

点容量越大时聚类时间越长,因此索引时间也在增长.整体而言,SMID_{CDS} 的索引空间约为 SMID_{DS} 索引空间的 76%~80%,因为压缩的 DS-Tree 对应的节点签名长度是未压缩的 75%,因此整体所占用的空间更小.SMID_{CDS} 在索引建立的过程中需要进行折叠压缩操作,因此索引所需要的时间更长.一个有趣的现象是:当 s 过小(等于 30),索引文件大小和索引时间急剧上升,因为此时 DS-Tree 节点不断溢出和分裂.当 $s=30$ 时,SMID_{DS} 索引时间为 1 000s,索引文件达到 2G(为了使图更清楚,当 $s=30$ 时的索引空间情况未在图中体现).因此, s 不能太小.

图 10 所示 S1M 数据集的索引大小和索引时间随 r 的变化情况.由图可知:随着 r 的增长,SMID_{DS} 与 SMID_{CDS} 索引空间和索引时间都呈上升趋势.因为 r 决定每一层容量的递减速度, r 越大,高层的节点容量就越小,产生的 DS-Tree 索引越大.当 r 大于一定值时,索引空间和索引时间上升得更快,因为此时高层节点不断分裂.同样,SMID_{CDS} 索引空间约为 SMID_{DS} 的 80%左右,因为对应的签名长度为 75%.由于压缩需要时间,因此 SMID_{CDS} 需要更多的时间.

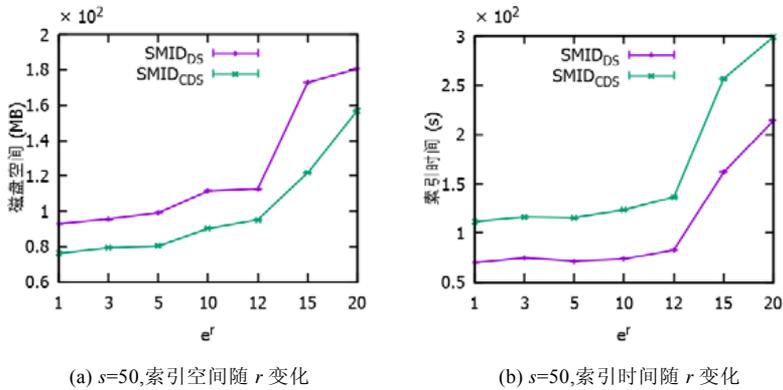


Fig.10 Impact of r on offline performance in dataset S1M

图 10 参数 r 对 S1M 数据集离线性能的影响

根据多组实验,我们对各数据集的 r,s 选择见表 2.图 11 显示了各数据集的索引空间和索引时间情况.

Table 2 Default value of r/s in each dataset

表 2 各数据集的默认参数设置

数据集	FB	DBP	S1M	S5M	S10M
s	20	20	50	50	50
e^r	3	3	10	10	10

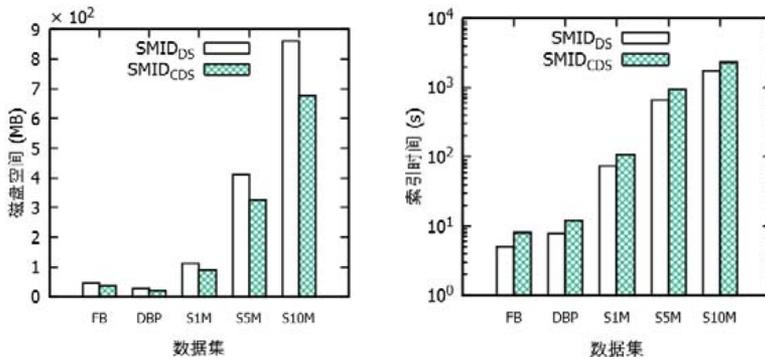


Fig.11 Index space and index time of different datasets

图 11 不同数据集的索引空间和索引时间

由图可知,索引空间和索引时间随着数据集的大小呈指数级增长,但即使对于 1000 000 000 节点的数据集,SMID_{DS} 方法的索引空间约为 800M,索引时间不到 30 分钟,单机性能仍可接受.对于每个数据集,基于以上同样的原因,SMID_{CDS} 方法的索引空间要小,而索引时间稍高.

4.4 在线处理性能

在线处理阶段,我们比较 SMID_{DS},SMID_S,SMID_{CDS} 和 SMS² 的查询响应时间.对于每组实验,从数据图中随机抽取 100 个特定大小的子图作为查询图.

图 12(a)表示包含度上限 $\tau=0.8$ 、查询图大小 $n=5$ 时,不同数据集上的平均查询时间.当数据量较小时,SMID_{CDS},SMID_{DS},SMID_S 和 SMS² 算法性能相差不大,但 SMID_{CDS} 和 SMID_{DS} 算法最佳,SMID_S 次之,SMS² 较差.随着数据量增大,SMID_{DS} 优势愈发明显,表明 DS-Tree 索引的扩展性较好.SMID_{CDS} 比 SMID_{DS} 所需查询时间稍长,因为 SMID_{CDS} 过滤的数据节点较少,产生的候选集较多,在验证同构时所需的时间更长.在小数据集上,SMID_{DS}D 查询时间比 SMID_{DS} 稍长,当数据集较大时,SMID_{DS}D 算法略优.因为在小数据集上,验证子图同构的时间占主导地位.而大数据集对应的 DS-Tree 大,查询 DS-Tree 所需的时间更长.

图 12(b)显示的是在 S1M 数据集上,当 $n=5$ 时,不同方法随着包含度阈值 τ 的变化情况. τ 越小,每个节点的候选节点就越多,验证子图同构所需的时间就越多,因此查询时间越久.随着 τ 的增大,过滤的节点数就越多,因此总查询时间越少.对于 SMID_{DS}D 方法,当 $\tau \geq 0.8$ 时,所需时间比 SMID_{DS} 方法少,因为当包含度阈值越大,查到的候选节点少,由支配节点扩展找到非支配节点的候选节点也越少.此时,查找 DS-Tree 的时间占主要部分.随着包含度阈值增大,SMID_{DS}D 查找时间少于 SMID_{DS} 时间.

图 12(c)比较了不同方法的查询时间随查询图大小的变化情况,此时选择数据集为 S1M, $\tau=0.8$.对于各方法,容易理解:当查询图越小时,验证子图同构的时间越少,查询就越快.可以发现一个有趣的现象,SMID_{DS}D 方法随着查询图增大所需的查询时间变化不大.因为查询图变大时,支配子图的大小变化不大.因此,SMID_{DS}D 适合查询图较大的情况.

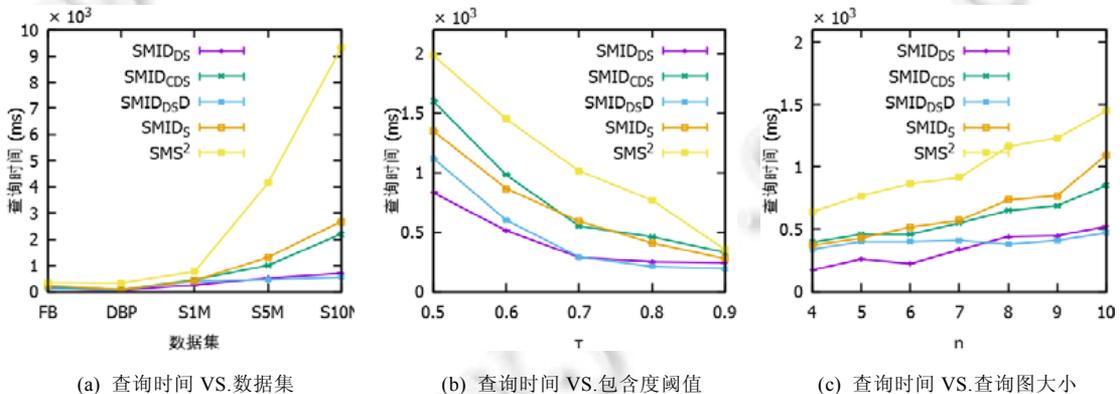


Fig.12 Query time of different methods

图 12 不同方法的查询时间

上述实验结果表明:在大数据图、高包含度阈值、查询图节点较多的情况下,基于支撑节点的 SMID_{DS}D 方法要优于 SMID_{DS} 方法.此外,本文提出的 DS-Tree 压缩方法能够在对查询时间影响不大的情况下,缩小 DS-Tree 的内存空间,这对数据图较大的情况非常有用.最后,SMID_{DS} 优于基于 S-Tree 索引的查询方法 SMID_S.原因是:对于 DS-Tree,每层节点的容量是不同的,越往高层的容量越小.这符合 DS-Tree 的增长规律,即,越往高层的节点越难装满.同时,SMID_{DS} 方法优于 SMS² 方法,因为 DS-Tree 相对于 SMS² 中的签名桶具有以下优势.

- (1) 更好的适应性.签名桶基于局部敏感哈希(locality sensitive hashing,简称 LSH)^[38],但 LSH 与特定应用相关,找到一个合适的哈希函数并不容易.而 DS-Tree 无需特定其他函数,能够适用不同应用的需求;

- (2) 更大的灵活性.签名桶的层数需要事先指定,而层数的多少取决于数据图的大小,在创建之前难以预估.而 DS-Tree 动态增长,无需实现指定层数;
- (3) 更好的扩展性.同一个数据节点可能存在于多个签名桶中,这会造成存储空间浪费.当数据量大的时候,造成索引文件非常大.而对于 DS-Tree,一个数据节点只会存在于一个 DS-Tree 的叶节点中.

5 结 论

本文提出了一种应用广泛的子图查询问题,即基于包含度的子图匹配 SMID.在 SMID 查询中,图结构必须同构,且对应节点的加权包含度大于用户给定阈值.此外,给出了一种基于 DS-Tree 和最小支配子图的 SMID 查询算法.最小支配子图算法在数据图较大、包含度阈值较高和查询图较大的情况下,能够加快查询效率.针对 DS-Tree 占用内存空间高的问题,提出了一种 DS-Tree 的压缩算法,在对查询效率影响不大的情况下,缩小了内存空间.通过实验证明,本文给出的 SMID 算法在单机上具有较高的查询效率和较好的扩展性.下一步工作,将集中精力在计算机集群中实现 SMID 查询.

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