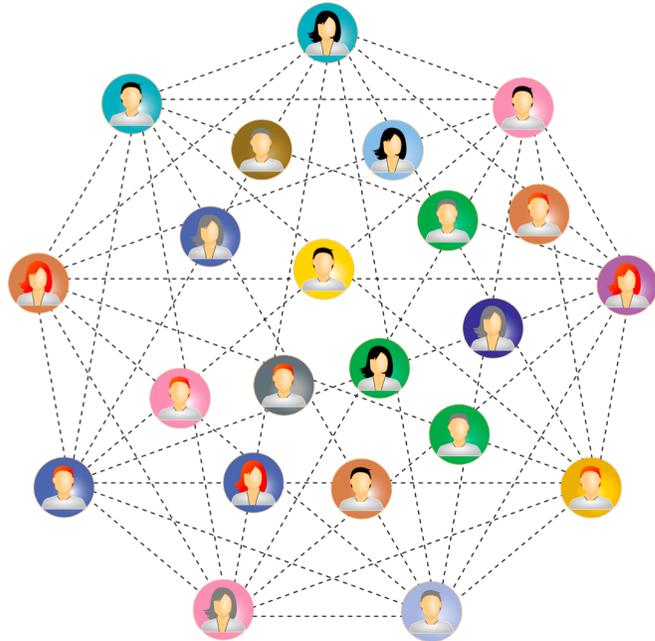


Graphite: **I**terative Generative Modeling of **G**raphs

Aditya Grover, Aaron Zweig, Stefano Ermon
Computer Science Department
Stanford University

Graphs are ubiquitous



Social, biological, information networks etc.

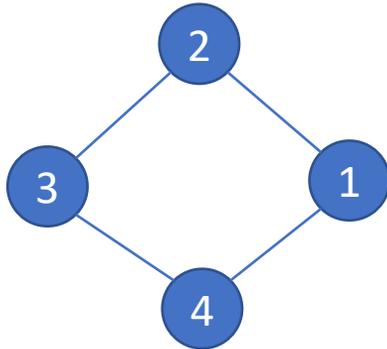
How do we **learn representations** of nodes in a graph?

Useful for several prediction tasks.
E.g., friendship links on social networks (**link prediction**),
living status of organisms in ecological networks (**node classification**)

Latent Variable Model of a Graph

- Graphs are represented as adjacency matrices $A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$
- For every node i , we associate a latent vector representation $\mathbf{z}_i \in \mathbb{R}^k$

Example graph



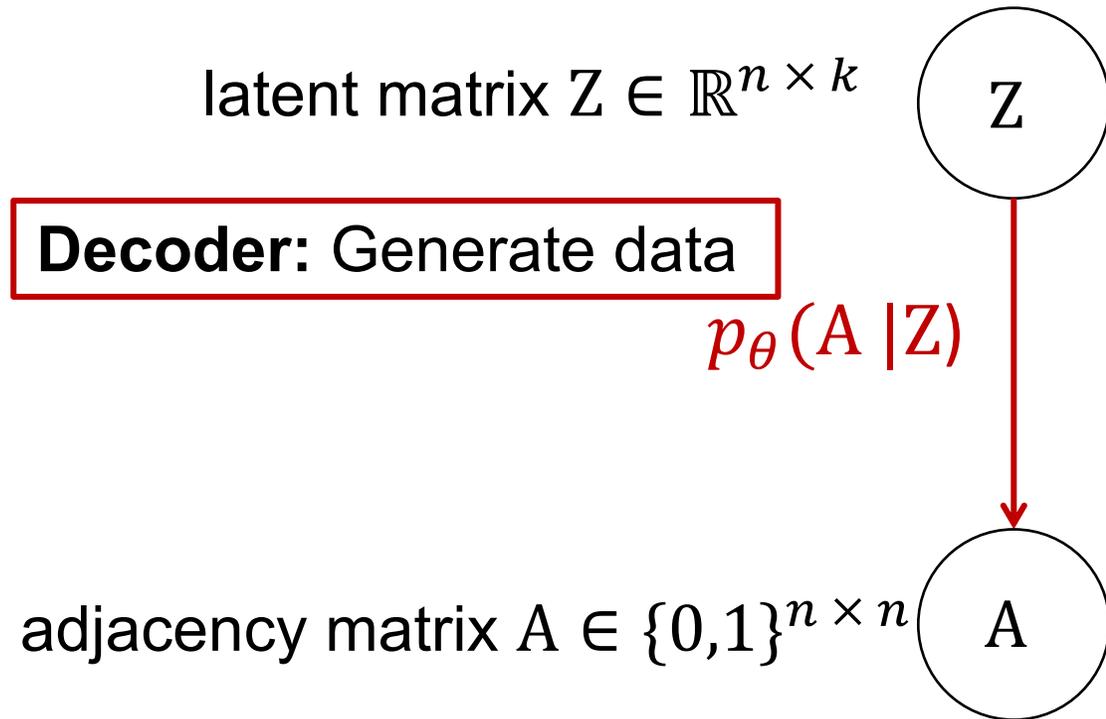
Adjacency matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

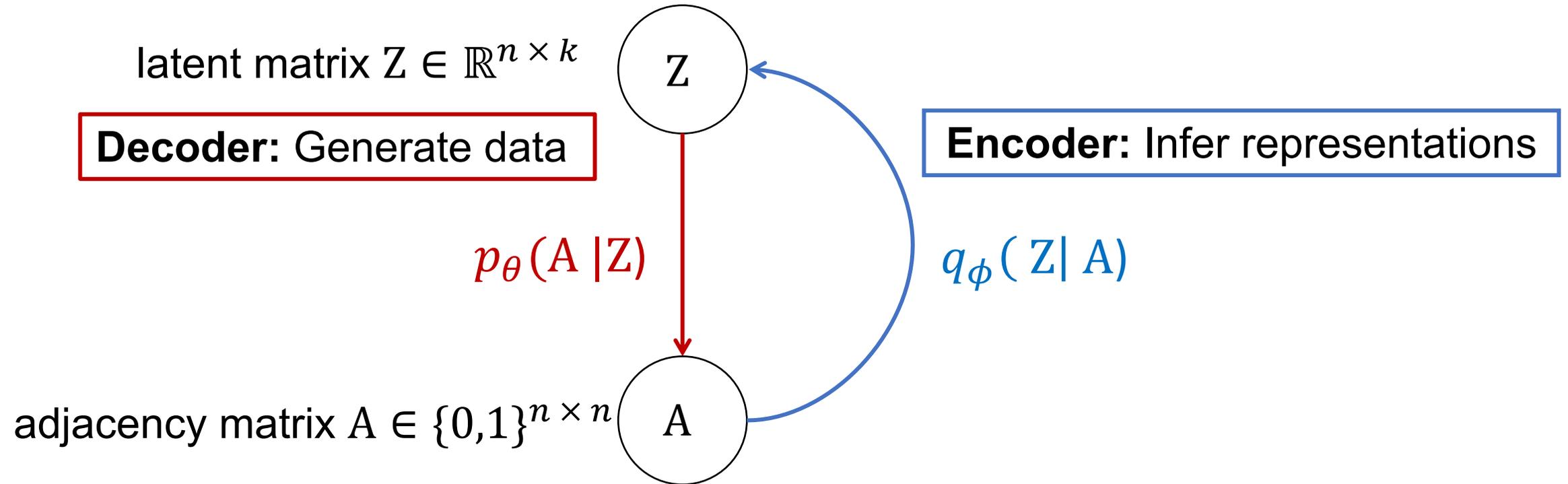
Latent feature matrix

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{z}_1^T \\ \mathbf{z}_2^T \\ \mathbf{z}_3^T \\ \mathbf{z}_4^T \end{pmatrix}$$

Graphite: A VAE for Graphs

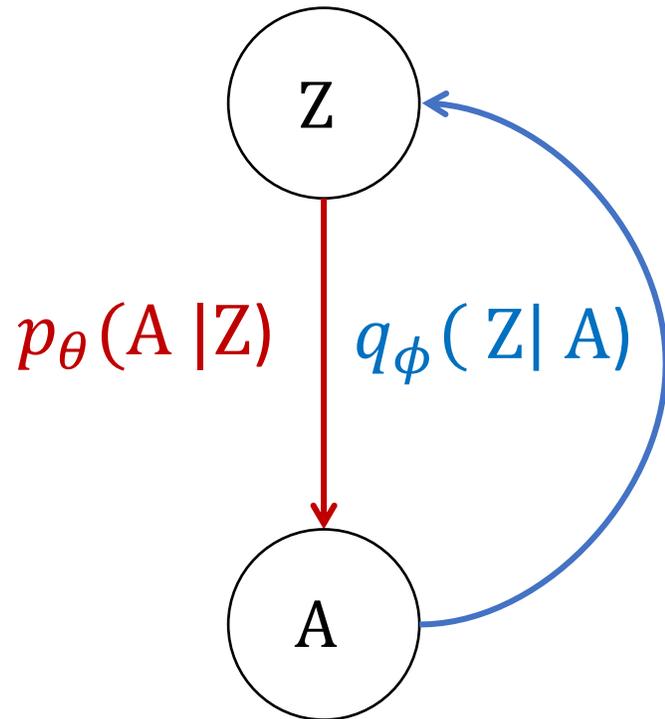


Graphite: A VAE for Graphs

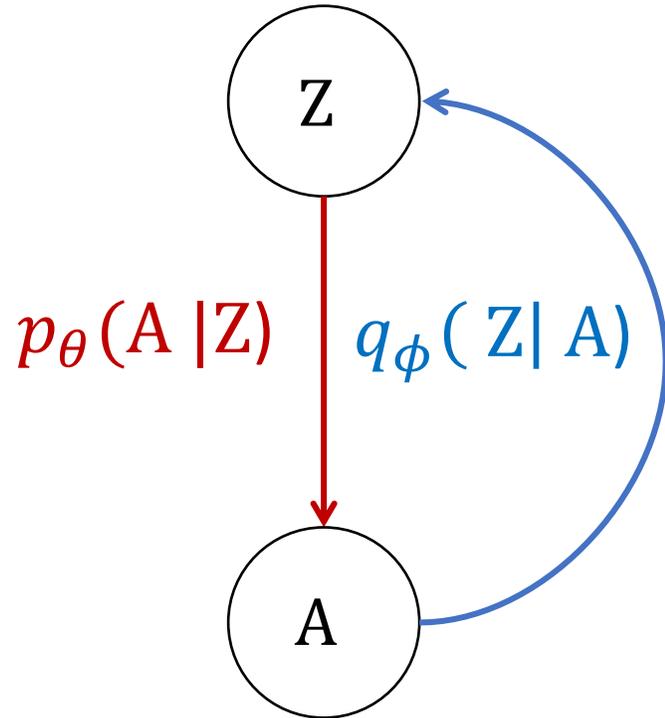


Graphite: Learning & Inference

Given: Dataset of adjacency matrices, D_A



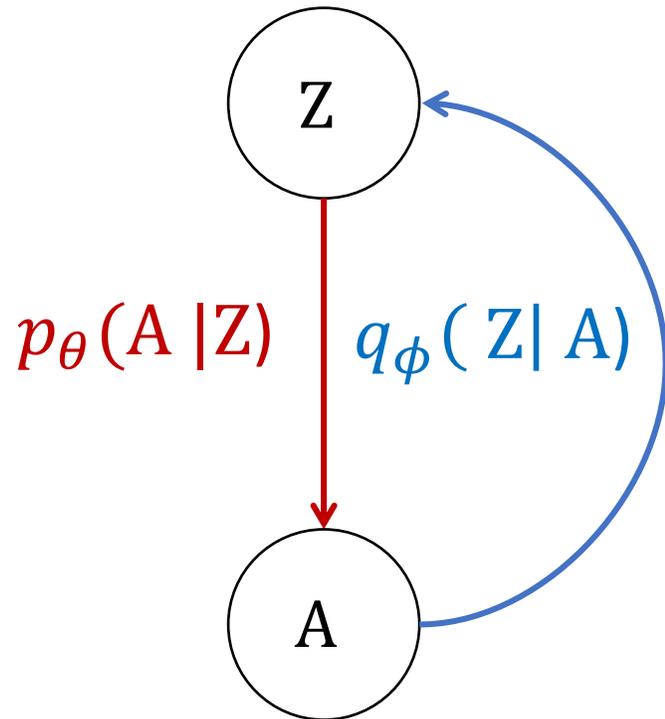
Graphite: Learning & Inference



Given: Dataset of adjacency matrices, D_A

Learning objective: $\max_{\theta, \phi} \text{ELBO}(\theta, \phi; D_A)$

Graphite: Learning & Inference



Given: Dataset of adjacency matrices, D_A

Learning objective: $\max_{\theta, \phi} \text{ELBO}(\theta, \phi; D_A)$

Test time use cases

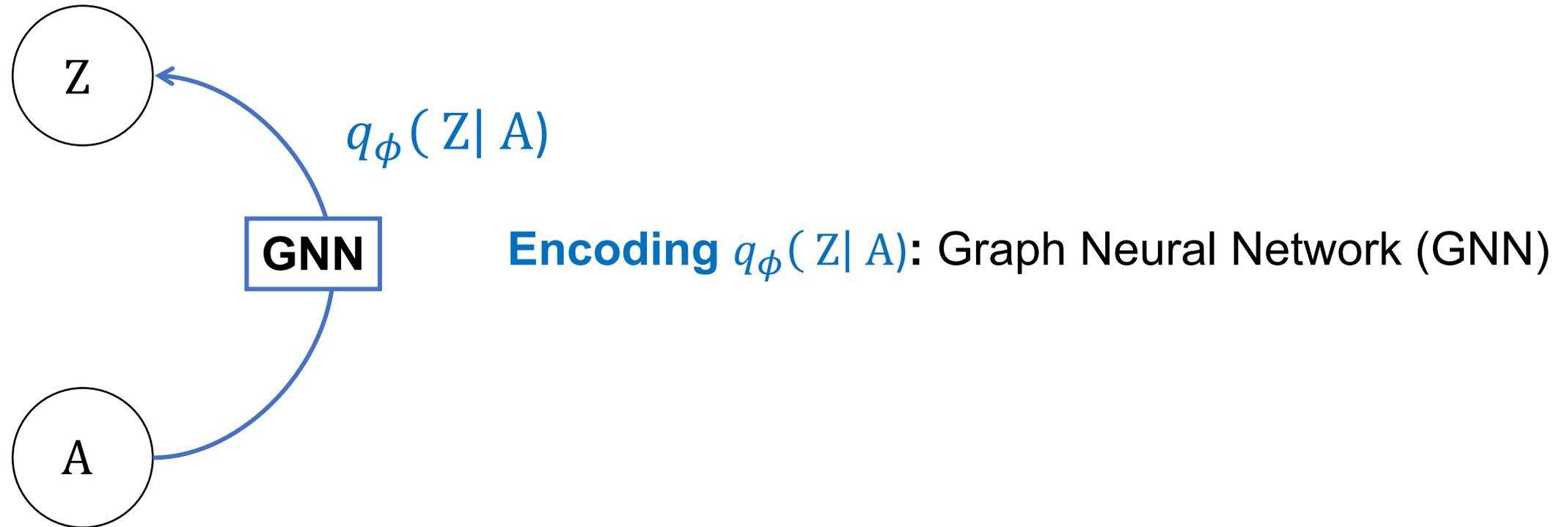
Generative modeling tasks

- Density estimation, clustering nodes, compressing graphs etc.

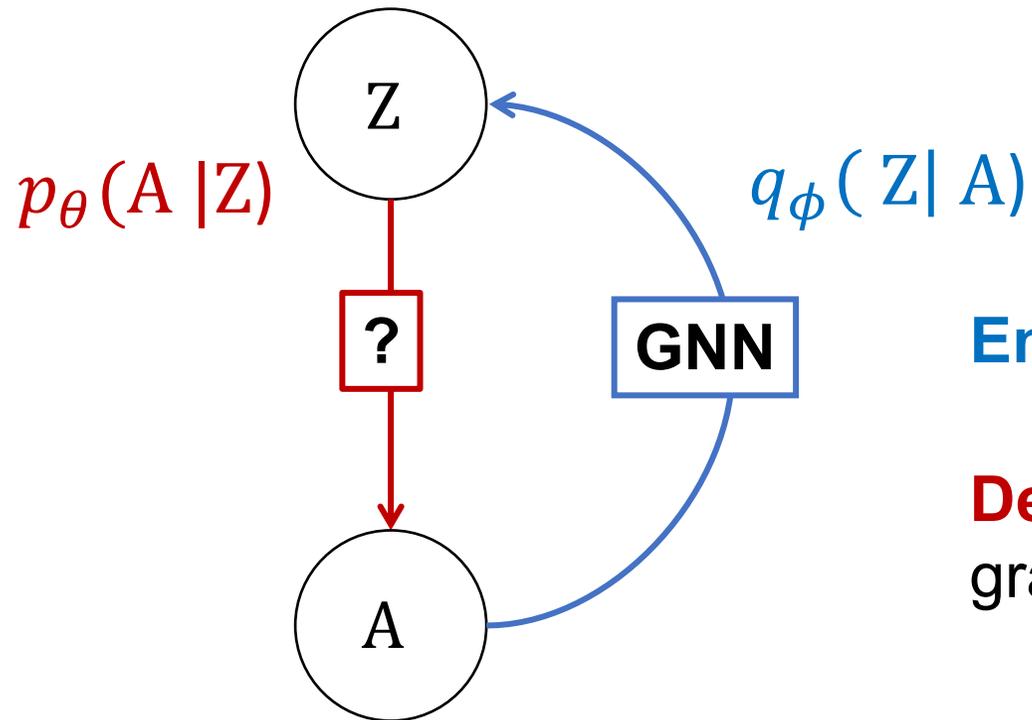
Graph tasks

- *Link Prediction:* Denoise graph
- *Semi-supervised node classification:* Feed z_i for labelled nodes to a classifier

Parameterizing Graph Autoencoders



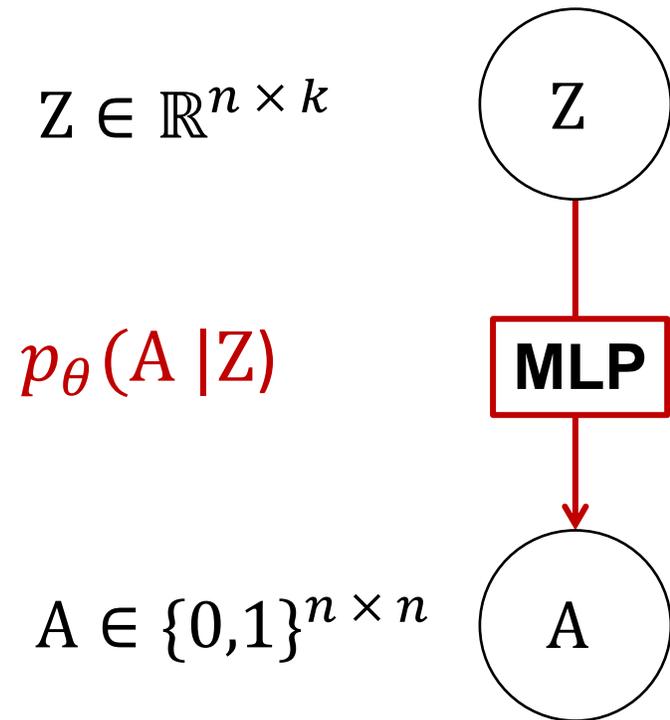
Parameterizing Graph Autoencoders



Encoding $q_{\phi}(Z | A)$: Graph Neural Network (GNN)

Decoding $p_{\theta}(A | Z)$: Challenging to “upsample” graphs given latent representations

Decoding Graphs - MLP



Option 1: Multi-layer Perceptrons (MLP)

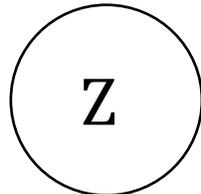
Simonovsky et al., 2018

$O(n^2d + dk)$ total parameters for single hidden layer of width d



Decoding Graphs - RNN

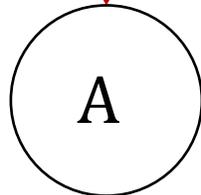
$$Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$$



$$p_{\theta}(A | Z)$$



$$A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$$



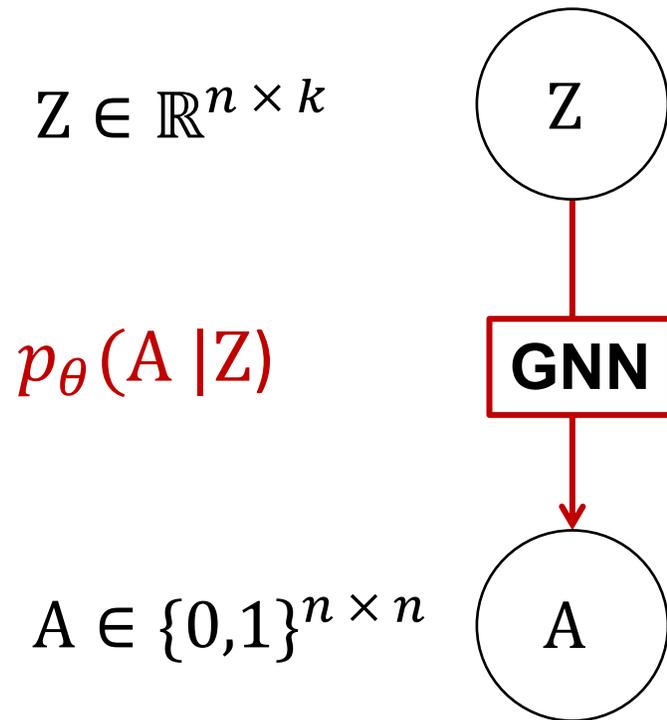
Option 2: Recurrent Neural Network (RNN)

You et al., 2018

Arbitrary ordering of nodes
required for training
e.g., BFS, DFS



Graphite - Decoding Graphs using GNN

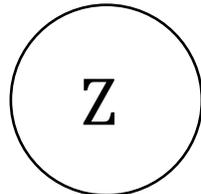


Key idea

Learn the low-rank structure of adjacency matrix A in the latent space Z

Graphite - Decoding Graphs using GNN

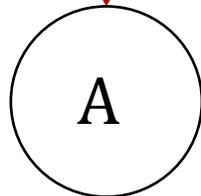
$$Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$$



$$p_{\theta}(A | Z)$$



$$A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$$



- For fixed number of iterations:

Step 1 (Low rank matrix reconstruction)

Map Z to an intermediate graph \hat{A} via an inner product

$$\hat{A} \approx ZZ^T$$

Graphite - Decoding Graphs using GNN

$$Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$$

$$p_{\theta}(A | Z)$$

$$A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$$



- For fixed number of iterations:

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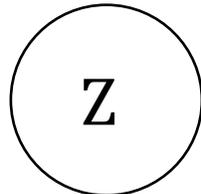
Step 2 (Progressive refinement)

Refine Z by message passing over \hat{A} using a GNN

$$Z = \text{GNN}_{\theta}(\hat{A})$$

Graphite - Decoding Graphs using GNN

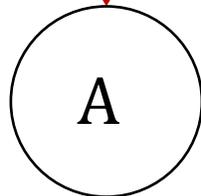
$$Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}$$



$$p_{\theta}(A | Z)$$



$$A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$$



- For fixed number of iterations:

Step 1 (Low rank matrix reconstruction)

Map Z to an intermediate graph \hat{A} via an inner product

$$\hat{A} \approx ZZ^T$$

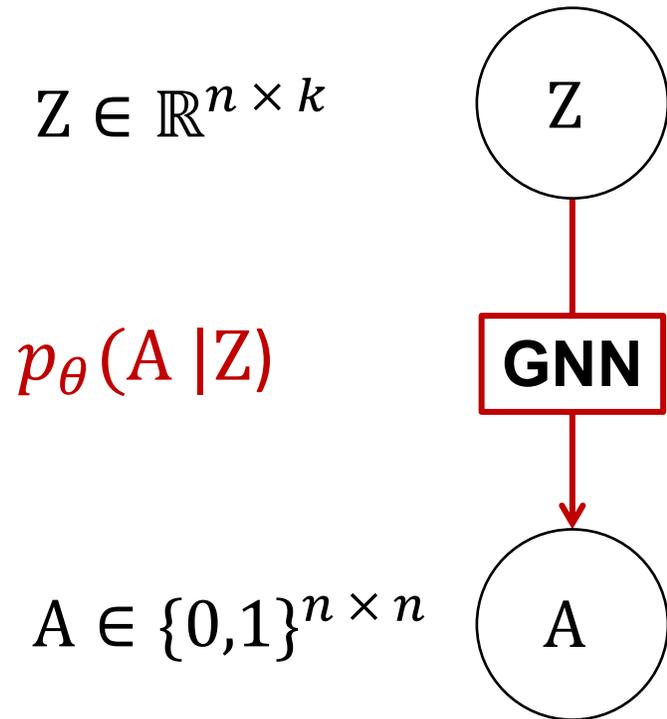
Step 2 (Progressive refinement)

Refine Z by message passing over \hat{A} using a GNN

$$Z = \text{GNN}_{\theta}(\hat{A})$$

- **Output step:** Set $p_{\theta}(A | Z) = \text{Bernoulli}(\text{sigmoid}(ZZ^T))$

Graphite - Decoding Graphs using GNN



- **Unlike MLP**, GNN decoder with single hidden layer of length d has $O(dk)$ parameters
- **Unlike RNN**, no arbitrary ordering of input nodes is required

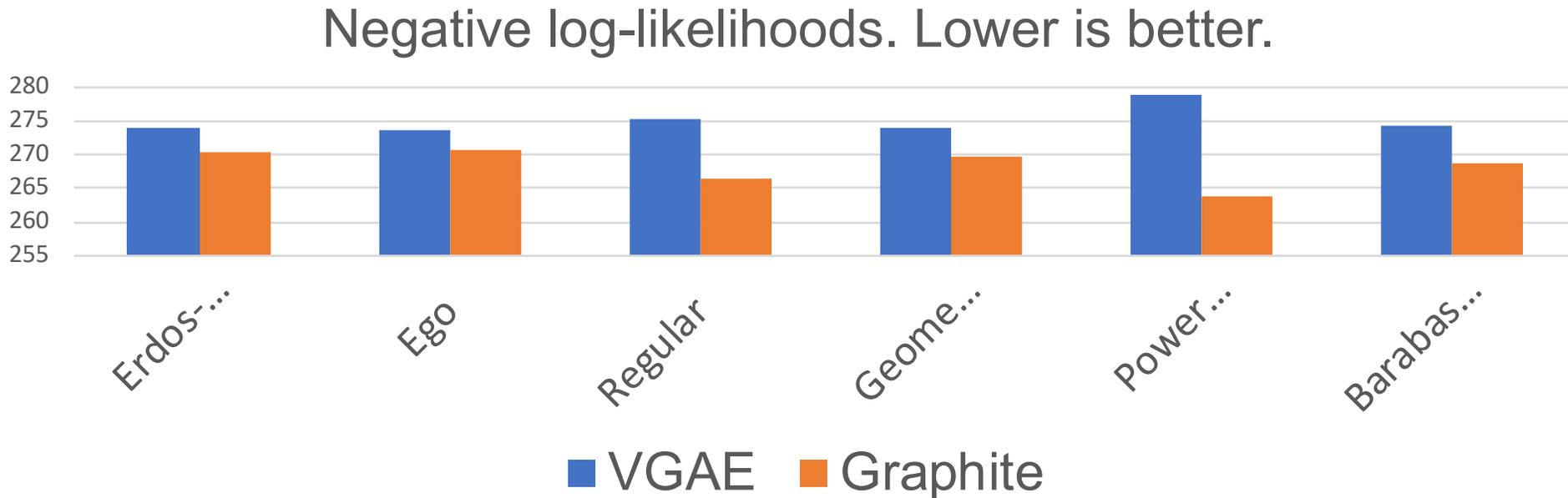


Decoding is also **computationally** efficient.
See paper for details.

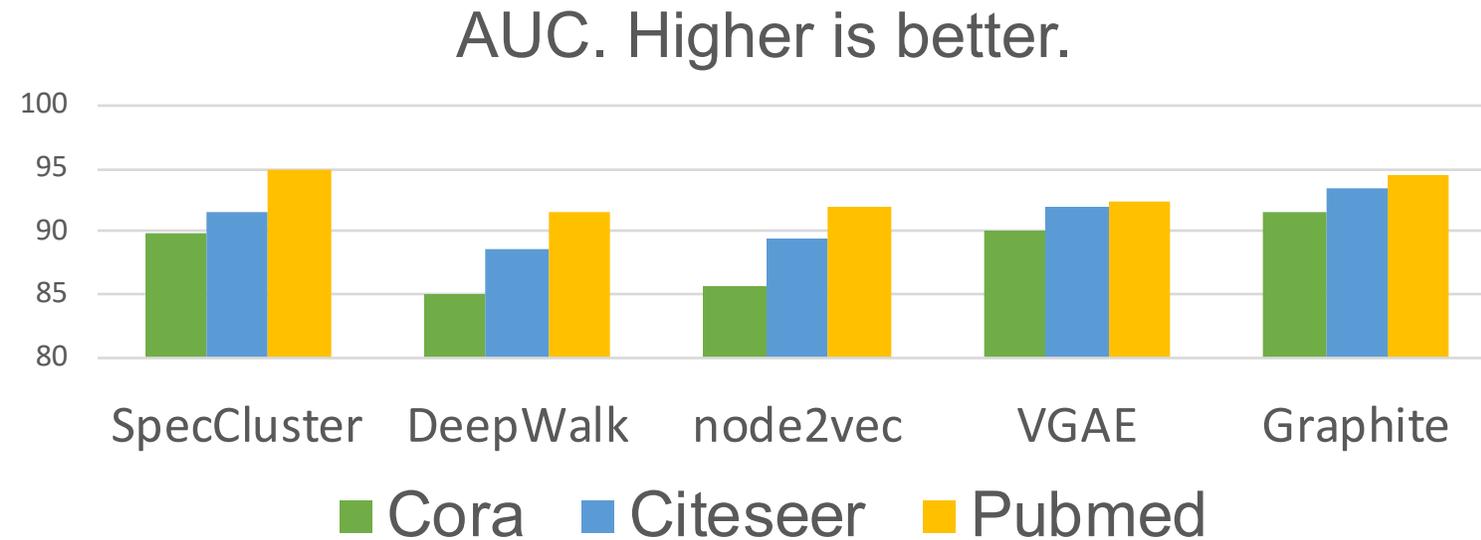
Empirical Results – Density Estimation

Baseline VGAE [Kipf et al., 2016]

GNN Encoder + Non-learned Inner Product Decoder. No iterative refinement.

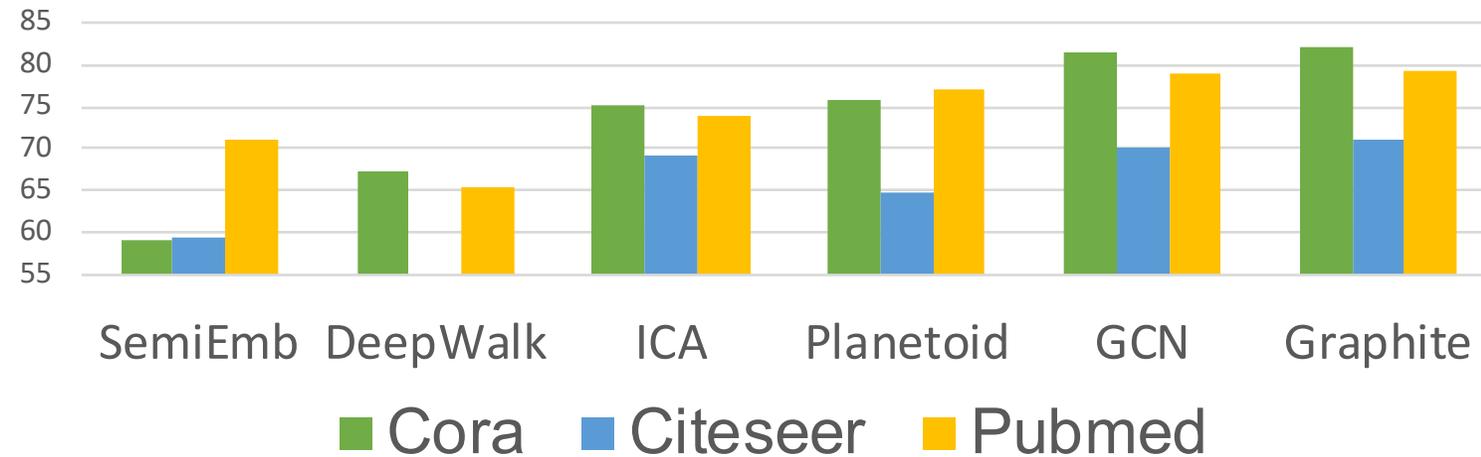


Empirical Results – Link Prediction



Empirical Results – Semi-supervised Node Classification

Percentage accuracy. Higher is better.



Summary

Graphite: A latent variable generative model for graphs where both encoder and decoder are parameterized by graph neural networks.

- **Encoder** performs message passing on input graph
- **Decoder** iteratively refines inner product graphs

For more details, please visit us at Poster #7.

Code: <https://github.com/ermongroup/graphite>

