# 基于GraphLite的SimRank算法实现

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▶算法调研

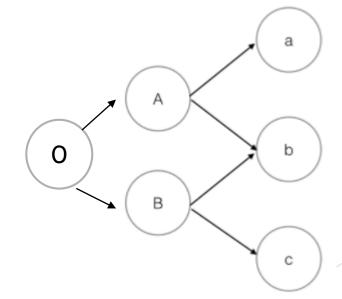
▶算法实现

▶性能测试

#### 算法调研-naive simrank

$$egin{aligned} R_0(a,b) &= egin{cases} 0 & if \ a 
eq b \ 1 & if \ a = b \ \end{cases} \ R_{k+1}(a,b) &= egin{cases} rac{C}{|I(a)||I(b)|} \sum_{i=1}^{|I(a)|} \sum_{j=1}^{|I(b)|} R_k(I_i(a),I_j(b)) & if \ a 
eq b \ 1 & if \ a = b \ \end{cases}$$

被同一个顶点引用地两个顶点是相似的; 被相似地顶点引用的两个顶点是相似的;



#### 算法调研- naïve simrank

$$\left\{egin{aligned} S^{(0)} &= (1-c)\cdot I_n \ S^{(k+1)} &= c\cdot Q^T\cdot S^{(k)}\cdot Q + (1-c)\cdot I_n \end{aligned}
ight.$$

$$||S^{(k)} - S||_{max} \le c^{k+1} \quad (\forall k = 0, 1, 2...)$$

#### 算法调研-平方缓存法 simrank

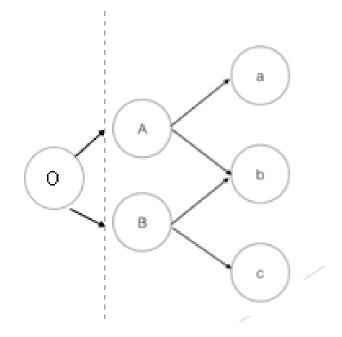
$$egin{aligned} S_{\langle 2
angle}^{(0)} &= (1-c)\cdot I_n \ S_{\langle 2
angle}^{(k+1)} &= S_{\langle 2
angle}^{(k)} + c^{2^k}\cdot (Q^{2^k})^T\cdot S_{\langle 2
angle}^{(k)}\cdot Q^{2^k} \end{aligned}$$

还有一些基于对Q/S矩 阵进行降维分解来简 化计算的方法

$$\|S_{\langle 2
angle}^{(k)}-S\|_{max}\leq c^{2^k}\quad (ee k=0,1,2\ldots)$$

#### 算法调研- Monte Carlo

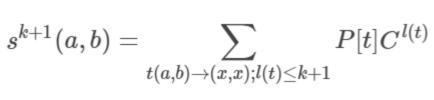
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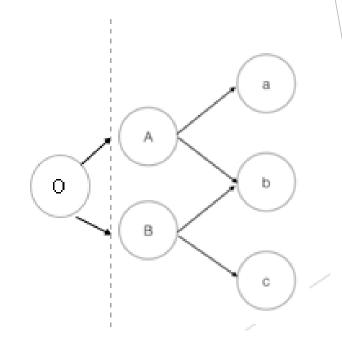


$$R(a, b) = k1*R(0, 0) + k2*R(A, A)$$

#### 算法调研- Monte Carlo

$$s(a,b) = \sum_{t(a,b) o (x,x)} P[t] C^{l(t)}$$
 $s^{k+1}(a,b) = \sum_{t(a,b) o (x,x)} P[t] C^{l(t)}$ 





- 1.两个walker a, b从顶点a,b出发,随机游走;
- 2. t(a, b)表示地是a, b两个walker在t时刻到达的顶点;
- 3. P[t]表示walker a, b游走到t(a,b)的整个出现地概率;
- 4. C是衰减因子,l(t)表示游走地路径长度。

#### 算法实现

#### Monte Carlo AL

```
input: K Monte Carlo loop times, L max length of random walking path, G the test Graph.
output: S similar matrix.

for k in 1:K,
    1. all vertex generate a walker.
    2. walker random walking in Graph follow reversed path.
    3. if two walker meet in same vertex and they have not meet before, calculate they similar, updat e S.
    4. if a walker have no path to choose, then remove it out.
    5. when random walking path length >= L, all walker disapear.
```

#### Get/Set similar matrix

```
for(uint64_t i=0; i+1<walkers.size(); i++) {
    for (uint64_t j = i + 1; j < walkers.size(); j++) {
        auto id_i = walkers.at(i).source_id;
        auto id_j = walkers.at(j).source_id;
        if(sim[id_i][id_j] <= EPS){
            sim[id_i][id_j] = C_K;
        }
    }
}</pre>
Set
```

- Static
- Aggregator
- Nest in Message

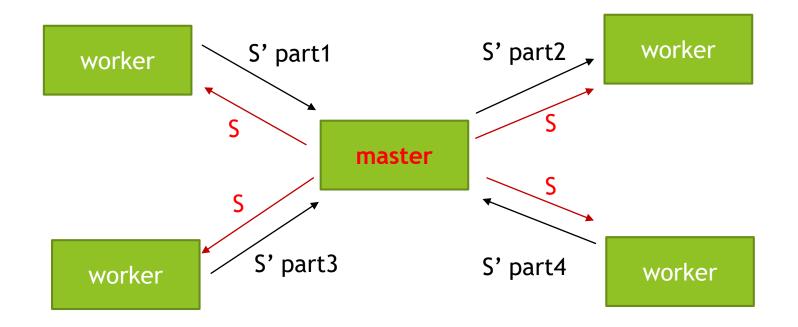
static

▶ static 变量对于单个worker里的定点是共享的,但不同worker间的顶点是不共享的。

static

▶ static 变量对于单个worker里的定点是共享的,但不同worker间的顶点是不共享的。

Aggregator



每个超步开始,给每个worker发送S矩阵; 每个超步结束,每个worker把S发回master; 通讯传输数据大小为|workers|\*sizeof(S). 可能卡在数据通信上。

Nest in Message

```
id_iff或id_j行

for(uint64_t i=0; i+1<walkers.size(); i++) {
    for (uint64_t j = i + 1; j < walkers.size(); j++) {
        auto id_i = walkers.at(i).source_id;
        auto id_j = walkers.at(j).source_id;
        if(sim[id_i][id_j] <= EPS){
            sim[id_i][id_j] = C_K;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

只需要S矩阵的第

- Nest in Message
  - ► Carry row of S in Message
  - Use sparse matrix
  - Store half matrix

```
struct Msg{
    uint64_t source_id;
    uint64_t, double> sim;
}
```

```
整个图中存在的walker (Message) 的数量不会超过图的顶点数;
每个walker携带稀疏矩阵地一行;
整个图中传递地数据量不会超过sizeof(S);
```

Merge and split Message

```
struct SubMsg{
struct Msg{
                                               uint64_t i; // source_id
   uint64_t source_id;
                                               uint64 t j; // simj = sim[j]
   map<uint64_t, double> sim;
                                               double simj;
                                 Msg
                                              split
                 merge
                 SubMsg
                            SubMsg
                                        SubMsg
                                                   SubMsg
```

Collect result

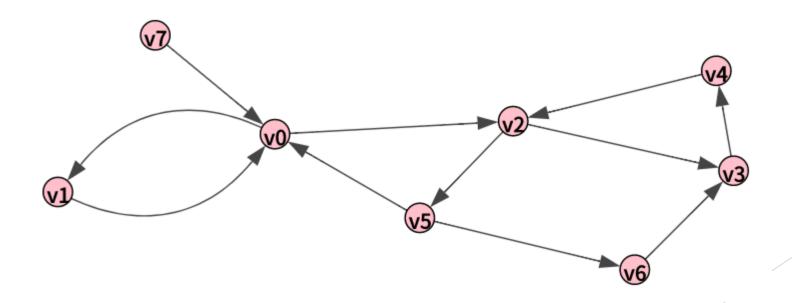
```
struct Msg{
   uint64_t source_id;
   uint64_t, double> sim;
   map<uint64_t, double> sim;
}

struct Msg{
   uint64_t source_id;
   map<uint64_t, double> sim;
   MSGFLAG flag; // DEAD or ALIVE
}
```

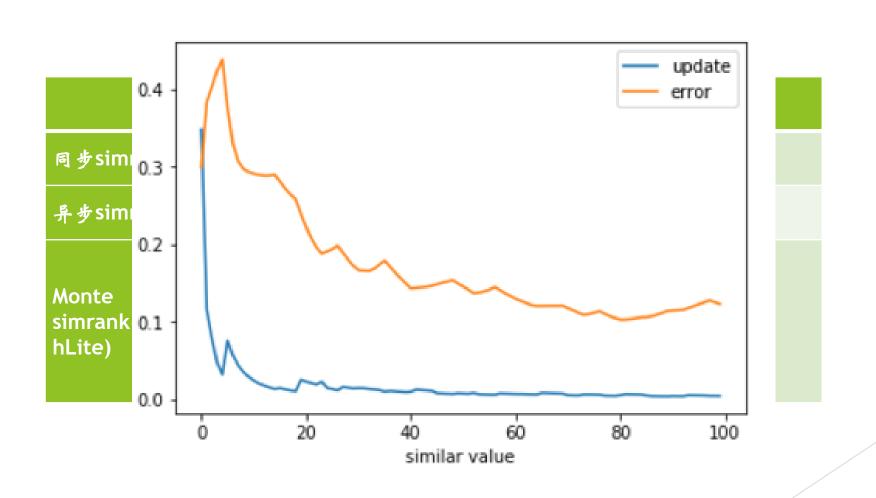
- 1. 每个vertex value中存储S的一行S[vid],最后写到结果文件里去;
- 2. 一个walker随机游走时flag是ALIVE;
- 3. 当一个walker(Message)消失或者达到最大游走长度时,将flag设置为DEAD,将它发回到vid=source\_id的顶点;
- 4. 每个vertex计算收到ALIVE的Msg对应source\_id的相似性,使用DEAD的MSg更新自身地value值。

#### 性能测试: testgraph

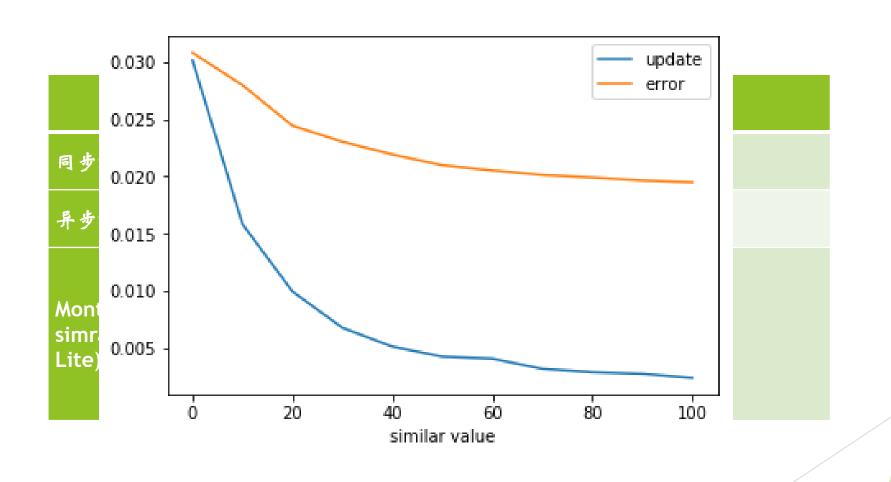
$$error = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \left| S(i,j) - S^{true}(i,j) \right|}{max(|S(i,j)|_0, |S^{true}|_0)}$$



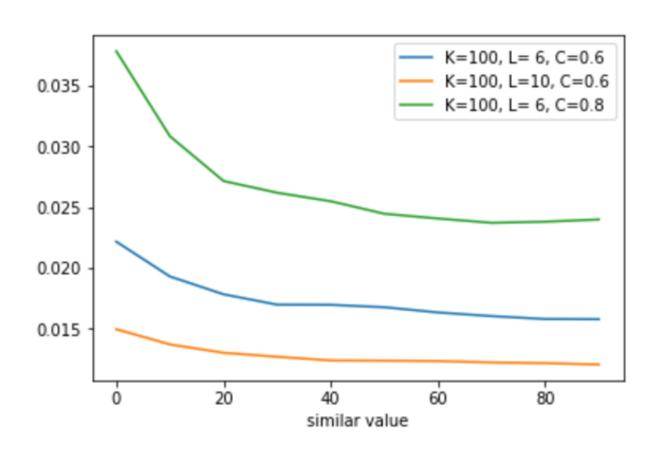
## 性能测试: testgraph



#### 性能测试: facebookcombined



#### 性能测试: facebookcombined



Search deeper; Decay smaller;