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# Topo2vec: A novel node embedding generation based on the topology of network for the link prediction (supplementary file)

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#### 1 ALGORITHMS

In *Proposed Method (ref: Section 3 of the main manuscript)*, we have described two algorithms that are used in our proposed method, Topo2vec. Here, for detailed references to the used algorithms, we have a more elaborate explanations of the same.

The Algorithm 1 (ref: Algorithm 1 of the main manuscript) performs the initial exploration of a sub-graph by mining its neighbors from the adjacency list of the concerned source node. Algorithm 2 (ref: Algorithm 2 of the main manuscript) extends the context sub-graph formation as built by Algorithm 1 by employing more extensive but stringent methodology.

## **Algorithm 1** To explore the initial context subgraph of each individual nodes in Graph G, $G = \{V, E\}$ ,

```
1: The input: Adjlist (Adjacency list data structure of
    the Graph.) Initialize context\_nodes \leftarrow
   node\_number = ||V||.
 2: for CurrNode \leftarrow (0 : node\_number - 1) do
      visited[0:node\_number-1] \leftarrow 0
 4:
      visited[CurrNode] = 1
      templist = Adjlist[CurrNode];
      if templist==NULL then
 6:
 7:
         continue;
      else
 8:
         size \leftarrow length(templist), Score[0:size-1] \leftarrow 0
 9:
         for i \leftarrow (0 : \text{size-}1) do
10:
           Score[i] = NA_{CurrNode}^{templist(i)}
11:
         end for
12:
         [Score, ind] = Sort(Score);
13:
         templist \leftarrow templist[ind];
14:
        templist(i) = [\exists i, Score[i] \ge \tau];
15:
16:
      for k \leftarrow 0: Average_degree do
17:
18:
         templist = Search(templist, visited, CurrNode)
19:
      context_nodes=[context_nodes; templist]
21: end for=0
```

**Algorithm 2** To expand the context sub-graph of a source node in a network.

```
0: procedure SEARCH(templist, visited, CurrNode)
 1: Tempauglist \leftarrow NULL
 2: Utemplist \leftarrow Uniquelist(templist)
 3: for i \leftarrow (0 : length(Utemplist) - 1) do
       if (visited[Utemplist[i]]==0) then
         visited[Utemplist[i]] \leftarrow 1
 5:
         neighborl = Adjlist[Utemplist[i]]
 6:
         \mathbf{for}\ j \leftarrow (0:|neighborl|{-}1)\ \mathbf{do}
 7:
            Score[i] \leftarrow NA_{CurrNode}^{neighborl(j)}
 8:
         end for
 9:
         [Score, indx] = Sort(Score)
10:
11:
         neighborl = neighborl[indx]
12:
         neighborl(i) = [\exists i, Score[i] > \tau]
         Auglist \leftarrow neighborl
13:
         for k \leftarrow (0: |(Auglist)|-1) do
14:
            Score[k] \leftarrow SA_{CurrNode}^{Auglist(k)}
15:
         end for
16:
         [Score, indx] = Sort(Score)
17:
         Auglist = Auglist[indx]
18:
         Auglist(k) = [\exists k, Score[k] \ge \tau]
19:
20:
         Tempauglist \leftarrow [Tempauglist, Auglist]
21:
       else
         Continue:
22:
       end if
23:
24: end for
25: templist \leftarrow [templist, Tempauglist]
26: return templist
26: end procedure=0
```

### 2 Analytical Analysis

The proposed algorithm Topo2vec for generation of node embeddings of a graph, has been evaluated using various operators as mentioned in *Evaluation Methods (ref: Section 5 of the main manuscript)*. In *Discussion (ref: Section 7 of the main manuscript)*, we have elaborated on the testing of the new feature projection method using different operators viz., Hadamard Product, SimKron\_Hadamard and SimKron\_Avgerage as described in Table 1 of the main manuscript. Here, we have shared the analytical analysis in

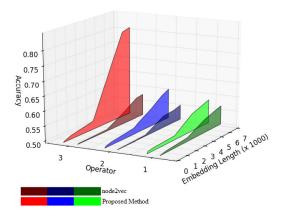


Fig. 1: Performance comparison of different pairwise feature representation operators defined in Table 1 in the manuscript, through clustering. Results are shown using PPI data (4 fold linked information) with the proposed method and node2vec. Index in the operator-axis represents (1) Hadamard, (2) SimKron\_Average and (3) SimKron\_Hadamard operators respectively.

the form of a 3-Dimensional plot which helps us to visualize the difference in performance among these operators.