DICE Embeddings

Release 0.1.3.2

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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 . . . 161
14.3 Classes . . . 161
14.4 Functions . . . 162
14.5 Package Contents . . . 164

Python Module Index **207**

DICE Embeddings[1]: Hardware-agnostic Framework for Large-scale Knowledge Graph Embeddings:

1 Dicee Manual

Version: dicee 0.1.3.2

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

Publisher and maintainer: Caglar Demir[2]

Contact: caglar.demir@upb.de

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

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

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

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

Why Pandas[6] **& Co. ?** A large knowledge graph can be read and preprocessed (e.g. removing literals) by pandas, modin, or polars in parallel. Through polars, a knowledge graph having more than 1 billion triples can be read in parallel fashion. Importantly, using these frameworks allow us to perform all necessary computations on a single CPU as well as a cluster of computers.

Why PyTorch[7] **& Co. ?** PyTorch is one of the most popular machine learning frameworks available at the time of writing. PytorchLightning facilitates scaling the training procedure of PyTorch without boilerplate. In our framework, we combine PyTorch[8] & PytorchLightning[9]. Users can choose the trainer class (e.g., DDP by Pytorch) to train large knowledge graph embedding models with billions of parameters. PytorchLightning allows us to use state-of-the-art model parallelism techniques (e.g. Fully Sharded Training, FairScale, or DeepSpeed) without extra effort. With our framework, practitioners can directly use PytorchLightning for model parallelism to train gigantic embedding models.

Why Hugging-face Gradio[10]**?** 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 automaticaly detects available GPUs and trains a model with distributed data parallels technique. Under the hood, dicee uses lighning as a default trainer.

```
# Train a model by only using the GPU-0
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0 dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model
↪"train_val_test"
# Train a model by only using GPU-1
CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=1 dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model
↪"train_val_test"
NCCL_P2P_DISABLE=1 CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES=0,1 python dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer PL -
↪-dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
```

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

```
# Two equivalent executions
# (1)
dicee --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set
# {'H@1': 0.9518788343558282, 'H@3': 0.9988496932515337, 'H@10': 1.0, 'MRR': 0.
↪9753123402351737}
# Evaluate Keci on Validation set: Evaluate Keci on Validation set
# {'H@1': 0.6932515337423313, 'H@3': 0.9041411042944786, 'H@10': 0.9754601226993865,
↪'MRR': 0.8072362996241839}
# Evaluate Keci on Test set: Evaluate Keci on Test set
# {'H@1': 0.6951588502269289, 'H@3': 0.9039334341906202, 'H@10': 0.9750378214826021,
↪'MRR': 0.8064032293278861}

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

Similarly, models can be easily trained with torchrun

```
torchrun --standalone --nnodes=1 --nproc_per_node=gpu dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer␣
↪torchDDP --dataset_dir "KGs/UMLS" --model Keci --eval_model "train_val_test"
# Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set: Evaluate Keci on Train set
# {'H@1': 0.9518788343558282, 'H@3': 0.9988496932515337, 'H@10': 1.0, 'MRR': 0.
↪9753123402351737}
# Evaluate Keci on Validation set: Evaluate Keci on Validation set
# {'H@1': 0.6932515337423313, 'H@3': 0.9041411042944786, 'H@10': 0.9754601226993865,
↪'MRR': 0.8072499937521418}
# Evaluate Keci on Test set: Evaluate Keci on Test set
{'H@1': 0.6951588502269289, 'H@3': 0.9039334341906202, 'H@10': 0.9750378214826021,
↪'MRR': 0.8064032293278861}
```

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

```
torchrun --nnodes 2 --nproc_per_node=gpu  --node_rank 0 --rdzv_id 455 --rdzv_backend␣
↪c10d --rdzv_endpoint=nebula  dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer torchDDP --dataset_dir␣
↪KGs/UMLS
torchrun --nnodes 2 --nproc_per_node=gpu  --node_rank 1 --rdzv_id 455 --rdzv_backend␣
↪c10d --rdzv_endpoint=nebula dicee/scripts/run.py --trainer torchDDP --dataset_dir␣
↪KGs/UMLS
```

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

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

where the data is in the following form

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

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

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

For more, please refer to `examples`.

6 Creating an Embedding Vector Database

6.1 Learning Embeddings

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

6.2 Loading Embeddings into Qdrant Vector Database

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

6.3 Launching Webservice

```
diceeserve --path_model "CountryEmbeddings" --collection_name "dummy" --collection_
↪location "localhost"
```

Retrieve and Search

Get embedding of germany

```
curl -X 'GET' 'http://0.0.0.0:8000/api/get?q=germany' -H 'accept: application/json'
```

Get most similar things to europe

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

7 Answering Complex Queries

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

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

predictions = pre_trained_kge.answer_multi_hop_query(query_type="3p", query=("http://
↪www.benchmark.org/family#F9M167",
                                                                             ("http://
↪www.benchmark.org/family#hasSibling",
                                                                              "http://
↪www.benchmark.org/family#married",
                                                                              "http://
↪www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type")),
                                                     tnorm="min", k=5)
top_entities = [topk_entity for topk_entity, query_score in predictions]
print(top_entities)
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Person" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Father" in top_entities
assert "http://www.benchmark.org/family#Male" in top_entities
```

For more, please refer to `examples/multi_hop_query_answering`.

8 Predicting Missing Links

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

9 Downloading Pretrained Models

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

- For more please look at dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/[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
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
dicee/__init__.py                                           7      0   100%
dicee/abstracts.py                                        201     82    59%   104-105,␣
```

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[11] https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/
[12] https://coverage.readthedocs.io/en/7.6.0/

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```
↪123, 146-147, 152, 165, 197, 240-254, 257-260, 263-266, 301, 314-317, 320-324, 364-
↪375, 390-398, 413, 424-428, 555-575, 581-585, 589-591
dicee/callbacks.py                                    245    102    58%   50-55,␣
↪67-73, 76, 88-93, 98-103, 106-109, 116-133, 138-142, 146-147, 276-280, 286-287, 305-
↪311, 314, 319-320, 332-338, 344-353, 358-360, 405, 416-429, 433-468, 480-486
dicee/config.py                                        93      2    98%   141-142
dicee/dataset_classes.py                              299     74    75%   41, 54,␣
↪87, 93, 99-106, 109, 112, 115-139, 195-201, 204, 207-209, 314, 325-328, 344, 410-
↪411, 429, 528-536, 539, 543-557, 700-707, 710-714
dicee/eval_static_funcs.py                            227     95    58%   101, 106,
↪ 111, 258-353, 360-411
dicee/evaluator.py                                    262     51    81%   46, 51,␣
↪56, 84, 89-90, 93, 109, 126, 137, 141, 146, 177-188, 195-206, 314, 344-367, 455,␣
↪465, 482-487
dicee/executer.py                                     113      4    96%   116, 258-
↪259, 291
dicee/knowledge_graph.py                               65      3    95%   79, 110,␣
↪114
dicee/knowledge_graph_embeddings.py                   636    443    30%   27, 30-
↪31, 39-52, 57-90, 93-127, 131-139, 170-184, 215-228, 254-274, 324-327, 330-333, 346,
↪ 381-426, 484-486, 502-503, 509-517, 522-525, 528-533, 538, 547, 592-598, 630, 688-
↪1053, 1084-1145, 1149-1177, 1200, 1227-1265
dicee/models/__init__.py                               9      0   100%
dicee/models/base_model.py                            234     31    87%   54, 56,␣
↪82, 88-103, 157, 190, 230, 236, 245, 248, 252, 259, 263, 265, 280, 288-289, 296-297,
↪ 351, 354, 427, 439
dicee/models/clifford.py                              556    357    36%   31-42,␣
↪68-117, 122-133, 156-168, 190-220, 235, 237, 241, 248-249, 276-280, 303-311, 325-
↪327, 332-333, 364-384, 406, 413, 417-478, 495-499, 511, 514, 519, 524, 571-607, 625-
↪631, 644, 647, 652, 657, 686-692, 705, 708, 713, 718, 728-737, 753-754, 774-845,␣
↪856-859, 884-909, 933-966, 1002-1006, 1019, 1029, 1032, 1037, 1042, 1047, 1051,␣
↪1055, 1064-1065, 1095, 1102, 1107, 1135-1139, 1167-1176, 1186-1194, 1212-1214, 1232-
↪1234, 1250-1252
dicee/models/complex.py                               151     15    90%   86-109
dicee/models/dualE.py                                  59     10    83%   93-102,␣
↪142-156
dicee/models/function_space.py                        262    221    16%   10-24,␣
↪28-37, 40-49, 53-70, 77-86, 89-98, 101-110, 114-126, 134-156, 159-165, 168-185, 188-
↪194, 197-205, 208, 213-234, 243-246, 250-254, 258-267, 271-292, 301-307, 311-328,␣
↪332-335, 344-352, 355, 366-372, 392-406, 424-438, 443-453, 461-465, 474-478
dicee/models/octonion.py                              227     83    63%   21-44,␣
↪320-329, 334-345, 348-370, 374-416, 426-474
dicee/models/pykeen_models.py                          50      5    90%   60-63,␣
↪118
dicee/models/quaternion.py                            192     69    64%   7-21, 30-
↪55, 68-72, 107, 185, 328-342, 345-364, 368-389, 399-426
dicee/models/real.py                                   61     12    80%   36-39,␣
↪66-69, 87, 103-106
dicee/models/static_funcs.py                           10      0   100%
dicee/models/transformers.py                          236    189    20%   24-43,␣
↪46, 60-75, 84-102, 105-116, 123-125, 128, 134-151, 155-180, 186-190, 193-197, 203-
↪207, 210-212, 229-256, 265-268, 271-276, 279-304, 310-315, 319-372, 376-398, 404-414
```

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```
dicee/query_generator.py                                  374    346     7%   18-52,␣
↪56, 62-65, 69-70, 78-92, 100-147, 155-188, 192-206, 212-269, 274-303, 307-443, 453-
↪472, 480-501, 508-512, 517, 522-528
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/__init__.py              3      0   100%
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/preprocess.py          256     41    84%   34, 40,␣
↪78, 102-127, 133, 138-151, 184, 214, 388-389, 444
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/read_from_disk.py       36     11    69%   33, 38-
↪40, 47, 55, 58-72
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/save_load_disk.py       45     18    60%   39-60
dicee/read_preprocess_save_load_kg/util.py                219    126    42%   65-67,␣
↪72-73, 91-97, 100-102, 107-109, 121, 134, 140-143, 148-156, 161-167, 172-177, 182-
↪187, 199-220, 226-282, 286-290, 294-295, 299, 303-304, 334, 351, 356, 363-364
dicee/sanity_checkers.py                                   54     23    57%   8-12, 21-
↪31, 46, 51, 58, 64-79, 85, 89, 96
dicee/static_funcs.py                                     418    163    61%   40, 50,␣
↪56-61, 83, 105-106, 115, 138, 152, 157-159, 163-165, 167, 194-198, 246, 254, 263-
↪268, 290-304, 316-336, 340-357, 362, 386-387, 392-393, 410-411, 413-414, 416-417,␣
↪419-420, 428, 446-450, 467-470, 474-479, 483-487, 491-492, 498-500, 526-527, 539-
↪542, 547-550, 559-610, 615-627, 644-658, 661-669
dicee/static_funcs_training.py                            123     63    49%   118-215,␣
↪223-224
dicee/static_preprocess_funcs.py                          100     44    56%   17-25,␣
↪52, 56, 64, 67, 78, 91-115, 120-123, 128-131, 136-139
dicee/trainer/__init__.py                                   1      0   100%
dicee/trainer/dice_trainer.py                             126     13    90%   27-32,␣
↪91, 98, 103-108, 147
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer.py                             79      4    95%   31, 196,␣
↪207-208
dicee/trainer/torch_trainer_ddp.py                        152    128    16%   13-14,␣
↪43, 47-72, 83-112, 131-137, 140-149, 164-194, 204-217, 226-246, 251-260, 263-272,␣
↪275-299, 302-309
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
TOTAL                                                    6181   2828    54%
```

13 How to cite

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

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

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
@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
@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,
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

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

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

14 dicee

14.1 Submodules

dicee.__main__

dicee.abstracts

Classes

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

Module Contents

class dicee.abstracts.**AbstractTrainer**(*args*, *callbacks*)

Abstract class for Trainer class for knowledge graph embedding models

Parameter

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 ned of the training.

Parameter

args

kwargs

rtype
None

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

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

Parameter

args

kwargs

rtype
None

on_train_batch_end(**args*, ***kwargs*)

A function to call callbacks at the end of each mini-batch during training.

Parameter

args

kwargs

rtype
None

static save_checkpoint(*full_path: str*, *model*) → None

A static function to save a model into disk

Parameter

full_path : str

model:

rtype
None

class dicee.abstracts.**BaseInteractiveKGE**(*path: str = None*, *url: str = None*, *construct_ensemble: bool = False*, *model_name: str = None*, *apply_semantic_constraint: bool = False*)

Abstract/base class for using knowledge graph embedding models interactively.

Parameter

path_of_pretrained_model_dir
[str] ?

construct_ensemble: boolean
?

model_name: str apply_semantic_constraint : boolean

construct_ensemble = False

apply_semantic_constraint = False

configs

get_eval_report() → dict

get_bpe_token_representation(*str_entity_or_relation: List[str] | str*) → List[List[int]] | List[int]

Parameters
str_entity_or_relation (*corresponds to a str or a list of strings to be tokenized via BPE and shaped.*)

Return type
A list integer(s) or a list of lists containing integer(s)

get_padded_bpe_triple_representation(*triples: List[List[str]]*) → Tuple[List, List, List]

Parameters
triples

set_model_train_mode() → None
Setting the model into training mode

Parameter

set_model_eval_mode() → None
Setting the model into eval mode

Parameter

property name

sample_entity(*n: int*) → List[str]

sample_relation(*n: int*) → List[str]

is_seen(*entity: str = None*, *relation: str = None*) → bool

save() → None

get_entity_index(*x: str*)

get_relation_index(*x: str*)

index_triple(*head_entity: List[str]*, *relation: List[str]*, *tail_entity: List[str]*)
→ Tuple[torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor, torch.LongTensor]

Index Triple

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

relation: List[str]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

Returns: Tuple

pytorch tensor of triple score

add_new_entity_embeddings(*entity_name: str = None*, *embeddings: torch.FloatTensor = None*)

get_entity_embeddings(*items: List[str]*)

Return embedding of an entity given its string representation

Parameter

items:
entities

get_relation_embeddings(*items: List[str]*)

Return embedding of a relation given its string representation

Parameter

items:
relations

construct_input_and_output(*head_entity: List[str]*, *relation: List[str]*, *tail_entity: List[str]*, *labels*)

Construct a data point :param head_entity: :param relation: :param tail_entity: :param labels: :return:

parameters()

class dicee.abstracts.**InteractiveQueryDecomposition**

t_norm(*tens_1: torch.Tensor*, *tens_2: torch.Tensor*, *tnorm: str = 'min'*) → torch.Tensor

tensor_t_norm(*subquery_scores: torch.FloatTensor*, *tnorm: str = 'min'*) → torch.FloatTensor

Compute T-norm over [0,1] ^{n imes d} where n denotes the number of hops and d denotes number of entities

t_conorm(*tens_1: torch.Tensor*, *tens_2: torch.Tensor*, *tconorm: str = 'min'*) → torch.Tensor

negnorm(*tens_1: torch.Tensor*, *lambda_: float*, *neg_norm: str = 'standard'*) → torch.Tensor

class dicee.abstracts.**AbstractCallback**

Bases: abc.ABC, lightning.pytorch.callbacks.Callback

Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models

Parameter

on_init_start(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_init_end(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Call at the beginning of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_fit_start(*trainer*, *model*)

Call at the beginning of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_train_epoch_end(*trainer*, *model*)

Call at the end of each epoch during training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_train_batch_end(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Call at the end of each mini-batch during the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_fit_end(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Call at the end of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

class dicee.abstracts.**AbstractPPECallback**(*num_epochs*, *path*, *epoch_to_start*, *last_percent_to_consider*)

Bases: *AbstractCallback*

Abstract class for Callback class for knowledge graph embedding models

Parameter

num_epochs

path

sample_counter = 0

epoch_count = 0

alphas = None

on_fit_start(*trainer*, *model*)

Call at the beginning of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

on_fit_end(*trainer*, *model*)

Call at the end of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

store_ensemble(*param_ensemble*) → None

dicee.analyse_experiments

This script should be moved to dicee/scripts Example: python dicee/analyse_experiments.py –dir Experiments –features “model” “trainMRR” “testMRR”

Classes

Experiment

Functions

get_default_arguments()
analyse(args)

Module Contents

dicee.analyse_experiments.**get_default_arguments**()

class dicee.analyse_experiments.**Experiment**

model_name = []

callbacks = []

embedding_dim = []

num_params = []

num_epochs = []

batch_size = []

lr = []

byte_pair_encoding = []

aswa = []

path_dataset_folder = []

full_storage_path = []

pq = []

train_mrr = []

train_h1 = []

train_h3 = []

train_h10 = []

val_mrr = []

val_h1 = []

val_h3 = []

val_h10 = []

test_mrr = []

test_h1 = []

test_h3 = []

test_h10 = []

runtime = []

normalization = []

scoring_technique = []

save_experiment(*x*)

to_df()

dicee.analyse_experiments.**analyse**(*args*)

dicee.callbacks

Classes

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

Functions

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

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 mush :type a: torch.Tensor :type b: torch.Tensor :rtype: torch.Tensor

get_kronecker_triple_representation(*indexed_triple: torch.LongTensor*)

Get kronecker embeddings

on_fit_start(*trainer*, *model*)

Call at the beginning of the training.

Parameter

trainer:

model:

rtype
None

class dicee.callbacks.**Perturb**(*level: str = 'input'*, *ratio: float = 0.0*, *method: str = None*, *scaler: float = None*, *frequency=None*)

Bases: *dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback*

A callback for a three-Level Perturbation

Input Perturbation: During training an input x is perturbed by randomly replacing its element. In the context of knowledge graph embedding models, x can denote a triple, a tuple of an entity and a relation, or a tuple of two entities. A perturbation means that a component of x is randomly replaced by an entity or a relation.

Parameter Perturbation:

Output Perturbation:

level = 'input'

ratio = 0.0

method = None

scaler = None

frequency = None

on_train_batch_start(*trainer*, *model*, *batch*, *batch_idx*)

Called when the train batch begins.

dicee.config

Classes

Namespace	Simple object for storing attributes.

Module Contents

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

Bases: argparse.Namespace

Simple object for storing attributes.

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

dataset_dir: str = None

The path of a folder containing train.txt, and/or valid.txt and/or test.txt

save_embeddings_as_csv: bool = False

Embeddings of entities and relations are stored into CSV files to facilitate easy usage.

storage_path: str = 'Experiments'

A directory named with time of execution under –storage_path that contains related data about embeddings.

path_to_store_single_run: str = None

A single directory created that contains related data about embeddings.

path_single_kg = None

Path of a file corresponding to the input knowledge graph

sparql_endpoint = None

An endpoint of a triple store.

model: str = 'Keci'

KGE model

optim: str = 'Adam'

Optimizer

embedding_dim: int = 64

Size of continuous vector representation of an entity/relation

num_epochs: int = 150

Number of pass over the training data

batch_size: int = 1024

Mini-batch size if it is None, an automatic batch finder technique applied

lr: float = 0.1

Learning rate

add_noise_rate: float = None

The ratio of added random triples into training dataset

gpus = None

Number GPUs to be used during training

callbacks

10}}

Type

Callbacks, e.g., {“PPE”

Type

{ “last_percent_to_consider”

backend: str = 'pandas'

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

separator: str = '\\s+'

separator for extracting head, relation and tail from a triple

trainer: str = 'torchCPUTrainer'

Trainer for knowledge graph embedding model

scoring_technique: str = 'KvsAll'

Scoring technique for knowledge graph embedding models

neg_ratio: int = 0

Negative ratio for a true triple in NegSample training_technique

weight_decay: float = 0.0

Weight decay for all trainable params

normalization: str = 'None'

LayerNorm, BatchNorm1d, or None

init_param: str = None

xavier_normal or None

gradient_accumulation_steps: int = 0

Not tested e

num_folds_for_cv: int = 0

Number of folds for CV

eval_model: str = 'train_val_test'

[“None”, “train”, “train_val”, “train_val_test”, “test”]

Type

Evaluate trained model choices

save_model_at_every_epoch: int = None

Not tested

label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0

num_core: int = 0

Number of CPUs to be used in the mini-batch loading process

random_seed: int = 0

Random Seed

sample_triples_ratio: float = None

Read some triples that are uniformly at random sampled. Ratio being between 0 and 1

read_only_few: int = None

Read only first few triples

pykeen_model_kwargs

Additional keyword arguments for pykeen models

kernel_size: int = 3

Size of a square kernel in a convolution operation

num_of_output_channels: int = 32

Number of slices in the generated feature map by convolution.

p: int = 0

P parameter of Clifford Embeddings

q: int = 1

Q parameter of Clifford Embeddings

input_dropout_rate: float = 0.0

Dropout rate on embeddings of input triples

hidden_dropout_rate: float = 0.0

Dropout rate on hidden representations of input triples

feature_map_dropout_rate: float = 0.0

Dropout rate on a feature map generated by a convolution operation

byte_pair_encoding: bool = False

Byte pair encoding

Type

WIP

adaptive_swa: bool = False

Adaptive stochastic weight averaging

swa: bool = False

Stochastic weight averaging

block_size: int = None

block size of LLM

continual_learning = None

Path of a pretrained model size of LLM

auto_batch_finding = False

A flag for using auto batch finding

__iter__()

dicee.dataset_classes

Classes

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

Functions

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

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 E_i) in KG

> **Note**
>
> TODO

train_set_idx

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

entity_idxs

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

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self : torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = KvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

train_data = None

train_target = None

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

class dicee.dataset_classes.**AllvsAll**(*train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray*, *entity_idxs*, *relation_idxs*, *label_smoothing_rate=0.0*)

Bases: `torch.utils.data.Dataset`

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

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

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

> **Note**

AllvsAll extends KvsAll via none existing (h,r). Hence, it adds data points that are labelled without 1s,
only with 0s.

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

entity_idxs
[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs
[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self : torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = AllvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

train_data = None

train_target = None

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

target_dim

__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_set

length

num_entities

num_relations

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

class dicee.dataset_classes.**TriplePredictionDataset**(*train_set: numpy.ndarray*, *num_entities: int*, *num_relations: int*, *neg_sample_ratio: int = 1*, *label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0*)

Bases: `torch.utils.data.Dataset`

Triple Dataset

D:= {(x)_i}_i ^N, where
. x:(h,r, t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collact_fn => Generates negative triples

collect_fn:

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

y:labels are represented in torch.float16

train_set_idx
Indexed triples for the training.

entity_idxs
mapping.

relation_idxs
mapping.

form
?

store
?

label_smoothing_rate

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

label_smoothing_rate

neg_sample_ratio

train_set

length

num_entities

num_relations

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

collate_fn(*batch: List[torch.Tensor]*)

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

Bases: pytorch_lightning.LightningDataModule

Create a Dataset for cross validation

Parameters

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

Return type

?

train_set_idx

num_entities

num_relations

neg_sample_ratio

batch_size

num_workers

train_dataloader() → torch.utils.data.DataLoader

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying training samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

The dataloader you return will not be reloaded unless you set **:paramref:`~pytorch_lightning.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs`** to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

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

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

> **Warning**
>
> do not assign state in prepare_data

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

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

setup(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Called at the beginning of fit (train + validate), validate, test, or predict. This is a good hook when you need to build models dynamically or adjust something about them. This hook is called on every process when using DDP.

Parameters

stage – either `'fit'`, `'validate'`, `'test'`, or `'predict'`

Example:

```
class LitModel(...):
    def __init__(self):
        self.l1 = None

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

        # don't do this
        self.something = else

    def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(28, data.num_classes)
```

transfer_batch_to_device(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Override this hook if your `DataLoader` returns tensors wrapped in a custom data structure.

The data types listed below (and any arbitrary nesting of them) are supported out of the box:

- `torch.Tensor` or anything that implements *.to(...)*
- `list`
- `dict`

- `tuple`

For anything else, you need to define how the data is moved to the target device (CPU, GPU, TPU, …).

> **Note**
>
> This hook should only transfer the data and not modify it, nor should it move the data to any other device than the one passed in as argument (unless you know what you are doing). To check the current state of execution of this hook you can use `self.trainer.training/testing/validating/predicting` so that you can add different logic as per your requirement.

Parameters

- **`batch`** – A batch of data that needs to be transferred to a new device.
- **`device`** – The target device as defined in PyTorch.
- **`dataloader_idx`** – The index of the dataloader to which the batch belongs.

Returns

A reference to the data on the new device.

Example:

```
def transfer_batch_to_device(self, batch, device, dataloader_idx):
    if isinstance(batch, CustomBatch):
        # move all tensors in your custom data structure to the device
        batch.samples = batch.samples.to(device)
        batch.targets = batch.targets.to(device)
    elif dataloader_idx == 0:
        # skip device transfer for the first dataloader or anything you wish
        pass
    else:
        batch = super().transfer_batch_to_device(batch, device, dataloader_
↪idx)
    return batch
```

> **See also**
>
> - `move_data_to_device()`
> - `apply_to_collection()`

`prepare_data`(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Use this to download and prepare data. Downloading and saving data with multiple processes (distributed settings) will result in corrupted data. Lightning ensures this method is called only within a single process, so you can safely add your downloading logic within.

> **Warning**
>
> DO NOT set state to the model (use `setup` instead) since this is NOT called on every device

Example:

```
def prepare_data(self):
    # good
    download_data()
    tokenize()
    etc()

    # bad
    self.split = data_split
    self.some_state = some_other_state()
```

In a distributed environment, `prepare_data` can be called in two ways (using prepare_data_per_node)

1. Once per node. This is the default and is only called on LOCAL_RANK=0.
2. Once in total. Only called on GLOBAL_RANK=0.

Example:

```
# DEFAULT
# called once per node on LOCAL_RANK=0 of that node
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = True


# call on GLOBAL_RANK=0 (great for shared file systems)
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = False
```

This is called before requesting the dataloaders:

```
model.prepare_data()
initialize_distributed()
model.setup(stage)
model.train_dataloader()
model.val_dataloader()
model.test_dataloader()
model.predict_dataloader()
```

dicee.eval_static_funcs

Functions

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

Module Contents

dicee.eval_static_funcs.**evaluate_link_prediction_performance**(*model: dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE*, *triples*, *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.evaluator

Classes

Evaluator	Evaluator class to evaluate KGE models in various downstream tasks

Module Contents

class dicee.evaluator.**Evaluator**(*args*, *is_continual_training=None*)

Evaluator class to evaluate KGE models in various downstream tasks

Arguments

re_vocab = None

er_vocab = None

ee_vocab = None

func_triple_to_bpe_representation = None

is_continual_training = 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

Execute	A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.
ContinuousExecute	A subclass of Execute Class for retraining

Module Contents

class dicee.executer.**Execute**(*args*, *continuous_training=False*)

A class for Training, Retraining and Evaluation a model.

(1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.

(2) Training & Validation & Testing

(3) Storing all necessary info

args

is_continual_training = False

trainer = None

trained_model = None

knowledge_graph = None

report

evaluator = None

start_time = None

setup_executor() → None

save_trained_model() → None

Save a knowledge graph embedding model

(1) Send model to eval mode and cpu.

(2) Store the memory footprint of the model.

(3) Save the model into disk.

(4) Update the stats of KG again ?

Parameter

rtype
None

end(*form_of_labelling: str*) → dict

End training

(1) Store trained model.

(2) Report runtimes.

(3) Eval model if required.

Parameter

rtype
A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

write_report() → None

Report training related information in a report.json file

start() → dict

Start training

(1) Loading the Data # (2) Create an evaluator object. # (3) Create a trainer object. # (4) Start the training

Parameter

rtype
A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

class dicee.executer.**ContinuousExecute**(*args*)

Bases: *Execute*

A subclass of Execute Class for retraining

(1) Loading & Preprocessing & Serializing input data.

(2) Training & Validation & Testing

(3) Storing all necessary info

During the continual learning we can only modify *** num_epochs *** parameter. Trained model stored in the same folder as the seed model for the training. Trained model is noted with the current time.

continual_start() → dict

Start Continual Training

(1) Initialize training.

(2) Start continual training.

(3) Save trained model.

Parameter

rtype
A dict containing information about the training and/or evaluation

dicee.knowledge_graph

Classes

KG	Knowledge Graph

Module Contents

class dicee.knowledge_graph.**KG**(*dataset_dir: str = None*, *byte_pair_encoding: bool = False*, *padding: bool = False*, *add_noise_rate: float = None*, *sparql_endpoint: str = None*, *path_single_kg: str = None*, *path_for_deserialization: str = None*, *add_reciprocal: bool = None*, *eval_model: str = None*, *read_only_few: int = None*, *sample_triples_ratio: float = None*, *path_for_serialization: str = None*, *entity_to_idx=None*, *relation_to_idx=None*, *backend=None*, *training_technique: str = None*, *separator: str = None*)

Knowledge Graph

dataset_dir = None

sparql_endpoint = None

path_single_kg = None

byte_pair_encoding = False

ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens = None

add_noise_rate = None

num_entities = None

num_relations = None

path_for_deserialization = None

add_reciprocal = None

eval_model = None

read_only_few = None

sample_triples_ratio = None

path_for_serialization = None

entity_to_idx = None

relation_to_idx = None

backend = 'pandas'

training_technique = None

idx_entity_to_bpe_shaped

enc

num_tokens

num_bpe_entities = None

padding = False

dummy_id

max_length_subword_tokens = None

train_set_target = None

target_dim = None

train_target_indices = None

ordered_bpe_entities = None

separator = None

description_of_input = None

describe() → None

property entities_str: List

property relations_str: List

exists(*h: str*, *r: str*, *t: str*)

__iter__()

__len__()

func_triple_to_bpe_representation(*triple: List[str]*)

dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

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

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

__str__()

to(*device: str*) → None

get_transductive_entity_embeddings(*indices: torch.LongTensor | List[str]*, *as_pytorch=False*, *as_numpy=False*, *as_list=True*) → torch.FloatTensor | numpy.ndarray | List[float]

create_vector_database(*collection_name: str*, *distance: str*, *location: str = 'localhost'*, *port: int = 6333*)

generate(*h=''*, *r=''*)

eval_lp_performance(*dataset=List[Tuple[str, str, str]]*, *filtered=True*)

predict_missing_head_entity(*relation: List[str] | str*, *tail_entity: List[str] | str*, *within=None*, *batch_size=2*, *topk=1*, *return_indices=False*) → Tuple

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

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.

argmax_{r in R } f(h,r,t), where h, t in E.

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

k: int

Highest ranked k entities.

Returns: Tuple

Highest K scores and entities

predict_missing_tail_entity(*head_entity: List[str] | str*, *relation: List[str] | str*, *within: List[str] = None*, *batch_size=2*, *topk=1*, *return_indices=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

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

argmax_{e in E } f(h,r,e), where h in E and r in R.

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

Returns: Tuple

scores

predict(*, *h: List[str] | str = None*, *r: List[str] | str = None*, *t: List[str] | str = None*, *within=None*, *logits=True*) → torch.FloatTensor

Parameters

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

predict_topk(*, *h: str | List[str] = None*, *r: str | List[str] = None*, *t: str | List[str] = None*, *topk: int = 10*, *within: List[str] = None*, *batch_size: int = 1024*)

Predict missing item in a given triple.

Returns

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

triple_score(*h: List[str] | str = None*, *r: List[str] | str = None*, *t: List[str] | str = None*, *logits=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

Predict triple score

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

relation: List[str]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

logits: bool

If logits is True, unnormalized score returned

Returns: Tuple

pytorch tensor of triple score

return_multi_hop_query_results(*aggregated_query_for_all_entities*, *k: int*, *only_scores*)

single_hop_query_answering(*query: tuple*, *only_scores: bool = True*, *k: int = None*)

answer_multi_hop_query(*query_type: str = None*, *query: Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis] = None*, *queries: List[Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis]] = None*, *tnorm: str = 'prod'*, *neg_norm: str = 'standard'*, *lambda_: float = 0.0*, *k: int = 10*, *only_scores=False*) → List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]

@TODO: Refactoring is needed # @TODO: Score computation for each query type should be done in a static function

Find an answer set for EPFO queries including negation and disjunction

Parameter

query_type: str The type of the query, e.g., “2p”.

query: Union[str, Tuple[str, Tuple[str, str]]] The query itself, either a string or a nested tuple.

queries: List of Tuple[Union[str, Tuple[str, str]], …]

tnorm: str The t-norm operator.

neg_norm: str The negation norm.

lambda_: float lambda parameter for sugeno and yager negation norms

k: int The top-k substitutions for intermediate variables.

returns

- *List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]*
- *Entities and corresponding scores sorted in the descening order of scores*

find_missing_triples(*confidence: float*, *entities: List[str] = None*, *relations: List[str] = None*, *topk: int = 10*, *at_most: int = sys.maxsize*) → Set

Find missing triples

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

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

Return (e,r,x)

otin G and f(e,r,x) > confidence

confidence: float

A threshold for an output of a sigmoid function given a triple.

topk: int

Highest ranked k item to select triples with f(e,r,x) > confidence .

at_most: int

Stop after finding at_most missing triples

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

otin G

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

train_triples(*h: List[str]*, *r: List[str]*, *t: List[str]*, *labels: List[float]*, *iteration=2*, *optimizer=None*)

train_k_vs_all(*h*, *r*, *iteration=1*, *lr=0.001*)

Train k vs all :param head_entity: :param relation: :param iteration: :param lr: :return:

train(*kg*, *lr=0.1*, *epoch=10*, *batch_size=32*, *neg_sample_ratio=10*, *num_workers=1*) → None

Retrained a pretrain model on an input KG via negative sampling.

dicee.models

Submodules

dicee.models.adopt

Classes

ADOPT	Base class for all optimizers.

Functions

adopt(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.**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

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

Module Contents

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

Bases: `lightning.LightningModule`

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

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

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

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

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```
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

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

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

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

Variables

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

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 **:paramref:`~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs`** to a positive integer.

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

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

> **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 **:paramref:`~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs`** to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

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

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

> **Warning**
>
> do not assign state in prepare_data

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

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

configure_optimizers(*parameters=None*)

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

Returns

Any of these 6 options.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bases: *BaseKGELightning*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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.

args = None

__call__(*x*)

static forward(*x*)

dicee.models.clifford

Classes

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

Module Contents

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

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing 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
```

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

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = '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 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 =< 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 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 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 = 'DeCaL'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

p

q

r

re

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

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

rtype
torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

cl_pqr (*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

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

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

compute_sigmas_single (*list_h_emb*, *list_r_emb*, *list_t_emb*)

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

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

and return:

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

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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

forward_k_vs_all (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

Kvsall training

(1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations

(2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to Cl_{p,q, r}(mathbb{R}^d) .

(3) Perform Cl multiplication

(4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

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

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

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

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

Parameter

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

returns

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

compute_sigma_pp(*hp*, *rp*)

Compute .. math:

```
\sigma_{p,p}^* = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1}\sum_{i'=i+1}^{p}(x_iy_{i'}-x_{i'}y_i)
```

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

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

for k in range(i + 1, p):
results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])

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

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

compute_sigma_qq(*hq*, *rq*)

Compute

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

sigma_{q} 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

ConEx	Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
AConEx	Additive Convolutional ComplEx Knowledge Graph Embeddings
ComplEx	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 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 = 'ComplEx'

static score(*head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*)

static k_vs_all_score(*emb_h: torch.FloatTensor*, *emb_r: torch.FloatTensor*, *emb_E: torch.FloatTensor*)

Parameters

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

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

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

dicee.models.dualE

Classes

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

Module Contents

class dicee.models.dualE.**DualE**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

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

name = 'DualE'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

num_ent = None

kvsall_score(*e_1_h*, *e_2_h*, *e_3_h*, *e_4_h*, *e_5_h*, *e_6_h*, *e_7_h*, *e_8_h*, *e_1_t*, *e_2_t*, *e_3_t*, *e_4_t*, *e_5_t*, *e_6_t*, *e_7_t*, *e_8_t*, *r_1*, *r_2*, *r_3*, *r_4*, *r_5*, *r_6*, *r_7*, *r_8*) → torch.tensor

KvsAll scoring function

Input

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

Output

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

forward_triples(*idx_triple: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

Negative Sampling forward pass:

Input

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

Output

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

forward_k_vs_all(*x*)

KvsAll forward pass

Input

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

Output

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

T(*x: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

Transpose function

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

dicee.models.ensemble

Classes

EnsembleKGE

Module Contents

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

name

train_mode = True

named_children()

property example_input_array

parameters()

modules()

__iter__()

__len__()

eval()

to(*device*)

mem_of_model()

__call__(*x_batch*)

step()

get_embeddings()

__str__()

dicee.models.function_space

Classes

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

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}^{k=d-1}wk e^{kix}. and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score

name = 'LFMult1'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

forward_triples(*idx_triple*)

Parameters

x

tri_score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

vtp_score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

class dicee.models.function_space.**LFMult**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Embedding with polynomial functions. We represent all entities and relations in the polynomial space as: f(x) = sum_{i=0}^{d-1} a_k x^{i%d} and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score. We also consider combining with Neural Networks.

name = 'LFMult'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

degree

m

x_values

forward_triples(*idx_triple*)

Parameters

x

construct_multi_coeff(*x*)

poly_NN(*x*, *coefh*, *coefr*, *coeft*)

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

linear(*x*, *w*, *b*)

scalar_batch_NN(*a*, *b*, *c*)

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

tri_score(*coeff_h*, *coeff_r*, *coeff_t*)

this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:

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

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

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)

dicee.models.octonion

Classes

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

Functions

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

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

class dicee.models.octonion.**ConvO**(*args: dict*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing 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__()
```

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```
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = '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

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

Functions

quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm(*, Q_1, Q_2)

Module Contents

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

class dicee.models.quaternion.**QMult**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing 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 = '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

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

Module Contents

class dicee.models.real.**DistMult**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

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

name = 'DistMult'

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

Parameters

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

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.LongTensor*)

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

score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

class dicee.models.real.**TransE**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Translating Embeddings for Modeling Multi-relational Data https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2013/file/1cecc7a77928ca8133fa24680a88d2f9-Paper.pdf

name = 'TransE'

margin = 4

score(*head_ent_emb*, *rel_ent_emb*, *tail_ent_emb*)

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

class dicee.models.real.**Shallom**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

A shallow neural model for relation prediction (https://arxiv.org/abs/2101.09090)

name = 'Shallom'

shallom

get_embeddings() → Tuple[numpy.ndarray, None]

forward_k_vs_all(*x*) → torch.FloatTensor

forward_triples(*x*) → torch.FloatTensor

Parameters

x

Returns

class dicee.models.real.**Pyke**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

A Physical Embedding Model for Knowledge Graphs

name = 'Pyke'

dist_func

margin = 1.0

forward_triples(*x: torch.LongTensor*)

Parameters

x

dicee.models.static_funcs

Functions

quaternion_mul(→ Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, ...)	Perform quaternion multiplication

Module Contents

dicee.models.static_funcs.**quaternion_mul**(*, *Q_1*, *Q_2*)
→ Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, 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

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

Module Contents

class dicee.models.transformers.**BytE**(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing 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)
```

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

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

Note

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

Variables

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

name = 'BytE'

config

temperature = 0.5

topk = 2

transformer

lm_head

loss_function(*yhat_batch*, *y_batch*)

Parameters

- **yhat_batch**
- **y_batch**

forward(*x: torch.LongTensor*)

Parameters

x (*B by T tensor*)

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

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

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

Example:

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

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

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


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

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

Note

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

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

Bases: `torch.nn.Module`

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

weight

bias

forward(*input*)

class dicee.models.transformers.**CausalSelfAttention**(*config*)

Bases: torch.nn.Module

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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.

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)
```

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

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

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

Variables

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

ln_1

attn

ln_2

mlp

forward(*x*)

class dicee.models.transformers.**GPTConfig**

block_size: int = 1024

vocab_size: int = 50304

n_layer: int = 12

n_head: int = 12

n_embd: int = 768

dropout: float = 0.0

bias: bool = False

class dicee.models.transformers.**GPT**(*config*)

Bases: `torch.nn.Module`

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

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

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

class Model(nn.Module):
```

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

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

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

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

Variables

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

config

transformer

lm_head

get_num_params(*non_embedding=True*)

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

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

crop_block_size(*block_size*)

classmethod from_pretrained(*model_type*, *override_args=None*)

configure_optimizers(*weight_decay*, *learning_rate*, *betas*, *device_type*)

estimate_mfu(*fwdbwd_per_iter*, *dt*)

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

Classes

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

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Table 1 – continued from previous page

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

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

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

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

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

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

Variables

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

training_step_outputs = []

mem_of_model() → Dict

Size of model in MB and number of params

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

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

Parameters

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

Returns

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

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

Example:

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

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

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


# Multiple optimizers (e.g.: GANs)
```

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

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

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

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

Parameters

- **yhat_batch**
- **y_batch**

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

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

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

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

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

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

test_epoch_end(*outputs: List[Any]*)

test_dataloader() → None

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying test samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

For data processing use the following pattern:

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

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

> **Warning**
>
> do not assign state in prepare_data

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

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

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

`val_dataloader``()` → None

An iterable or collection of iterables specifying validation samples.

For more information about multiple dataloaders, see this section.

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

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

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

> **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 **:paramref:`~lightning.pytorch.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs`** to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

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

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

> **Warning**
>
> do not assign state in prepare_data

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

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

configure_optimizers(*parameters=None*)

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

Returns

Any of these 6 options.

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

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

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

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

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

Note

Some things to know:

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

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

Bases: *BaseKGELightning*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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)
```

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

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

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

Variables

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

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 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.

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.**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 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.

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 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 = 'ComplEx'

static score(*head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*)

static k_vs_all_score(*emb_h: torch.FloatTensor*, *emb_r: torch.FloatTensor*, *emb_E: torch.FloatTensor*)

Parameters

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

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

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

dicee.models.**quaternion_mul**(*, *Q_1*, *Q_2*)
→ Tuple[torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor, torch.Tensor]

Perform quaternion multiplication :param Q_1: :param Q_2: :return:

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

Bases: *BaseKGELightning*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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.

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 submodules as regular attributes:

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

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

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = 'QMult'

explicit = True

quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product(*h*, *r*, *t*)

Parameters

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

Returns

Triple scores.

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

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

Absolute value of a quaternion

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

L2 norm of quaternion vector:

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

Parameters

x – The vector.

Returns

The normalized vector.

score(*head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*)

k_vs_all_score(*bpe_head_ent_emb*, *bpe_rel_ent_emb*, *E*)

Parameters

- **bpe_head_ent_emb**
- **bpe_rel_ent_emb**
- **E**

forward_k_vs_all(*x*)

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_sample(*x*, *target_entity_idx*)

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

class dicee.models.**ConvQ**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

name = 'ConvQ'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn_conv1

bn_conv2

feature_map_dropout

residual_convolution(*Q_1*, *Q_2*)

forward_triples(*indexed_triple: torch.Tensor*) → torch.Tensor

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.Tensor*)

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

class dicee.models.**AConvQ**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Additive Convolutional Quaternion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

name = 'AConvQ'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn_conv1

bn_conv2

feature_map_dropout

residual_convolution(*Q_1*, *Q_2*)

forward_triples(*indexed_triple: torch.Tensor*) → torch.Tensor

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.Tensor*)

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

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

Bases: *BaseKGELightning*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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.

args = None

__call__(*x*)

static forward(*x*)

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

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

class dicee.models.**OMult**(*args*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = 'OMult'

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

score(*head_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *rel_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*, *tail_ent_emb: torch.FloatTensor*)

k_vs_all_score(*bpe_head_ent_emb*, *bpe_rel_ent_emb*, *E*)

forward_k_vs_all(*x*)

Completed. Given a head entity and a relation (h,r), we compute scores for all possible triples,i.e., [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 submodules as regular attributes:

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

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

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```
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = 'ConvO'

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn_conv2d

norm_fc1

feature_map_dropout

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

residual_convolution(*O_1*, *O_2*)

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

Parameters

x

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.Tensor*)

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

class dicee.models.**AConvO**(*args: dict*)

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Additive Convolutional Octonion Knowledge Graph Embeddings

name = 'AConvO'

conv2d

fc_num_input

fc1

bn_conv2d

norm_fc1

feature_map_dropout

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

residual_convolution(*O_1*, *O_2*)

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

Parameters
x

forward_k_vs_all(*x: torch.Tensor*)

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

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

Bases: *dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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 = '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 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 =< 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 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 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)
```

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

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

Note

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

Variables

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

name = 'DeCaL'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

p

q

r

re

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

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

cl_pqr(*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

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

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

compute_sigmas_single(*list_h_emb*, *list_r_emb*, *list_t_emb*)

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

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

and return:

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

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

$$\sigma_p p = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \sum_{i'=i+1}^{p} (h_i r_{i'} - h_{i'} r_i)(modelstheinteractionsbetweene_i ande'_i for 1 <= i, i' <= p) \sigma_q q = \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q-1} \sum_{j'=j+1}^{p+q} (h_j r_{j'}$$

For different base vector interactions, we have

$$\sigma_p q = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+q} (h_i r_j - h_j r_i)(interactionsnbetweene_i ande_j for 1 <= i <= p and p+1 <= j <= p+q) \sigma_p r = \sum_{i=}^{}$$

forward_k_vs_all (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

Kvsall training

(1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations

(2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to Cl_{p,q, r}(mathbb{R}^d) .

(3) Perform Cl multiplication

(4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

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

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

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

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

Parameter

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

returns

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

compute_sigma_pp (*hp*, *rp*)

Compute .. math:

```
\sigma_{p,p}^* = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1}\sum_{i'=i+1}^{p}(x_iy_{i'}-x_{i'}y_i)
```

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

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

for k in range(i + 1, p):
results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])

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

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

compute_sigma_qq(*hq*, *rq*)

Compute

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

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

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

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

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

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

compute_sigma_rr(*hk*, *rk*)

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

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

Compute

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

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

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

print(sigma_pq.shape)

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

Compute

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

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

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

print(sigma_pq.shape)

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

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

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

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

print(sigma_pq.shape)

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

Bases: *BaseKGELightning*

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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 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.

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}^{k=d-1}wk e^{kix}. and use the three differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score

name = 'LFMult1'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

forward_triples(*idx_triple*)

Parameters

x

tri_score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

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 differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score. We also consider combining with Neural Networks.

name = 'LFMult'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

degree

m

x_values

forward_triples(*idx_triple*)

Parameters

x

construct_multi_coeff(*x*)

poly_NN(*x*, *coefh*, *coefr*, *coeft*)

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

linear(*x*, *w*, *b*)

scalar_batch_NN(*a*, *b*, *c*)

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

tri_score(*coeff_h*, *coeff_r*, *coeff_t*)

this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:

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

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

vtp_score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

this part implement the vector triple product scoring techniques:

score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} 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.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

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

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

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

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

Load and Preprocess via Polars

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

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

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

Read triples from triple store into pandas dataframe

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

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

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

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

(1) Extract domains and ranges of relations

(2) Store a mapping from relations to entities that are outside of the domain and range. Crete constrainted 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

PreprocessKG	Preprocess the data in memory
LoadSaveToDisk	
ReadFromDisk	Read the data from disk into memory

Package Contents

class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.**PreprocessKG**(*kg*)

Preprocess the data in memory

kg

start() → None

Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance

Parameter

rtype
None

preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding()

preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding_with_padding() → None

preprocess_with_pandas() → None

Preprocess train, valid and test datasets stored in knowledge graph instance with pandas

(1) Add recipriocal or noisy triples

(2) Construct vocabulary

(3) Index datasets

Parameter

rtype
None

preprocess_with_polars() → None

sequential_vocabulary_construction() → None

(1) Read input data into memory

(2) Remove triples with a condition

(3) **Serialize vocabularies in a pandas dataframe where**
=> the index is integer and => a single column is string (e.g. URI)

class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.**LoadSaveToDisk**(*kg*)

kg

save()

load()

class dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.**ReadFromDisk**(*kg*)

Read the data from disk into memory

kg

start() → None

Read a knowledge graph from disk into memory

Data will be available at the train_set, test_set, valid_set attributes.

Parameter

None

rtype
None

add_noisy_triples_into_training()

dicee.sanity_checkers

Functions

is_sparql_endpoint_alive([sparql_endpoint])	
validate_knowledge_graph(args)	Validating the source of knowledge graph
sanity_checking_with_arguments(args)	

Module Contents

dicee.sanity_checkers.**is_sparql_endpoint_alive**(*sparql_endpoint: str = None*)

dicee.sanity_checkers.**validate_knowledge_graph**(*args*)

Validating the source of knowledge graph

dicee.sanity_checkers.**sanity_checking_with_arguments**(*args*)

dicee.scripts

Submodules

dicee.scripts.index_serve

$ docker pull qdrant/qdrant && docker run -p 6333:6333 -p 6334:6334 -v $(pwd)/qdrant_storage:/qdrant/storage:z qdrant/qdrant $ dicee_vector_db –index –serve –path CountryEmbeddings –collection “countries_vdb”

Attributes

app	
neural_searcher	

Classes

NeuralSearcher	
StringListRequest	!!! abstract "Usage Documentation"

Functions

get_default_arguments()	
index(args)	
root()	
search_embeddings(q)	
retrieve_embeddings(q)	
search_embeddings_batch(request)	
serve(args)	
main()	

Module Contents

dicee.scripts.index_serve.**get_default_arguments**()

dicee.scripts.index_serve.**index**(*args*)

dicee.scripts.index_serve.**app**

dicee.scripts.index_serve.**neural_searcher = None**

class dicee.scripts.index_serve.**NeuralSearcher**(*args*)

collection_name

entity_to_idx = None

qdrant_client

topk = 5

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

search(*entity: str*)

async dicee.scripts.index_serve.**root**()

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

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

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

Bases: pydantic.BaseModel

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

A base class for creating Pydantic models.

__class_vars__

The names of the class variables defined on the model.

__private_attributes__

Metadata about the private attributes of the model.

__signature__

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

__pydantic_complete__

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

__pydantic_core_schema__

The core schema of the model.

__pydantic_custom_init__

Whether the model has a custom *__init__* function.

__pydantic_decorators__

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

__pydantic_generic_metadata__

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

__pydantic_parent_namespace__

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

__pydantic_post_init__

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

__pydantic_root_model__

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

__pydantic_serializer__

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

__pydantic_validator__

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

__pydantic_fields__

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

__pydantic_computed_fields__

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

__pydantic_extra__

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

__pydantic_fields_set__

The names of fields explicitly set during instantiation.

__pydantic_private__

Values of private attributes set on the model instance.

queries: List[str]

reducer: str | None = None

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

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

dicee.scripts.index_serve.**main**()

dicee.scripts.run

Functions

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

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

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

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

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

Module Contents

dicee.static_funcs.**create_recipriocal_triples**(*x*)

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

dicee.static_funcs.**get_er_vocab**(*data*, *file_path: str = None*)

dicee.static_funcs.**get_re_vocab**(*data*, *file_path: str = None*)

dicee.static_funcs.**get_ee_vocab**(*data*, *file_path: str = None*)

dicee.static_funcs.**timeit**(*func*)

dicee.static_funcs.**save_pickle**(*, *data: object = None*, *file_path=str*)

dicee.static_funcs.**load_pickle**(*file_path=str*)

dicee.static_funcs.**load_term_mapping**(*file_path=str*)

dicee.static_funcs.**select_model**(*args: dict*, *is_continual_training: bool = None*, *storage_path: str = None*)

dicee.static_funcs.**load_model**(*path_of_experiment_folder: str*, *model_name='model.pt'*, *verbose=0*) → Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]]

Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments

dicee.static_funcs.**load_model_ensemble**(*path_of_experiment_folder: str*) → Tuple[*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*, Tuple[pandas.DataFrame, pandas.DataFrame]]

Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments

(1) Detect models under given path

(2) Accumulate parameters of detected models

(3) Normalize parameters

(4) Insert (3) into model.

dicee.static_funcs.**save_numpy_ndarray**(*, *data: numpy.ndarray*, *file_path: str*)

dicee.static_funcs.**numpy_data_type_changer**(*train_set: numpy.ndarray*, *num: int*) → numpy.ndarray

Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:

dicee.static_funcs.**save_checkpoint_model**(*model*, *path: str*) → None

Store Pytorch model into disk

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

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

Add randomly constructed triples :param train_set: :param add_noise_rate: :return:

dicee.static_funcs.**read_or_load_kg**(*args*, *cls*)

dicee.static_funcs.**intialize_model**(*args: dict*, *verbose=0*) → Tuple[object, str]

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

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

Save it as CSV if memory allows. :param embeddings: :param indexes: :param path: :return:

dicee.static_funcs.**random_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*)

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

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

dicee.static_funcs.**deploy_head_entity_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*, *str_object*, *str_predicate*, *top_k*)

dicee.static_funcs.**deploy_relation_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*, *str_subject*, *str_object*, *top_k*)

dicee.static_funcs.**vocab_to_parquet**(*vocab_to_idx*, *name*, *path_for_serialization*, *print_into*)

dicee.static_funcs.**create_experiment_folder**(*folder_name='Experiments'*)

dicee.static_funcs.**continual_training_setup_executor**(*executor*) → None

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

dicee.static_funcs.**load_numpy**(*path*) → numpy.ndarray

dicee.static_funcs.**evaluate**(*entity_to_idx*, *scores*, *easy_answers*, *hard_answers*)

@TODO: CD: Renamed this function Evaluate multi hop query answering on different query types

dicee.static_funcs.**download_file**(*url*, *destination_folder='.'*)

dicee.static_funcs.**download_files_from_url**(*base_url: str*, *destination_folder='.'*) → None

Parameters

- **base_url** (e.g. "https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")
- **destination_folder** (*e.g. "KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll"*)

dicee.static_funcs.**download_pretrained_model**(*url: str*) → str

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

Create

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

dicee.static_funcs_training

Functions

make_iterable_verbose(→ Iterable)	
evaluate_lp([model, triple_idx, num_entities, ...])	
evaluate_bpe_lp(model, triple_idx, ...[, info])	
efficient_zero_grad(model)	

Module Contents

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

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

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

dicee.static_funcs_training.**efficient_zero_grad**(*model*)

dicee.static_preprocess_funcs

Attributes

enable_log

Functions

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

Module Contents

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.t*

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

initialize_or_load_model()

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

init_dataset() → torch.utils.data.Dataset

start(*knowledge_graph: 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	A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel
NodeTrainer	

Functions

make_iterable_verbose(→ Iterable)	

Module Contents

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

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

Bases: *dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer*

A Trainer based on torch.nn.parallel.DistributedDataParallel

Arguments

entity_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

DICE_Trainer	DICE_Trainer implement

Package Contents

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

DICE_Trainer implement

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

args

is_continual_training:bool

storage_path:str

evaluator:

report:dict

report

args

trainer = None

is_continual_training

storage_path

evaluator = None

form_of_labelling = None

continual_start(*knowledge_graph*)

(1) Initialize training.

(2) Load model

(3) Load trainer (3) Fit model

Parameter

returns

- *model*
- **form_of_labelling** (*str*)

initialize_trainer(*callbacks: List*)
→ lightning.Trainer | *dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel* | *dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer* | *dicee.t*

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

initialize_or_load_model()

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

init_dataset() → torch.utils.data.Dataset

start(*knowledge_graph: 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

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

continues on next page

Table 3 – continued from previous page

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

14.4 Functions

create_recipriocal_triples(x)	Add inverse triples into dask dataframe

continues on next page

Table 4 – continued from previous page

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

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Table 4 – continued from previous page

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

14.5 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 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 = '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 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 =< 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 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 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 = 'DeCaL'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

p

q

r

re

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

Parameter

x: torch.LongTensor with (n,) shape

rtype

torch.FloatTensor with (n) shape

cl_pqr(*a: torch.tensor*) → torch.tensor

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

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

compute_sigmas_single(*list_h_emb*, *list_r_emb*, *list_t_emb*)

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

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

and return:

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

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

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

For different base vector interactions, we have

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

forward_k_vs_all (*x: torch.Tensor*) → torch.FloatTensor

Kvsall training

(1) Retrieve real-valued embedding vectors for heads and relations

(2) Construct head entity and relation embeddings according to Cl_{p,q, r}(mathbb{R}^d) .

(3) Perform Cl multiplication

(4) Inner product of (3) and all entity embeddings

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

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

Multiplying a base vector with its scalar coefficient

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

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

Parameter

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

returns

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

compute_sigma_pp (*hp*, *rp*)

Compute .. math:

```
\sigma_{p,p}^* = \sum_{i=1}^{p-1}\sum_{i'=i+1}^{p}(x_iy_{i'}-x_{i'}y_i)
```

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

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

for k in range(i + 1, p):
results.append(hp[:, :, i] * rp[:, :, k] - hp[:, :, k] * rp[:, :, i])

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

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

compute_sigma_qq(*hq*, *rq*)

Compute

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

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

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

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

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

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

e2e1, e2e2, e2e3, e3e1, e3e2, e3e3

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

compute_sigma_rr(*hk*, *rk*)

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

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

Compute

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

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

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

print(sigma_pq.shape)

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

Compute

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

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

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

print(sigma_pq.shape)

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

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

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

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

class dicee.**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 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 = '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 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 = '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 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 = '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 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 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 differents scoring function as in the paper to evaluate the score. We also consider combining with Neural Networks.

name = 'LFMult'

entity_embeddings

relation_embeddings

degree

m

x_values

forward_triples(*idx_triple*)

Parameters

x

construct_multi_coeff(*x*)

poly_NN(*x*, *coefh*, *coefr*, *coeft*)

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

linear(*x*, *w*, *b*)

scalar_batch_NN(*a*, *b*, *c*)

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

tri_score(*coeff_h*, *coeff_r*, *coeff_t*)

this part implement the trilinear scoring techniques:

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

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

vtp_score(*h*, *r*, *t*)

this part implement the vector triple product scoring techniques:

score(h,r,t) = int_{0}{1} 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 submodules as regular attributes:

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

class Model(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self) -> None:
        super().__init__()
```

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```
        self.conv1 = nn.Conv2d(1, 20, 5)
        self.conv2 = nn.Conv2d(20, 20, 5)

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

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

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

Variables

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

name = 'BytE'

config

temperature = 0.5

topk = 2

transformer

lm_head

loss_function(*yhat_batch*, *y_batch*)

Parameters

- **yhat_batch**
- **y_batch**

forward(*x: torch.LongTensor*)

Parameters

x (*B by T tensor*)

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

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

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

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

Parameters

- **batch** – The output of your data iterable, normally a `DataLoader`.
- **batch_idx** – The index of this batch.

- **dataloader_idx** – The index of the dataloader that produced this batch. (only if multiple dataloaders used)

Returns

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

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

Example:

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

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

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


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

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

Note

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

class dicee.**BaseKGE**(*args: dict*)

Bases: `BaseKGELightning`

Base class for all neural network modules.

Your models should also subclass this class.

Modules can also contain other Modules, allowing them to be nested in a tree structure. You can assign the 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.

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.**EnsembleKGE**(*seed_model=None*, *pretrained_models: List = None*)

name

train_mode = True

named_children()

property example_input_array

parameters()

modules()

__iter__()

__len__()

eval()

to(*device*)

mem_of_model()

__call__(*x_batch*)

step()

get_embeddings()

__str__()

dicee.**create_recipriocal_triples**(*x*)
Add inverse triples into dask dataframe :param x: :return:

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

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

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

dicee.**timeit**(*func*)

dicee.**save_pickle**(*, *data: object = None*, *file_path=str*)

dicee.**load_pickle**(*file_path=str*)

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

dicee.**select_model**(*args: dict*, *is_continual_training: bool = None*, *storage_path: str = None*)

dicee.**load_model**(*path_of_experiment_folder: str*, *model_name='model.pt'*, *verbose=0*)
→ Tuple[object, Tuple[dict, dict]]

Load weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments

dicee.**load_model_ensemble**(*path_of_experiment_folder: str*)
→ Tuple[*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*, Tuple[pandas.DataFrame, pandas.DataFrame]]

Construct Ensemble Of weights and initialize pytorch module from namespace arguments

(1) Detect models under given path

(2) Accumulate parameters of detected models

(3) Normalize parameters

(4) Insert (3) into model.

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

dicee.**numpy_data_type_changer**(*train_set: numpy.ndarray*, *num: int*) → numpy.ndarray

Detect most efficient data type for a given triples :param train_set: :param num: :return:

dicee.**save_checkpoint_model**(*model*, *path: str*) → None

Store Pytorch model into disk

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

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

Add randomly constructed triples :param train_set: :param add_noise_rate: :return:

dicee.**read_or_load_kg**(*args*, *cls*)

dicee.**intialize_model**(*args: dict*, *verbose=0*) → Tuple[object, str]

dicee.**load_json**(*p: str*) → dict

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

Save it as CSV if memory allows. :param embeddings: :param indexes: :param path: :return:

dicee.**random_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*)

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

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

dicee.**deploy_head_entity_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*, *str_object*, *str_predicate*, *top_k*)

dicee.**deploy_relation_prediction**(*pre_trained_kge*, *str_subject*, *str_object*, *top_k*)

dicee.**vocab_to_parquet**(*vocab_to_idx*, *name*, *path_for_serialization*, *print_into*)

dicee.**create_experiment_folder**(*folder_name='Experiments'*)

dicee.**continual_training_setup_executor**(*executor*) → None

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

dicee.**load_numpy**(*path*) → numpy.ndarray

dicee.**evaluate**(*entity_to_idx*, *scores*, *easy_answers*, *hard_answers*)

@TODO: CD: Renamed this function Evaluate multi hop query answering on different query types

dicee.**download_file**(*url*, *destination_folder='.'*)

dicee.**download_files_from_url**(*base_url: str*, *destination_folder='.'*) → None

Parameters

- **base_url** (e.g. "https://files.dice-research.org/projects/DiceEmbeddings/KINSHIP-Keci-dim128-epoch256-KvsAll")
- **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.t*

Initialize Trainer from input arguments

initialize_or_load_model()

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

init_dataset() → torch.utils.data.Dataset

start(*knowledge_graph: dicee.knowledge_graph.KG | numpy.memmap*)
→ Tuple[*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*, str]

Start the training

(1) Initialize Trainer

(2) Initialize or load a pretrained KGE model

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

k_fold_cross_validation(*dataset*) → Tuple[*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE*, str]

Perform K-fold Cross-Validation

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

Parameters

- **self**
- **dataset**

Returns
model

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

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

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

__str__()

to(*device: str*) → None

get_transductive_entity_embeddings(*indices: torch.LongTensor | List[str]*, *as_pytorch=False*, *as_numpy=False*, *as_list=True*) → torch.FloatTensor | numpy.ndarray | List[float]

create_vector_database(*collection_name: str*, *distance: str*, *location: str = 'localhost'*, *port: int = 6333*)

generate(*h=''*, *r=''*)

eval_lp_performance(*dataset=List[Tuple[str, str, str]]*, *filtered=True*)

predict_missing_head_entity(*relation: List[str] | str*, *tail_entity: List[str] | str*, *within=None*, *batch_size=2*, *topk=1*, *return_indices=False*) → Tuple

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

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.

argmax_{r in R } f(h,r,t), where h, t in E.

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

k: int

Highest ranked k entities.

Returns: Tuple

Highest K scores and entities

predict_missing_tail_entity(*head_entity: List[str] | str*, *relation: List[str] | str*, *within: List[str] = None*, *batch_size=2*, *topk=1*, *return_indices=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

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

argmax_{e in E } f(h,r,e), where h in E and r in R.

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

Returns: Tuple

scores

predict(*, *h: List[str] | str = None*, *r: List[str] | str = None*, *t: List[str] | str = None*, *within=None*, *logits=True*) → torch.FloatTensor

Parameters

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

predict_topk(*, *h: str | List[str] = None*, *r: str | List[str] = None*, *t: str | List[str] = None*, *topk: int = 10*, *within: List[str] = None*, *batch_size: int = 1024*)

Predict missing item in a given triple.

Returns

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

triple_score(*h: List[str] | str = None*, *r: List[str] | str = None*, *t: List[str] | str = None*, *logits=False*) → torch.FloatTensor

Predict triple score

Parameter

head_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

relation: List[str]

String representation of selected relations.

tail_entity: List[str]

String representation of selected entities.

logits: bool

If logits is True, unnormalized score returned

Returns: Tuple

pytorch tensor of triple score

return_multi_hop_query_results(*aggregated_query_for_all_entities*, *k: int*, *only_scores*)

single_hop_query_answering(*query: tuple*, *only_scores: bool = True*, *k: int = None*)

answer_multi_hop_query(*query_type: str = None*, *query: Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis] = None*, *queries: List[Tuple[str | Tuple[str, str], Ellipsis]] = None*, *tnorm: str = 'prod'*, *neg_norm: str = 'standard'*, *lambda_: float = 0.0*, *k: int = 10*, *only_scores=False*) → List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]

@TODO: Refactoring is needed # @TODO: Score computation for each query type should be done in a static function

Find an answer set for EPFO queries including negation and disjunction

Parameter

query_type: str The type of the query, e.g., “2p”.

query: Union[str, Tuple[str, Tuple[str, str]]] The query itself, either a string or a nested tuple.

queries: List of Tuple[Union[str, Tuple[str, str]], …]

tnorm: str The t-norm operator.

neg_norm: str The negation norm.

lambda_: float lambda parameter for sugeno and yager negation norms

k: int The top-k substitutions for intermediate variables.

returns

- *List[Tuple[str, torch.Tensor]]*
- *Entities and corresponding scores sorted in the descening order of scores*

find_missing_triples(*confidence: float*, *entities: List[str] = None*, *relations: List[str] = None*, *topk: int = 10*, *at_most: int = sys.maxsize*) → Set

Find missing triples

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

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

Return (e,r,x)

otin G and f(e,r,x) > confidence

confidence: float

A threshold for an output of a sigmoid function given a triple.

topk: int

Highest ranked k item to select triples with f(e,r,x) > confidence .

at_most: int

Stop after finding at_most missing triples

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

otin G

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

train_triples(*h: List[str]*, *r: List[str]*, *t: List[str]*, *labels: List[float]*, *iteration=2*, *optimizer=None*)

train_k_vs_all(*h*, *r*, *iteration=1*, *lr=0.001*)

Train k vs all :param head_entity: :param relation: :param iteration: :param lr: :return:

train(*kg*, *lr=0.1*, *epoch=10*, *batch_size=32*, *neg_sample_ratio=10*, *num_workers=1*) → None

Retrained a pretrain model on an input KG via negative sampling.

dicee.**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 ^N, where x: (h,r) is an unique tuple of an entity h in E and a relation r in R that has been seed in the input graph. y: denotes a multi-label vector in [0,1]^{|E|} is a binary label.

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

Note

TODO

train_set_idx

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

entity_idxs

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

relation_idxs

[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self : torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = KvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

train_data = None

train_target = None

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

class dicee.**AllvsAll**(*train_set_idx: numpy.ndarray*, *entity_idxs*, *relation_idxs*, *label_smoothing_rate=0.0*)

Bases: torch.utils.data.Dataset

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

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

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

> **Note**
>
> **AllvsAll extends KvsAll via none existing (h,r). Hence, it adds data points that are labelled without 1s,**
> only with 0s.

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

entity_idxs
[dictonary] string representation of an entity to its integer id

relation_idxs
[dictonary] string representation of a relation to its integer id

self : torch.utils.data.Dataset

```
>>> a = AllvsAll()
>>> a
? array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
```

train_data = None

train_target = None

label_smoothing_rate

collate_fn = None

target_dim

__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_set

length

num_entities

num_relations

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

class dicee.**TriplePredictionDataset**(*train_set: numpy.ndarray*, *num_entities: int*, *num_relations: int*, *neg_sample_ratio: int = 1*, *label_smoothing_rate: float = 0.0*)

Bases: `torch.utils.data.Dataset`

Triple Dataset

D:= {(x)_i}_i ^N, where
. x:(h,r, t) in KG is a unique h in E and a relation r in R and . collact_fn => Generates negative triples

collect_fn:

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

y:labels are represented in torch.float16

train_set_idx
Indexed triples for the training.

entity_idxs
mapping.

relation_idxs
mapping.

form
?

store
?

label_smoothing_rate

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

label_smoothing_rate

neg_sample_ratio

train_set

length

num_entities

num_relations

__len__()

__getitem__(*idx*)

collate_fn(*batch: List[torch.Tensor]*)

class dicee.**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 **:paramref:`~pytorch_lightning.trainer.trainer.Trainer.reload_dataloaders_every_n_epochs`** to a positive integer.

For data processing use the following pattern:

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

However, the above are only necessary for distributed processing.

Warning

do not assign state in prepare_data

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

Note

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

setup(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Called at the beginning of fit (train + validate), validate, test, or predict. This is a good hook when you need to build models dynamically or adjust something about them. This hook is called on every process when using DDP.

Parameters

stage – either `'fit'`, `'validate'`, `'test'`, or `'predict'`

Example:

```
class LitModel(...):
    def __init__(self):
        self.l1 = None

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

        # don't do this
        self.something = else

    def setup(self, stage):
        data = load_data(...)
        self.l1 = nn.Linear(28, data.num_classes)
```

transfer_batch_to_device(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Override this hook if your `DataLoader` returns tensors wrapped in a custom data structure.

The data types listed below (and any arbitrary nesting of them) are supported out of the box:

- `torch.Tensor` or anything that implements *.to(...)*
- `list`
- `dict`
- `tuple`

For anything else, you need to define how the data is moved to the target device (CPU, GPU, TPU, …).

Note

This hook should only transfer the data and not modify it, nor should it move the data to any other device than the one passed in as argument (unless you know what you are doing). To check the current state of execution of this hook you can use `self.trainer.training/testing/validating/predicting` so that you can add different logic as per your requirement.

Parameters

- **batch** – A batch of data that needs to be transferred to a new device.
- **device** – The target device as defined in PyTorch.
- **dataloader_idx** – The index of the dataloader to which the batch belongs.

Returns

A reference to the data on the new device.

Example:

```
def transfer_batch_to_device(self, batch, device, dataloader_idx):
    if isinstance(batch, CustomBatch):
        # move all tensors in your custom data structure to the device
        batch.samples = batch.samples.to(device)
        batch.targets = batch.targets.to(device)
    elif dataloader_idx == 0:
        # skip device transfer for the first dataloader or anything you wish
        pass
    else:
        batch = super().transfer_batch_to_device(batch, device, dataloader_
↪idx)
    return batch
```

See also

- `move_data_to_device()`
- `apply_to_collection()`

prepare_data(**args*, ***kwargs*)

Use this to download and prepare data. Downloading and saving data with multiple processes (distributed settings) will result in corrupted data. Lightning ensures this method is called only within a single process, so you can safely add your downloading logic within.

Warning

DO NOT set state to the model (use `setup` instead) since this is NOT called on every device

Example:

```
def prepare_data(self):
    # good
    download_data()
    tokenize()
    etc()

    # bad
    self.split = data_split
    self.some_state = some_other_state()
```

In a distributed environment, `prepare_data` can be called in two ways (using prepare_data_per_node)

1. Once per node. This is the default and is only called on LOCAL_RANK=0.
2. Once in total. Only called on GLOBAL_RANK=0.

Example:

```
# DEFAULT
# called once per node on LOCAL_RANK=0 of that node
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = True


# call on GLOBAL_RANK=0 (great for shared file systems)
class LitDataModule(LightningDataModule):
    def __init__(self):
        super().__init__()
        self.prepare_data_per_node = False
```

This is called before requesting the dataloaders:

```
model.prepare_data()
initialize_distributed()
model.setup(stage)
model.train_dataloader()
model.val_dataloader()
model.test_dataloader()
model.predict_dataloader()
```

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

train_path

val_path

test_path

gen_valid = False

gen_test = True

seed = 1

max_ans_num = 1000000.0

mode

ent2id = None

rel2id: Dict = None

ent_in: Dict

ent_out: Dict

query_name_to_struct

list2tuple(*list_data*)

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

Convert a nested tuple to a nested list.

set_global_seed(*seed: int*)

Set seed

construct_graph(*paths: List[str]*) → Tuple[Dict, Dict]

Construct graph from triples Returns dicts with incoming and outgoing edges

fill_query(*query_structure: List[str | List]*, *ent_in: Dict*, *ent_out: Dict*, *answer: int*) → bool

Private method for fill_query logic.

achieve_answer(*query: List[str | List]*, *ent_in: Dict*, *ent_out: Dict*) → set

Private method for achieve_answer logic. @TODO: Document the code

write_links(*ent_out*, *small_ent_out*)

ground_queries(*query_structure: List[str | List]*, *ent_in: Dict*, *ent_out: Dict*, *small_ent_in: Dict*, *small_ent_out: Dict*, *gen_num: int*, *query_name: str*)

Generating queries and achieving answers

unmap(*query_type*, *queries*, *tp_answers*, *fp_answers*, *fn_answers*)

unmap_query(*query_structure*, *query*, *id2ent*, *id2rel*)

generate_queries(*query_struct: List*, *gen_num: int*, *query_type: str*)

Passing incoming and outgoing edges to ground queries depending on mode [train valid or text] and getting queries and answers in return @ TODO: create a class for each single query struct

save_queries(*query_type: str*, *gen_num: int*, *save_path: str*)

abstract load_queries(*path*)

get_queries(*query_type: str*, *gen_num: int*)

static save_queries_and_answers(*path: str*, *data: List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]]*) → None

Save Queries into Disk

static load_queries_and_answers(*path: str*) → List[Tuple[str, Tuple[collections.defaultdict]]]

Load Queries from Disk to Memory

dicee.**__version__ = '0.1.5'**

Python Module Index

d

dicee, 12
dicee.__main__, 12
dicee.abstracts, 12
dicee.analyse_experiments, 18
dicee.callbacks, 19
dicee.config, 26
dicee.dataset_classes, 29
dicee.eval_static_funcs, 40
dicee.evaluator, 42
dicee.executer, 43
dicee.knowledge_graph, 45
dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings, 46
dicee.models, 50
dicee.models.adopt, 50
dicee.models.base_model, 51
dicee.models.clifford, 60
dicee.models.complex, 67
dicee.models.dualE, 70
dicee.models.ensemble, 71
dicee.models.function_space, 72
dicee.models.octonion, 75
dicee.models.pykeen_models, 78
dicee.models.quaternion, 79
dicee.models.real, 82
dicee.models.static_funcs, 84
dicee.models.transformers, 84
dicee.query_generator, 138
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg, 139
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess, 139
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk, 140
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk, 141
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util, 141
dicee.sanity_checkers, 146
dicee.scripts, 147
dicee.scripts.index_serve, 147
dicee.scripts.run, 149
dicee.static_funcs, 150
dicee.static_funcs_training, 153
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs, 153
dicee.trainer, 154
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer, 154
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism, 156
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer, 157
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp, 158

Index

Non-alphabetical

__call__() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
__call__() (*dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass method*), 60
__call__() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
__call__() (*dicee.models.IdentityClass method*), 101, 112, 118
__class_vars__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__getitem__() (*dicee.AllvsAll method*), 198
__getitem__() (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 194
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll method*), 33
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll method*), 32
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset method*), 35
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 31
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset method*), 30
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset method*), 36
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset method*), 31
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample method*), 34
__getitem__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37
__getitem__() (*dicee.KvsAll method*), 197
__getitem__() (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset method*), 200
__getitem__() (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 196
__getitem__() (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset method*), 195
__getitem__() (*dicee.NegSampleDataset method*), 200
__getitem__() (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset method*), 196
__getitem__() (*dicee.OnevsSample method*), 199
__getitem__() (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 201
__iter__() (*dicee.config.Namespace method*), 28
__iter__() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
__iter__() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 46
__iter__() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
__len__() (*dicee.AllvsAll method*), 198
__len__() (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 194
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll method*), 33
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll method*), 32
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset method*), 35
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 31
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset method*), 30
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset method*), 36
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset method*), 31
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample method*), 34
__len__() (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37
__len__() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
__len__() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 46
__len__() (*dicee.KvsAll method*), 197
__len__() (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset method*), 200
__len__() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
__len__() (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset method*), 196
__len__() (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset method*), 195
__len__() (*dicee.NegSampleDataset method*), 200
__len__() (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset method*), 196
__len__() (*dicee.OnevsSample method*), 199
__len__() (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 201
__private_attributes__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_complete__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_computed_fields__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_core_schema__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_custom_init__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_decorators__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_extra__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_fields__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_fields_set__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_generic_metadata__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__pydantic_parent_namespace__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_post_init__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149

__pydantic_private__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_root_model__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_serializer__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__pydantic_validator__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
__setstate__() (*dicee.models.ADOPT method*), 92
__setstate__() (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT method*), 51
__signature__ (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 148
__str__() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
__str__() (*dicee.KGE method*), 190
__str__() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
__str__() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
__version__ (*in module dicee*), 206

A

AbstractCallback (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 16
AbstractPPECallback (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 17
AbstractTrainer (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 12
AccumulateEpochLossCallback (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 20
achieve_answer() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
achieve_answer() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
AConEx (*class in dicee*), 173
AConEx (*class in dicee.models*), 108
AConEx (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 68
AConvO (*class in dicee*), 174
AConvO (*class in dicee.models*), 120
AConvO (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 77
AConvQ (*class in dicee*), 175
AConvQ (*class in dicee.models*), 114
AConvQ (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 81
adaptive_swa (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
add_new_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
add_noise_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
add_noise_rate (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
add_noisy_triples() (*in module dicee*), 188
add_noisy_triples() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
add_noisy_triples_into_training() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk method*), 141
add_noisy_triples_into_training() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk method*), 146
add_reciprocal (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
ADOPT (*class in dicee.models*), 92
ADOPT (*class in dicee.models.adopt*), 50
adopt() (*in module dicee.models.adopt*), 51
AllvsAll (*class in dicee*), 197
AllvsAll (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 32
alphas (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
alphas (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
analyse() (*in module dicee.analyse_experiments*), 19
answer_multi_hop_query() (*dicee.KGE method*), 193
answer_multi_hop_query() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 49
app (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 170
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.Keci method*), 166
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 62
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 126
apply_coefficients() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 122
apply_reciprical_or_noise() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
apply_semantic_constraint (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14
apply_unit_norm (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
apply_unit_norm (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
apply_unit_norm (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
args (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
args (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
args (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
args (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
args (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 57
args (*dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass attribute*), 60
args (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 98, 102, 105, 110, 116, 128, 132

args (*dicee.models.IdentityClass attribute*), 101, 112, 118
args (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
args (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130
args (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 182
args (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
args (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
ASWA (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 23
aswa (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
attn (*dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute*), 89
attn_dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
attributes (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
auto_batch_finding (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28

B

backend (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
backend (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
BaseInteractiveKGE (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 14
BaseKGE (*class in dicee*), 184
BaseKGE (*class in dicee.models*), 98, 101, 105, 109, 115, 128, 131
BaseKGE (*class in dicee.models.base_model*), 57
BaseKGELightning (*class in dicee.models*), 92
BaseKGELightning (*class in dicee.models.base_model*), 51
batch_kronecker_product() (*dicee.callbacks.KronE static method*), 25
batch_size (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
batch_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22
batch_size (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
batch_size (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
batch_size (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
bias (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
bias (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm attribute*), 86
Block (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 88
block_size (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
block_size (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
block_size (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31
block_size (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
block_size (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133
block_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
block_size (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 195
bn_conv1 (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
bn_conv1 (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
bn_conv1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
bn_conv2 (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
bn_conv2 (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
bn_conv2 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
bn_conv2d (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
bn_conv2d (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
bn_conv2d (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
bn_conv2d (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 176
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 121
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 68
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 78
bn_conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee*), 194
BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 29
build_chain_funcs() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135
build_chain_funcs() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73
build_func() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135

build_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73
BytE (*class in dicee*), 182
BytE (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 84
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
byte_pair_encoding (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133

C

c_attn (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
c_fc (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 88
c_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
c_proj (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 88
callbacks (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
callbacks (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
callbacks (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
callbacks (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
CausalSelfAttention (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 86
chain_func() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 134
chain_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult method*), 72
chain_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method*), 73
chain_func() (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 134
CKeci (*class in dicee*), 165
CKeci (*class in dicee.models*), 124
CKeci (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 63
cl_pqr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 169
cl_pqr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
cl_pqr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 125
clifford_multiplication() (*dicee.Keci method*), 166
clifford_multiplication() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 62
clifford_multiplication() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 122
clip_lambda (*dicee.models.ADOPT attribute*), 92
clip_lambda (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT attribute*), 51
collate_fn (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 197
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31
collate_fn (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34
collate_fn (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 197
collate_fn (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
collate_fn (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 195
collate_fn (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
collate_fn (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 196
collate_fn (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
collate_fn() (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 194
collate_fn() (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset method*), 30
collate_fn() (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 37
collate_fn() (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset method*), 201
collection_name (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 148
comp_func() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
comp_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 75
comp_func() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
ComplEx (*class in dicee*), 172
ComplEx (*class in dicee.models*), 108
ComplEx (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 68
compute_convergence() (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 23
compute_func() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 134
compute_func() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135
compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult method*), 72
compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73
compute_func() (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method*), 73
compute_func() (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 134

compute_mrr() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA static method*), 23
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 170
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.Keci method*), 166
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 66
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 61
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 126
compute_sigma_pp() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 122
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 171
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.Keci method*), 166
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 67
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 62
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 127
compute_sigma_pq() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 122
compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 171
compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 67
compute_sigma_pr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 127
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 170
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.Keci method*), 166
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 66
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 61
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 127
compute_sigma_qq() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 122
compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 171
compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 67
compute_sigma_qr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 128
compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 171
compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 66
compute_sigma_rr() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 127
compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 169
compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
compute_sigmas_multivect() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 126
compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 169
compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
compute_sigmas_single() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 125
ConEx (*class in dicee*), 177
ConEx (*class in dicee.models*), 107
ConEx (*class in dicee.models.complex*), 67
config (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
config (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
config (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute*), 90
configs (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14
configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 56
configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 96
configure_optimizers() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 90
construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
construct_batch_selected_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 123
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 170
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 62
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 126
construct_cl_multivector() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 123
construct_dataset() (*in module dicee*), 194
construct_dataset() (*in module dicee.dataset_classes*), 29
construct_ensemble (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE attribute*), 14
construct_graph() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
construct_graph() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 205
construct_input_and_output() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 180
construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
construct_multi_coeff() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
continual_learning (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
continual_start() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 189
continual_start() (*dicee.executer.ContinuousExecute method*), 44
continual_start() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 160
continual_start() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 155
continual_training_setup_executor() (*in module dicee*), 188

continual_training_setup_executor() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
ContinuousExecute (*class in dicee.executer*), 44
conv2d (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
conv2d (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
conv2d (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
conv2d (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
conv2d (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 176
conv2d (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
conv2d (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 120
conv2d (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
conv2d (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 67
conv2d (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
conv2d (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 77
conv2d (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
conv2d (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
ConvO (*class in dicee*), 176
ConvO (*class in dicee.models*), 119
ConvO (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 76
ConvQ (*class in dicee*), 175
ConvQ (*class in dicee.models*), 114
ConvQ (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 81
create_constraints() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
create_constraints() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
create_experiment_folder() (*in module dicee*), 188
create_experiment_folder() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
create_random_data() (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback method*), 22
create_recipriocal_triples() (*in module dicee*), 187
create_recipriocal_triples() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 145
create_recipriocal_triples() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
create_vector_database() (*dicee.KGE method*), 190
create_vector_database() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
crop_block_size() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 90
ctx (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
CVDataModule (*class in dicee*), 201
CVDataModule (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 37

D

data_module (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22
dataset_dir (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
dataset_dir (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
dataset_sanity_checking() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 145
DeCaL (*class in dicee*), 168
DeCaL (*class in dicee.models*), 124
DeCaL (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 64
decide() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
degree (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
degree (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
degree (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136
deploy() (*dicee.KGE method*), 193
deploy() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 50
deploy_head_entity_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 188
deploy_head_entity_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
deploy_relation_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 188
deploy_relation_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
deploy_tail_entity_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 188
deploy_tail_entity_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
deploy_triple_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 188
deploy_triple_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
describe() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 46
description_of_input (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
DICE_Trainer (*class in dicee*), 189
DICE_Trainer (*class in dicee.trainer*), 160

DICE_Trainer (*class in dicee.trainer.dice_trainer*), 155
dicee
    module, 12
dicee.__main__
    module, 12
dicee.abstracts
    module, 12
dicee.analyse_experiments
    module, 18
dicee.callbacks
    module, 19
dicee.config
    module, 26
dicee.dataset_classes
    module, 29
dicee.eval_static_funcs
    module, 40
dicee.evaluator
    module, 42
dicee.executer
    module, 43
dicee.knowledge_graph
    module, 45
dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings
    module, 46
dicee.models
    module, 50
dicee.models.adopt
    module, 50
dicee.models.base_model
    module, 51
dicee.models.clifford
    module, 60
dicee.models.complex
    module, 67
dicee.models.dualE
    module, 70
dicee.models.ensemble
    module, 71
dicee.models.function_space
    module, 72
dicee.models.octonion
    module, 75
dicee.models.pykeen_models
    module, 78
dicee.models.quaternion
    module, 79
dicee.models.real
    module, 82
dicee.models.static_funcs
    module, 84
dicee.models.transformers
    module, 84
dicee.query_generator
    module, 138
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg
    module, 139
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess
    module, 139
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk
    module, 140
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk
    module, 141
dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util
    module, 141
dicee.sanity_checkers
    module, 146
dicee.scripts

module, 147
dicee.scripts.index_serve
module, 147
dicee.scripts.run
module, 149
dicee.static_funcs
module, 150
dicee.static_funcs_training
module, 153
dicee.static_preprocess_funcs
module, 153
dicee.trainer
module, 154
dicee.trainer.dice_trainer
module, 154
dicee.trainer.model_parallelism
module, 156
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer
module, 157
dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp
module, 158
discrete_points (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
discrete_points (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
dist_func (*dicee.models.Pyke attribute*), 104
dist_func (*dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute*), 83
dist_func (*dicee.Pyke attribute*), 164
DistMult (*class in dicee*), 164
DistMult (*class in dicee.models*), 103
DistMult (*class in dicee.models.real*), 82
download_file() (*in module dicee*), 189
download_file() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
download_files_from_url() (*in module dicee*), 189
download_files_from_url() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
download_pretrained_model() (*in module dicee*), 189
download_pretrained_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 153
dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 88
DualE (*class in dicee*), 172
DualE (*class in dicee.models*), 137
DualE (*class in dicee.models.dualE*), 70
dummy_eval() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
dummy_id (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
during_training (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42

E

ee_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
efficient_zero_grad() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 153
embedding_dim (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
embedding_dim (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
embedding_dim (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
embedding_dim (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
embedding_dim (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 98, 102, 105, 110, 116, 128, 132
enable_log (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
enc (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
end() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44
EnsembleKGE (*class in dicee*), 187
EnsembleKGE (*class in dicee.models.ensemble*), 71
ent2id (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
ent2id (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
ent_in (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
ent_in (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
ent_out (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
ent_out (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
entities_str (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG property*), 46
entity_embeddings (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
entity_embeddings (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175

entity_embeddings (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
entity_embeddings (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 172
entity_embeddings (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 137
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 70
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 73
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 135
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
entity_embeddings (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 182
entity_to_idx (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
entity_to_idx (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 148
epoch_count (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
epoch_count (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
epoch_counter (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24
epoch_counter (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21
epoch_ratio (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24
er_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
estimate_mfu() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 90
estimate_q() (*in module dicee.callbacks*), 22
Eval (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 24
eval() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
eval() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
eval() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
eval_lp_performance() (*dicee.KGE method*), 191
eval_lp_performance() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
eval_model (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
eval_model (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_byte_pair_encoded_entity() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
eval_rank_of_head_and_tail_entity() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
eval_with_bpe_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
eval_with_byte() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
eval_with_data() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
eval_with_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
evaluate() (*in module dicee*), 189
evaluate() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
evaluate_bpe_lp() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 153
evaluate_link_prediction_performance() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 41
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 41
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_bpe_reciprocals() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 41
evaluate_link_prediction_performance_with_reciprocals() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 41
evaluate_lp() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
evaluate_lp() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 153
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
evaluate_lp_bpe_k_vs_all() (*in module dicee.eval_static_funcs*), 41
evaluate_lp_k_vs_all() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
evaluate_lp_with_byte() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 43
Evaluator (*class in dicee.evaluator*), 42
evaluator (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
evaluator (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
evaluator (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
evaluator (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
every_x_epoch (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21
example_input_array (*dicee.EnsembleKGE property*), 187

example_input_array (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE property*), 71
Execute (*class in dicee.executer*), 43
exists() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 46
Experiment (*class in dicee.analyse_experiments*), 18
explicit (*dicee.models.QMult attribute*), 113
explicit (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult attribute*), 80
explicit (*dicee.QMult attribute*), 178
exponential_function() (*in module dicee*), 188
exponential_function() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
extract_input_outputs() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer method*), 159
extract_input_outputs() (*in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 157
extract_input_outputs_set_device() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 158

F

f (*dicee.callbacks.KronE attribute*), 25
fc1 (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
fc1 (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
fc1 (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
fc1 (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
fc1 (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 176
fc1 (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
fc1 (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
fc1 (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 120
fc1 (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 68
fc1 (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
fc1 (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
fc1 (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 78
fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
fc1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
fc1 (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
fc_num_input (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
fc_num_input (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
fc_num_input (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
fc_num_input (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
fc_num_input (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 176
fc_num_input (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 120
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 68
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 77
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
fc_num_input (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 177
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 121
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 68
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 78
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77

feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
feature_map_dropout (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
feature_map_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
fill_query() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
fill_query() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
find_good_batch_size() (*in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 157
find_missing_triples() (*dicee.KGE method*), 193
find_missing_triples() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 49
fit() (*dicee.trainer.model_parallelism.TensorParallel method*), 157
fit() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.TorchDDPTrainer method*), 159
fit() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 158
flash (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
FMult (*class in dicee.models*), 134
FMult (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 72
FMult2 (*class in dicee.models*), 134
FMult2 (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 73
form_of_labelling (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
form_of_labelling (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
form_of_labelling (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
forward() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward() (*dicee.BytE method*), 183
forward() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
forward() (*dicee.models.base_model.IdentityClass static method*), 60
forward() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 106, 111, 117, 130, 133
forward() (*dicee.models.IdentityClass static method*), 101, 112, 118
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.Block method*), 89
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE method*), 85
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention method*), 87
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 90
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm method*), 86
forward() (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP method*), 88
forward_backward_update() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer method*), 158
forward_backward_update_loss() (*in module dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 157
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 58
forward_byte_pair_encoded_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 99, 102, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 58
forward_byte_pair_encoded_triple() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 99, 103, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 174
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.AConvO method*), 174
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 175
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.ComplEx method*), 173
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 177
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.ConvO method*), 177
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 176
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 170
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.DistMult method*), 165
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.DualE method*), 172
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 108
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 121
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 115
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 65
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.ComplEx method*), 109
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 68
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method*), 69
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 68
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 107
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 120
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 114

forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 126
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 104
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 137
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 70
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 123
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 78
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 77
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult method*), 76
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.OMult method*), 119
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method*), 78
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 131
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 114
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 82
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 81
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 81
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 83
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.real.Shallom method*), 83
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.real.TransE method*), 83
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.Shallom method*), 104
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.models.TransE method*), 104
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.OMult method*), 180
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 182
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.QMult method*), 179
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.Shallom method*), 180
forward_k_vs_all() (*dicee.TransE method*), 168
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 174
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.ComplEx method*), 173
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 177
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.DistMult method*), 165
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 108
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.ComplEx method*), 109
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 68
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx method*), 69
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 68
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 107
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 104
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 124
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method*), 79
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 131
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 114
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 81
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 83
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 182
forward_k_vs_sample() (*dicee.QMult method*), 179
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 62
forward_k_vs_with_explicit() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 123
forward_triples() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 174
forward_triples() (*dicee.AConvO method*), 174
forward_triples() (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 175
forward_triples() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
forward_triples() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 177
forward_triples() (*dicee.ConvO method*), 177
forward_triples() (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 176
forward_triples() (*dicee.DeCaL method*), 169
forward_triples() (*dicee.DualE method*), 172
forward_triples() (*dicee.Keci method*), 168
forward_triples() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 180
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 108
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 121
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 115
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 106, 111, 117, 130, 133

forward_triples() (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL method*), 64
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 68
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 68
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 107
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 120
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 114
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.DeCaL method*), 125
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 137
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 70
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.FMult method*), 134
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult method*), 72
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult method*), 73
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 method*), 73
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.GFMult method*), 134
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 124
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 135
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 78
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 77
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.Pyke method*), 104
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE method*), 79
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE method*), 131
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 82
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 81
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.real.Pyke method*), 83
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.real.Shallom method*), 83
forward_triples() (*dicee.models.Shallom method*), 104
forward_triples() (*dicee.Pyke method*), 164
forward_triples() (*dicee.PykeenKGE method*), 182
forward_triples() (*dicee.Shallom method*), 180
frequency (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 26
from_pretrained() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT class method*), 90
from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv() (*in module dicee*), 189
from_pretrained_model_write_embeddings_into_csv() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 153
full_storage_path (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
func_triple_to_bpe_representation (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
func_triple_to_bpe_representation() (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG method*), 46
function() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135
function() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73

G

gamma (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
gamma (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
gelu (*dicee.models.transformers.MLP attribute*), 88
gen_test (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
gen_test (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
gen_valid (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
gen_valid (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
generate() (*dicee.BytE method*), 183
generate() (*dicee.KGE method*), 191
generate() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
generate() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE method*), 85
generate_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
generate_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
get_aswa_state_dict() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 187
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
get_bpe_head_and_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
get_bpe_token_representation() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
get_callbacks() (*in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer*), 155
get_default_arguments() (*in module dicee.analyse_experiments*), 18
get_default_arguments() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
get_default_arguments() (*in module dicee.scripts.run*), 150

get_ee_vocab() (*in module dicee*), 187
get_ee_vocab() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
get_ee_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
get_ee_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
get_embeddings() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 187
get_embeddings() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
get_embeddings() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
get_embeddings() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
get_embeddings() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
get_embeddings() (*dicee.models.real.Shallom method*), 83
get_embeddings() (*dicee.models.Shallom method*), 104
get_embeddings() (*dicee.Shallom method*), 180
get_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
get_entity_index() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee*), 187
get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
get_er_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
get_eval_report() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
get_head_relation_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
get_kronecker_triple_representation() (*dicee.callbacks.KronE method*), 25
get_num_params() (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT method*), 90
get_padded_bpe_triple_representation() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
get_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
get_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee*), 187
get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
get_re_vocab() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
get_relation_embeddings() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
get_relation_index() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
get_sentence_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
get_transductive_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.KGE method*), 190
get_transductive_entity_embeddings() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
get_triple_representation() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
get_triple_representation() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
get_triple_representation() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 100, 103, 107, 111, 117, 130, 133
GFMult (*class in dicee.models*), 134
GFMult (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 72
global_rank (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
global_rank (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
GPT (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 89
GPTConfig (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 89
gpus (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
gradient_accumulation_steps (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
ground_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
ground_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206

H

hidden_dropout (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
hidden_dropout (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
hidden_dropout (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
hidden_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
hidden_normalizer (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
hidden_normalizer (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
hidden_normalizer (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132

I

IdentityClass (*class in dicee.models*), 100, 112, 117
IdentityClass (*class in dicee.models.base_model*), 59

idx_entity_to_bpe_shaped (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
index() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
index_triple() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
init_dataloader() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
init_dataloader() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 161
init_dataloader() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
init_dataset() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
init_dataset() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 161
init_dataset() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
init_param (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.BaseKGE method*), 186
init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE method*), 59
init_params_with_sanity_checking() (*dicee.models.BaseKGE method*), 99, 103, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133
initial_eval_setting (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
initialize_or_load_model() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
initialize_or_load_model() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 161
initialize_or_load_model() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
initialize_trainer() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
initialize_trainer() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 160
initialize_trainer() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
initialize_trainer() (*in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer*), 155
input_dp_ent_real (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
input_dp_ent_real (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
input_dp_ent_real (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
input_dp_rel_real (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
input_dp_rel_real (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
input_dp_rel_real (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
input_dropout_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
input_dropout_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
input_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
input_dropout_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
InteractiveQueryDecomposition (*class in dicee.abstracts*), 15
intialize_model() (*in module dicee*), 188
intialize_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
is_continual_training (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
is_continual_training (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
is_continual_training (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
is_continual_training (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
is_continual_training (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
is_global_zero (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
is_seen() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
is_sparql_endpoint_alive() (*in module dicee.sanity_checkers*), 146

K

k (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
k (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
k (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
k (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
k (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
k (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
k_fold_cross_validation() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
k_fold_cross_validation() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 161
k_fold_cross_validation() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.ComplEx static method*), 173
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.DistMult method*), 164
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.Keci method*), 167
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.ComplEx static method*), 109
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx static method*), 69
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 103
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 123
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult method*), 76
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.OMult method*), 119
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 114
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 81
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 82
k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.OMult method*), 180

k_vs_all_score() (*dicee.QMult method*), 179
Keci (*class in dicee*), 165
Keci (*class in dicee.models*), 121
Keci (*class in dicee.models.clifford*), 60
kernel_size (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
kernel_size (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
kernel_size (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
kernel_size (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
KG (*class in dicee.knowledge_graph*), 45
kg (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk attribute*), 146
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG attribute*), 145
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG attribute*), 139
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk attribute*), 140
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk attribute*), 146
kg (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk attribute*), 141
KGE (*class in dicee*), 190
KGE (*class in dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings*), 47
KGESaveCallback (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 21
knowledge_graph (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
KronE (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 25
KvsAll (*class in dicee*), 196
KvsAll (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 31
kvsall_score() (*dicee.DualE method*), 172
kvsall_score() (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 137
kvsall_score() (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 70
KvsSampleDataset (*class in dicee*), 199
KvsSampleDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 35

L

label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 197
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 36
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 197
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
label_smoothing_rate (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
LayerNorm (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 86
learning_rate (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
learning_rate (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
learning_rate (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
length (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
length (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
length (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 200
length (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
level (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 25
LFMult (*class in dicee*), 180
LFMult (*class in dicee.models*), 135
LFMult (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 74
LFMult1 (*class in dicee.models*), 135
LFMult1 (*class in dicee.models.function_space*), 73
linear() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
linear() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
linear() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
list2tuple() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 138
list2tuple() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 205
lm_head (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
lm_head (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
lm_head (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute*), 90
ln_1 (*dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute*), 89
ln_2 (*dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute*), 89
load() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 146
load() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 141

load_json() (*in module dicee*), 188
load_json() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
load_model() (*in module dicee*), 188
load_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
load_model_ensemble() (*in module dicee*), 188
load_model_ensemble() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
load_numpy() (*in module dicee*), 189
load_numpy() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
load_numpy_ndarray() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
load_pickle() (*in module dicee*), 187
load_pickle() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 145
load_pickle() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
load_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
load_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
load_queries_and_answers() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator static method*), 139
load_queries_and_answers() (*dicee.QueryGenerator static method*), 206
load_term_mapping() (*in module dicee*), 188, 194
load_term_mapping() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
load_term_mapping() (*in module dicee.trainer.dice_trainer*), 155
load_with_pandas() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
LoadSaveToDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg*), 146
LoadSaveToDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk*), 141
local_rank (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
local_rank (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
loss (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
loss (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
loss (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
loss_func (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
loss_function (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 157
loss_function() (*dicee.BytE method*), 183
loss_function() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 53
loss_function() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 94
loss_function() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE method*), 85
loss_history (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
loss_history (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
loss_history (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 111, 116, 129, 133
loss_history (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
loss_history (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130
loss_history (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 182
loss_history (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
lr (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
lr (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26

M

m (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
m (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
m (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136
main() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 149
main() (*in module dicee.scripts.run*), 150
make_iterable_verbose() (*in module dicee.static_funcs_training*), 153
make_iterable_verbose() (*in module dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp*), 159
mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third() (*in module dicee*), 194
mapping_from_first_two_cols_to_third() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
margin (*dicee.models.Pyke attribute*), 104
margin (*dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute*), 83
margin (*dicee.models.real.TransE attribute*), 83
margin (*dicee.models.TransE attribute*), 104
margin (*dicee.Pyke attribute*), 164
margin (*dicee.TransE attribute*), 168
max_ans_num (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
max_ans_num (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
max_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21
max_length_subword_tokens (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
max_length_subword_tokens (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
max_length_subword_tokens (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
max_length_subword_tokens (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 111, 117, 129, 133
max_num_of_classes (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35

max_num_of_classes (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
mem_of_model() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
mem_of_model() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 52
mem_of_model() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 93
mem_of_model() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
method (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 25
MLP (*class in dicee.models.transformers*), 87
mlp (*dicee.models.transformers.Block attribute*), 89
mode (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
mode (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
model (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
model (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
model (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130
model (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 182
model (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
model (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 158
model_kwargs (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
model_kwargs (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130
model_kwargs (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 181
model_name (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
module
    dicee, 12
    dicee.__main__, 12
    dicee.abstracts, 12
    dicee.analyse_experiments, 18
    dicee.callbacks, 19
    dicee.config, 26
    dicee.dataset_classes, 29
    dicee.eval_static_funcs, 40
    dicee.evaluator, 42
    dicee.executer, 43
    dicee.knowledge_graph, 45
    dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings, 46
    dicee.models, 50
    dicee.models.adopt, 50
    dicee.models.base_model, 51
    dicee.models.clifford, 60
    dicee.models.complex, 67
    dicee.models.dualE, 70
    dicee.models.ensemble, 71
    dicee.models.function_space, 72
    dicee.models.octonion, 75
    dicee.models.pykeen_models, 78
    dicee.models.quaternion, 79
    dicee.models.real, 82
    dicee.models.static_funcs, 84
    dicee.models.transformers, 84
    dicee.query_generator, 138
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg, 139
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess, 139
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk, 140
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk, 141
    dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util, 141
    dicee.sanity_checkers, 146
    dicee.scripts, 147
    dicee.scripts.index_serve, 147
    dicee.scripts.run, 149
    dicee.static_funcs, 150
    dicee.static_funcs_training, 153
    dicee.static_preprocess_funcs, 153
    dicee.trainer, 154
    dicee.trainer.dice_trainer, 154
    dicee.trainer.model_parallelism, 156
    dicee.trainer.torch_trainer, 157
    dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp, 158
modules() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
modules() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
MultiClassClassificationDataset (*class in dicee*), 195

MultiClassClassificationDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 30
MultiLabelDataset (*class in dicee*), 194
MultiLabelDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 30

N

n (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
n (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
n_embd (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
n_embd (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
n_head (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
n_head (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
n_layer (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
n_layers (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
n_layers (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
name (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE property*), 14
name (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 173
name (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
name (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
name (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
name (*dicee.CKeci attribute*), 165
name (*dicee.ComplEx attribute*), 173
name (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
name (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 176
name (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
name (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
name (*dicee.DistMult attribute*), 164
name (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 172
name (*dicee.EnsembleKGE attribute*), 187
name (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 165
name (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
name (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
name (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 120
name (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 114
name (*dicee.models.CKeci attribute*), 124
name (*dicee.models.clifford.CKeci attribute*), 63
name (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
name (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 61
name (*dicee.models.ComplEx attribute*), 109
name (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
name (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx attribute*), 69
name (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 67
name (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
name (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
name (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
name (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
name (*dicee.models.DistMult attribute*), 103
name (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 137
name (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 70
name (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE attribute*), 71
name (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
name (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
name (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
name (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
name (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
name (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
name (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 73
name (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
name (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 121
name (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136
name (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 135
name (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 77
name (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
name (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult attribute*), 76
name (*dicee.models.OMult attribute*), 119
name (*dicee.models.Pyke attribute*), 104
name (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
name (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 130

name (*dicee.models.QMult attribute*), 113
name (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
name (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
name (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult attribute*), 80
name (*dicee.models.real.DistMult attribute*), 82
name (*dicee.models.real.Pyke attribute*), 83
name (*dicee.models.real.Shallom attribute*), 83
name (*dicee.models.real.TransE attribute*), 83
name (*dicee.models.Shallom attribute*), 104
name (*dicee.models.TransE attribute*), 104
name (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
name (*dicee.OMult attribute*), 180
name (*dicee.Pyke attribute*), 164
name (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 181
name (*dicee.QMult attribute*), 178
name (*dicee.Shallom attribute*), 180
name (*dicee.TransE attribute*), 168
named_children() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
named_children() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
Namespace (*class in dicee.config*), 26
neg_ratio (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 194
neg_ratio (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
neg_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
neg_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
neg_ratio (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 200
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
neg_sample_ratio (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
negnorm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 16
NegSampleDataset (*class in dicee*), 200
NegSampleDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 35
neural_searcher (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
NeuralSearcher (*class in dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
NodeTrainer (*class in dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp*), 159
norm_fc1 (*dicee.AConEx attribute*), 174
norm_fc1 (*dicee.AConvO attribute*), 174
norm_fc1 (*dicee.ConEx attribute*), 177
norm_fc1 (*dicee.ConvO attribute*), 177
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.AConEx attribute*), 108
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.AConvO attribute*), 121
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx attribute*), 68
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx attribute*), 68
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.ConEx attribute*), 107
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.ConvO attribute*), 120
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO attribute*), 78
norm_fc1 (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO attribute*), 77
normalization (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
normalization (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
normalize_head_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
normalize_relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
normalize_tail_entity_embeddings (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
normalizer_class (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
normalizer_class (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
normalizer_class (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
num_bpe_entities (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 194
num_bpe_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
num_bpe_entities (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46

num_core (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
num_datapoints (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 194
num_datapoints (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
num_datapoints (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
num_datapoints (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
num_ent (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 172
num_ent (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 137
num_ent (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 70
num_entities (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
num_entities (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 33, 34
num_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
num_entities (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
num_entities (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
num_entities (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
num_entities (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
num_entities (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 98, 102, 105, 110, 116, 128, 132
num_entities (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 200
num_entities (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
num_entities (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
num_epochs (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
num_epochs (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
num_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
num_epochs (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
num_epochs (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
num_folds_for_cv (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
num_of_data_points (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31
num_of_data_points (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 195
num_of_epochs (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22
num_of_output_channels (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
num_of_output_channels (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
num_of_output_channels (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
num_of_output_channels (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
num_params (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
num_relations (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
num_relations (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 34
num_relations (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
num_relations (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
num_relations (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
num_relations (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
num_relations (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 98, 102, 105, 110, 116, 128, 132
num_relations (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 200
num_relations (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
num_relations (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
num_sample (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
num_sample (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
num_sample (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
num_sample (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
num_tokens (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
num_tokens (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
num_tokens (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
num_tokens (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 98, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
num_workers (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
num_workers (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
numpy_data_type_changer() (*in module dicee*), 188
numpy_data_type_changer() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152

O

octonion_mul() (*in module dicee.models*), 118
octonion_mul() (*in module dicee.models.octonion*), 75
octonion_mul_norm() (*in module dicee.models*), 118

octonion_mul_norm() (*in module dicee.models.octonion*), 75
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.AConvO static method*), 174
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.ConvO static method*), 177
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.AConvO static method*), 121
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.ConvO static method*), 120
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO static method*), 78
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO static method*), 77
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult static method*), 76
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.OMult static method*), 119
octonion_normalizer() (*dicee.OMult static method*), 180
OMult (*class in dicee*), 179
OMult (*class in dicee.models*), 118
OMult (*class in dicee.models.octonion*), 75
on_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
on_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback method*), 22
on_fit_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 17
on_fit_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 17
on_fit_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
on_fit_end() (*dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback method*), 20
on_fit_end() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
on_fit_end() (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
on_fit_end() (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
on_fit_end() (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 20
on_fit_start() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
on_fit_start() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 17
on_fit_start() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
on_fit_start() (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
on_fit_start() (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 21
on_fit_start() (*dicee.callbacks.KronE method*), 25
on_fit_start() (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 20
on_init_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
on_init_start() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
on_train_batch_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
on_train_batch_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
on_train_batch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
on_train_batch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 21
on_train_batch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 21
on_train_batch_start() (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb method*), 26
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractCallback method*), 16
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer method*), 13
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA method*), 23
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.Eval method*), 24
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback method*), 22
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback method*), 21
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 53
on_train_epoch_end() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 94
OnevsAllDataset (*class in dicee*), 196
OnevsAllDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 31
OnevsSample (*class in dicee*), 198
OnevsSample (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 33
optim (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
optimizer (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
optimizer (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 157
optimizer_name (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
optimizer_name (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
optimizer_name (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 105, 110, 116, 129, 132
ordered_bpe_entities (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 194
ordered_bpe_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
ordered_bpe_entities (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
ordered_shaped_bpe_tokens (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45

P

p (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
p (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
p (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 165
p (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
p (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 61

p (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
p (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 122
padding (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
pandas_dataframe_indexer() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 143
param_init (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 186
param_init (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
param_init (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
parameters() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 15
parameters() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
parameters() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
path (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
path (*dicee.callbacks.AccumulateEpochLossCallback attribute*), 20
path (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
path (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24
path (*dicee.callbacks.KGESaveCallback attribute*), 21
path_dataset_folder (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
path_for_deserialization (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
path_for_serialization (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
path_single_kg (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
path_single_kg (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
path_to_store_single_run (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
Perturb (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 25
polars_dataframe_indexer() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 142
poly_NN() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 180
poly_NN() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
poly_NN() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
polynomial() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
polynomial() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 75
polynomial() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
pop() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
pop() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 75
pop() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 137
pq (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
predict() (*dicee.KGE method*), 192
predict() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 48
predict_dataloader() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 55
predict_dataloader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 96
predict_missing_head_entity() (*dicee.KGE method*), 191
predict_missing_head_entity() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
predict_missing_relations() (*dicee.KGE method*), 191
predict_missing_relations() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
predict_missing_tail_entity() (*dicee.KGE method*), 191
predict_missing_tail_entity() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 48
predict_topk() (*dicee.KGE method*), 192
predict_topk() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 48
prepare_data() (*dicee.CVDataModule method*), 204
prepare_data() (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method*), 39
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 145
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 140
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding_with_padding() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 145
preprocess_with_byte_pair_encoding_with_padding() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 140
preprocess_with_pandas() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 145
preprocess_with_pandas() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 140
preprocess_with_polars() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 146
preprocess_with_polars() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 140
preprocesses_input_args() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
PreprocessKG (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg*), 145
PreprocessKG (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess*), 139
PrintCallback (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 20
process (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 158
PseudoLabellingCallback (*class in dicee.callbacks*), 22
Pyke (*class in dicee*), 164
Pyke (*class in dicee.models*), 104
Pyke (*class in dicee.models.real*), 83
pykeen_model_kwargs (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
PykeenKGE (*class in dicee*), 181
PykeenKGE (*class in dicee.models*), 130
PykeenKGE (*class in dicee.models.pykeen_models*), 78

Q

q (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
q (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
q (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 165
q (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
q (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 61
q (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
q (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 122
qdrant_client (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 148
QMult (*class in dicee*), 177
QMult (*class in dicee.models*), 112
QMult (*class in dicee.models.quaternion*), 79
quaternion_mul() (*in module dicee.models*), 109
quaternion_mul() (*in module dicee.models.static_funcs*), 84
quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm() (*in module dicee.models*), 112
quaternion_mul_with_unit_norm() (*in module dicee.models.quaternion*), 79
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 113
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 80
quaternion_multiplication_followed_by_inner_product() (*dicee.QMult method*), 178
quaternion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.QMult static method*), 113
quaternion_normalizer() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult static method*), 80
quaternion_normalizer() (*dicee.QMult static method*), 178
queries (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
query_name_to_struct (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
query_name_to_struct (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
QueryGenerator (*class in dicee*), 205
QueryGenerator (*class in dicee.query_generator*), 138

R

r (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
r (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 165
r (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
r (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 61
r (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
r (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 122
random_prediction() (*in module dicee*), 188
random_prediction() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
random_seed (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
ratio (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 25
re (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
re (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
re (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
re_vocab (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
read_from_disk() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
read_from_triple_store() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
read_only_few (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
read_only_few (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
read_or_load_kg() (*in module dicee*), 188
read_or_load_kg() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
read_with_pandas() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
read_with_polars() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
ReadFromDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg*), 146
ReadFromDisk (*class in dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk*), 140
reducer (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.StringListRequest attribute*), 149
rel2id (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
rel2id (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
relation_embeddings (*dicee.AConvQ attribute*), 175
relation_embeddings (*dicee.ConvQ attribute*), 175
relation_embeddings (*dicee.DeCaL attribute*), 169
relation_embeddings (*dicee.DualE attribute*), 172
relation_embeddings (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.AConvQ attribute*), 115
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.clifford.DeCaL attribute*), 64
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.ConvQ attribute*), 114
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.DeCaL attribute*), 125
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.DualE attribute*), 137
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE attribute*), 70

relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 attribute*), 73
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.LFMult1 attribute*), 135
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.pykeen_models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 78
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.PykeenKGE attribute*), 131
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ attribute*), 82
relation_embeddings (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ attribute*), 81
relation_embeddings (*dicee.PykeenKGE attribute*), 182
relation_to_idx (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
relations_str (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG property*), 46
reload_dataset() (*in module dicee*), 194
reload_dataset() (*in module dicee.dataset_classes*), 29
report (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
report (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator attribute*), 42
report (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
report (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
report (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
reports (*dicee.callbacks.Eval attribute*), 24
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.CKeci attribute*), 165
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.Keci attribute*), 165
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.CKeci attribute*), 124
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.clifford.CKeci attribute*), 63
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci attribute*), 61
requires_grad_for_interactions (*dicee.models.Keci attribute*), 122
resid_dropout (*dicee.models.transformers.CausalSelfAttention attribute*), 87
residual_convolution() (*dicee.AConEx method*), 174
residual_convolution() (*dicee.AConvO method*), 174
residual_convolution() (*dicee.AConvQ method*), 175
residual_convolution() (*dicee.ConEx method*), 177
residual_convolution() (*dicee.ConvO method*), 177
residual_convolution() (*dicee.ConvQ method*), 176
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConEx method*), 108
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConvO method*), 121
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.AConvQ method*), 115
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.complex.AConEx method*), 68
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.complex.ConEx method*), 68
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConEx method*), 107
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConvO method*), 120
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.ConvQ method*), 114
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.octonion.AConvO method*), 78
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.octonion.ConvO method*), 77
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.quaternion.AConvQ method*), 82
residual_convolution() (*dicee.models.quaternion.ConvQ method*), 81
retrieve_embedding() (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher method*), 148
retrieve_embeddings() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
return_multi_hop_query_results() (*dicee.KGE method*), 193
return_multi_hop_query_results() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 49
root() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
roots (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
roots (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
roots (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 72
roots (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
runtime (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19

S

sample_counter (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback attribute*), 17
sample_entity() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
sample_relation() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
sample_triples_ratio (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28
sample_triples_ratio (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45

sanity_checking_with_arguments() (*in module dicee.sanity_checkers*), 147
save() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
save() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 146
save() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.save_load_disk.LoadSaveToDisk method*), 141
save_checkpoint() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer static method*), 13
save_checkpoint_model() (*in module dicee*), 188
save_checkpoint_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
save_embeddings() (*in module dicee*), 188
save_embeddings() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
save_embeddings_as_csv (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
save_experiment() (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment method*), 19
save_model_at_every_epoch (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
save_numpy_ndarray() (*in module dicee*), 188
save_numpy_ndarray() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
save_numpy_ndarray() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
save_pickle() (*in module dicee*), 187
save_pickle() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 145
save_pickle() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
save_queries() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
save_queries() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
save_queries_and_answers() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator static method*), 139
save_queries_and_answers() (*dicee.QueryGenerator static method*), 206
save_trained_model() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44
scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
scalar_batch_NN() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
scaler (*dicee.callbacks.Perturb attribute*), 25
scaler (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
score() (*dicee.ComplEx static method*), 173
score() (*dicee.DistMult method*), 165
score() (*dicee.Keci method*), 168
score() (*dicee.models.clifford.Keci method*), 63
score() (*dicee.models.ComplEx static method*), 109
score() (*dicee.models.complex.ComplEx static method*), 69
score() (*dicee.models.DistMult method*), 104
score() (*dicee.models.Keci method*), 124
score() (*dicee.models.octonion.OMult method*), 76
score() (*dicee.models.OMult method*), 119
score() (*dicee.models.QMult method*), 113
score() (*dicee.models.quaternion.QMult method*), 81
score() (*dicee.models.real.DistMult method*), 83
score() (*dicee.models.real.TransE method*), 83
score() (*dicee.models.TransE method*), 104
score() (*dicee.OMult method*), 180
score() (*dicee.QMult method*), 179
score() (*dicee.TransE method*), 168
score_func (*dicee.models.FMult2 attribute*), 135
score_func (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 attribute*), 73
scoring_technique (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
scoring_technique (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
search() (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher method*), 148
search_embeddings() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
search_embeddings_batch() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 149
seed (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
seed (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
select_model() (*in module dicee*), 188
select_model() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
selected_optimizer (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
selected_optimizer (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
selected_optimizer (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
separator (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
separator (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
sequential_vocabulary_construction() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 146
sequential_vocabulary_construction() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 140
serve() (*in module dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 149
set_global_seed() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 138
set_global_seed() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 205
set_model_eval_mode() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14

set_model_train_mode() (*dicee.abstracts.BaseInteractiveKGE method*), 14
setup() (*dicee.CVDataModule method*), 202
setup() (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method*), 38
setup_executor() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44
Shallom (*class in dicee*), 180
Shallom (*class in dicee.models*), 104
Shallom (*class in dicee.models.real*), 83
shallom (*dicee.models.real.Shallom attribute*), 83
shallom (*dicee.models.Shallom attribute*), 104
shallom (*dicee.Shallom attribute*), 180
single_hop_query_answering() (*dicee.KGE method*), 193
single_hop_query_answering() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 49
sparql_endpoint (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
sparql_endpoint (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 45
start() (*dicee.DICE_Trainer method*), 190
start() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44
start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.PreprocessKG method*), 145
start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.preprocess.PreprocessKG method*), 139
start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.read_from_disk.ReadFromDisk method*), 140
start() (*dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.ReadFromDisk method*), 146
start() (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 161
start() (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer method*), 156
start_time (*dicee.callbacks.PrintCallback attribute*), 20
start_time (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
step() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
step() (*dicee.models.ADOPT method*), 92
step() (*dicee.models.adopt.ADOPT method*), 51
step() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
storage_path (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 26
storage_path (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
storage_path (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
storage_path (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
store() (*in module dicee*), 188
store() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
store_ensemble() (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractPPECallback method*), 18
strategy (*dicee.abstracts.AbstractTrainer attribute*), 12
StringListRequest (*class in dicee.scripts.index_serve*), 148
swa (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 28

T

T() (*dicee.DualE method*), 172
T() (*dicee.models.DualE method*), 138
T() (*dicee.models.dualE.DualE method*), 71
t_conorm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15
t_norm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15
target_dim (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 197
target_dim (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33
target_dim (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
target_dim (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31
target_dim (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
target_dim (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
target_dim (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 196
temperature (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
temperature (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
tensor_t_norm() (*dicee.abstracts.InteractiveQueryDecomposition method*), 15
TensorParallel (*class in dicee.trainer.model_parallelism*), 157
test_dataloader() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 53
test_dataloader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 94
test_epoch_end() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 53
test_epoch_end() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 94
test_h1 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
test_h3 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
test_h10 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
test_mrr (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
test_path (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
test_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
timeit() (*in module dicee*), 187, 194

timeit() (*in module dicee.read_preprocess_save_load_kg.util*), 144
timeit() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 151
timeit() (*in module dicee.static_preprocess_funcs*), 154
to() (*dicee.EnsembleKGE method*), 187
to() (*dicee.KGE method*), 190
to() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 47
to() (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE method*), 71
to_df() (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment method*), 19
topk (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
topk (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
topk (*dicee.scripts.index_serve.NeuralSearcher attribute*), 148
torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
torch_ordered_shaped_bpe_entities (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
TorchDDPTrainer (*class in dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp*), 159
TorchTrainer (*class in dicee.trainer.torch_trainer*), 157
train() (*dicee.KGE method*), 194
train() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 50
train() (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer method*), 160
train_data (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 197
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 31
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 31
train_data (*dicee.dataset_classes.OnevsSample attribute*), 33, 34
train_data (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 197
train_data (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
train_data (*dicee.MultiClassClassificationDataset attribute*), 195
train_data (*dicee.OnevsAllDataset attribute*), 196
train_data (*dicee.OnevsSample attribute*), 198, 199
train_dataloader() (*dicee.CVDataModule method*), 202
train_dataloader() (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method*), 37
train_dataloader() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 55
train_dataloader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 96
train_dataloaders (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 158
train_dataset_loader (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
train_h1 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
train_h3 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
train_h10 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
train_indices_target (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
train_indices_target (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
train_k_vs_all() (*dicee.KGE method*), 194
train_k_vs_all() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 50
train_mode (*dicee.EnsembleKGE attribute*), 187
train_mode (*dicee.models.ensemble.EnsembleKGE attribute*), 71
train_mrr (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 18
train_path (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
train_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
train_set (*dicee.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 194
train_set (*dicee.dataset_classes.BPE_NegativeSamplingDataset attribute*), 30
train_set (*dicee.dataset_classes.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 30
train_set (*dicee.dataset_classes.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 36
train_set (*dicee.dataset_classes.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 37
train_set (*dicee.MultiLabelDataset attribute*), 195
train_set (*dicee.NegSampleDataset attribute*), 200
train_set (*dicee.TriplePredictionDataset attribute*), 201
train_set_idx (*dicee.CVDataModule attribute*), 202
train_set_idx (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule attribute*), 37
train_set_target (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
train_target (*dicee.AllvsAll attribute*), 197
train_target (*dicee.dataset_classes.AllvsAll attribute*), 33
train_target (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsAll attribute*), 32
train_target (*dicee.dataset_classes.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 35
train_target (*dicee.KvsAll attribute*), 197
train_target (*dicee.KvsSampleDataset attribute*), 200
train_target_indices (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
train_triples() (*dicee.KGE method*), 194
train_triples() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 50

trained_model (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
trainer (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
trainer (*dicee.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 189
trainer (*dicee.executer.Execute attribute*), 43
trainer (*dicee.trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 160
trainer (*dicee.trainer.dice_trainer.DICE_Trainer attribute*), 155
trainer (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer_ddp.NodeTrainer attribute*), 159
training_step (*dicee.trainer.torch_trainer.TorchTrainer attribute*), 158
training_step() (*dicee.BytE method*), 183
training_step() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 52
training_step() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 93
training_step() (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE method*), 85
training_step_outputs (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning attribute*), 52
training_step_outputs (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning attribute*), 93
training_technique (*dicee.knowledge_graph.KG attribute*), 46
TransE (*class in dicee*), 168
TransE (*class in dicee.models*), 104
TransE (*class in dicee.models.real*), 83
transfer_batch_to_device() (*dicee.CVDataModule method*), 203
transfer_batch_to_device() (*dicee.dataset_classes.CVDataModule method*), 38
transformer (*dicee.BytE attribute*), 183
transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.BytE attribute*), 85
transformer (*dicee.models.transformers.GPT attribute*), 90
trapezoid() (*dicee.models.FMult2 method*), 135
trapezoid() (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult2 method*), 73
tri_score() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
tri_score() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
tri_score() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 method*), 74
tri_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
tri_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 135
triple_score() (*dicee.KGE method*), 192
triple_score() (*dicee.knowledge_graph_embeddings.KGE method*), 48
TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee*), 200
TriplePredictionDataset (*class in dicee.dataset_classes*), 36
tuple2list() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 138
tuple2list() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 205

U

unlabelled_size (*dicee.callbacks.PseudoLabellingCallback attribute*), 22
unmap() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
unmap() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
unmap_query() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
unmap_query() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206

V

val_aswa (*dicee.callbacks.ASWA attribute*), 23
val_dataloader() (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGELightning method*), 54
val_dataloader() (*dicee.models.BaseKGELightning method*), 95
val_h1 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
val_h3 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
val_h10 (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
val_mrr (*dicee.analyse_experiments.Experiment attribute*), 19
val_path (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator attribute*), 138
val_path (*dicee.QueryGenerator attribute*), 205
validate_knowledge_graph() (*in module dicee.sanity_checkers*), 146
vocab_preparation() (*dicee.evaluator.Evaluator method*), 42
vocab_size (*dicee.models.transformers.GPTConfig attribute*), 89
vocab_to_parquet() (*in module dicee*), 188
vocab_to_parquet() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 152
vtp_score() (*dicee.LFMult method*), 181
vtp_score() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult method*), 74
vtp_score() (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult1 method*), 74
vtp_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult method*), 136
vtp_score() (*dicee.models.LFMult1 method*), 135

W

weight (*dicee.models.transformers.LayerNorm attribute*), 86

weight_decay (*dicee.BaseKGE attribute*), 185
weight_decay (*dicee.config.Namespace attribute*), 27
weight_decay (*dicee.models.base_model.BaseKGE attribute*), 58
weight_decay (*dicee.models.BaseKGE attribute*), 99, 102, 106, 110, 116, 129, 132
weights (*dicee.models.FMult attribute*), 134
weights (*dicee.models.function_space.FMult attribute*), 72
weights (*dicee.models.function_space.GFMult attribute*), 73
weights (*dicee.models.GFMult attribute*), 134
write_csv_from_model_parallel() (*in module dicee*), 189
write_csv_from_model_parallel() (*in module dicee.static_funcs*), 153
write_links() (*dicee.query_generator.QueryGenerator method*), 139
write_links() (*dicee.QueryGenerator method*), 206
write_report() (*dicee.executer.Execute method*), 44

X

x_values (*dicee.LFMult attribute*), 180
x_values (*dicee.models.function_space.LFMult attribute*), 74
x_values (*dicee.models.LFMult attribute*), 136