

# Distributed, Egocentric Representations of Graphs for Detecting Critical Structures

Ruo-Chun Tzeng<sup>1</sup>    Shan-Hung Wu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Microsoft Inc, Taiwan

<sup>2</sup>National Tsing Hua University, Taiwan

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# Goal

- To learn representations of graphs *by using convolutions*

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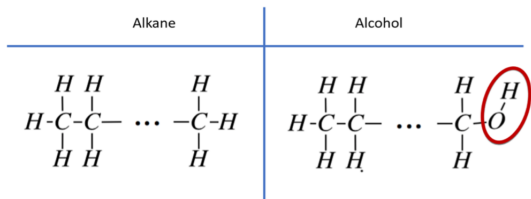
- To learn representations of graphs *by using convolutions*
- ...while keeping nice properties of CNNs on images:
  - Filters detect location independent patterns
  - Filters at a deep layer have enlarged receptive fields

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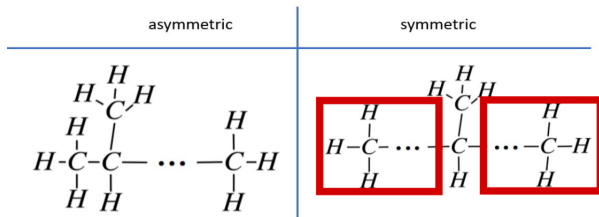
- To learn representations of graphs *by using convolutions*
- ...while keeping nice properties of CNNs on images:
  - Filters detect location independent patterns
  - Filters at a deep layer have enlarged receptive fields
- ...and being able to detect *critical structures*

# What are the critical structures?

- **Local-scale** critical structures, e.g., Alkane vs Alcohol



- **Global-scale** critical structures, e.g., Hydrocarbon



# STOA: Graph Attention Networks (GAT)<sup>1</sup>

- The (1-head) GAT learns an **attention score**  $\alpha_{ij}$  for each edge  $(i, j)$

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$$

- $\alpha$ 's explicitly point out the critical structures
  - When jointly learned with a task,  $\alpha_{ij}$  denotes the contribution of edge  $(i, j)$  to the model prediction

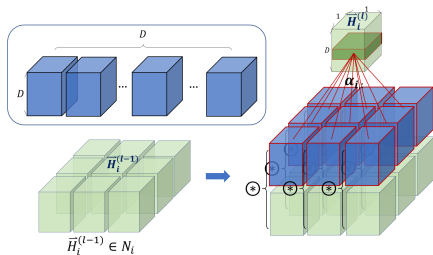
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<sup>1</sup>P Veličković, G Cucurull, A Casanova, A Romero, P Lio, Y Bengio, Graph attention networks, ICLR'18

# Drawback: limited learning ability

- However, the (1-head) GAT suffers from limited learning ability

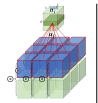
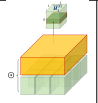
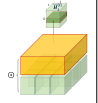
$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$$



- A filter  $\mathbf{W}$  scans one node at a time
- **does not capture the interactions between nodes**
- Not a serious problem for node-level (e.g., classification) tasks
- But may severely degrade the performance of graph-level tasks

# A new way: Ego-CNN

- Idea: to learn critical structures just like image-based CNNs

1-head GAT (ICLR'18)		$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \alpha_{ij} \mathbf{W} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$
Traditional Convolution		$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W} \otimes \parallel_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$
Ego-Convolution (ours)		$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W} \otimes \parallel_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$

- For each node  $i$ , a filter  $\mathbf{W}$  is applied to **all nodes in the neighborhood  $\mathcal{N}_i$**  of  $i$
- Use common visualization techniques (e.g., deconv) to backtrack critical structures



## Challenge: variable-sized $\mathcal{N}_i$ makes $W$ ill-defined

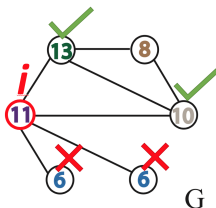
$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(l)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W} \circledast \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i} \mathbf{h}_j^{(l-1)} + b \right)$$

- For images,  $\mathcal{N}_i$  can be easily defined
  - E.g.,  $K \times K$  pixel block centered at  $i$
- But how to define  $\mathcal{N}_i$  *for graphs*?

# Challenge: variable-sized $\mathcal{N}_i$ makes $W$ ill-defined

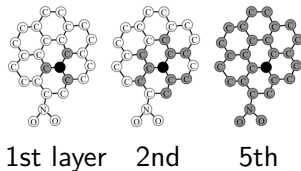
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- For images,  $\mathcal{N}_i$  can be easily defined
  - E.g.,  $K \times K$  pixel block centered at  $i$
- But how to define  $\mathcal{N}_i$  *for graphs*?
- Solution: nodes that are most salient to the given task in a ego-network centered at  $i$ 
  - ① First layer: set  $\mathcal{N}_i^{(1)}$  as the **top  $K$  unique nodes in Weisfeiler-Lehman labeling**
  - ② Deep layers:  $\mathcal{N}_i^{(l)} = \mathcal{N}_i^{(l-1)}$  (just like image-based CNNs)



# Improved learning ability on graph classification

- In Ego-CNN, a  $W$  at layer  $l$  can detect **node interaction patterns within  $l$ -hop ego-networks**



# Improved learning ability on graph classification

- In Ego-CNN, a  $W$  at layer  $l$  can detect **node interaction patterns within  $l$ -hop ego-networks**
- Graph classification benchmark datasets

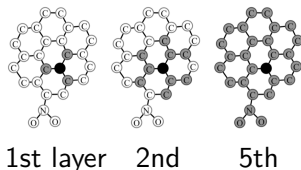


Table: Bioinformatic Datasets

Dataset	MUTAG	PTC	PROTEINS	NCI1
WL kernel	82.1	57.0	73.0	82.2
DGK	82.7	57.3	71.7	62.5
Subgraph2vec	87.2	60.1	73.4	80.3
MLG	84.2	63.6	<b>76.1</b>	80.8
Structure2vec	88.3			<b>83.7</b>
DCNN	67.0	56.6		62.6
Patchy-San	92.6	60.0	75.9	78.6
1-head GAT	<b>81.0</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>74.3</b>
Ego-CNN	<b>93.1</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>80.7</b>

Table: Social Network Datasets

Dataset	IMDB (B)	IMDB (M)	REDDIT (B)	COLLAB
DGK	67.0	44.6	78.0	73.0
Patchy-San	71.0	45.2	86.3	72.6
1-head GAT	<b>70.0</b>	-	<b>78.8</b>	-
Ego-CNN	<b>72.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>74.2</b>

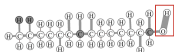
- With  $K = 16$ , Ego-CNN is comparable to the state-of-the-arts

# Ego-CNN can learn critical structures **WITHOUT** $\alpha$

- Backtracking  $W$  with common CNN visualization techniques (e.g., deconv) reveals critical structures

Local-Scale: Alkane vs Alcohol

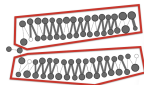
Global-Scale: Symmetric vs Asymmetric



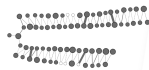
(a)  $C_{14}H_{29}OH$



(b)  $C_{82}H_{165}OH$



(c) Symmetric Isomer

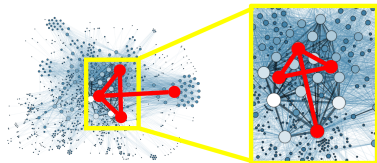


(d) Asymmetric Isomer

**Table:** Visualization of the critical structures detected by Ego-CNN

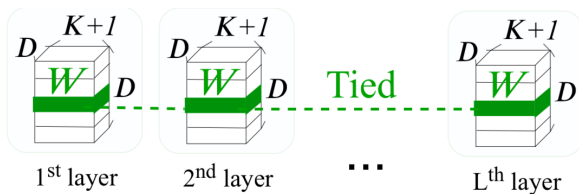
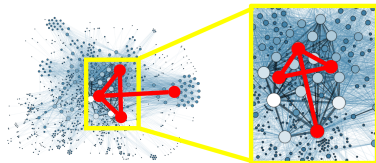
# More benefits... and let's chat at Poster #22

- Ego-CNN can detect *self-similar patterns*
  - I.e., same patterns that exist at different zoom levels
  - Commonly exist in social networks
- How?



# More benefits... and let's chat at Poster #22

- Ego-CNN can detect *self-similar patterns*
  - I.e., same patterns that exist at different zoom levels
  - Commonly exist in social networks
- How? By simply tying the weights ( $W$ 's) across different layers



- For more details, please go to *Poster #22*