DeepWalk深度游走算法在数字供应链网络图谱构建中的作用

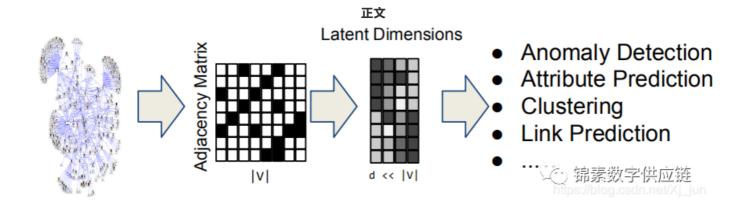
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DeepWalk深度游走算法在数字供应链网络图谱

在建立供应链图谱的基础上,在以下领域有关键作用:

- 1. 反欺诈模型的建立
- 2. 供应链节点企业的分类
- 3. 供应链节点的自繁殖技术。

NetworkEmbedding/Graph Embedding目的是希望能够将网络中的节点用比较低维的向量去表达,同时在这个向量空间中,网络结构的一些性质仍能够保持。



如图所示可以将网络中的节点用低维的向量表达,然后来执行实际的任务(异常检测,分类,链接预测等等)

DeepWalk

论文中作者提出自己的三点主要贡献:

- 作者使用深度学习作为工具去分析图,建立了一个适合复杂模型的RobustRepresentations。DeepWalk根据 shortrandom walks来学习结构化表示
- 作者在考虑稀疏问题上,在多标签分类任务上有很大进步,在MicroF1MicroF_1MicroF1上有着5%-10%的提升。在一些例子上,即使提取40%的训练数据依然能获得很好的效果
- 作者通过采用并行的方法构建web-scalegraphs (例如youtube) 的representations表明了算法的可扩展性。

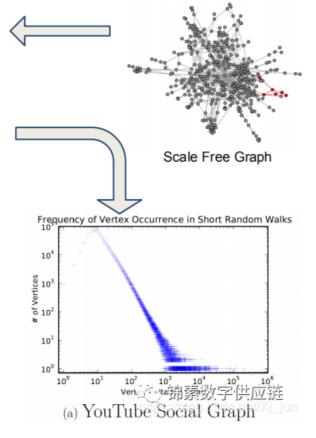
文章中的Definition

We consider the problem of classifying members of a social network into one or more categories. Let G = (V, E), where V represent the members of the network, E are their connections, $E \subseteq (V \times V)$, and $G_L = (V, E, X, Y)$ is a partially labeled social network, with attributes $X \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times S}$ where S is the size of the feature space for each attribute vector and $Y \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times |\mathcal{Y}|}$, \mathcal{Y} is the set of labels.

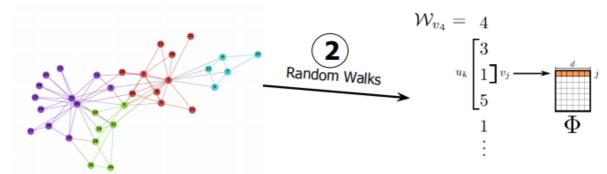
DeepWalk的目的是要学习XE∈R|V|*d

学习SocialRepresentations

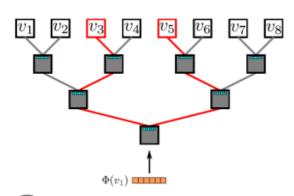
- Short truncated random walks are sentences in an artificial language!
- Random walk distance is known to be good features for many problems



DeepWalk采用随机游走的思想在节点中随机游走生成节点序列,然后引用Word2Vec思想,将节点序列看做为语句。
 模型示意图如下

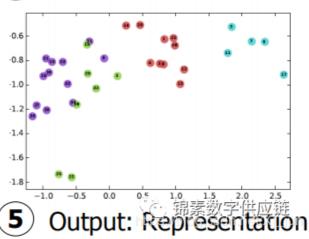


Input: Graph



4) Hierarchical Softmax

Representation Mapping



$$\mathcal{W}_{v_4} \equiv v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{v_4} \equiv v_4 \rightarrow v_3 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_5 \rightarrow v_1 \rightarrow v_{46} \rightarrow v_{51} \rightarrow v_{89}$$

$$\mathcal{W}_{v_4} = 4$$

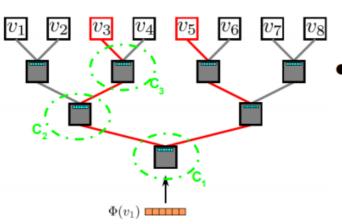
$$u_k \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} v_j \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} d \\ j \end{bmatrix}$$

- Map the vertex under focus (v_1) to its representation.
- Define a window of size w
- If w = 1 and $v = v_1$

Maximize: $\Pr(v_3|\Phi(v_1))$

Pr(v5/季季等),特点

Calculating $Pr(v_3|\Phi(v_1))$ involves O(V) operations for each update! Instead:



Each of {C₁, C₂, C₃} is a logistic binary classifier.

- Consider the graph vertices as leaves of a balanced binary tree.
- Maximizing $\Pr(v_3|\Phi(v_1))$ is equivalent to maximizing the probability of the path from the root to the node. specifically, maximizing

 $\Pr(right \mid \Phi(v_1); C_2)$ $\Pr(left \mid \Phi(v_1); C_3)$ $\Pr(left \mid \Phi(v_1); C_3)$

采用Hierarchical Softmax来计算条件概率

算法

算法包括两个步骤

- 在图中的节点上随机游走生成随机序列
- 根据随机序列,运行skip-gram,来学习每个节点的embedding

Algorithm 1 DeepWalk (G, w, d, γ, t)

```
Input: graph G(V, E)
    window size w
    embedding size d
    walks per vertex \gamma
    walk length t
Output: matrix of vertex representations \Phi \in \mathbb{R}^{|V| \times d}
 1: Initialization: Sample \Phi from \mathcal{U}^{|V| \times d}
 2: Build a binary Tree T from V
 3: for i = 0 to \gamma do
       \mathcal{O} = \text{Shuffle}(V)
 4:
       for each v_i \in \mathcal{O} do
 5:
          W_{v_i} = RandomWalk(G, v_i, t)
 6:
          SkipGram(\Phi, W_{v_i}, w)
 7:
       end for
 8:
 9: end for
                                                        (2) 錦露数字供应链
```

Algorithm 2 SkipGram(Φ , W_{v_i} , w)

```
1: for each v_j \in \mathcal{W}_{v_i} do

2: for each u_k \in \mathcal{W}_{v_i}[j-w:j+w] do

3: J(\Phi) = -\log \Pr(u_k \mid \Phi(v_j))

4: \Phi = \Phi - \alpha * \frac{\partial J}{\partial \Phi}

5: end for

6: end for
```

多层的softmax利用二叉树来解决softmax计算成本问题。在二叉树中,所有叶子节点(上面所说的图中的v1, v2, ... v8)都是图中的顶点。在每个内部节点中(除了叶子节点以外的节点,也就是分枝结点),都通过一个二元分类器来决定路径的选取。为了计算某个顶点v_k的概率,可以简单地计算沿着从根节点到叶子节点v_k的路径中的每个子路径的概率。由于每个节点的孩子节点的概率和为1,因此在多层softmax中,所有顶点的概率之和等于1的特性仍然能够保持。如果n是叶子的数量,二叉树的最长路径由O(log(n))限定,因此,元素的计算时间复杂度将减少到O(log | V |)。

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老韩大叔