset for the 1vsALL training strategy

Parameters

- **train_set_idx** – Indexed triples for the training.
- **entity_idxs** – mapping.
- **relation_idxs** – mapping.
- **form** – ?
- **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_idxs, relation_idxs, form, store=None,
    label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for KvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for KvsAll training and be defined as $D := \{(x,y)_i\}_{i=1}^N$, where $x: (h,r)$ is a unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R that has been seen in the input graph. $y:$ denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{|\mathcal{E}|}$ is a binary label.

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

Note

TODO

train_set_idx

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

entity_idxs

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

relation_idxs

[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_idxs, relation_idxs, label_smoothing_rate=0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

Creates a dataset for AllvsAll training by inheriting from torch.utils.data.Dataset.

Let D denote a dataset for AllvsAll training and be defined as $D := \{(x,y)_i\}_{i=1}^N$, where $x: (h,r)$ is a possible unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R. Hence $N = |\mathcal{E}| \times |\mathcal{R}|$ $y:$ denotes a multi-label vector in $[0,1]^{|\mathcal{E}|}$ is a binary label.

overall $y_i = 1$ s.t. $(h, r) \in E_i$ 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_idxs
[dictionary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs
[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_idxs, relation_idxs, form,  
    store=None, neg_ratio=None, label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0)
```

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

KvsSample a Dataset:**D:= {(x,y)_i}_i ^N, where**

. x:(h,r) is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . y in [0,1]^{|E|} is a binary label.

orall y_i =1 s.t. (h r E_i) in KG**At each mini-batch construction, we subsample(y), hence n****|new_y| << |E| new_y contains all 1's if sum(y)< neg_sample ratio new_y contains****train_set_idx**

Indexed triples for the training.

entity_idxs

mapping.

relation_idxs

mapping.

form

?

store

?

label_smoothing_rate

?

torch.utils.data.Dataset

train_data = None**train_target = None****neg_ratio = 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_triples
length
num_entities
num_relations
labels
train_set = []
__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:

orall (h,r,t) in G obtain, create negative triples{(h,r,x),(r,t),(h,m,t)}

y:labels are represented in `torch.float16`

train_set_idx

Indexed triples for the training.

entity_idxs

mapping.

relation_idxs

mapping.

form

?

store

?

```

label_smoothing_rate
collate_fn: batch:List[torch.IntTensor] Returns ----- torch.utils.data.Dataset

label_smoothing_rate
neg_sample_ratio
train_set
length
num_entities
num_relations

__len__()
__getitem__(idx)
collate_fn(batch: List[torch.Tensor])

class dicee.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.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()`

ℹ 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.ll = None

    def prepare_data(self):
        download_data()
        tokenize()

        # don't do this
        self.something = else

    def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.ll = 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()
```

```
class dicee.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

```
class dicee.QueryGenerator(train_path, val_path: str, test_path: str, ent2id: Dict = None,
                           rel2id: Dict = None, seed: int = 1, gen_valid: bool = False, gen_test: bool = True)
```

```

train_path
val_path
test_path
gen_valid = 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, 19
dicee.callbacks, 20
dicee.config, 29
dicee.dataset_classes, 32
dicee.eval_static_funcs, 46
dicee.evaluator, 48
dicee.executer, 49
dicee.knowledge_graph, 51
dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings, 53
dicee.models, 57
dicee.models.adopt, 57
dicee.models.base_model, 58
dicee.models.clifford, 67
dicee.models.complex, 74
dicee.models.duale, 77
dicee.models.ensemble, 78
dicee.models.function_space, 79
dicee.models.literal, 82
dicee.models.octonion, 84
dicee.models.pykeen_models, 87
dicee.models.quaternion, 88
dicee.models.real, 91
dicee.models.static_funcs, 92
dicee.models.transformers, 93
dicee.query_generator, 147
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg, 148
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess,
 148
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk,
 149
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk,
 150
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util,
 150
dicee.sanity_checkers, 156
dicee.scripts, 156
dicee.scripts.index_serve, 156
dicee.scripts.run, 159
dicee.static_funcs, 159
dicee.static_funcs_training, 162
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs, 163
dicee.trainer, 164
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer, 164
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp, 168

Index

Non-alphabetical

`__call__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 197
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass* method), 67
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* method), 78
`__call__()` (*dicee.models.IdentityClass* method), 110, 121, 127
`__class_vars__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 157
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.AllvsAll* method), 209
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* method), 206
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll* method), 37
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* method), 34
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll* method), 36
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset* method), 39
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* method), 46
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* method), 35
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* method), 34
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* method), 40
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset* method), 35
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample* method), 38
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* method), 41
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.KvsAll* method), 208
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* method), 211
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.LiteralDataset* method), 218
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* method), 207
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* method), 206
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* method), 212
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset* method), 207
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.OnevsSample* method), 210
`__getitem__()` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* method), 213
`__iter__()` (*dicee.config.Namespace* method), 32
`__iter__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 197
`__iter__()` (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* method), 53
`__iter__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* method), 78
`__len__()` (*dicee.AllvsAll* method), 209
`__len__()` (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* method), 206
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll* method), 37
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* method), 34
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll* method), 36
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset* method), 39
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* method), 46
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* method), 35
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* method), 34
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* method), 40
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset* method), 35
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample* method), 38
`__len__()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* method), 41
`__len__()` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* method), 197
`__len__()` (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* method), 53
`__len__()` (*dicee.KvsAll* method), 208
`__len__()` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* method), 211
`__len__()` (*dicee.LiteralDataset* method), 218
`__len__()` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* method), 78
`__len__()` (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* method), 207
`__len__()` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* method), 206
`__len__()` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* method), 212
`__len__()` (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset* method), 207
`__len__()` (*dicee.OnevsSample* method), 210
`__len__()` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* method), 213
`__private_attributes__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_complete__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_computed_fields__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_core_schema__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_custom_init__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_decorators__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_extra__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158
`__pydantic_fields__` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest* attribute), 158

```

__pydantic_fields_set__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_generic_metadata__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_parent_namespace__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_post_init__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_private__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_root_model__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_serializer__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__pydantic_validator__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__setstate__(dicee.models.ADOPT method), 101
__setstate__(dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT method), 57
__signature__(dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
__str__(dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
__str__(dicee.KGE method), 200
__str__(dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 53
__str__(dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
__version__(in module dicee), 219

```

A

```

AbstractCallback (class in dicee.abstracts), 16
AbstractPPECallback (class in dicee.abstracts), 17
AbstractTrainer (class in dicee.abstracts), 12
AccumulateEpochLossCallback (class in dicee.callbacks), 21
achieve_answer()(dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method), 148
achieve_answer()(dicee.QueryGenerator method), 219
AConEx (class in dicee), 183
AConEx (class in dicee.models), 117
AConEx (class in dicee.models.complex), 75
AConvO (class in dicee), 183
AConvO (class in dicee.models), 129
AConvO (class in dicee.models.octonion), 86
AConvQ (class in dicee), 184
AConvQ (class in dicee.models), 123
AConvQ (class in dicee.models.quaternion), 90
adaptive_lr(dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32
adaptive_swa(dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32
add_new_entity_embeddings()(dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
add_noise_rate(dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
add_noise_rate(dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
add_noisy_triples()(in module dicee), 198
add_noisy_triples()(in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
add_noisy_triples_into_training()(dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk method), 150
add_noisy_triples_into_training()(dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk method), 155
add_reciprocal(dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
ADOPT (class in dicee.models), 100
ADOPT (class in dicee.models.adopt), 57
adopt()(in module dicee.models.adopt), 58
AllvsAll (class in dicee), 208
AllvsAll (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 36
alphas(dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute), 18
alphas(dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute), 24
analyse()(in module dicee.analyse_experiments), 20
answer_multi_hop_query()(dicee.KGE method), 202
answer_multi_hop_query()(dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 55
app(in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
apply_coefficients()(dicee.DeCaL method), 179
apply_coefficients()(dicee.Keci method), 176
apply_coefficients()(dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method), 72
apply_coefficients()(dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 69
apply_coefficients()(dicee.models.DeCaL method), 135
apply_coefficients()(dicee.models.Keci method), 131
apply_reciprical_or_noise()(in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 153
apply_semantic_constraint(dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute), 14
apply_unit_norm(dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
apply_unit_norm(dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
apply_unit_norm(dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
args(dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
args(dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute), 199

```

args (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 197
 args (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 48
 args (*dicee.Execute* attribute), 204
 args (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 50
 args (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 64
 args (*dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass* attribute), 67
 args (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 107, 110, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
 args (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 78
 args (*dicee.models.IdentityClass* attribute), 110, 121, 127
 args (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 87
 args (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE* attribute), 140
 args (*dicee.PykeenKGE* attribute), 191
 args (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer* attribute), 169
 args (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer* attribute), 164
 ASWA (class in *dicee.callbacks*), 24
 aswa (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19
 attn (*dicee.models.transformers.Block* attribute), 98
 attn_dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention* attribute), 96
 attributes (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer* attribute), 13
 auto_batch_finding (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 32

B

backend (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 30
 backend (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
 BaseInteractiveKGE (class in *dicee.abstracts*), 14
 BaseInteractiveTrainKGE (class in *dicee.abstracts*), 18
 BaseKGE (class in *dicee*), 194
 BaseKGE (class in *dicee.models*), 106, 110, 113, 118, 124, 137, 140
 BaseKGE (class in *dicee.models.base_model*), 64
 BaseKGELightning (class in *dicee.models*), 101
 BaseKGELightning (class in *dicee.models.base_model*), 58
 batch_kronecker_product () (*dicee.callbacks.KronE* static method), 26
 batch_size (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19
 batch_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 24
 batch_size (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 30
 batch_size (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 213
 batch_size (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 41
 batches_per_epoch (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler* attribute), 28
 bias (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig* attribute), 98
 bias (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm* attribute), 95
 Block (class in *dicee.models.transformers*), 97
 block_size (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 196
 block_size (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 32
 block_size (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 35
 block_size (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 block_size (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 138, 142
 block_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig* attribute), 98
 block_size (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 207
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 184
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 185
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 124
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 123
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 90
 bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 90
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 184
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 185
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 124
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 123
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 90
 bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 90
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.AConEx* attribute), 183
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.AConvO* attribute), 184
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.ConEx* attribute), 187
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.ConvO* attribute), 186
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx* attribute), 117
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO* attribute), 130
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx* attribute), 75

bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 75
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 116
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 129
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 86
 bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 86
 BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee*), 205
 BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 33
 build_chain_funcs () (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 144
 build_chain_funcs () (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 80
 build_func () (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 144
 build_func () (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 80
 Byte (*class in dicee*), 192
 Byte (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 93
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 138, 142

C

c_attn (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 96
 c_fc (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 97
 c_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 96
 c_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 97
 callbacks (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 13
 callbacks (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
 callbacks (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
 callbacks (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 169
 CausalSelfAttention (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 95
 chain_func () (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 143
 chain_func () (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult method*), 79
 chain_func () (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method*), 80
 chain_func () (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 144
 CKeci (*class in dicee*), 174
 CKeci (*class in dicee.models*), 133
 CKeci (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 70
 cl_pqr () (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 178
 cl_pqr () (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72
 cl_pqr () (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 134
 cleanup () (*dicee.Execute method*), 204
 cleanup () (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 50
 clifford_multiplication () (*dicee.Keci method*), 176
 clifford_multiplication () (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 69
 clifford_multiplication () (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 132
 clip_lambda (*dicee.models.ADOPT attribute*), 101
 clip_lambda (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT attribute*), 57
 collate_fn (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 209
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 37
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 36
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 39
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 35
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 34
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 35
 collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 38
 collate_fn (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 208
 collate_fn (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 211
 collate_fn (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 207
 collate_fn (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 206
 collate_fn (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 207
 collate_fn (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 210
 collate_fn () (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 206
 collate_fn () (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 34
 collate_fn () (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 41
 collate_fn () (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 213
 collection_name (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 157
 comp_func () (*dicee.LFMult method*), 191

comp_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 82
 comp_func() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 146
 ComplEx (*class in dicee*), 182
 ComplEx (*class in dicee.models*), 117
 ComplEx (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 75
 compute_convergence() (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 24
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 143
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 144
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult method*), 79
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 80
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method*), 80
 compute_func() (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 144
 compute_mrr() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA static method*), 25
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 179
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.Keci method*), 175
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 73
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 68
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 135
 compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 131
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 180
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.Keci method*), 175
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 74
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 69
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 136
 compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 131
 compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 181
 compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 74
 compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 136
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 180
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.Keci method*), 175
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 73
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 68
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 136
 compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 131
 compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 181
 compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 74
 compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 137
 compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 180
 compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 73
 compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 136
 compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 179
 compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72
 compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 135
 compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 178
 compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72
 compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 134
 ConEx (*class in dicee*), 186
 ConEx (*class in dicee.models*), 116
 ConEx (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 74
 config (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 193
 config (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 94
 config (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute*), 99
 configs (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14
 configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 62
 configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 105
 configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 99
 construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.Keci method*), 176
 construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 70
 construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 132
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 179
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.Keci method*), 176
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 72
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 69
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 135
 construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 132
 construct_dataset() (*in module dicee*), 205
 construct_dataset() (*in module dicee.dataset_classes*), 33
 construct_ensemble (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14

construct_graph() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 148
 construct_graph() (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 219
 construct_input_and_output() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE* method), 16
 construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.LFMult* method), 190
 construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult* method), 81
 construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.models.LFMult* method), 145
 continual_learning (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 32
 continual_start() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer* method), 199
 continual_start() (*dicee.executer.ContinuousExecute* method), 51
 continual_start() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer* method), 169
 continual_start() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer* method), 165
 continual_training_setup_executor() (*in module dicee*), 198
 continual_training_setup_executor() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 162
 ContinuousExecute (*class in dicee.executer*), 51
 conv2d (*dicee.AConEx* attribute), 183
 conv2d (*dicee.AConvO* attribute), 184
 conv2d (*dicee.AConvQ* attribute), 184
 conv2d (*dicee.ConEx* attribute), 186
 conv2d (*dicee.ConvO* attribute), 186
 conv2d (*dicee.ConvQ* attribute), 185
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx* attribute), 117
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO* attribute), 129
 conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvQ* attribute), 124
 conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx* attribute), 75
 conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx* attribute), 74
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx* attribute), 116
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO* attribute), 129
 conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvQ* attribute), 123
 conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO* attribute), 86
 conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO* attribute), 86
 conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ* attribute), 90
 conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ* attribute), 90
 ConvO (*class in dicee*), 185
 ConvO (*class in dicee.models*), 128
 ConvO (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 85
 ConvQ (*class in dicee*), 185
 ConvQ (*class in dicee.models*), 123
 ConvQ (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 90
 count_triples() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
 create_and_store_kg() (*dicee.Execute* method), 204
 create_and_store_kg() (*dicee.executer.Execute* method), 50
 create_constraints() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
 create_constraints() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 163
 create_experiment_folder() (*in module dicee*), 198
 create_experiment_folder() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 162
 create_random_data() (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* method), 24
 create_reciprocal_triples() (*in module dicee*), 197
 create_reciprocal_triples() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 154
 create_reciprocal_triples() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 160
 create_vector_database() (*dicee.KGE* method), 200
 create_vector_database() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE* method), 53
 crop_block_size() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT* method), 99
 ctx (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 169
 current_epoch (*dicee.callbacks.SWA* attribute), 29
 CVDataModule (*class in dicee*), 213
 CVDataModule (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 41
 cycle_length (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler* attribute), 28

D

data_module (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 24
 data_property_embeddings (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 83
 data_property_to_idx (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 45
 data_property_to_idx (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 217
 dataset_dir (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 29
 dataset_dir (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
 dataset_sanity_checking() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 154
 DeCaL (*class in dicee*), 177

```

DeCaL (class in dicee.models), 133
DeCaL (class in dicee.models.clifford), 70
decide() (dicee.callbacks.ASWA method), 25
default_eval_model (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute), 28
degree (dicee.LFMult attribute), 190
degree (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute), 81
degree (dicee.models.LFMult attribute), 145
denormalize() (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset static method), 46
denormalize() (dicee.LiteralDataset static method), 218
deploy() (dicee.KGE method), 203
deploy() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 56
deploy_head_entity_prediction() (in module dicee), 198
deploy_head_entity_prediction() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
deploy_relation_prediction() (in module dicee), 198
deploy_relation_prediction() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
deploy_tail_entity_prediction() (in module dicee), 198
deploy_tail_entity_prediction() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
deploy_triple_prediction() (in module dicee), 198
deploy_triple_prediction() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
describe() (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method), 53
description_of_input (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 53
device (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings property), 83
DICE_Trainer (class in dicee), 199
DICE_Trainer (class in dicee.trainer), 169
DICE_Trainer (class in dicee.trainer.dice_trainer), 164
dicee
    module, 12
dicee.__main__
    module, 12
dicee.abstracts
    module, 12
dicee.analyse_experiments
    module, 19
dicee.callbacks
    module, 20
dicee.config
    module, 29
dicee.dataset_classes
    module, 32
dicee.eval_static_funcs
    module, 46
dicee.evaluator
    module, 48
dicee.executor
    module, 49
dicee.knowledge_graph
    module, 51
dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings
    module, 53
dicee.models
    module, 57
dicee.models.adopt
    module, 57
dicee.models.base_model
    module, 58
dicee.models.clifford
    module, 67
dicee.models.complex
    module, 74
dicee.models.dualE
    module, 77
dicee.models.ensemble
    module, 78
dicee.models.function_space
    module, 79
dicee.models.literal
    module, 82
dicee.models.octonion

```

```

        module, 84
dicee.models.pykeen_models
        module, 87
dicee.models.quaternion
        module, 88
dicee.models.real
        module, 91
dicee.models.static_funcs
        module, 92
dicee.models.transformers
        module, 93
dicee.query_generator
        module, 147
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg
        module, 148
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess
        module, 148
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk
        module, 149
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk
        module, 150
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util
        module, 150
dicee.sanity_checkers
        module, 156
dicee.scripts
        module, 156
dicee.scripts.index_serve
        module, 156
dicee.scripts.run
        module, 159
dicee.static_funcs
        module, 159
dicee.static_funcs_training
        module, 162
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs
        module, 163
dicee.trainer
        module, 164
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer
        module, 164
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism
        module, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer
        module, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp
        module, 168
discrete_points (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 144
discrete_points (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute), 80
dist_func (dicee.models.Pyke attribute), 113
dist_func (dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute), 92
dist_func (dicee.Pyke attribute), 173
DistMult (class in dicee), 173
DistMult (class in dicee.models), 112
DistMult (class in dicee.models.real), 91
distributed (dicee.Execute attribute), 204
distributed (dicee.executer.Execute attribute), 50
download_file () (in module dicee), 198
download_file () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
download_files_from_url () (in module dicee), 198
download_files_from_url () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
download_pretrained_model () (in module dicee), 199
download_pretrained_model () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
dropout (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute), 82, 83
dropout (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 96
dropout (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 98
dropout (dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute), 97
DualE (class in dicee), 181

```

DualE (*class in dicee.models*), 146
DualE (*class in dicee.models.dualE*), 77
dummy_eval() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
dummy_id (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
during_training (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 48

E

ee_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 48
efficient_zero_grad() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 163
embedding_dim (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
embedding_dim (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
embedding_dim (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
embedding_dim (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 64
embedding_dim (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 107, 110, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
embedding_dim (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 83
embedding_dims (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 82
enable_log (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 163
enc (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
end() (*dicee.Execute method*), 205
end() (*dicee.executor.Execute method*), 50
EnsembleKGE (*class in dicee*), 196
EnsembleKGE (*class in dicee.models.ensemble*), 78
ent2id (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 147
ent2id (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 218
ent_in (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 147
ent_in (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 219
ent_out (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 147
ent_out (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 219
entities_str (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG property*), 53
entity_embeddings (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 184
entity_embeddings (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 185
entity_embeddings (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 178
entity_embeddings (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 181
entity_embeddings (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 190
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 124
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 71
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 123
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 134
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 146
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 77
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 143
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 144
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 79
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 80
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 79
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 81
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 80
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 143
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 145
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 144
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 82, 83
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 87
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 140
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 90
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 90
entity_embeddings (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 191
entity_to_idx (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset attribute*), 45, 46
entity_to_idx (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
entity_to_idx (*dicee.LiteralDataset attribute*), 217, 218
entity_to_idx (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 157
epoch_count (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
epoch_count (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 24
epoch_counter (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 25
epoch_counter (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 23
epoch_counter (*dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute*), 27
epoch_ratio (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 25
er_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 48

estimate_mfu() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 99
 estimate_q() (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 24
 Eval (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 25
 eval() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 197
 eval() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 78
 eval_at_epochs (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 32
 eval_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute*), 28
 eval_every_n_epochs (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 32
 eval_lp_performance() (*dicee.KGE method*), 200
 eval_lp_performance() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 53
 eval_model (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 eval_model (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
 eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_byte_pair_encoded_entity() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_entity() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval_with_bpe_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval_with_byte() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval_with_data() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 eval_with_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 evaluate() (*in module dicee*), 198
 evaluate() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 162
 evaluate_bpe_lp() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 163
 evaluate_ensemble_link_prediction_performance() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 48
 evaluate_link_prediction_performance() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe_reciprocals() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_reciprocals() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_literal_prediction() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_lp() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 evaluate_lp() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 162
 evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 47
 evaluate_lp_k_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 evaluate_lp_with_byte() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 49
 Evaluator (*class in dicee.evaluator*), 48
 evaluator (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 199
 evaluator (*dicee.Execute attribute*), 204
 evaluator (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 50
 evaluator (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 169
 evaluator (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 165
 every_x_epoch (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 23
 example_input_array (*dicee.EnsembleKGE property*), 197
 example_input_array (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE property*), 78
 Execute (*class in dicee*), 204
 Execute (*class in dicee.executer*), 50
 exists() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 53
 Experiment (*class in dicee.analyse_experiments*), 19
 experiment_dir (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute*), 28
 experiment_dir (*dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute*), 27
 explicit (*dicee.models.QMult attribute*), 122
 explicit (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult attribute*), 89
 explicit (*dicee.QMult attribute*), 188
 exponential_function() (*in module dicee*), 198
 exponential_function() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 162
 extract_input_outputs() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer method*), 169
 extract_input_outputs() (*in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 166
 extract_input_outputs_set_device() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 167

F

f (*dicee.callbacks.KronE attribute*), 26
 fc (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 83
 fc1 (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 183
 fc1 (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 184
 fc1 (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 184
 fc1 (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 186
 fc1 (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 186
 fc1 (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 185

fc1 (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 117
 fc1 (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 130
 fc1 (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 124
 fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 75
 fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 75
 fc1 (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 116
 fc1 (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 129
 fc1 (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 123
 fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 86
 fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 86
 fc1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 90
 fc1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 90
 fc_num_input (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 183
 fc_num_input (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 184
 fc_num_input (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 184
 fc_num_input (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 186
 fc_num_input (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 186
 fc_num_input (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 185
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 117
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 130
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 124
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 75
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 75
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 116
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 129
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 123
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 86
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 86
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 90
 fc_num_input (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 90
 fc_out (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 83
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 183
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 184
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 184
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 187
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 186
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 185
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 117
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 130
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 124
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 75
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 75
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 116
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 129
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 123
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 86
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 86
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 90
 feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 90
 feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
 fetch_worker () (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
 fill_query () (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 148
 fill_query () (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 219
 find_good_batch_size () (*in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 166
 find_missing_triples () (*dicee.KGE method*), 203
 find_missing_triples () (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 56
 fit () (*dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel method*), 166
 fit () (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.TorchDDPTrainer method*), 168
 fit () (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 167
 flash (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 96
 FMult (*class in dicee.models*), 143
 FMult (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 79
 FMult2 (*class in dicee.models*), 144
 FMult2 (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 80
 form_of_labelling (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 199

```

form_of_labelling (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 169
form_of_labelling (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 165
forward() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward() (dicee.BytE method), 193
forward() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
forward() (dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass static method), 67
forward() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 108, 112, 115, 120, 126, 139, 142
forward() (dicee.models.IdentityClass static method), 110, 121, 127
forward() (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings method), 83
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.Block method), 98
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.BytE method), 94
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention method), 96
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.GPT method), 99
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm method), 95
forward() (dicee.models.transformers.MLP method), 97
forward_backward_update() (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method), 167
forward_backward_update_loss() (in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism), 166
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 65
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 138, 142
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 65
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 139, 142
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.AConEx method), 183
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ACvO method), 184
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ACvQ method), 184
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ComplEx method), 183
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ConEx method), 187
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ConvO method), 186
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.ConvQ method), 185
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.DeCaL method), 179
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.DistMult method), 174
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.DualE method), 182
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.Keci method), 176
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.AConEx method), 117
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ACvO method), 130
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ACvQ method), 124
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 142
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method), 72
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 69
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ComplEx method), 118
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.complex.AConEx method), 75
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method), 76
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.complex.ConEx method), 75
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ConEx method), 116
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ConvO method), 129
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.ConvQ method), 123
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.DeCaL method), 135
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.DistMult method), 113
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.DualE method), 147
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.dualE.DualE method), 77
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.Keci method), 132
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method), 86
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method), 86
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.octonion.OMult method), 85
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.OMult method), 128
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method), 87
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.PykeenKGE method), 140
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.QMult method), 123
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method), 91
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method), 90
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method), 89
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.real.DistMult method), 91
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.real.Shallom method), 92
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.real.TransE method), 92
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.Shallom method), 113

```

```

forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.models.TransE method), 113
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.OMult method), 189
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.PykeenKGE method), 191
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.QMult method), 188
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.Shallom method), 190
forward_k_vs_all() (dicee.TransE method), 177
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.AConEx method), 183
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.ComplEx method), 183
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.ConEx method), 187
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.DistMult method), 174
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.Keci method), 177
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.AConEx method), 117
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 142
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 70
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.ComplEx method), 118
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.complex.AConEx method), 75
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method), 76
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.complex.ConEx method), 75
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.ConEx method), 116
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.DistMult method), 113
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.Keci method), 133
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method), 88
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.PykeenKGE method), 140
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.QMult method), 123
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method), 89
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.models.real.DistMult method), 91
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.PykeenKGE method), 192
forward_k_vs_sample() (dicee.QMult method), 188
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (dicee.Keci method), 176
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 69
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (dicee.models.Keci method), 132
forward_triples() (dicee.AConEx method), 183
forward_triples() (dicee.AConvO method), 184
forward_triples() (dicee.AConvQ method), 184
forward_triples() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
forward_triples() (dicee.ConEx method), 187
forward_triples() (dicee.ConvO method), 186
forward_triples() (dicee.ConvQ method), 185
forward_triples() (dicee.DeCaL method), 178
forward_triples() (dicee.DualE method), 181
forward_triples() (dicee.Keci method), 177
forward_triples() (dicee.LFMult method), 190
forward_triples() (dicee.models.AConEx method), 117
forward_triples() (dicee.models.AConvO method), 130
forward_triples() (dicee.models.AConvQ method), 124
forward_triples() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
forward_triples() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 108, 112, 115, 120, 126, 139, 142
forward_triples() (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method), 71
forward_triples() (dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 70
forward_triples() (dicee.models.complex.AConEx method), 75
forward_triples() (dicee.models.complex.ConEx method), 75
forward_triples() (dicee.models.ConEx method), 116
forward_triples() (dicee.models.ConvO method), 129
forward_triples() (dicee.models.ConvQ method), 123
forward_triples() (dicee.models.DeCaL method), 134
forward_triples() (dicee.models.DualE method), 146
forward_triples() (dicee.models.dualE.DualE method), 77
forward_triples() (dicee.models.FMult method), 143
forward_triples() (dicee.models.FMult2 method), 144
forward_triples() (dicee.models.function_space.FMult method), 79
forward_triples() (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method), 80
forward_triples() (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method), 80
forward_triples() (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method), 81
forward_triples() (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 method), 80
forward_triples() (dicee.models.GFMult method), 144
forward_triples() (dicee.models.Keci method), 133

```

```

forward_triples() (dicee.models.LFMult method), 145
forward_triples() (dicee.models.LFMultI method), 144
forward_triples() (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method), 86
forward_triples() (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method), 86
forward_triples() (dicee.models.Pyke method), 113
forward_triples() (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method), 87
forward_triples() (dicee.models.PykeenKGE method), 140
forward_triples() (dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method), 91
forward_triples() (dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method), 90
forward_triples() (dicee.models.real.Pyke method), 92
forward_triples() (dicee.models.real.Shallom method), 92
forward_triples() (dicee.models.Shallom method), 113
forward_triples() (dicee.Pyke method), 173
forward_triples() (dicee.PykeenKGE method), 192
forward_triples() (dicee.Shallom method), 190
freeze_entity_embeddings (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute), 83
frequency (dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute), 27
from_pretrained() (dicee.models.transformers.GPT class method), 99
from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv() (in module dicee), 199
from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
full_storage_path (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 19
func_triple_to_bpe_representation (dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute), 48
func_triple_to_bpe_representation() (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method), 53
function() (dicee.models.FMult2 method), 144
function() (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method), 80

```

G

```

gamma (dicee.models.FMult attribute), 143
gamma (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute), 79
gate_residual (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute), 83
gated_residual_proj (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute), 83
gelu (dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute), 97
gen_test (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
gen_test (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 218
gen_valid (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
gen_valid (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 218
generate() (dicee.BytE method), 193
generate() (dicee.KGE method), 200
generate() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 53
generate() (dicee.models.transformers.BytE method), 94
generate_queries() (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method), 148
generate_queries() (dicee.QueryGenerator method), 219
get_aswa_state_dict() (dicee.callbacks.ASWA method), 25
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 143
get_bpe_token_representation() (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 14
get_callbacks() (in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer), 164
get_default_arguments() (in module dicee.analyse_experiments), 19
get_default_arguments() (in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
get_default_arguments() (in module dicee.scripts.run), 159
get_ee_vocab() (in module dicee), 197
get_ee_vocab() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 153
get_ee_vocab() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 160
get_ee_vocab() (in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs), 163
get_embeddings() (dicee.BaseKGE method), 196
get_embeddings() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
get_embeddings() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method), 66
get_embeddings() (dicee.models.BaseKGE method), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 143
get_embeddings() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
get_embeddings() (dicee.models.real.Shallom method), 92
get_embeddings() (dicee.models.Shallom method), 113
get_embeddings() (dicee.Shallom method), 190
get_entity_embeddings() (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
get_entity_index() (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
get_er_vocab() (in module dicee), 197
get_er_vocab() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 153

```

get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 160
 get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 163
 get_eval_report() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
 get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 196
 get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 66
 get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 142
 get_kronecker_triple_representation() (*dicee.callbacks.KronE method*), 26
 get_num_params() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 99
 get_padded_bpe_triple_representation() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
 get_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 148
 get_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 219
 get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee*), 197
 get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
 get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 160
 get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 163
 get_relation_embeddings() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
 get_relation_index() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
 get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 196
 get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 66
 get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 142
 get_transductive_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.KGE method*), 200
 get_transductive_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 53
 get_triple_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 196
 get_triple_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 66
 get_triple_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 109, 112, 116, 120, 126, 139, 142
 GFMult (*class in dicee.models*), 143
 GFMult (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 79
 global_rank (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 13
 global_rank (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 168
 GPT (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 98
 GPTConfig (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 98
 gpus (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
 gradient_accumulation_steps (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 ground_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 148
 ground_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 219

H

hidden_dim (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute*), 83
 hidden_dropout (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 hidden_dropout (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 hidden_dropout (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142
 hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
 hidden_normalizer (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 hidden_normalizer (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 hidden_normalizer (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142

I

IdentityClass (*class in dicee.models*), 109, 121, 127
 IdentityClass (*class in dicee.models.base_model*), 66
 idx_entity_to_bpe_shaped (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
 index() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 157
 index_triple() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
 init_dataloader() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 200
 init_dataloader() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 170
 init_dataloader() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 165
 init_dataset() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 200
 init_dataset() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 170
 init_dataset() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 165
 init_param (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
 init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 196
 init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 65
 init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 108, 112, 115, 120, 126, 139, 142
 initial_eval_setting (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 24
 initialize_or_load_model() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 200

```

initialize_or_load_model() (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 170
initialize_or_load_model() (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 165
initialize_trainer() (dicee.DICE_Trainer method), 199
initialize_trainer() (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 170
initialize_trainer() (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 165
initialize_trainer() (in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer), 164
input_dp_ent_real (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
input_dp_ent_real (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
input_dp_ent_real (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142
input_dp_rel_real (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
input_dp_rel_real (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
input_dp_rel_real (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142
input_dropout_rate (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
input_dropout_rate (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
input_dropout_rate (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
input_dropout_rate (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
InteractiveQueryDecomposition (class in dicee.abstracts), 16
initialize_model() (in module dicee), 198
initialize_model() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
is_continual_training (dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute), 199
is_continual_training (dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute), 48
is_continual_training (dicee.Execute attribute), 204
is_continual_training (dicee.executer.Execute attribute), 50
is_continual_training (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 169
is_continual_training (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 164
is_global_zero (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute), 13
is_rank_zero() (dicee.Execute method), 204
is_rank_zero() (dicee.executer.Execute method), 50
is_seen() (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
is_sparql_endpoint_alive () (in module dicee.sanity_checkers), 156

```

K

```

k (dicee.models.FMult attribute), 143
k (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 144
k (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute), 79
k (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute), 80
k (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute), 79
k (dicee.models.GFMult attribute), 143
k_fold_cross_validation () (dicee.DICE_Trainer method), 200
k_fold_cross_validation () (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 170
k_fold_cross_validation () (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 165
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.ComplEx static method), 183
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.DistMult method), 174
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.Keci method), 176
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.clifford.Keci method), 69
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.ComplEx static method), 118
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.complex.ComplEx static method), 76
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.DistMult method), 112
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.Keci method), 132
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.octonion.OMult method), 85
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.OMult method), 128
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.QMult method), 123
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method), 89
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.models.real.DistMult method), 91
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.OMult method), 189
k_vs_all_score() (dicee.QMult method), 188
Keci (class in dicee), 174
Keci (class in dicee.models), 130
Keci (class in dicee.models.clifford), 67
kernel_size (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
kernel_size (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
kernel_size (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
kernel_size (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
KG (class in dicee.knowledge_graph), 51
kg (dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute), 24
kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk attribute), 155
kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG attribute), 154

```

```

kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG attribute), 149
kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk attribute), 149
kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk attribute), 155
kg (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk attribute), 150
KGE (class in dicee), 200
KGE (class in dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings), 53
KGESaveCallback (class in dicee.callbacks), 22
knowledge_graph (dicee.Execute attribute), 204
knowledge_graph (dicee.executer.Execute attribute), 50
KronE (class in dicee.callbacks), 26
KvsAll (class in dicee), 207
KvsAll (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 35
kvsall_score () (dicee.DualE method), 181
kvsall_score () (dicee.models.DualE method), 146
kvsall_score () (dicee.models.dualE.DualE method), 77
KvsSampleDataset (class in dicee), 211
KvsSampleDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 39

```

L

```

label_smoothing_rate (dicee.AllvsAll attribute), 209
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute), 37
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute), 36
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 39
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute), 38
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 41
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.KvsAll attribute), 208
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 211
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.OnevsSample attribute), 210
label_smoothing_rate (dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 213
labels (dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute), 40
labels (dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute), 212
layer_norm (dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings attribute), 83
LayerNorm (class in dicee.models.transformers), 95
learning_rate (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
learning_rate (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
learning_rate (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
length (dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute), 40
length (dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 41
length (dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute), 212
length (dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 213
level (dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute), 27
LFMult (class in dicee), 190
LFMult (class in dicee.models), 145
LFMult (class in dicee.models.function_space), 81
LFMult1 (class in dicee.models), 144
LFMult1 (class in dicee.models.function_space), 80
linear () (dicee.LFMult method), 190
linear () (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method), 81
linear () (dicee.models.LFMult method), 145
list2tuple () (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method), 148
list2tuple () (dicee.QueryGenerator method), 219
LiteralDataset (class in dicee), 216
LiteralDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 44
LiteralEmbeddings (class in dicee.models.literal), 82
lm_head (dicee.BytE attribute), 193
lm_head (dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute), 94
lm_head (dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute), 99
ln_1 (dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute), 98
ln_2 (dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute), 98
load () (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk method), 155
load () (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk method), 150
load_and_validate_literal_data () (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset static method), 46
load_and_validate_literal_data () (dicee.LiteralDataset static method), 218
load_from_memmap () (dicee.Execute method), 204
load_from_memmap () (dicee.executer.Execute method), 50
load_json () (in module dicee), 198

```

```

load_json() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
load_model() (in module dicee), 197
load_model() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
load_model_ensemble() (in module dicee), 197
load_model_ensemble() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
load_numpy() (in module dicee), 198
load_numpy() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 162
load_numpy_ndarray() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 154
load_pickle() (in module dicee), 197
load_pickle() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 154
load_pickle() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
load_queries() (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method), 148
load_queries() (dicee.QueryGenerator method), 219
load_queries_and_answers() (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator static method), 148
load_queries_and_answers() (dicee.QueryGenerator static method), 219
load_state_dict() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
load_state_dict() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
load_term_mapping() (in module dicee), 197, 205
load_term_mapping() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
load_term_mapping() (in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer), 164
load_with_pandas() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 154
loader_backend (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset attribute), 45, 46
loader_backend (dicee.LiteralDataset attribute), 217, 218
LoadSaveToDisk (class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg), 155
LoadSaveToDisk (class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk), 150
local_rank (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute), 13
local_rank (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 168
loss (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
loss (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
loss (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
loss_func (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 169
loss_function (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute), 167
loss_function () (dicee.BytE method), 193
loss_function () (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 60
loss_function () (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 103
loss_function () (dicee.models.transformers.BytE method), 94
loss_history (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
loss_history (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
loss_history (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 138, 142
loss_history (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 87
loss_history (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 140
loss_history (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 191
loss_history (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 169
lr (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 19
lr (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
lr_init (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
lr_lambda (dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute), 28
LRScheduler (class in dicee.callbacks), 28

```

M

```

m (dicee.LFMult attribute), 190
m (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute), 81
m (dicee.models.LFMult attribute), 145
main() (in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 159
main() (in module dicee.scripts.run), 159
make_iterable_verbose() (in module dicee.static_funcs_training), 162
make_iterable_verbose() (in module dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp), 168
mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third() (in module dicee), 205
mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third() (in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs), 164
margin (dicee.models.Pyke attribute), 113
margin (dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute), 92
margin (dicee.models.real.TransE attribute), 92
margin (dicee.models.TransE attribute), 113
margin (dicee.Pyke attribute), 173
margin (dicee.TransE attribute), 177
max_ans_num (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
max_ans_num (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 218

```

```

max_epochs (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute), 23
max_epochs (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute), 27
max_epochs (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
max_length_subword_tokens (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
max_length_subword_tokens (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
max_length_subword_tokens (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
max_length_subword_tokens (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 120, 126, 138, 142
max_num_of_classes (dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 39
max_num_of_classes (dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 211
mem_of_model () (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
mem_of_model () (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 59
mem_of_model () (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 102
mem_of_model () (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
method (dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute), 27
MLP (class in dicee.models.transformers), 96
mlp (dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute), 98
mode (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
mode (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 218
model (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
model (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 87
model (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 140
model (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 191
model (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 169
model (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute), 167
model_kwarg (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 87
model_kwarg (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 139
model_kwarg (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 191
model_name (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 19
module
    dicee, 12
    dicee.__main__, 12
    dicee.abstracts, 12
    dicee.analyse_experiments, 19
    dicee.callbacks, 20
    dicee.config, 29
    dicee.dataset_classes, 32
    dicee.eval_static_funcs, 46
    dicee.evaluator, 48
    dicee.executor, 49
    dicee.knowledge_graph, 51
    dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings, 53
    dicee.models, 57
    dicee.models.adopt, 57
    dicee.models.base_model, 58
    dicee.models.clifford, 67
    dicee.models.complex, 74
    dicee.models.dualE, 77
    dicee.models.ensemble, 78
    dicee.models.function_space, 79
    dicee.models.literal, 82
    dicee.models.octonion, 84
    dicee.models.pykeen_models, 87
    dicee.models.quaternion, 88
    dicee.models.real, 91
    dicee.models.static_funcs, 92
    dicee.models.transformers, 93
    dicee.query_generator, 147
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg, 148
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess, 148
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk, 149
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk, 150
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util, 150
    dicee.sanity_checkers, 156
    dicee.scripts, 156
    dicee.scripts.index_serve, 156
    dicee.scripts.run, 159
    dicee.static_funcs, 159
    dicee.static_funcs_training, 162

```

```

dicee.static_preprocess_funcs, 163
dicee.trainer, 164
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer, 164
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer, 166
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp, 168
modules() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
modules() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
moving_average() (dicee.callbacks.SWA static method), 29
MultiClassClassificationDataset (class in dicee), 206
MultiClassClassificationDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 34
MultiLabelDataset (class in dicee), 206
MultiLabelDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 34

```

N

```

n (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 144
n (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute), 80
n_embd (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 96
n_embd (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 98
n_epochs_eval_model (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute), 27
n_epochs_eval_model (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32
n_head (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 96
n_head (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 98
n_layer (dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute), 98
n_layers (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 144
n_layers (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute), 80
name (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE property), 15
name (dicee.AConEx attribute), 183
name (dicee.AConvO attribute), 183
name (dicee.AConvQ attribute), 184
name (dicee.BytE attribute), 192
name (dicee.CKeci attribute), 174
name (dicee.ComplEx attribute), 183
name (dicee.ConEx attribute), 186
name (dicee.ConvO attribute), 186
name (dicee.ConvQ attribute), 185
name (dicee.DeCaL attribute), 178
name (dicee.DistMult attribute), 174
name (dicee.DualE attribute), 181
name (dicee.EnsembleKGE attribute), 196
name (dicee.Keci attribute), 175
name (dicee.LFMult attribute), 190
name (dicee.models.AConEx attribute), 117
name (dicee.models.AConvO attribute), 129
name (dicee.models.AConvQ attribute), 124
name (dicee.models.CKeci attribute), 133
name (dicee.models.clifford.CKeci attribute), 70
name (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute), 71
name (dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute), 68
name (dicee.models.ComplEx attribute), 118
name (dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute), 75
name (dicee.models.complex.ComplEx attribute), 76
name (dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute), 74
name (dicee.models.ConEx attribute), 116
name (dicee.models.ConvO attribute), 129
name (dicee.models.ConvQ attribute), 123
name (dicee.models.DeCaL attribute), 134
name (dicee.models.DistMult attribute), 112
name (dicee.models.DualE attribute), 146
name (dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute), 77
name (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE attribute), 78
name (dicee.models.FMult attribute), 143
name (dicee.models.FMult2 attribute), 144
name (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute), 79
name (dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute), 80
name (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute), 79
name (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute), 81

```

```

name (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute), 80
name (dicee.models.GFMult attribute), 143
name (dicee.models.Keci attribute), 131
name (dicee.models.LFMult attribute), 145
name (dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute), 144
name (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute), 86
name (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute), 86
name (dicee.models.octonion.OMult attribute), 85
name (dicee.models.OMult attribute), 128
name (dicee.models.Pyke attribute), 113
name (dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute), 87
name (dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute), 140
name (dicee.models.QMult attribute), 122
name (dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute), 90
name (dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute), 90
name (dicee.models.quaternion.QMult attribute), 89
name (dicee.models.real.DistMult attribute), 91
name (dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute), 92
name (dicee.models.real.Shallom attribute), 92
name (dicee.models.real.TransE attribute), 91
name (dicee.models.Shallom attribute), 113
name (dicee.models.TransE attribute), 113
name (dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute), 94
name (dicee.OMult attribute), 189
name (dicee.Pyke attribute), 173
name (dicee.PykeenKGE attribute), 191
name (dicee.QMult attribute), 188
name (dicee.Shallom attribute), 189
name (dicee.TransE attribute), 177
named_children () (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
named_children () (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
Namespace (class in dicee.config), 29
neg_ratio (dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute), 206
neg_ratio (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
neg_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute), 34
neg_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 39
neg_ratio (dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute), 211
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.CVDataModule attribute), 213
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute), 41
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute), 40
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute), 38
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 41
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute), 212
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.OnevsSample attribute), 210
neg_sample_ratio (dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 213
negnorm () (dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method), 16
NegSampleDataset (class in dicee), 211
NegSampleDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 39
neural_searcher (in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
NeuralSearcher (class in dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
NodeTrainer (class in dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp), 168
norm_fc1 (dicee.AConEx attribute), 183
norm_fc1 (dicee.AConvO attribute), 184
norm_fc1 (dicee.ConEx attribute), 187
norm_fc1 (dicee.ConvO attribute), 186
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.AConEx attribute), 117
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.AConvO attribute), 130
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute), 75
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute), 75
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.ConEx attribute), 116
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.ConvO attribute), 129
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute), 86
norm_fc1 (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute), 86
normalization (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
normalization (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
normalization (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset attribute), 45
normalization (dicee.LiteralDataset attribute), 217
normalization_params (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset attribute), 45, 46

```

normalization_params (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 217, 218
 normalization_type (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 46
 normalization_type (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 218
 normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
 normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
 normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142
 normalizer_class (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 normalizer_class (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 normalizer_class (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
 num_bpe_entities (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 206
 num_bpe_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 34
 num_bpe_entities (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
 num_core (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 31
 num_data_properties (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 45
 num_data_properties (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 217
 num_datapoints (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 206
 num_datapoints (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 34
 num_datapoints (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 34
 num_datapoints (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 206
 num_ent (*dicee.DualE* attribute), 181
 num_ent (*dicee.models.DualE* attribute), 146
 num_ent (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE* attribute), 77
 num_entities (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 num_entities (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 213
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 41
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 39
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 45, 46
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 40
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 37, 38
 num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 41
 num_entities (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 48
 num_entities (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
 num_entities (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 211
 num_entities (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 217, 218
 num_entities (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 64
 num_entities (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 107, 110, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
 num_entities (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 212
 num_entities (*dicee.OnevsSample* attribute), 209, 210
 num_entities (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 213
 num_epochs (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback* attribute), 17
 num_epochs (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19
 num_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA* attribute), 24
 num_epochs (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 30
 num_epochs (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 169
 num_folds_for_cv (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 31
 num_of_data_points (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 35
 num_of_data_points (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 207
 num_of_data_properties (*dicee.models.literal.LiteralEmbeddings* attribute), 82, 83
 num_of_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 24
 num_of_output_channels (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 num_of_output_channels (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 31
 num_of_output_channels (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE* attribute), 65
 num_of_output_channels (*dicee.models.BaseKGE* attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
 num_params (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 19
 num_relations (*dicee.BaseKGE* attribute), 195
 num_relations (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 213
 num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 41
 num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 40
 num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 38
 num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 41
 num_relations (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* attribute), 48
 num_relations (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52

```

num_relations (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 64
num_relations (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
num_relations (dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute), 212
num_relations (dicee.OnevsSample attribute), 210
num_relations (dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute), 213
num_sample (dicee.models.FMult attribute), 143
num_sample (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute), 79
num_sample (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute), 79
num_sample (dicee.models.GFMult attribute), 143
num_tokens (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
num_tokens (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
num_tokens (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
num_tokens (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
num_workers (dicee.CVDataModule attribute), 213
num_workers (dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute), 41
numpy_data_type_changer () (in module dicee), 198
numpy_data_type_changer () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161

```

O

```

octonion_mul () (in module dicee.models), 127
octonion_mul () (in module dicee.models.octonion), 84
octonion_mul_norm () (in module dicee.models), 127
octonion_mul_norm () (in module dicee.models.octonion), 84
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.AConvO static method), 184
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.ConvO static method), 186
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.AConvO static method), 130
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.ConvO static method), 129
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO static method), 86
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO static method), 86
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.octonion.OMult static method), 85
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.models.OMult static method), 128
octonion_normalizer () (dicee.OMult static method), 189
OMult (class in dicee), 188
OMult (class in dicee.models), 127
OMult (class in dicee.models.octonion), 84
on_epoch_end () (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method), 24
on_epoch_end () (dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback method), 24
on_fit_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 17
on_fit_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method), 18
on_fit_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method), 13
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback method), 21
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.ASWA method), 24
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.Eval method), 26
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method), 23
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler method), 28
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback method), 28
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method), 22
on_fit_end () (dicee.callbacks.SWA method), 29
on_fit_start () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 16
on_fit_start () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method), 18
on_fit_start () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method), 13
on_fit_start () (dicee.callbacks.Eval method), 25
on_fit_start () (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method), 23
on_fit_start () (dicee.callbacks.KronE method), 27
on_fit_start () (dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method), 22
on_init_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 16
on_init_start () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 16
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 17
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method), 13
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.callbacks.Eval method), 26
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method), 23
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler method), 28
on_train_batch_end () (dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method), 22
on_train_batch_start () (dicee.callbacks.Perturb method), 27
on_train_epoch_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method), 17
on_train_epoch_end () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method), 13
on_train_epoch_end () (dicee.callbacks.ASWA method), 25

```

```

on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.callbacks.Eval method), 26
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method), 23
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback method), 28
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method), 22
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.callbacks.SWA method), 29
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 60
on_train_epoch_end() (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 103
on_train_epoch_start() (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method), 13
on_train_epoch_start() (dicee.callbacks.SWA method), 29
on_train_start() (dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler method), 28
OnevsAllDataset (class in dicee), 207
OnevsAllDataset (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 35
OnevsSample (class in dicee), 209
OnevsSample (class in dicee.dataset_classes), 37
optim (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
optimizer (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute), 168
optimizer (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute), 167
optimizer_name (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
optimizer_name (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
optimizer_name (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 107, 111, 114, 119, 125, 138, 141
ordered_bpe_entities (dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute), 206
ordered_bpe_entities (dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute), 34
ordered_bpe_entities (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 53
ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52

```

P

```

p (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
p (dicee.DeCaL attribute), 178
p (dicee.Keci attribute), 175
p (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute), 71
p (dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute), 68
p (dicee.models.DeCaL attribute), 134
p (dicee.models.Keci attribute), 131
padding (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
pandas_dataframe_indexer () (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 152
param_init (dicee.BaseKGE attribute), 195
param_init (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute), 65
param_init (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 142
parameters () (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 16
parameters () (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
parameters () (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
path (dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute), 17
path (dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback attribute), 21
path (dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute), 24
path (dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute), 25
path (dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute), 23
path_dataset_folder (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 19
path_for_deserialization (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
path_for_serialization (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
path_single_kg (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 30
path_single_kg (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
path_to_store_single_run (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 29
PeriodicEvalCallback (class in dicee.callbacks), 27
Perturb (class in dicee.callbacks), 27
polars_dataframe_indexer () (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 151
poly_NN () (dicee.LFMult method), 190
poly_NN () (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method), 81
poly_NN () (dicee.models.LFMult method), 145
polynomial () (dicee.LFMult method), 191
polynomial () (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method), 82
polynomial () (dicee.models.LFMult method), 146
pop () (dicee.LFMult method), 191
pop () (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method), 82
pop () (dicee.models.LFMult method), 146
pq (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
predict () (dicee.KGE method), 202
predict () (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 55

```

```

predict_dataloader() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 61
predict_dataloader() (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 104
predict_literals() (dicee.KGE method), 203
predict_literals() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 56
predict_missing_head_entity() (dicee.KGE method), 200
predict_missing_head_entity() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 53
predict_missing_relations() (dicee.KGE method), 201
predict_missing_relations() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 54
predict_missing_tail_entity() (dicee.KGE method), 201
predict_missing_tail_entity() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 54
predict_topk() (dicee.KGE method), 202
predict_topk() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 55
prepare_data() (dicee.CVDataModule method), 215
prepare_data() (dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method), 43
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method), 154
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method), 149
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding_with_padding() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method), 155
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding_with_padding() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method), 149
preprocess_with_pandas() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method), 155
preprocess_with_pandas() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method), 149
preprocess_with_polars() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method), 155
preprocess_with_polars() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method), 149
preprocesses_input_args() (in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs), 163
PreprocessKG (class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg), 154
PreprocessKG (class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess), 149
PrintCallback (class in dicee.callbacks), 21
process (dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute), 167
PseudoLabellingCallback (class in dicee.callbacks), 24
Pyke (class in dicee), 173
Pyke (class in dicee.models), 113
Pyke (class in dicee.models.real), 92
pykeen_model_kwarg (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
PykeenKGE (class in dicee), 191
PykeenKGE (class in dicee.models), 139
PykeenKGE (class in dicee.models.pykeen_models), 87

```

Q

```

q (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
q (dicee.DeCaL attribute), 178
q (dicee.Keci attribute), 175
q (dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute), 71
q (dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute), 68
q (dicee.models.DeCaL attribute), 134
q (dicee.models.Keci attribute), 131
qdant_client (dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute), 157
QMlt (class in dicee), 187
QMlt (class in dicee.models), 121
QMlt (class in dicee.models.quaternion), 88
quaternion_mul() (in module dicee.models), 118
quaternion_mul() (in module dicee.models.static_funcs), 92
quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm() (in module dicee.models), 121
quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm() (in module dicee.models.quaternion), 88
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product () (dicee.models.QMlt method), 122
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product () (dicee.models.quaternion.QMlt method), 89
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product () (dicee.QMlt method), 188
quaternion_normalizer() (dicee.models.QMlt static method), 122
quaternion_normalizer() (dicee.models.quaternion.QMlt static method), 89
quaternion_normalizer() (dicee.QMlt static method), 188
queries (dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute), 158
query_name_to_struct (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
query_name_to_struct (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 219
QueryGenerator (class in dicee), 218
QueryGenerator (class in dicee.query_generator), 147

```

R

```

r (dicee.DeCaL attribute), 178
r (dicee.Keci attribute), 175

```

r (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 71
r (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 68
r (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 134
r (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 131
random_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 198
random_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 161
random_seed (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
ratio (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 27
re (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 178
re (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 71
re (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 134
re_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 48
read_from_disk() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
read_from_triple_store_with_pandas() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
read_from_triple_store_with_polars() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
read_only_few (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 31
read_only_few (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
read_or_load_kg() (*in module dicee*), 198
read_or_load_kg() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 161
read_with_pandas() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
read_with_polars() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 153
ReadFromDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg*), 155
ReadFromDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk*), 149
reducer (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 158
rel2id (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 147
rel2id (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 218
relation_embeddings (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 184
relation_embeddings (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 185
relation_embeddings (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 178
relation_embeddings (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 181
relation_embeddings (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 190
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 124
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 71
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 123
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 134
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 146
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 77
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 143
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 144
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 79
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 80
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 79
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 81
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 80
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 143
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 145
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 144
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 87
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 140
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 90
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 90
relation_embeddings (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 191
relation_to_idx (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
relations_str (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG property*), 53
reload_dataset() (*in module dicee*), 205
reload_dataset() (*in module dicee.dataset_classes*), 33
report (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 199
report (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 48
report (*dicee.Execute attribute*), 204
report (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 50
report (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 169
report (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 164
reports (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 25
reports (*dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute*), 27
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.CKeci attribute*), 174
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 175
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.CKeci attribute*), 133
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.clifford.CKeci attribute*), 70

```

requires_grad_for_interactions (dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute), 68
requires_grad_for_interactions (dicee.models.Keci attribute), 131
resid_dropout (dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute), 96
residual_convolution () (dicee.AConEx method), 183
residual_convolution () (dicee.AConvO method), 184
residual_convolution () (dicee.AConvQ method), 184
residual_convolution () (dicee.ConEx method), 187
residual_convolution () (dicee.ConvO method), 186
residual_convolution () (dicee.ConvQ method), 185
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.AConEx method), 117
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.AConvO method), 130
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.AConvQ method), 124
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.complex.AConEx method), 75
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.complex.ConEx method), 75
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.ConEx method), 116
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.ConvO method), 129
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.ConvQ method), 123
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method), 86
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method), 86
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method), 91
residual_convolution () (dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method), 90
retrieve_embedding () (dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher method), 157
retrieve_embeddings () (in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
return_multi_hop_query_results () (dicee.KGE method), 202
return_multi_hop_query_results () (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 55
root () (in module dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
roots (dicee.models.FMult attribute), 143
roots (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute), 79
roots (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute), 79
roots (dicee.models.GFMult attribute), 143
runtime (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20

```

S

```

sample_counter (dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute), 17
sample_entity () (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
sample_relation () (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
sample_triples_ratio (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
sample_triples_ratio (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
sampling_ratio (dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset attribute), 45, 46
sampling_ratio (dicee.LiteralDataset attribute), 217, 218
sanity_check_callback_args () (in module dicee.sanity_checkers), 156
sanity_checking_with_arguments () (in module dicee.sanity_checkers), 156
save () (dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method), 15
save () (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk method), 155
save () (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk method), 150
save_checkpoint () (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer static method), 14
save_checkpoint_model () (in module dicee), 198
save_checkpoint_model () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
save_embeddings () (in module dicee), 198
save_embeddings () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
save_embeddings_as_csv (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 29
save_every_n_epochs (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32
save_experiment () (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment method), 20
save_model_at_every_epoch (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 31
save_model_every_n_epoch (dicee.callbacks.PeriodicEvalCallback attribute), 27
save_numpy_ndarray () (in module dicee), 198
save_numpy_ndarray () (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 154
save_numpy_ndarray () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
save_pickle () (in module dicee), 197
save_pickle () (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 154
save_pickle () (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
save_queries () (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method), 148
save_queries () (dicee.QueryGenerator method), 219
save_queries_and_answers () (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator static method), 148
save_queries_and_answers () (dicee.QueryGenerator static method), 219
save_trained_model () (dicee.Execute method), 204
save_trained_model () (dicee.executer.Execute method), 50

```

scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 190
 scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 81
 scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 145
 scaler (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 27
 scaler (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 169
 scheduler (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute*), 28
 score() (*dicee.ComplEx static method*), 183
 score() (*dicee.DistMult method*), 174
 score() (*dicee.Keci method*), 177
 score() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 70
 score() (*dicee.models.ComplEx static method*), 118
 score() (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx static method*), 76
 score() (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 113
 score() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 133
 score() (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult method*), 85
 score() (*dicee.models.OMult method*), 128
 score() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 123
 score() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 89
 score() (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 91
 score() (*dicee.models.real.TransE method*), 92
 score() (*dicee.models.TransE method*), 113
 score() (*dicee.OMult method*), 189
 score() (*dicee.QMult method*), 188
 score() (*dicee.TransE method*), 177
 score_func (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 144
 score_func (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 80
 scoring_technique (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 20
 scoring_technique (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
 search() (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher method*), 157
 search_embeddings() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 157
 search_embeddings_batch() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 159
 seed (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 147
 seed (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 218
 select_model() (*in module dicee*), 197
 select_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 161
 selected_optimizer (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 195
 selected_optimizer (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 65
 selected_optimizer (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
 separator (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
 separator (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 53
 sequential_vocabulary_construction() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 155
 sequential_vocabulary_construction() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 149
 serve() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 159
 set_global_seed() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 148
 set_global_seed() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 219
 set_model_eval_mode() (*dicee.abtracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
 set_model_train_mode() (*dicee.abtracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
 setup() (*dicee.CVDataModule method*), 214
 setup() (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method*), 42
 setup_executor() (*dicee.Execute method*), 204
 setup_executor() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 50
 Shallom (*class in dicee*), 189
 Shallom (*class in dicee.models*), 113
 Shallom (*class in dicee.models.real*), 92
 shallom (*dicee.models.real.Shallom attribute*), 92
 shallom (*dicee.models.Shallom attribute*), 113
 shallom (*dicee.Shallom attribute*), 189
 single_hop_query_answering() (*dicee.KGE method*), 202
 single_hop_query_answering() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 55
 snapshot_dir (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute*), 28
 snapshot_loss (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute*), 28
 sparql_endpoint (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 30
 sparql_endpoint (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 52
 start() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 200
 start() (*dicee.Execute method*), 205
 start() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 51
 start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 154
 start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 149

```

start() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk method), 149
start() (dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk method), 155
start() (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 170
start() (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method), 165
start_time (dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback attribute), 22
start_time (dicee.Execute attribute), 204
start_time (dicee.executer.Execute attribute), 50
state_dict() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
state_dict() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
step() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
step() (dicee.models.ADOPT method), 101
step() (dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT method), 58
step() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78
step_count (dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler attribute), 28
storage_path (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 29
storage_path (dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute), 199
storage_path (dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 169
storage_path (dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute), 165
store() (in module dicee), 198
store() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
store_ensemble() (dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method), 18
strategy (dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute), 13
StringListRequest (class in dicee.scripts.index_serve), 157
SWA (class in dicee.callbacks), 28
swa (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32
swa_c_epochs (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
swa_lr (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
swa_model (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
swa_n (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
swa_start_epoch (dicee.callbacks.SWA attribute), 29
swa_start_epoch (dicee.config.Namespace attribute), 32

```

T

```

T() (dicee.DualE method), 182
T() (dicee.models.DualE method), 147
T() (dicee.models.dualE.DualE method), 78
t_conorm() (dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method), 16
t_norm() (dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method), 16
target_dim (dicee.AllvsAll attribute), 209
target_dim (dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute), 37
target_dim (dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute), 34
target_dim (dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute), 35
target_dim (dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute), 52
target_dim (dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute), 206
target_dim (dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute), 207
temperature (dicee.BytE attribute), 193
temperature (dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute), 94
tensor_t_norm() (dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method), 16
TensorParallel (class in dicee.trainer.model_parallelism), 166
test_dataloader() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 60
test_dataloader() (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 103
test_epoch_end() (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method), 60
test_epoch_end() (dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method), 103
test_h1 (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
test_h3 (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
test_h10 (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
test_mrr (dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute), 20
test_path (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute), 147
test_path (dicee.QueryGenerator attribute), 218
timeit() (in module dicee), 197, 205
timeit() (in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util), 153
timeit() (in module dicee.static_funcs), 161
timeit() (in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs), 163
to() (dicee.EnsembleKGE method), 197
to() (dicee.KGE method), 200
to() (dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method), 53
to() (dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method), 78

```

`to_df()` (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* method), 20
`topk` (*dicee.ByE* attribute), 193
`topk` (*dicee.models.transformers.ByE* attribute), 94
`topk` (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher* attribute), 157
`torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 34
`torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 206
`TorchDDPTrainer` (class in *dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp*), 168
`TorchTrainer` (class in *dicee.trainer.torch_trainer*), 167
`total_epochs` (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler* attribute), 28
`total_steps` (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler* attribute), 28
`train()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE* method), 18
`train()` (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer* method), 169
`train_data` (*dicee.AllvsAll* attribute), 209
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll* attribute), 37
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll* attribute), 36
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 39
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 35
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset* attribute), 35
`train_data` (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample* attribute), 37, 38
`train_data` (*dicee.KvsAll* attribute), 208
`train_data` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 211
`train_data` (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset* attribute), 207
`train_data` (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset* attribute), 207
`train_data` (*dicee.OnevsSample* attribute), 209, 210
`train_dataloader()` (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 213
`train_dataloader()` (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* method), 41
`train_dataloader()` (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 62
`train_dataloader()` (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 105
`train_dataloaders` (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 167
`train_dataset_loader` (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 169
`train_file_path` (*dicee.dataset_classes.LiteralDataset* attribute), 45
`train_file_path` (*dicee.LiteralDataset* attribute), 217
`train_h1` (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
`train_h3` (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
`train_h10` (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
`train_indices_target` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 34
`train_indices_target` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 206
`train_k_vs_all()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE* method), 18
`train_literals()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE* method), 18
`train_mode` (*dicee.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 196
`train_mode` (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE* attribute), 78
`train_mrr` (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
`train_path` (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 147
`train_path` (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 218
`train_set` (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 206
`train_set` (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset* attribute), 34
`train_set` (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 34
`train_set` (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 40
`train_set` (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 41
`train_set` (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset* attribute), 206
`train_set` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 212
`train_set` (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset* attribute), 213
`train_set_idx` (*dicee.CVDataModule* attribute), 213
`train_set_idx` (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* attribute), 41
`train_set_target` (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
`train_target` (*dicee.AllvsAll* attribute), 209
`train_target` (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll* attribute), 37
`train_target` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll* attribute), 36
`train_target` (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 39
`train_target` (*dicee.KvsAll* attribute), 208
`train_target` (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset* attribute), 211
`train_target_indices` (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 53
`train_triples` (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 40
`train_triples` (*dicee.NegSampleDataset* attribute), 212
`train_triples()` (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveTrainKGE* method), 18
`trained_model` (*dicee.Execute* attribute), 204
`trained_model` (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 50
`trainer` (*dicee.config.Namespace* attribute), 30

trainer (*dicee.DICE_Trainer* attribute), 199
trainer (*dicee.Execute* attribute), 204
trainer (*dicee.executer.Execute* attribute), 50
trainer (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer* attribute), 169
trainer (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer* attribute), 164
trainer (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer* attribute), 168
training_step (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer* attribute), 167
training_step () (*dicee.BytE* method), 193
training_step () (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 59
training_step () (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 102
training_step () (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* method), 94
training_step_outputs (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning* attribute), 59
training_step_outputs (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* attribute), 102
training_technique (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG* attribute), 52
TransE (*class in dicee*), 177
TransE (*class in dicee.models*), 113
TransE (*class in dicee.models.real*), 91
transfer_batch_to_device () (*dicee.CVDataModule* method), 214
transfer_batch_to_device () (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule* method), 42
transformer (*dicee.BytE* attribute), 193
transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE* attribute), 94
transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT* attribute), 99
trapezoid () (*dicee.models.FMult2* method), 144
trapezoid () (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2* method), 80
tri_score () (*dicee.LFMult* method), 190
tri_score () (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult* method), 81
tri_score () (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMultI* method), 81
tri_score () (*dicee.models.LFMult* method), 145
tri_score () (*dicee.models.LFMultI* method), 145
triple_score () (*dicee.KGE* method), 202
triple_score () (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE* method), 55
TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee*), 212
TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 40
tuple2list () (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 148
tuple2list () (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 219

U

unlabelled_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback* attribute), 24
unmap () (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 148
unmap () (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 219
unmap_query () (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* method), 148
unmap_query () (*dicee.QueryGenerator* method), 219

V

val_aswa (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA* attribute), 24
val_dataloader () (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning* method), 61
val_dataloader () (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning* method), 104
val_h1 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
val_h3 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
val_h10 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
val_mrr (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment* attribute), 20
val_path (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator* attribute), 147
val_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator* attribute), 218
validate_knowledge_graph () (*in module dicee.sanity_checkers*), 156
vocab_preparation () (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator* method), 49
vocab_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig* attribute), 98
vocab_to_parquet () (*in module dicee*), 198
vocab_to_parquet () (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 162
vtp_score () (*dicee.LFMult* method), 190
vtp_score () (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult* method), 81
vtp_score () (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMultI* method), 81
vtp_score () (*dicee.models.LFMult* method), 145
vtp_score () (*dicee.models.LFMultI* method), 145

W

warmup_steps (*dicee.callbacks.LRScheduler* attribute), 28

`weight (dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm attribute)`, 95
`weight_decay (dicee.BaseKGE attribute)`, 195
`weight_decay (dicee.config.Namespace attribute)`, 30
`weight_decay (dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute)`, 65
`weight_decay (dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute)`, 108, 111, 115, 119, 125, 138, 141
`weights (dicee.models.FMult attribute)`, 143
`weights (dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute)`, 79
`weights (dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute)`, 80
`weights (dicee.models.GFMult attribute)`, 144
`write_csv_from_model_parallel() (in module dicee)`, 199
`write_csv_from_model_parallel() (in module dicee.static_funcs)`, 162
`write_links() (dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method)`, 148
`write_links() (dicee.QueryGenerator method)`, 219
`write_report() (dicee.Execute method)`, 205
`write_report() (dicee.executor.Execute method)`, 51

X

`x_values (dicee.LFMult attribute)`, 190
`x_values (dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute)`, 81
`x_values (dicee.models.LFMult attribute)`, 145