基于 Transformer 的学生行为预测实验报告

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1. 实验部分

1.1 模型描述

本文提出基于 Transformer 的模型。通过学习节点嵌入表示来预测下游连接符号 预测任务。核心结构包含:

- 1. 使用可学习的正负度向量优化节点嵌入:量化节点的正 / 负度数对其重要性的影响,弥补传统 GNN 忽略度数信息的缺陷。为每个节点定义两个可学习的嵌入向量:正度数嵌入 c^+ 和负度数嵌入 c^- 。将度数嵌入与节点初始特征相加,生成初始节点表示: $h_i^{(0)} = x_i + c_{\deg^-(v_i)}^+ + c_{\deg^-(v_i)}^-$
- 2. 邻接矩阵编码:将图的一阶邻接结构(直接正/负邻居)融入自注意力机制,增强局部结构建模能力。对邻接矩阵 A 进行归一化,得到 \hat{A} ,作为自注意力计算

中的偏置项:
$$\overline{A}_{ij} = \frac{(h_i W_Q)(h_j W_K)^T}{\sqrt{d}} + \widehat{A}_{ij}$$

3. Transformer 层结构:采用标准 Transformer 的多头自注意力(MHA)和前馈神经网络(FFN),并引入层归一化(LN)和残差连接。核心公式:Q=HWQ,K=HWK,V=HWV,

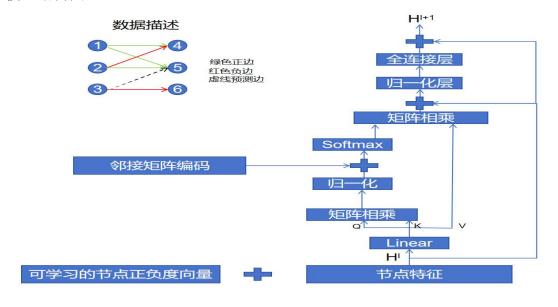
$$h'(l)=MHA(Attn(h(l-1)))+h(l-1)$$

 $h(l)=FFN(LN(h'(l)))+h'(l)$

4. 边符号预测:预测节点间链接的正负号。

1.2 模型图与参数

模型结构图:



模型图左上为数据实例,表示两个不同的实体之间的关联。右侧为经典的 Transformer 框架,为了融入图数据的结构性,嵌入了归一化后的邻接矩阵。 经运行代码打印的真实模型参数详细统计:

参数名称	形状	参数数量	是否可训练
node_in_lin.weight	[128, 128]	16,384	True
node_in_lin.bias	[128]	128	True
centrality_encoding.z_pos	[12, 128]	1,536	True
centrality_encoding.z_neg	[12, 128]	1,536	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.q.weight n~(0,3)	[128, 128]	16,384*4	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.q.bias n~(0,3)	[128]	128 *4	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.k.weight n~(0,3)	[128, 128]	16,384*4	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.k.bias n~(0,3)	[128]	128 *4	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.v.weight n~(0,3)	[128, 128]	16,384*4	True
layers.0.attention.heads.n.v.bias n~(0,3)	[128]	128 *4	True
layers.0.ln_n.weight n~(1,2)	[128]	128*2	True
layers.0.ln_n.bias n~(1,2)	[128]	128*2	True
layers.0.ff.weight	[128, 128]	16,384	True
layers.0.ff.bias	[128]	128	True
lin.weight	[3, 256]	768	True
lin.bias	[3]	3	True
node_out_lin.weight	[128, 128]	16,384	True
node_out_lin.bias	[128]	128	True

按模块划分的参数数量:

layers	280,832	
node_in_lin	16,512	
node_out_lin	16,512	
centrality_encoding	3,072	
lin	771	

总参数量: 317,699 可训练参数量: 317,699

1.3 测试数据集与评价标准

1.数据集介绍:

如下图所示,第一列为学生 id,第二列表示题目 id,第三列为学生在相应题目上的得分,满分 5 分,实验设置以 4 为域值,小于 4 代表学生未掌握此题,则为

负边; 大于等于4代表学生已经掌握此题,则为正边;

其中详细数据如下:

训练集: 39,901 条 测试集: 9,974 条

2. 评价标准

经过训练后,在模型最优参数下测试的指标如下:

准确率 (Accuracy): 0.6896

AUC: 0.7422

1.4 实验环境与结果

1.环境:

Python=3.9.12

torch = 2.3.1+cuda11.8

numpy=1.26.4

scikit-learn=1.5.1

pandas=2.2.2

tqdm=4.64.0

scipy=1.10.1

torch-cluster=1.6.3

torch-scatter=2.1.2

torch-sparse=0.6.18

torch-spline-conv=1.2.2

torch_geometric=2.5.3

torchvision=0.18.1

torchaudio=2.3.1

- 3. 实验结果
- (1) 性能数据

{"dataset": "data", "num_layers": 1, "output_dim": 128, "max_degree": 12,

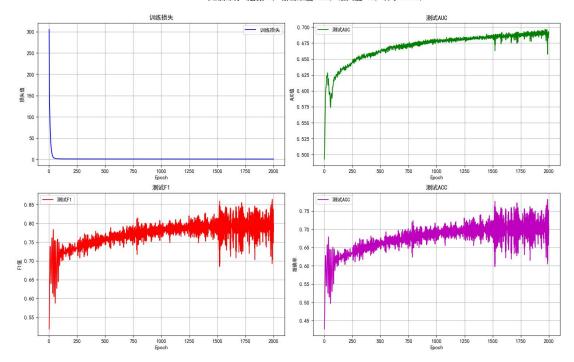
"mean_auc": 0.6896101101340166, "mean_acc": 0.7422297974734309,

"total_time": 218.4356291294098, "auc_values": [0.6896101101340166],

"acc values": [0.7422297974734309]}

(2) 训练曲线

训练曲线 (层数=1, 输出维度=128, 最大度=12, 种子=1145)



2. 核心代码实现

2.1 使用可学习的正负度向量优化节点嵌入:

def forward(self, x: torch.Tensor, pos_edge_index: torch.Tensor, neg_edge_index: torch.Tensor) -> torch.Tensor:

negative_degrees = torch.bincount(neg_edge_index[0],
minlength=num_nodes)

positive_degrees = self.decrease_to_max_value(positive_degrees,

self.max_degree - 1)

negative_degrees = self.decrease_to_max_value(negative_degrees,
self.max degree - 1)

x += self.z_pos[positive_degrees] + self.z_neg[negative_degrees]
return x

```
def decrease to max value(self, x, max value):
         x[x > max value] = max value
         return x
2.2 邻接矩阵编码:
class EdgeEncoding(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
                 super().__init__()
    def forward(self, pos edge index: Tensor, neg edge index: Tensor, num nodes:
torch.tensor) -> torch.Tensor:adj matrix = torch.zeros((num nodes, num nodes),
dtype=torch.float)
         adj_matrix[pos_edge_index[0], pos_edge_index[1]] = 1
         adj matrix[pos edge index[1], pos edge index[0]] = 1
         adj matrix[neg edge index[0], neg edge index[1]] = -1
         adj matrix[neg edge index[1], neg edge index[0]] = -1
         row sum = adj matrix.sum(dim=1, keepdim=True)
         epsilon = 1e-10
         normalized adj matrix = adj matrix / (row sum + epsilon)
         return normalized adj matrix
3. Transformer 层结构(从下向上调用):
class GraphormerAttentionHead(nn.Module):
    def init (self, dim in: int, dim q: int, dim k: int):
                  super(). init ()
         self.q = nn.Linear(dim_in, dim_q)
         self.k = nn.Linear(dim in, dim k)
         self.v = nn.Linear(dim_in, dim_k)
    def forward(self,x: torch.Tensor,adj matrix: torch.Tensor) -> torch.Tensor:
         query = self.q(x)
         key = self.k(x)
         value = self.v(x)
         a = self.compute_a(key, query)
         a = a + adj matrix
         softmax = torch.softmax(a, dim=-1)
         x = softmax.mm(value)
         return x
    def compute_a(self, key, query):
         a = query.mm(key.transpose(0, 1)) / query.size(-1) ** 0.5
         return a
class GraphormerMultiHeadAttention(nn.Module):
```

```
def init (self, num heads: int, dim in: int, dim q: int, dim k: int):
                   super(). init ()
         self.heads = nn.ModuleList(
              [GraphormerAttentionHead(dim in, dim q, dim k) for
range(num heads)]
         self.linear = nn.Linear(num_heads * dim_k, dim_in)
    def forward(self, x: torch.Tensor,adj matrix: torch.Tensor) -> torch.Tensor:
                  return self.linear(torch.cat([attention head(x, adj matrix) for
attention head in self.heads], dim=-1))
class GraphormerEncoderLayer(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, node_dim, num_heads):
                  super(). init ()
         self.node dim = node dim
         self.num heads = num heads
         self.attention = GraphormerMultiHeadAttention(
              dim in=node_dim,
              dim k=node dim,
              dim q=node dim,
              num heads=num heads)
         self.ln 1 = nn.LayerNorm(node dim)
         self.ln 2 = nn.LayerNorm(node dim)
         self.ff = nn.Linear(node dim, node dim)
    def forward(self,x: torch.Tensor,adj_matrix: torch.Tensor,) -> Tuple[torch.Tensor,
torch.Tensor]:
         x prime = self.attention(self.ln 1(x), adj matrix) + x
         x \text{ new} = \text{self.ff(self.ln } 2(x \text{ prime})) + x \text{ prime}
         return x new
3. 训练和测试:
def train(model, optimizer, x, train pos edge index, train neg edge index,
dataset_name, i):
    model.train()
    optimizer.zero grad()
    z = model(x, train pos edge index, train neg edge index, dataset name, i)
    loss = model.loss(z, train pos edge index, train neg edge index)
    loss.backward()
    optimizer.step()
    return loss.item()
```

```
def test(model, x, train pos edge index, train neg edge index,
test pos edge index, test neg edge index, dataset name, i):
    model.eval()
    with torch.no grad():
         z = model(x, train pos edge index, train neg edge index, dataset name,
i)
    return model.test(z, test pos edge index, test neg edge index)
4. 训练曲线
def plot training curve(history, args, dataset name, seed):
    epochs = range(1, len(history['loss']) + 1)
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(15, 10))
    fig.suptitle(
         f'{dataset_name} 训练曲线 (层数={args.num_layers}, 输出维度
={args.output dim}, 最大度={args.max degree}, 种子={seed})',
         fontsize=16)
    axes[0, 0].plot(epochs, history['loss'], 'b-', label='训练损失')
    axes[0, 0].set_title('训练损失')
    axes[0, 0].set xlabel('Epoch')
    axes[0, 0].set ylabel('损失值')
    axes[0, 0].grid(True)
    axes[0, 0].legend()
    axes[0, 1].plot(epochs, history['auc'], 'g-', label='测试 AUC')
    axes[0, 1].set_title('测试 AUC')
    axes[0, 1].set xlabel('Epoch')
    axes[0, 1].set ylabel('AUC 值')
    axes[0, 1].grid(True)
    axes[0, 1].legend()
    axes[1, 0].plot(epochs, history['f1'], 'r-', label='测试 F1')
    axes[1, 0].set title('测试 F1')
    axes[1, 0].set xlabel('Epoch')
    axes[1, 0].set_ylabel('F1 值')
    axes[1, 0].grid(True)
    axes[1, 0].legend()
    axes[1, 1].plot(epochs, history['acc'], 'm-', label='测试 ACC')
    axes[1, 1].set title('测试 ACC')
    axes[1, 1].set xlabel('Epoch')
    axes[1, 1].set ylabel('准确率')
    axes[1, 1].grid(True)
```

```
axes[1, 1].legend()

plt.tight_layout()

plt.subplots_adjust(top=0.9)

os.makedirs('./training_curves', exist_ok=True)

filename =

f"./training_curves/{dataset_name}_{args.num_layers}_{args.output_dim}_{args.max_degree}_{seed}.png"

plt.savefig(filename)

print(f"训练曲线已保存至: {filename}")

plt.close()
```