



Introduction to Graph Machine Learning

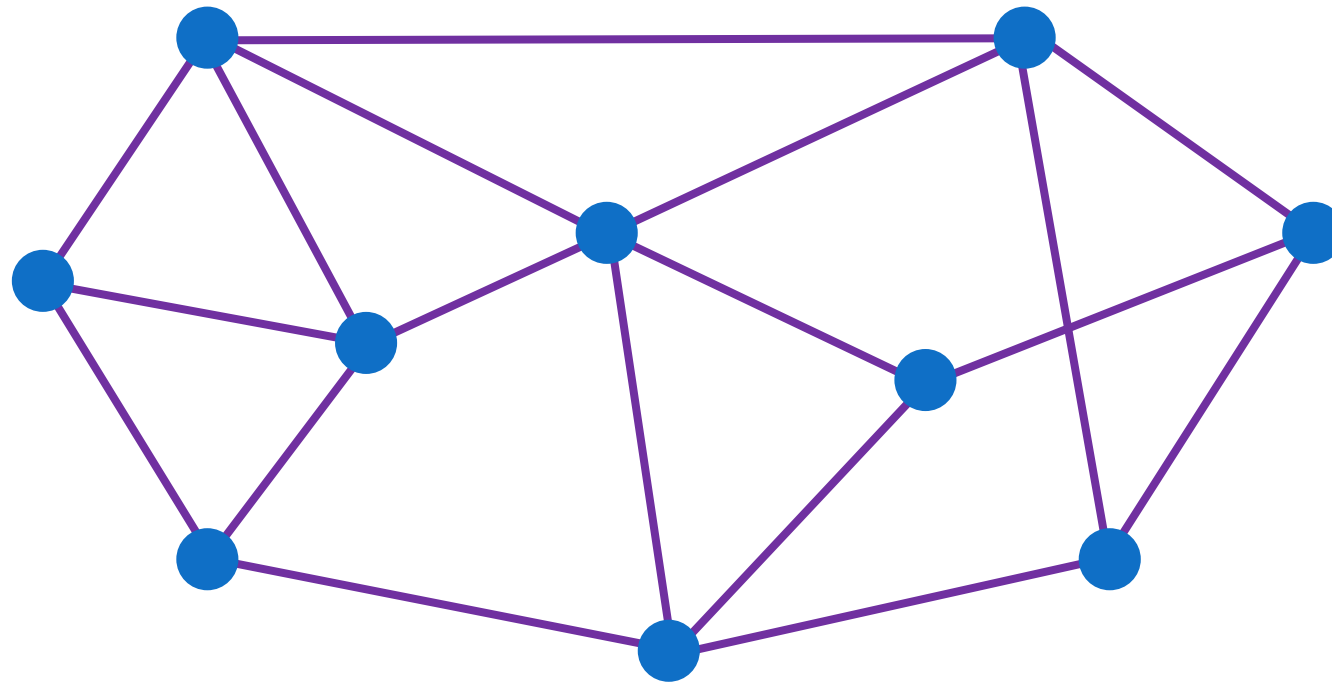
Rizal Fathony
rizal@fathony.com

What is a Graph?

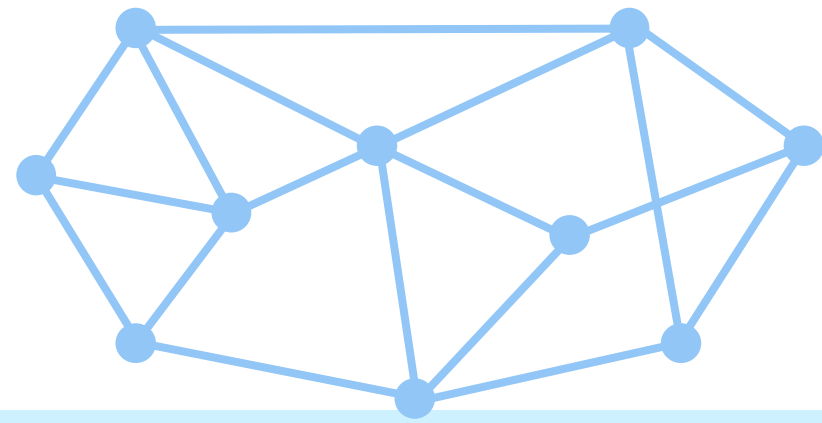
*Mathematical structure for
pairwise relations*

Nodes

Edges

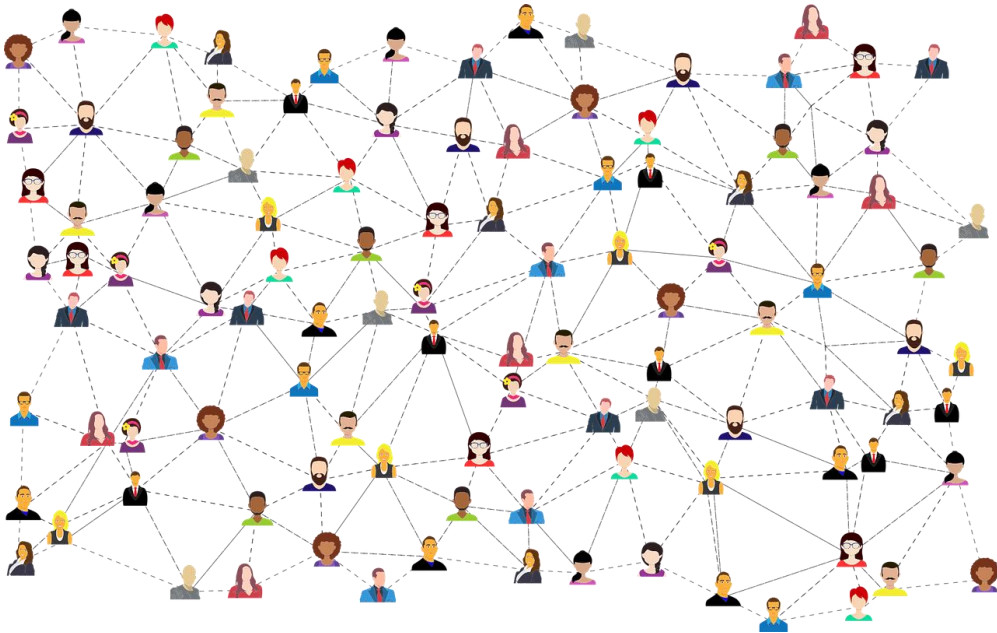


Why Graphs?



Graph is a general method
for describing and modeling
complex systems

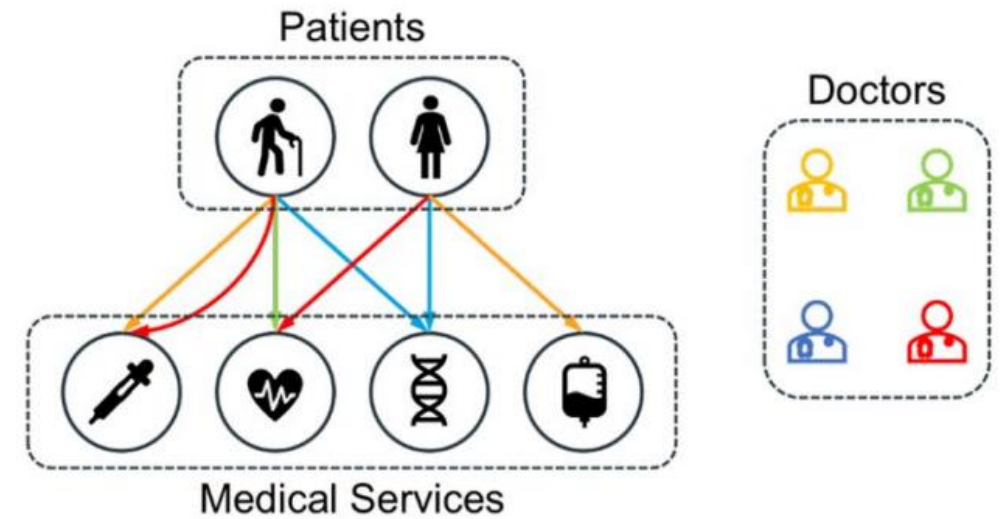
Many Data are Graphs



Social Networks

Nodes: Person/Account

Edges: Friendship/Follows



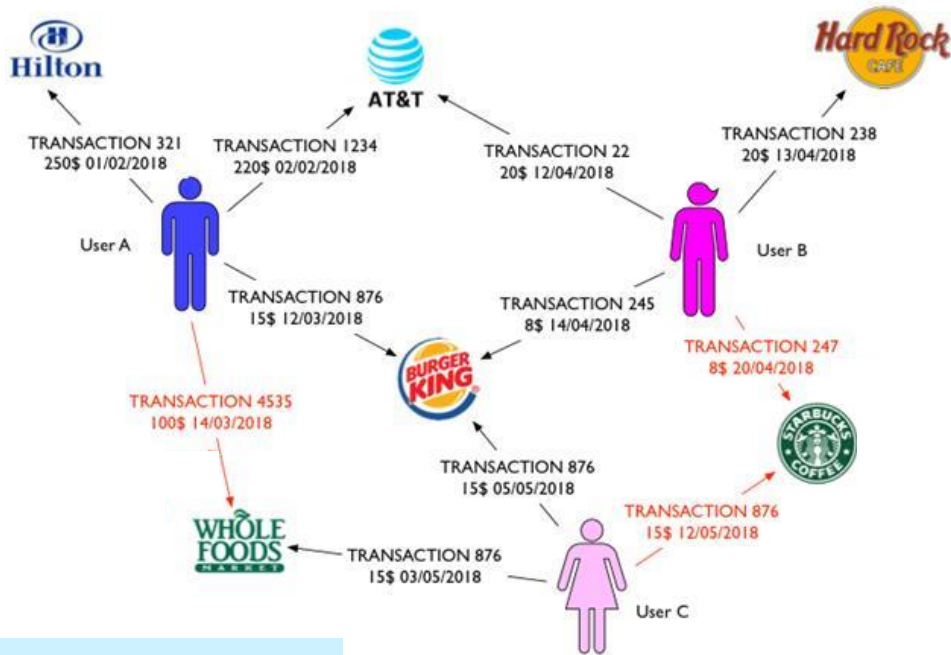
Bipartite Graph

Health Records

Nodes: Patient, Medical Service

Edges: Treatment by Doctors

Many Data are Graphs

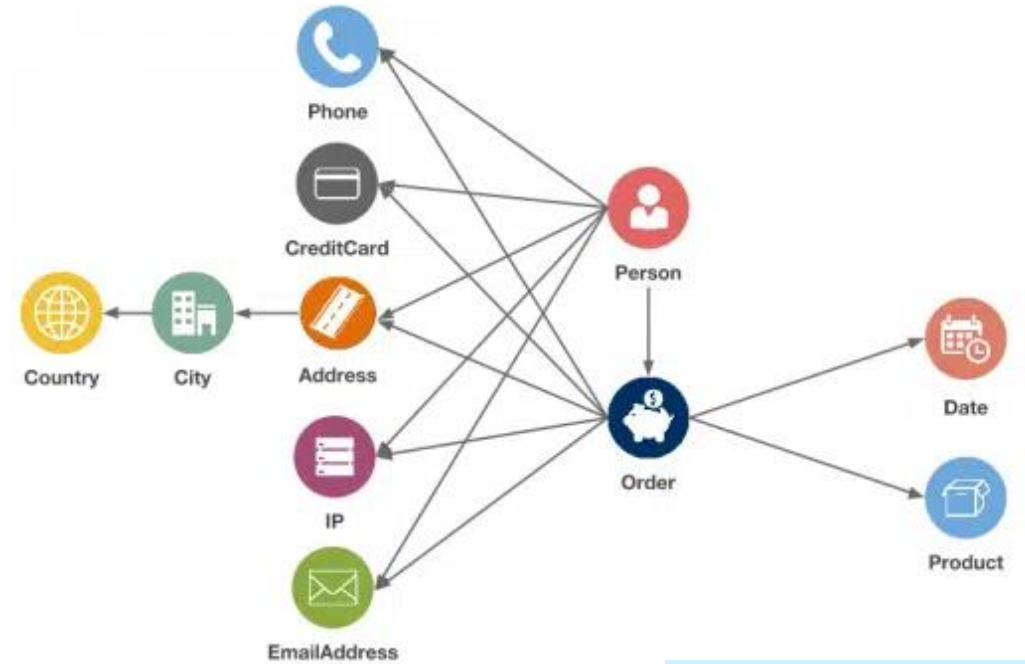


Directed Graph

Financial Transactions

Nodes: Customer, Merchant

Edges: Transaction/Payment



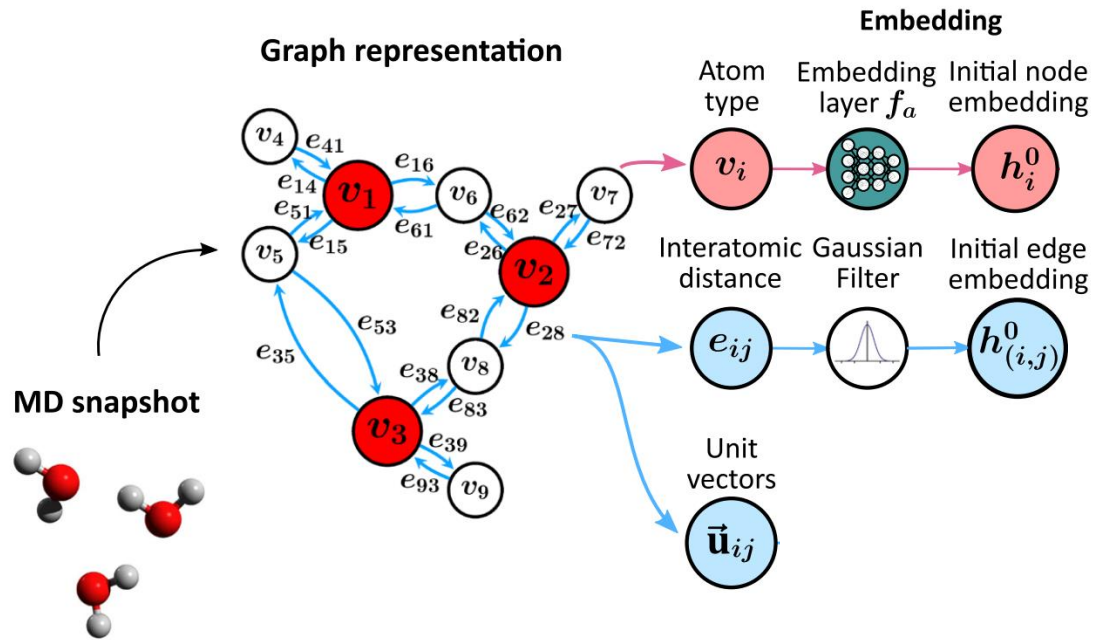
Heterogenous Graph

E-Commerce Data

Nodes: Person, Product, Credit Cards, ...

Edges: Has Phone, Has Address, Orders, ...

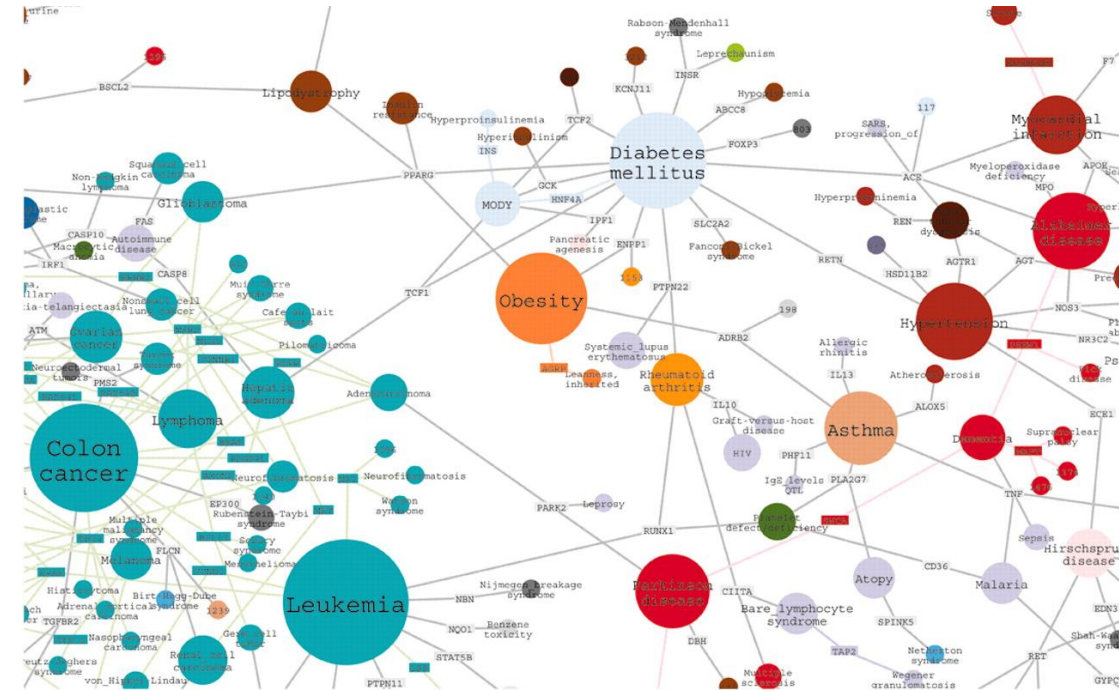
Many Data are Graphs



Molecular Modeling

Nodes: Atom

Edges: Chemical Bond

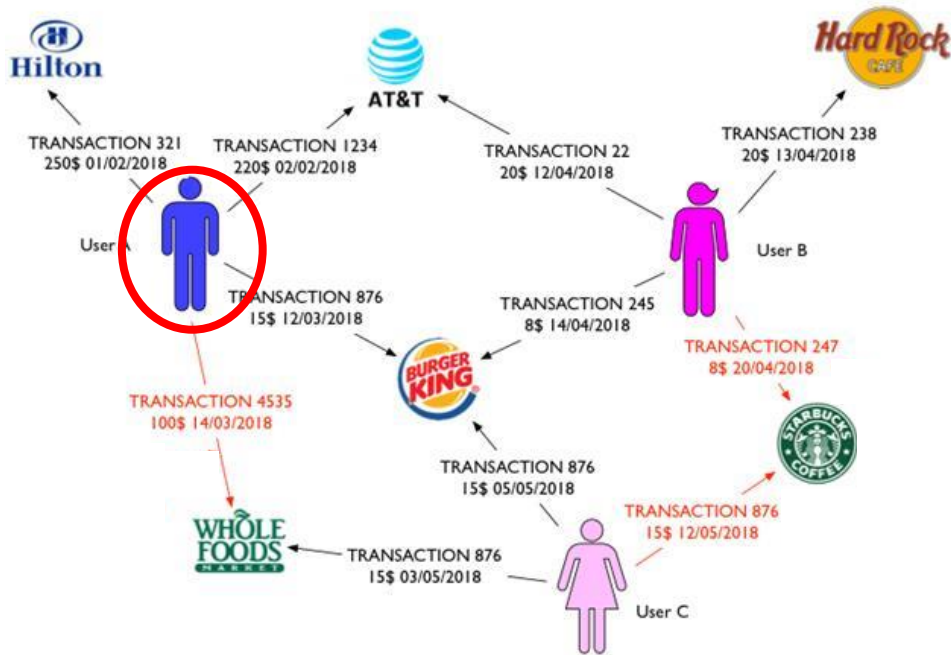


Human Disease Network

Nodes: Disease

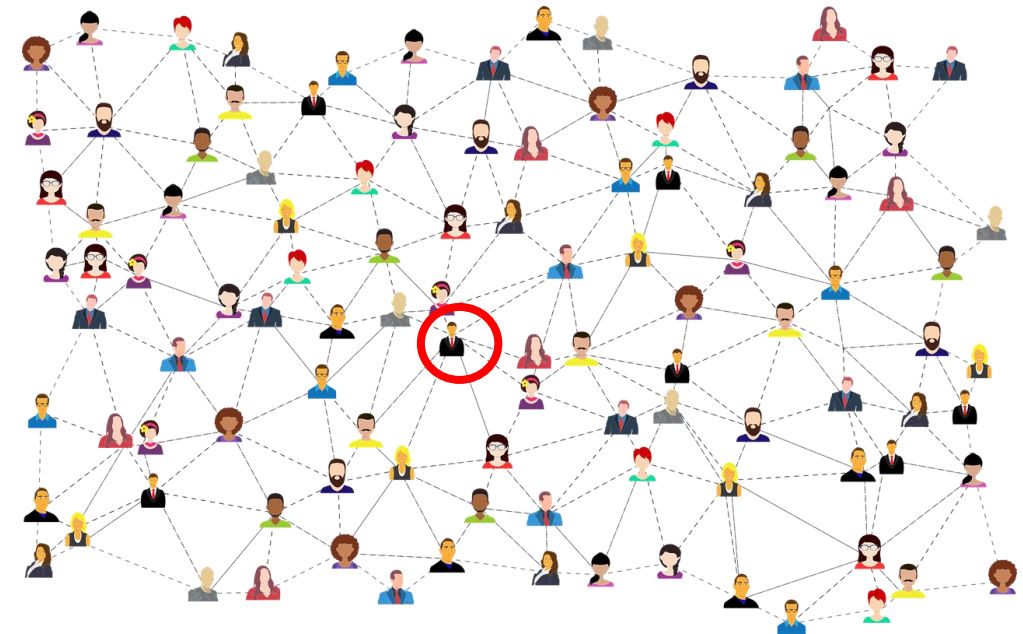
Edges: Genetic Link

Task Example: Node Prediction



Input: Transactional Graph

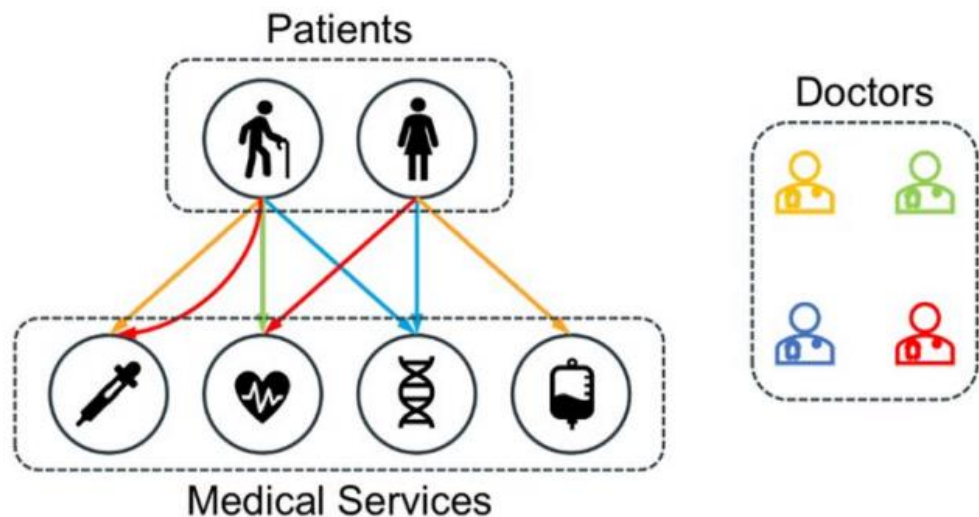
Task: Find user that use stolen credit card in the transactions



Input: Social Network

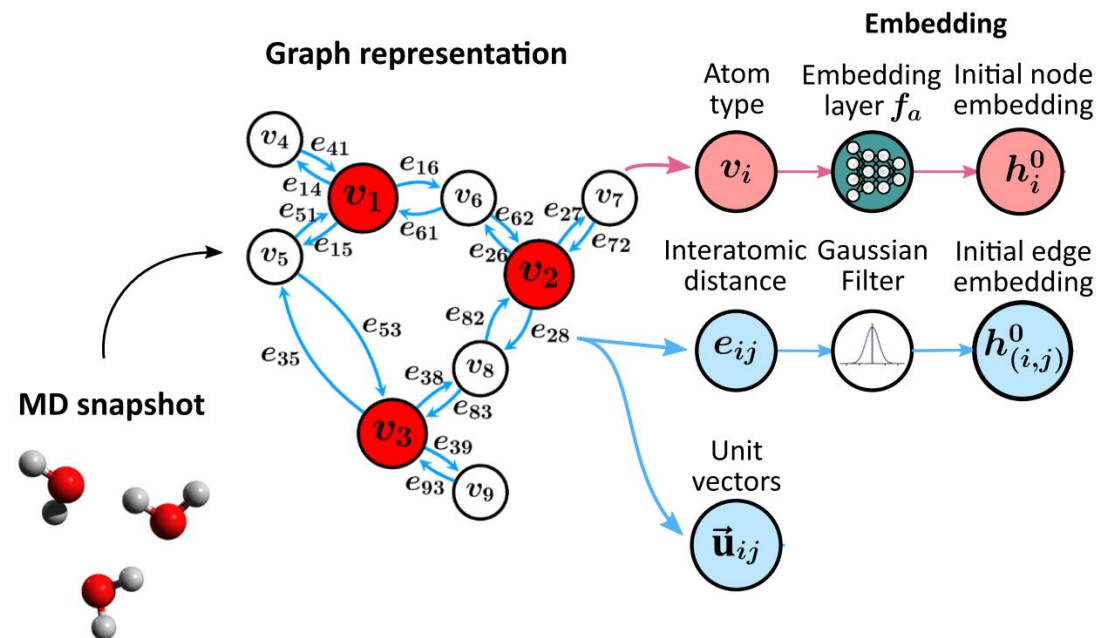
Task: Identify fake user with influence power

Task Example: Edge Prediction



Input: Health Records Graph

Task: Predict if a patient need to see a doctor for medical treatment



Input: Molecular Graph

Task: Predict how strong the chemical bonds' force for a given molecule

What's Next?



Introduction



ML Algorithms



Node Embedding

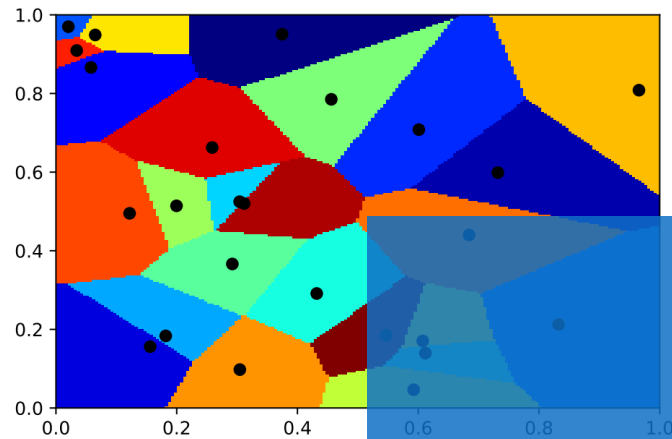


Graph Neural Networks

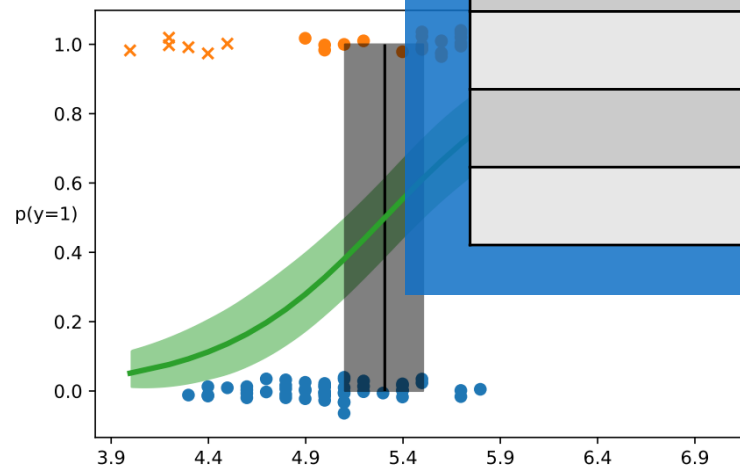
Machine Learning Algorithms

From Classical to Graph ML

Classical Machine Learning Algorithms



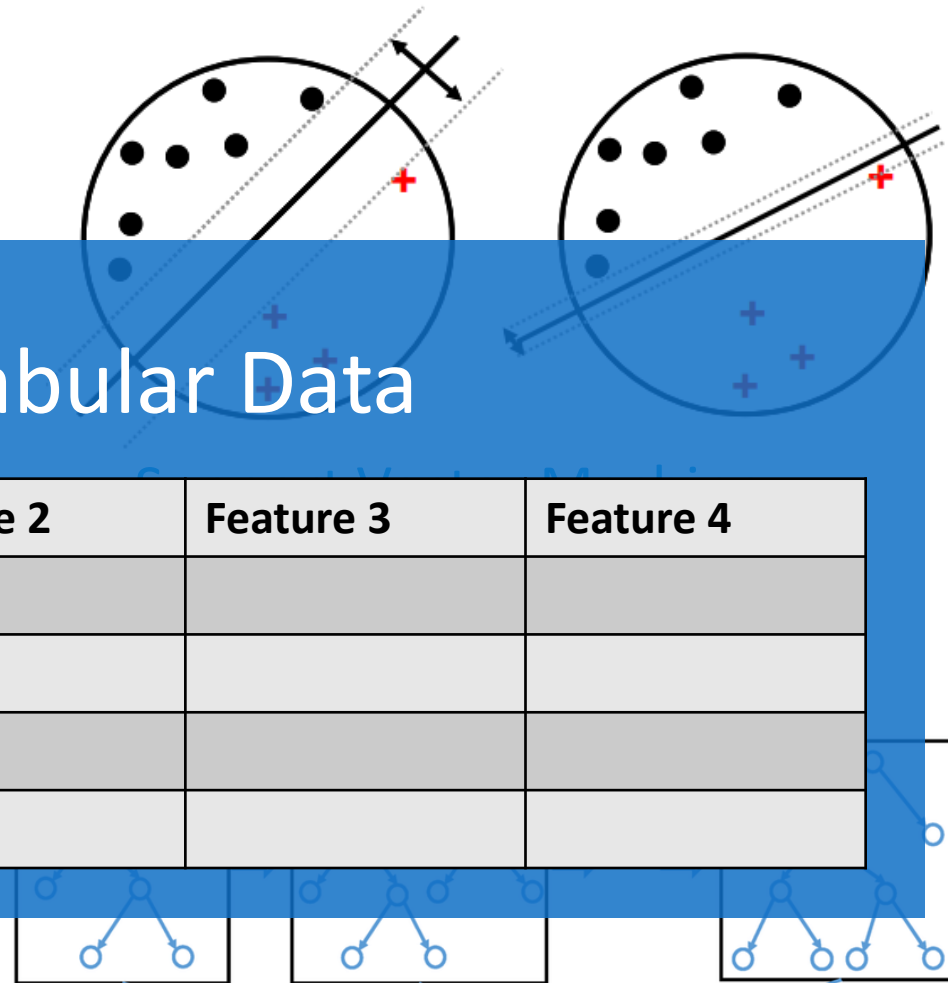
K-Nearest Neighbors



Logistic Regression

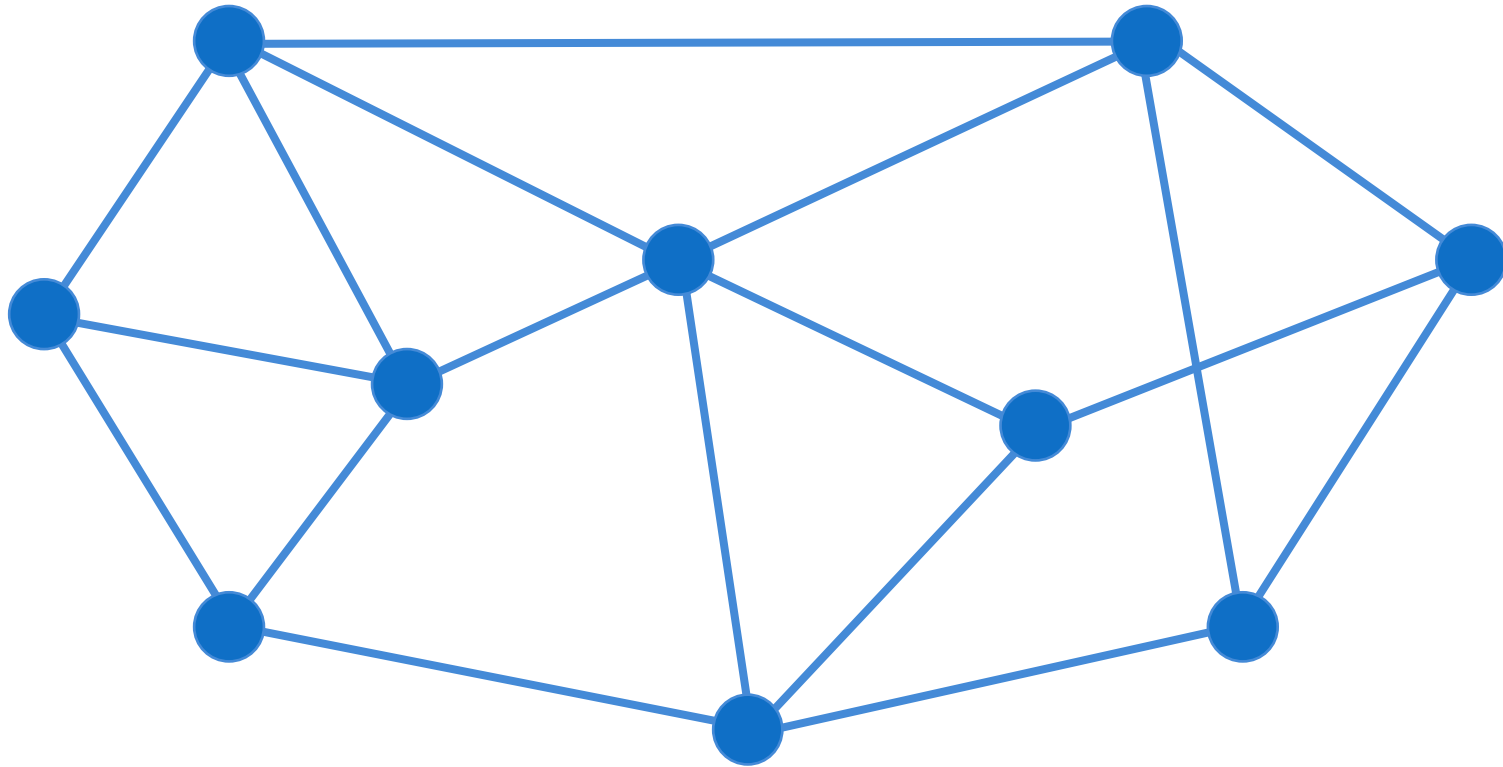
Tabular Data

Feature 1	Feature 2	Feature 3	Feature 4



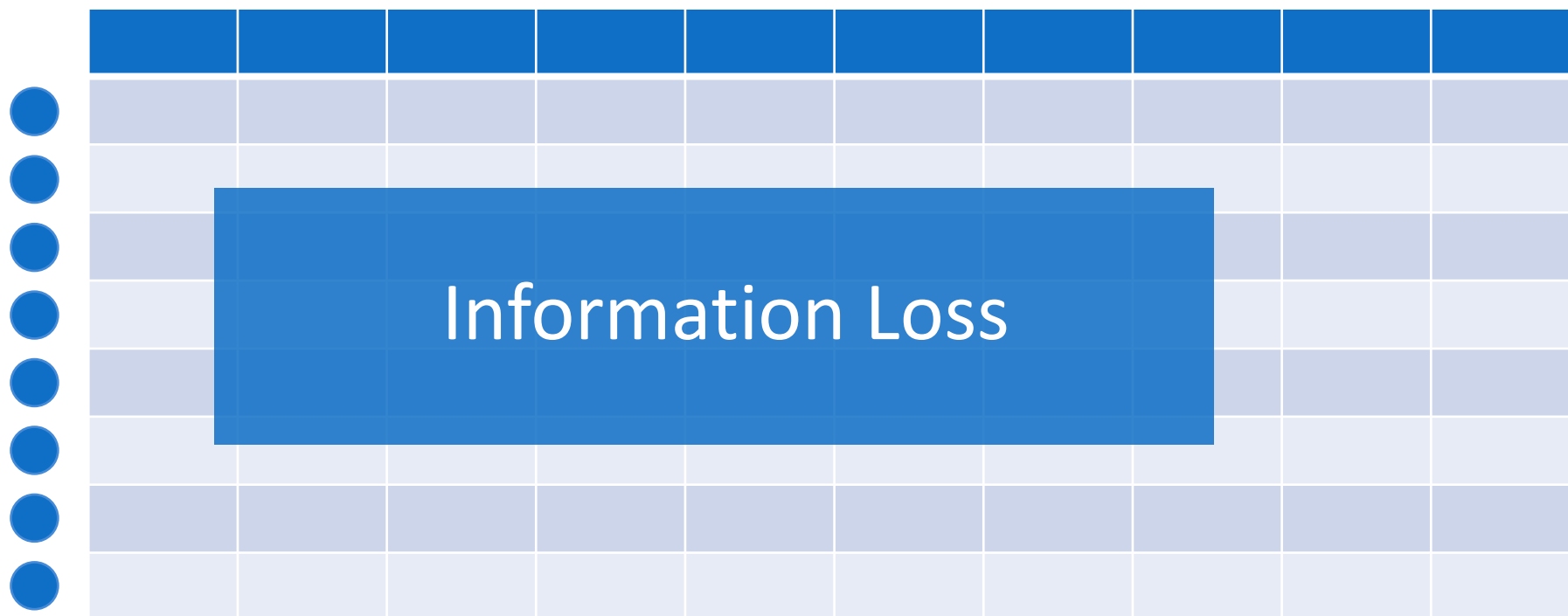
(Boosted) Decision Tree

Classical ML for Graph Data?



Graph

Classical ML for Graph Data?



The diagram shows a 10x10 grid representing a data table. The first row is dark blue, and the remaining nine rows are light blue. To the left of the grid are eight dark blue circles. A dark blue rectangular box is overlaid on the grid, covering the first four columns and the third through sixth rows. The text 'Information Loss' is written in white inside this box.

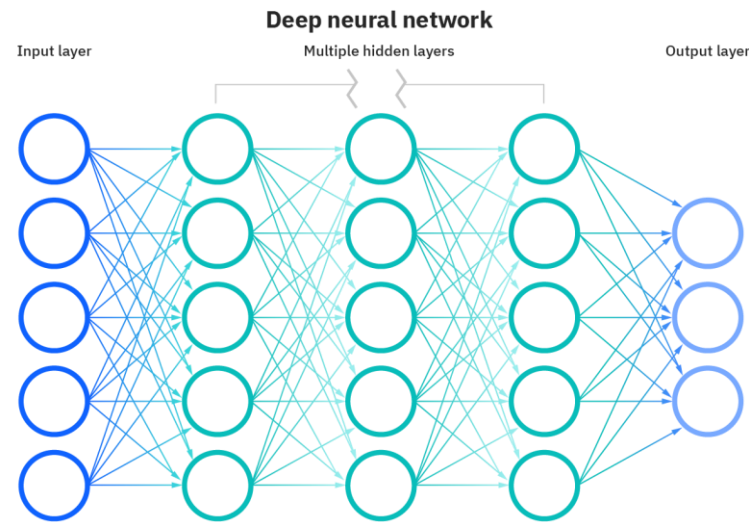
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Information Loss

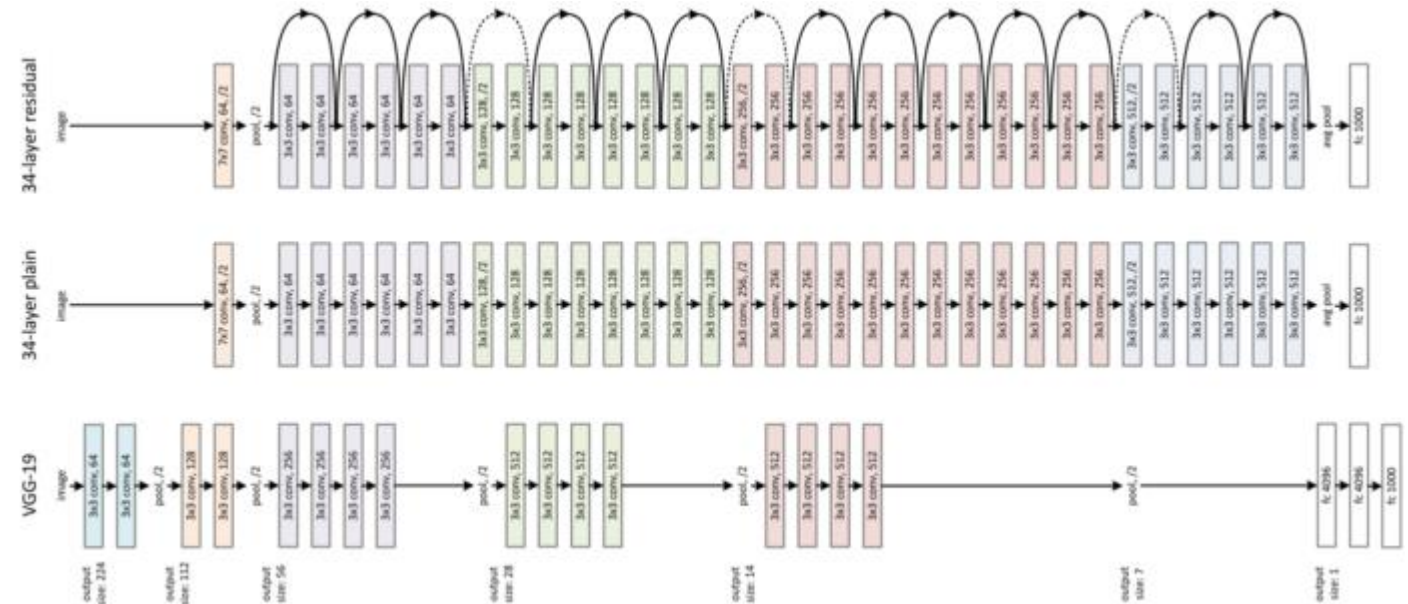
Tabular

Neural Networks and Deep Learning

Multiple layers of learning



Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP)

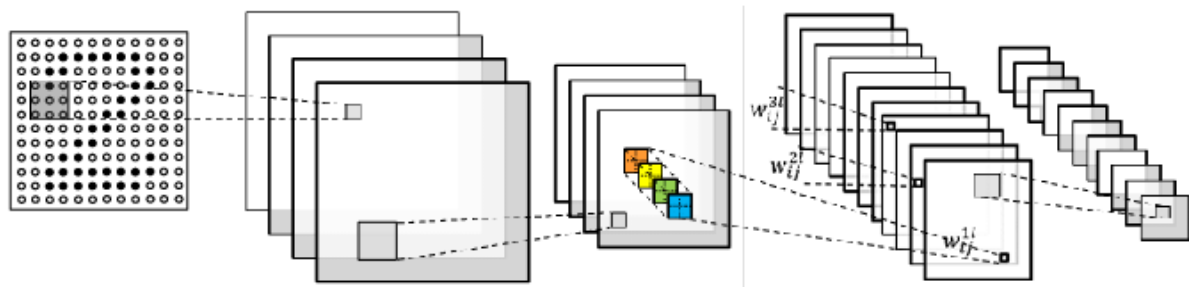


Residual Networks (ResNet)

Capable to learn from “raw” data

Grids and Sequences

Grids

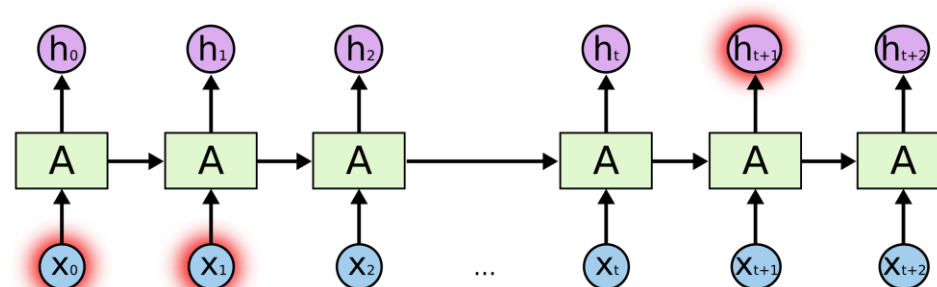


Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

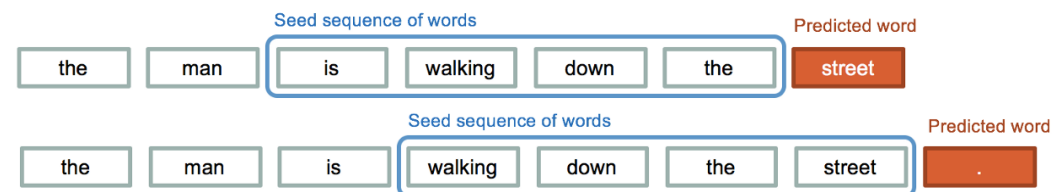


Images

Sequences



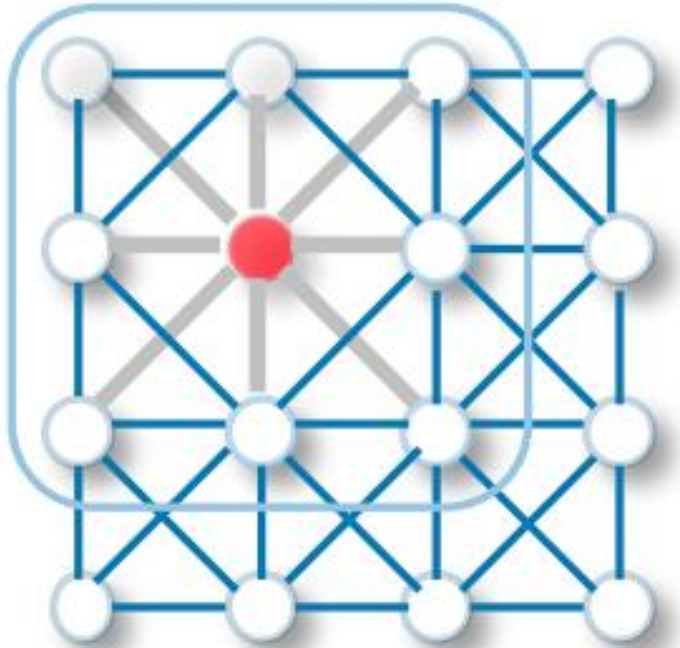
Recurrent Networks (RNN)



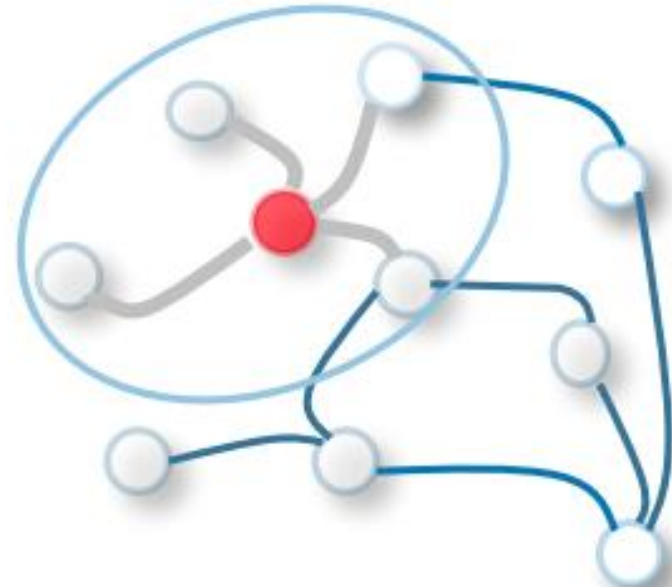
Text

15

Grid and Sequence as Graph



Grid Computation Flow



Graph Computation Flow

Node Embedding

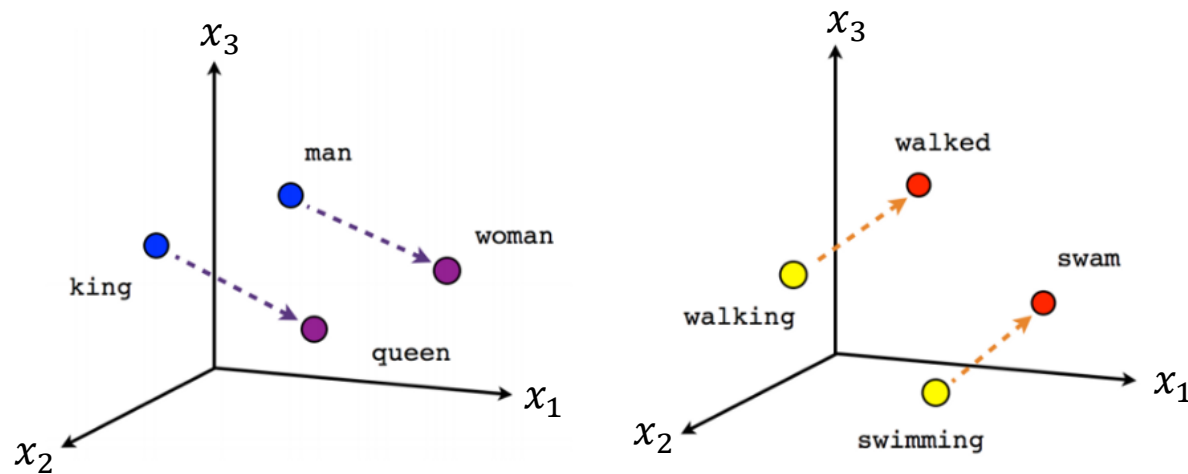
Nodes + neighbors \rightarrow numbers

Inspiration from word embedding: word2vec

Map **words** to **numerical** features

similar word → similar values

preserve word associations



$\text{king} - \text{man} + \text{woman} \approx \text{queen}$

$\text{walked} - \text{walking} \approx \text{swam} - \text{swimming}$

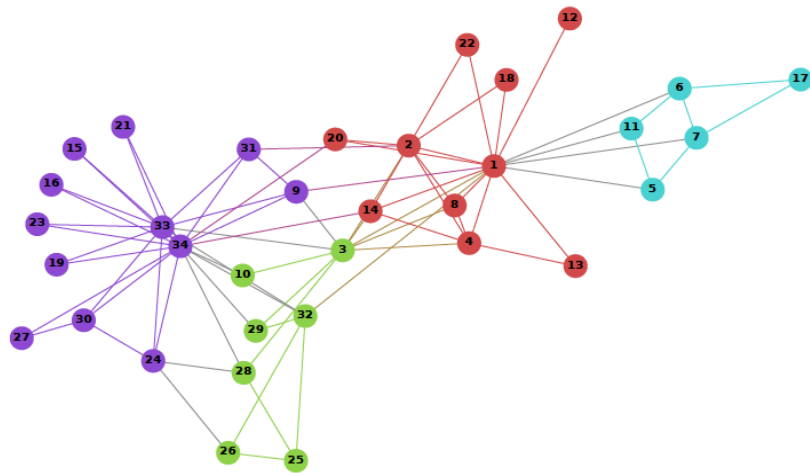
word2vec training process:
predict the neighboring words

Source Text	Training Samples
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(the, quick) (the, brown)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(quick, the) (quick, brown) (quick, fox)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(brown, the) (brown, quick) (brown, fox) (brown, jumps)
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog. →	(fox, quick) (fox, brown) (fox, jumps) (fox, over)

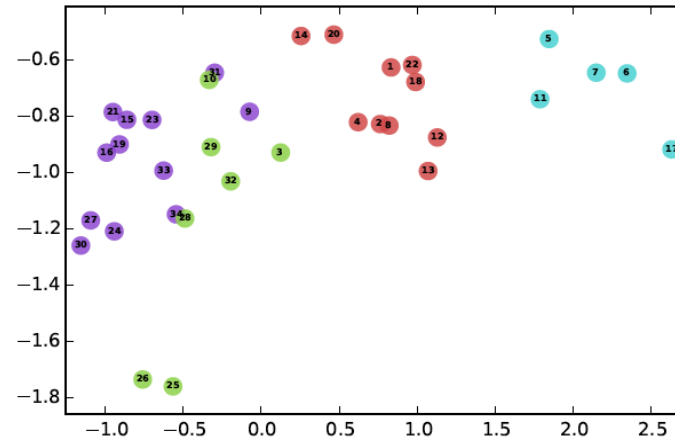
node2vec: a node embedding algorithm

Map nodes in a graph to
numerical features (embedding)

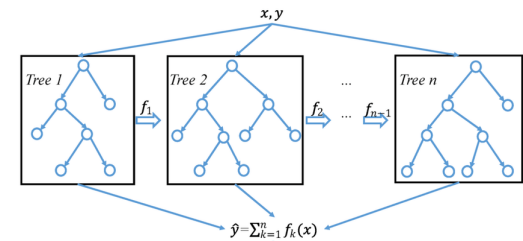
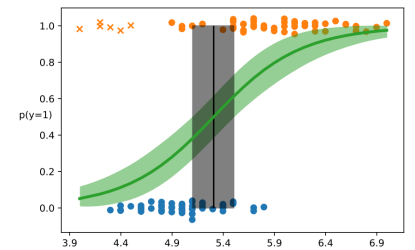
similar nodes → **similar** embeddings



Graph



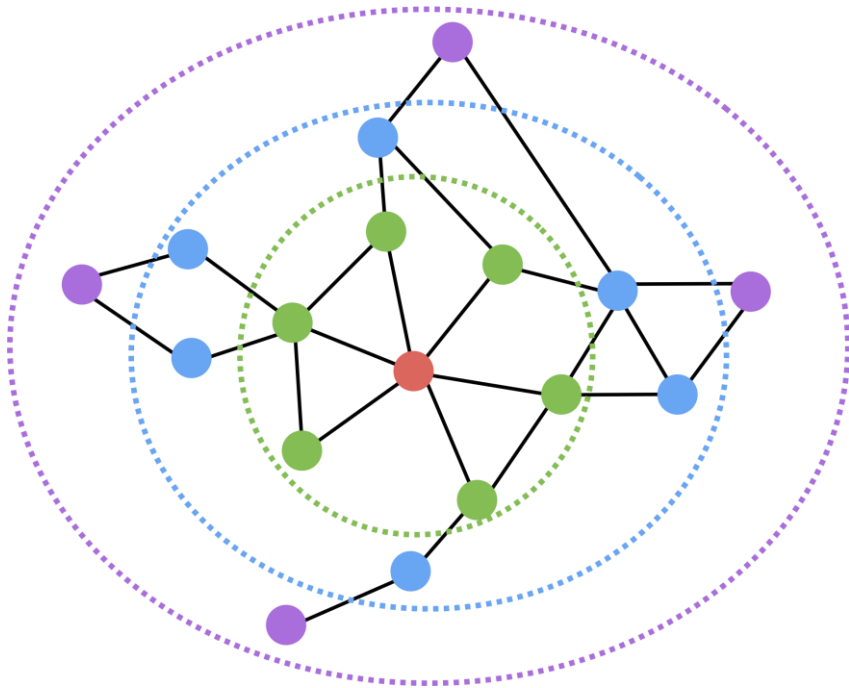
Embedding



Classifier
(ML models)

K-Hop Similarity

Neighboring nodes achievable in k-hop should have similar embedding



- **Red:** Target node
- **Green:** 1-hop neighbors
 - \mathbf{A} (i.e., adjacency matrix)
- **Blue:** 2-hop neighbors
 - \mathbf{A}^2
- **Purple:** 3-hop neighbors
 - \mathbf{A}^3

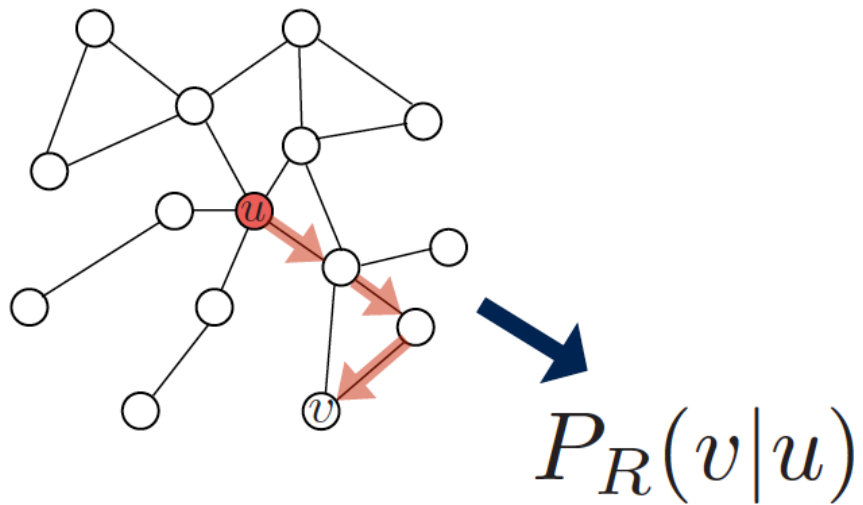
Objective:

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{(u,v) \in V \times V} \|\mathbf{z}_u^\top \mathbf{z}_v - \mathbf{A}_{u,v}^k\|^2$$

Random Walk Similarity

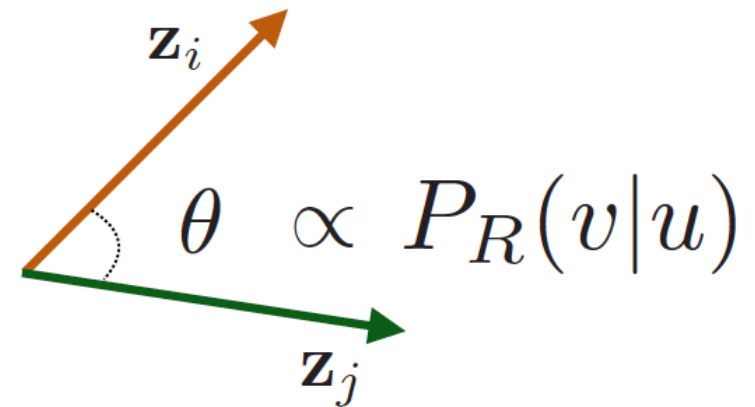
Random walk: start from node u , repeatedly jump (walk) to a neighboring node

$P_R(v|u)$: probability of visiting node v from random walks starting from node u



A random walk from u to v

Embedding similarity should approximate $P_R(v|u)$

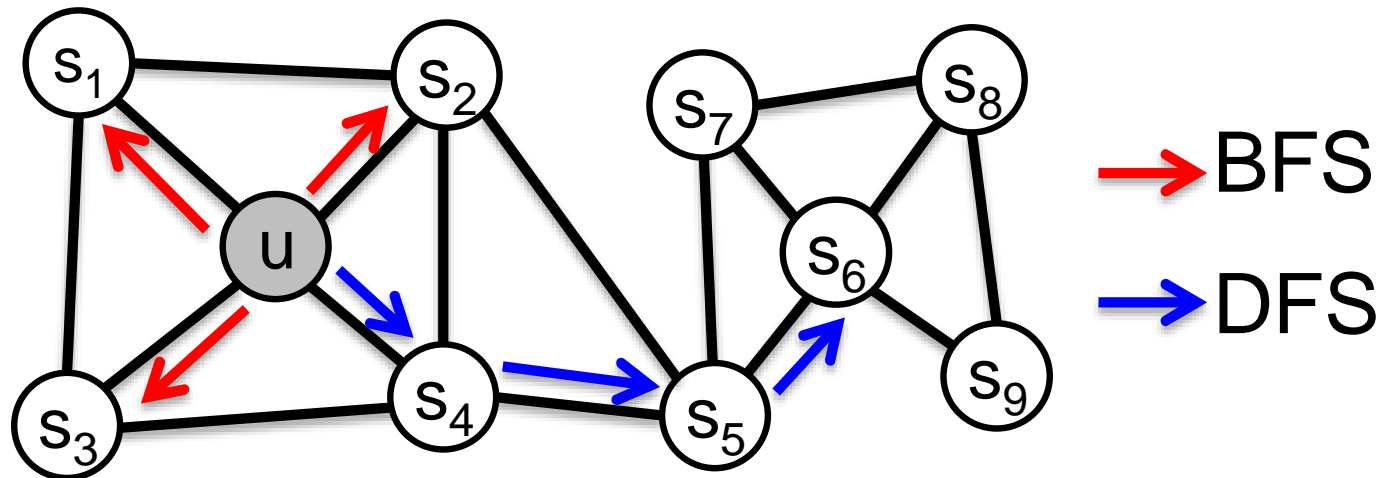


Cosine similarity

node2vec: biased random walk similarity

Biased random walk to encourage:
local and **global** views

local microscopic view → breadth first search (BFS) walk
global macroscopic view → depth first search (DFS) walk



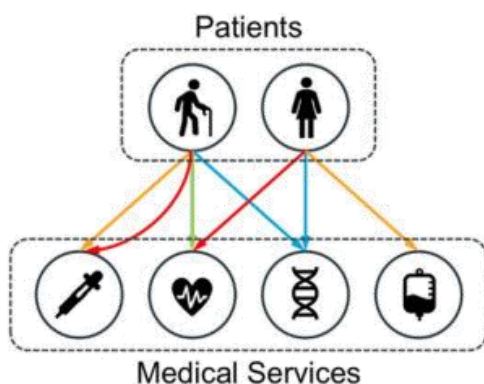
BFS and DFS biased random walks

Application: Health Records

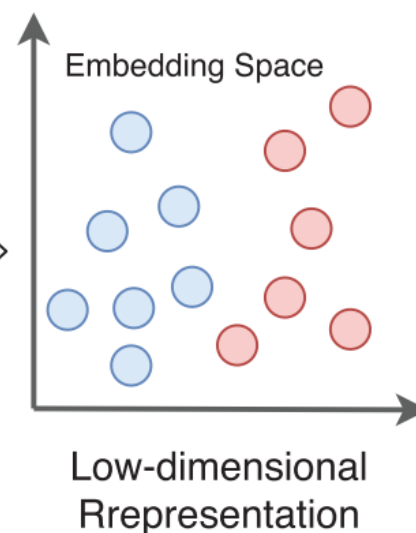
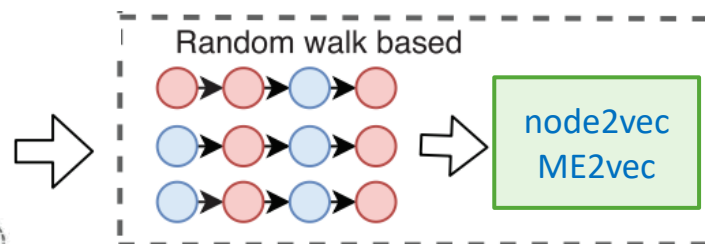
Leveraging graph-based hierarchical medical entity embedding for healthcare applications

Tong Wu et.al (2021) [Nature Scientific Reports | Advanced Analytics, IQVIA Inc]

node2vec, ME2vec

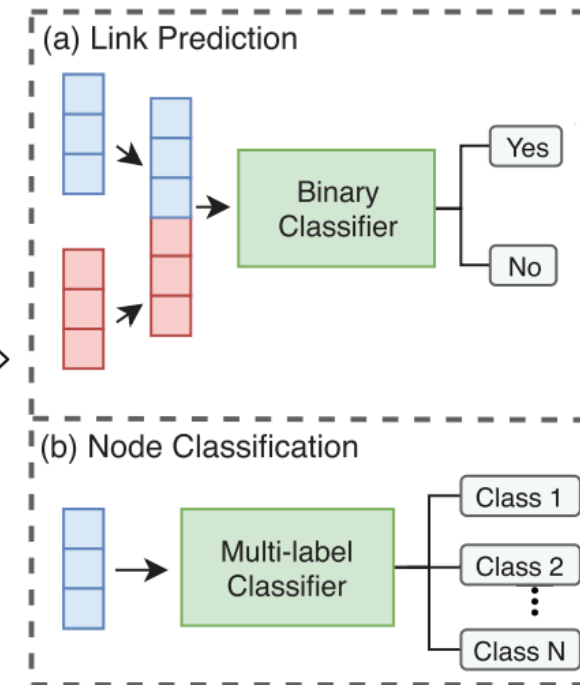


patient – medical service graph
patient – doctor graph



patient, medical service,
doctor embedding

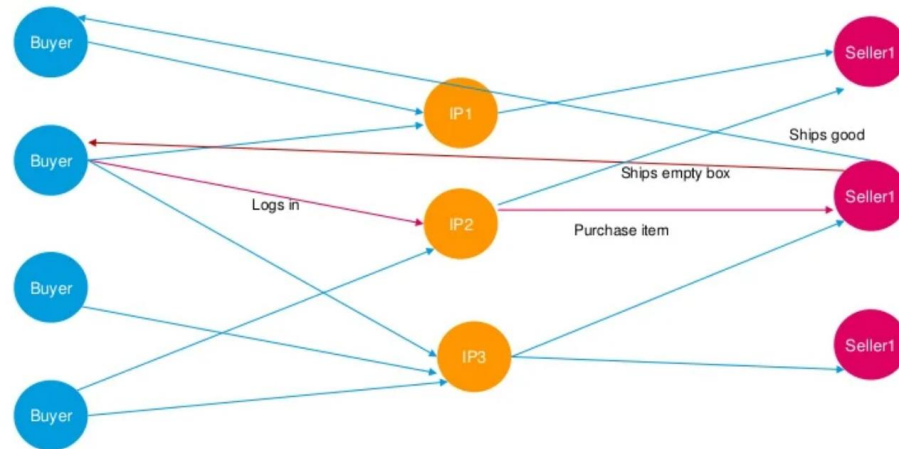
Logistic Regression



Downstream Prediction Tasks

- Prediction Tasks:
1. Predict patient diagnostic [node classification]
 2. Predict if patient need to see a doctor [link prediction]
 3. Readmission prediction [node classification]

Application: PayPal's Collusion Fraud Prevention



DATA

Training Data:

- Subset of one year's transactions.
- 1.5 billion edges, .5 million nodes.

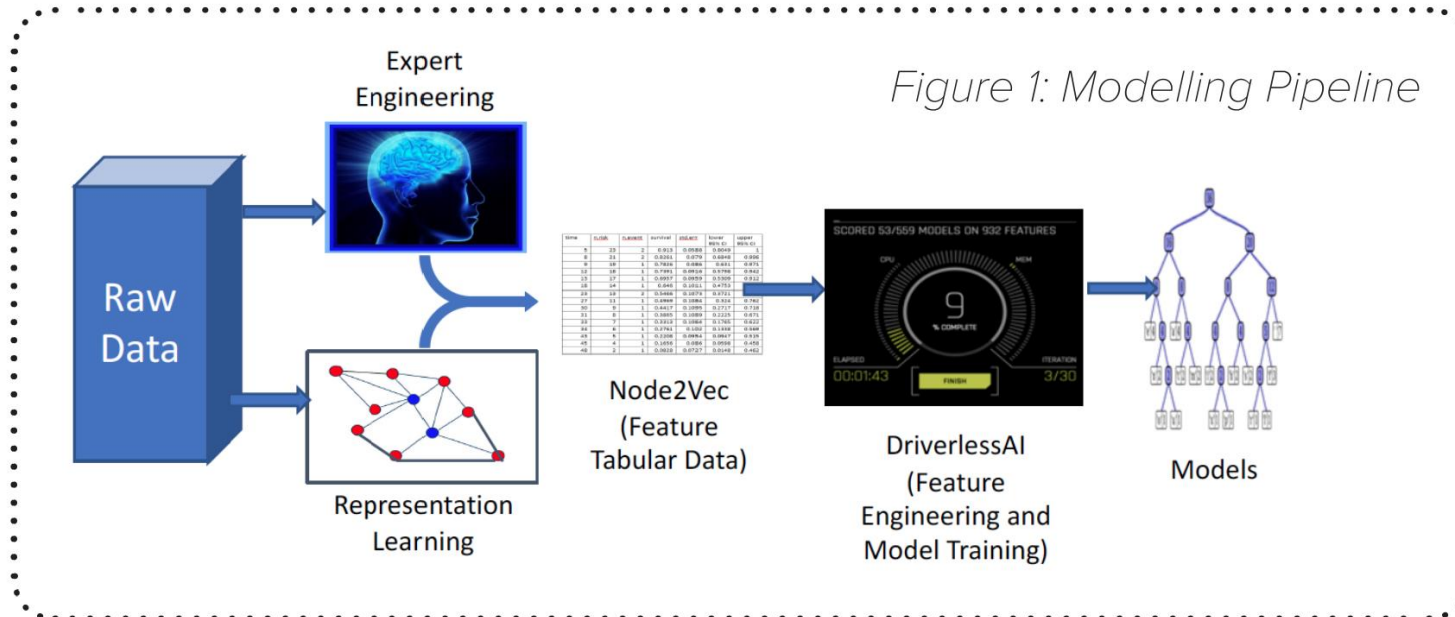
Test Data:

- 3 months

Number of Features:

- 400-600

Figure 1: Modelling Pipeline



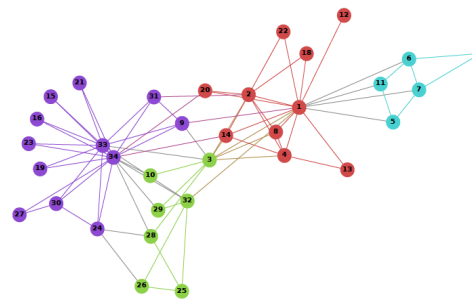
Graph Neural Networks

End-to-end learning for graph data

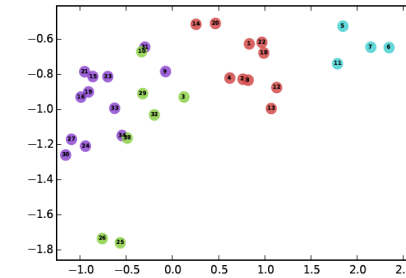
Node Embedding Limitations

Solving problems in two steps

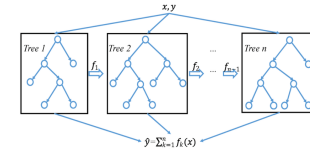
Learn embedding first, then learn predictive model



Graph



Embedding



Classifier
(ML models)

Do not consider node features

Embeddings are generated solely based on the graph structure

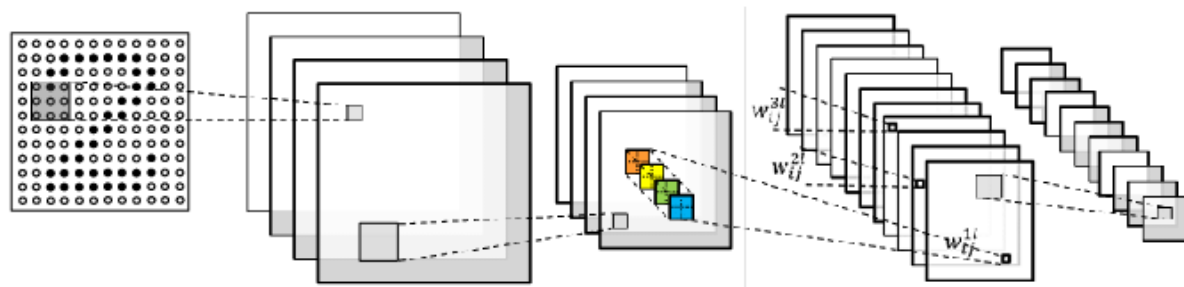
Transductive learning (instead of inductive)

Impossible to generate new embedding for new nodes not seen in the training

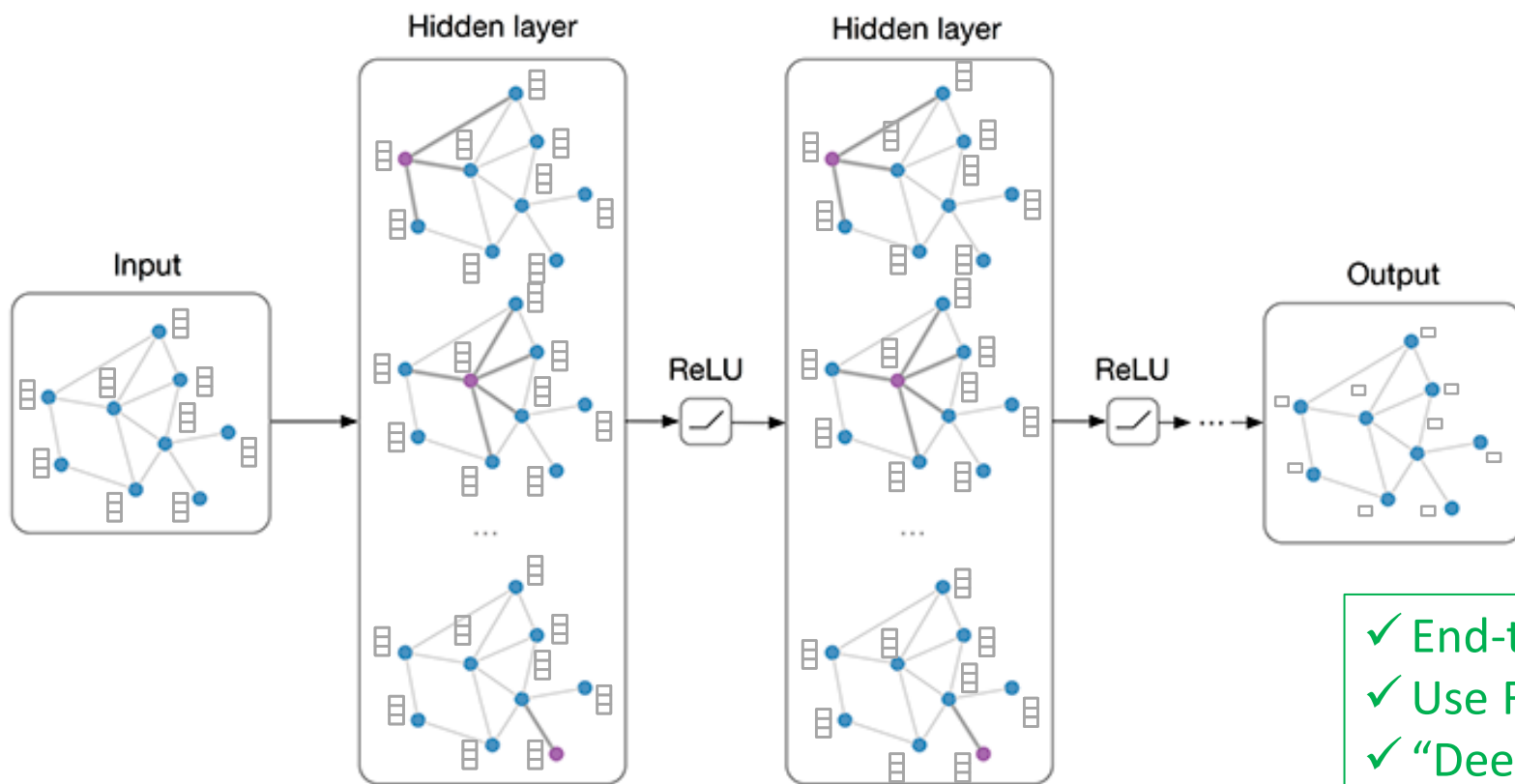
“Shallow” learning

Unable to take advantage of the representation power of deep neural networks

Graph Convolutional Networks



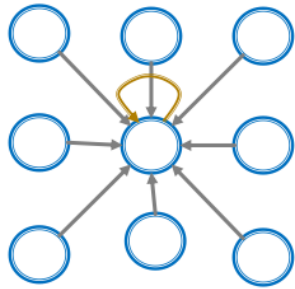
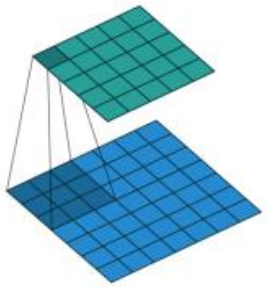
Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)



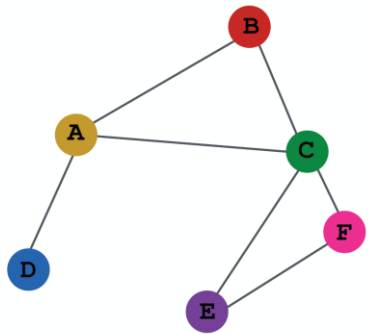
Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN)

- ✓ End-to-end Learning
- ✓ Use Features
- ✓ “Deep” Learning

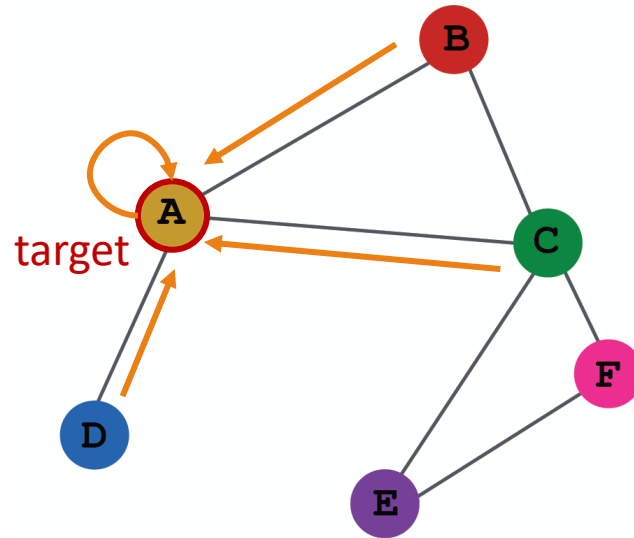
GCN Convolution Operator



CNN layer with 3x3 filter
computation flow

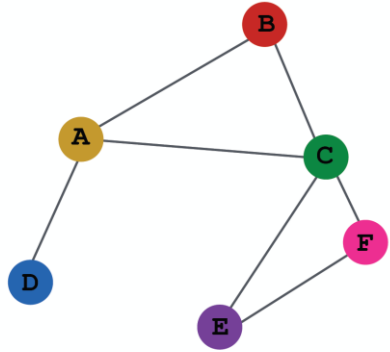


INPUT GRAPH

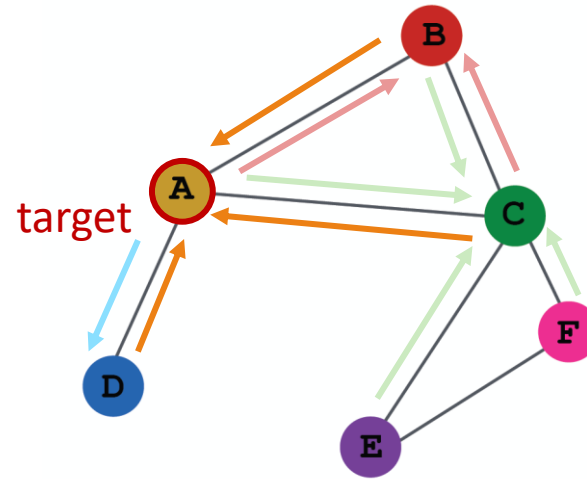


GCN computation
flow

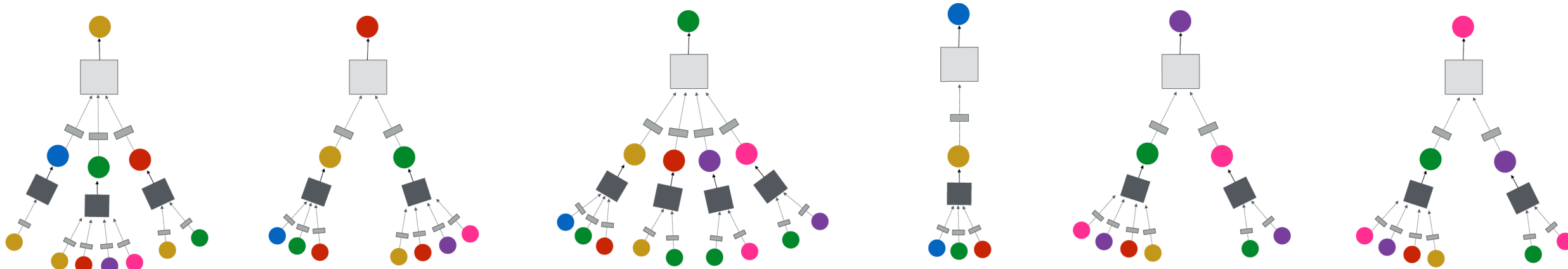
GCN Computation Flow



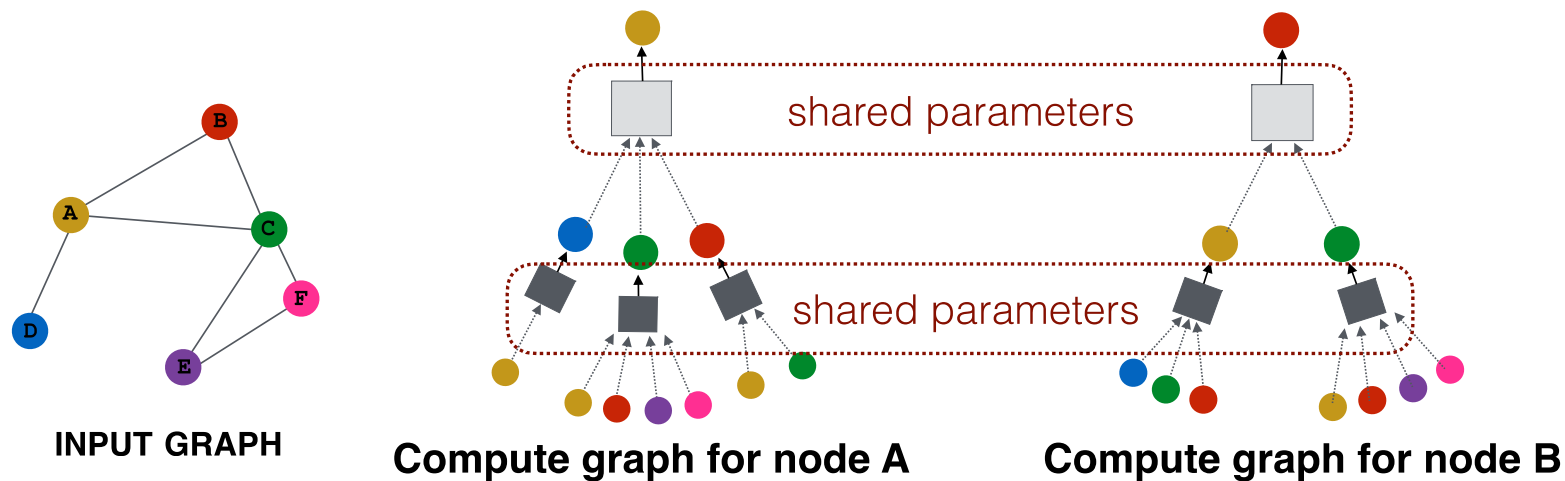
INPUT GRAPH



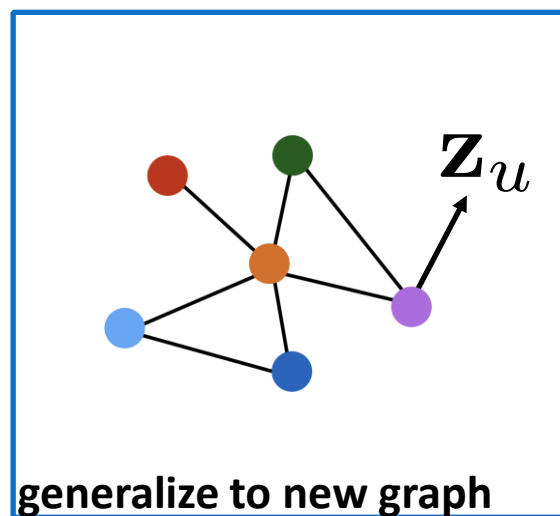
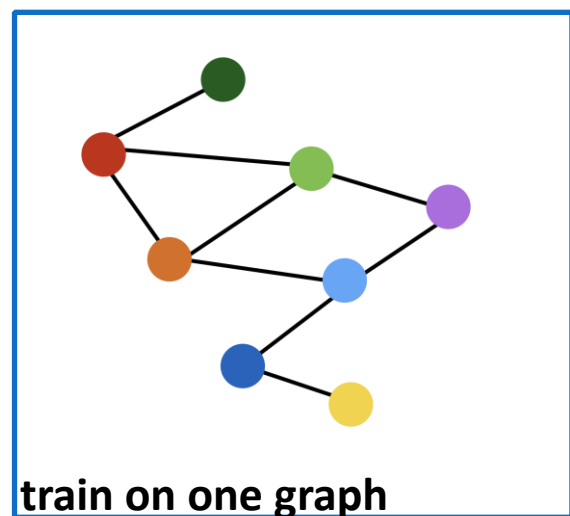
2 layers GCN
computation flow



Inductive Capability

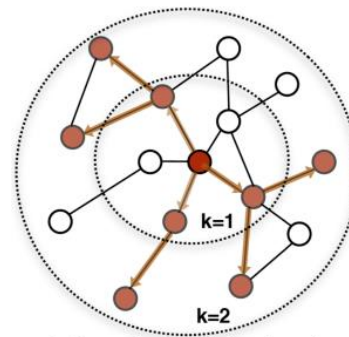
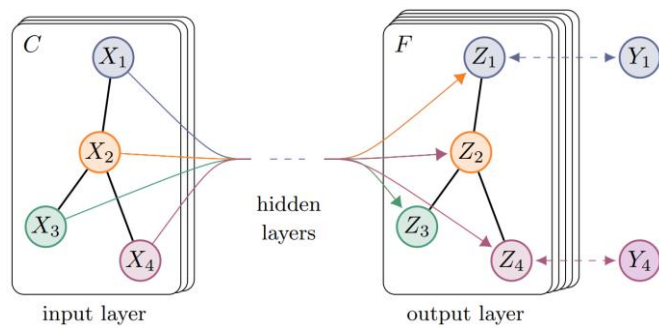


Weight Sharing

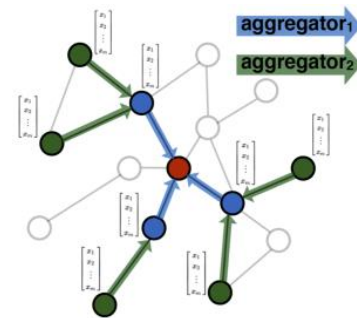


✓ Inductive
Applicable to unseen nodes

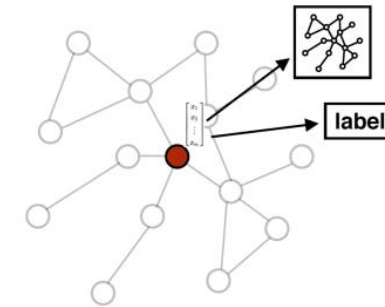
Some Flavors of Graph Neural Networks



1. Sample neighborhood

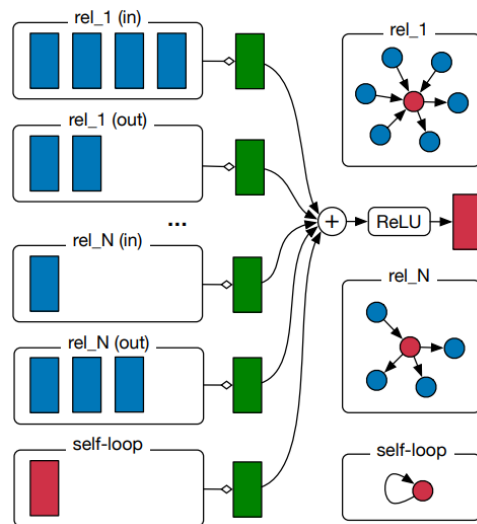


2. Aggregate feature information from neighbors



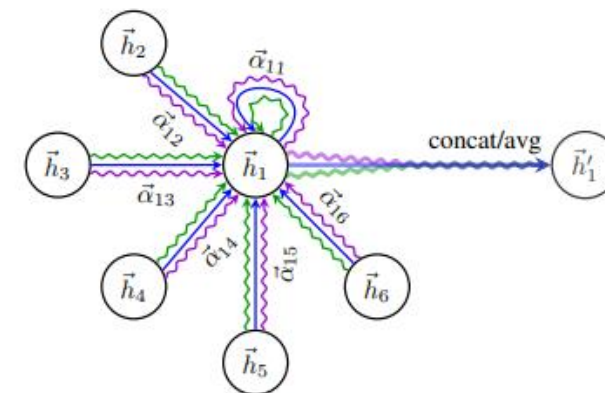
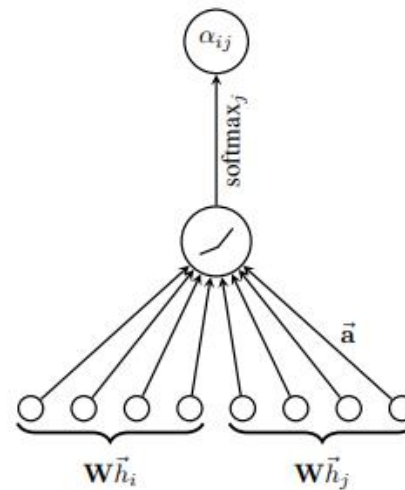
3. Predict graph context and label using aggregated information

Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN)



Relational GCN (R-GCN)

GraphSAGE [Sample and Aggregate]



Graph Attention Networks (GAT)

Application: Abuse Detection in Web

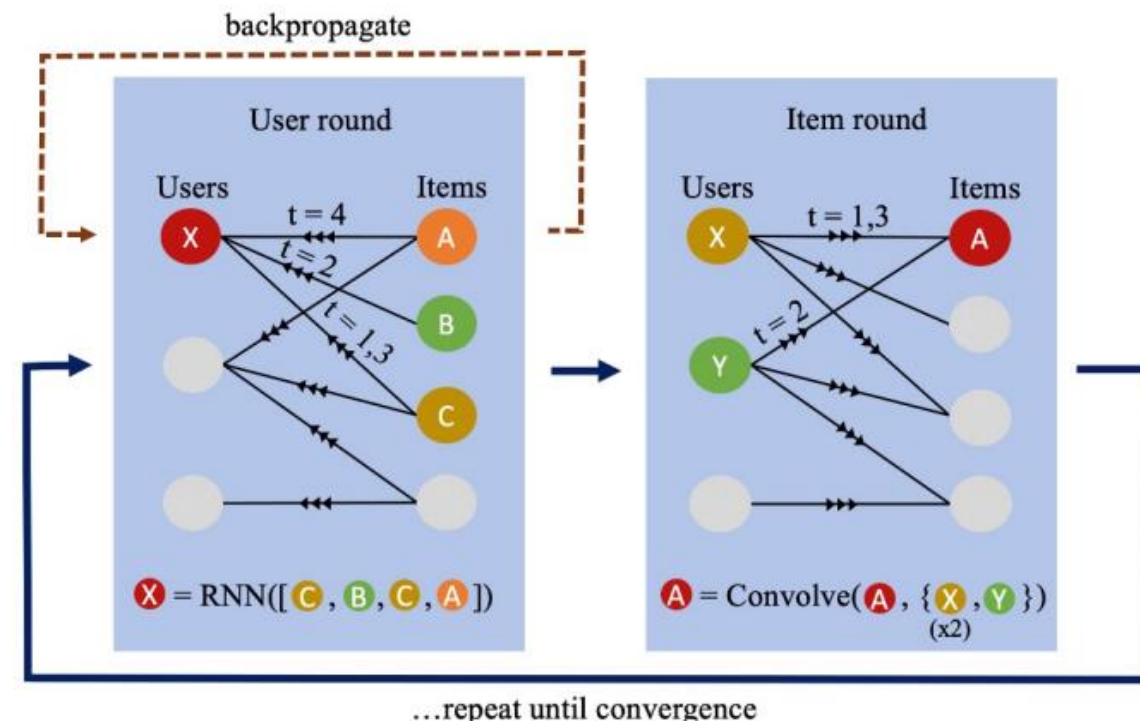
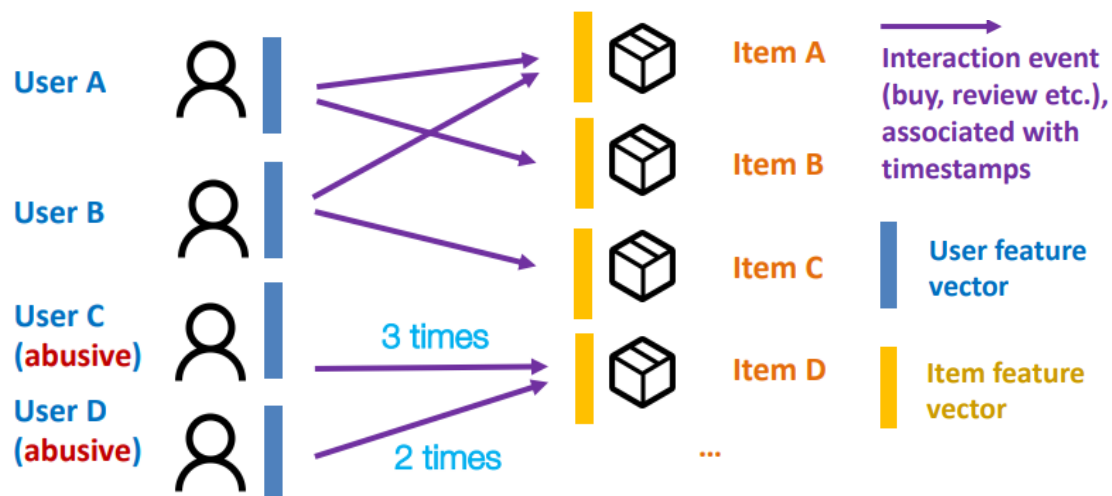
Bipartite Dynamic Representations for Abuse Detection (Andrew Wang, et.al, 2021) [KDD | Stanford U, Purdue U, Amazon]



Trolling, propagating misinformation, offensive language



Fake reviews or purchases to inflate product rankings



Architecture GCN + RNN

Application: PinSAGE, Pinterest's Recommendation System

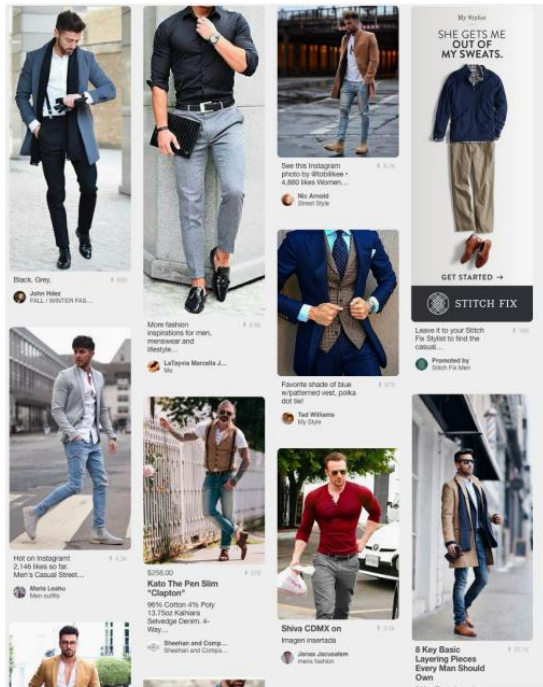
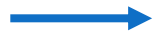


Large-scale GCN/GraphSAGE implementation
Contextual Image Recommendation

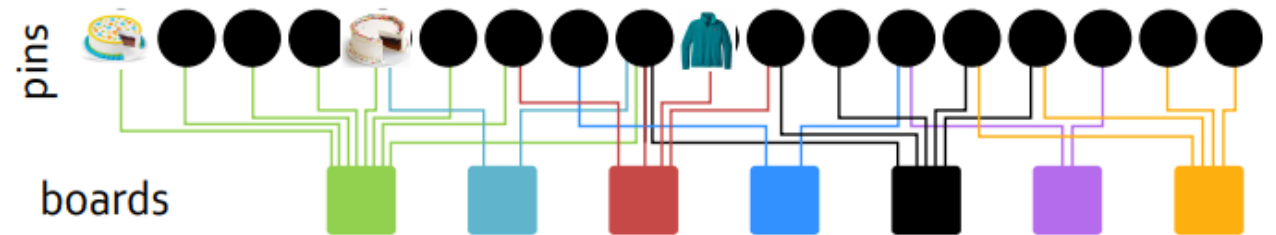
Graph Convolutional Neural Networks for Web-Scale Recommender Systems
(Rex Ying et.al, 2018) [KDD | Pinterest, Stanford]



Pin
(image + desc.)



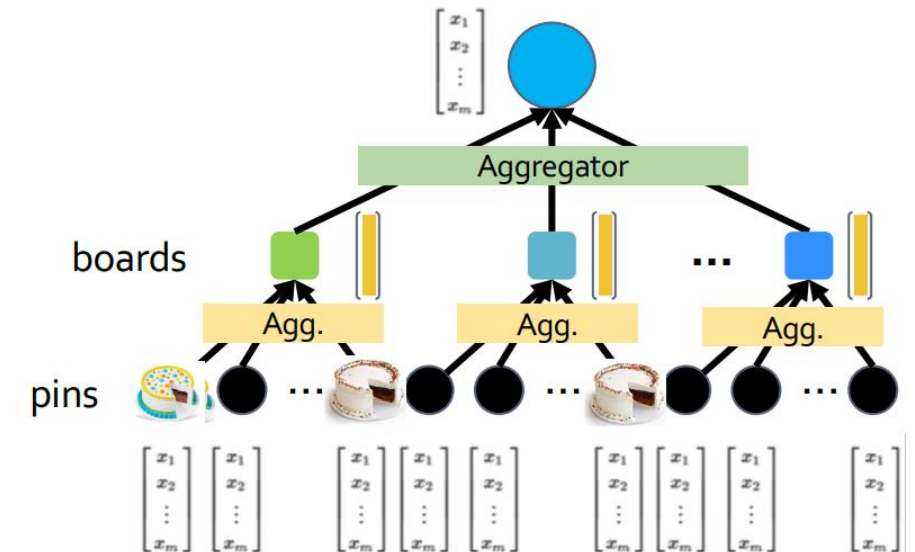
Recommend
related pins



7.5 billion
training data

1.2 billion
positive pairs

6.5 billion
negative pairs



Features: image embedding + text embedding

33

Implementation

Tools and Frameworks

Tools for Graph Neural Networks

Deep Learning Frameworks

 PyTorch

 TensorFlow



PyG



DEEP
GRAPH
LIBRARY



Spektral

Graph Neural Network Frameworks

Code Example



 **PyG** is  PyTorch-on-the-rocks:

```
from torch.nn import Conv2d

class CNN(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        self.conv1 = Conv2d(3, 64)
        self.conv2 = Conv2d(64, 64)

    def forward(self, input):
        h = self.conv1(input)
        h = h.relu()
        h = self.conv2(h)
        return h
```

```
from torch_geometric.nn import GCNConv

class GNN(torch.nn.Module):
    def __init__(self):
        self.conv1 = GCNConv(3, 64)
        self.conv2 = GCNConv(64, 64)

    def forward(self, input, edge_index):
        h = self.conv1(input, edge_index)
        h = h.relu()
        h = self.conv2(h, edge_index)
        return h
```

Learning & Resources

Stanford's Machine Learning with Graphs class

CS224W Content Schedule Course Info Projects Office Hours FAQ Gradescope Canvas

SNAP CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs Stanford / Fall 2021

This class will be offered next in Fall 2022.

Logistics

- **Lectures:** are on Tuesday/Thursday 1:30-3pm **in person** in the [NVIDIA Auditorium](#).
- **Lecture Videos:** are available on [Canvas](#) for all the enrolled Stanford students.
- **Public resources:** The lecture slides and assignments will be posted online as the course progresses. We are happy for anyone to use these resources, but we cannot grade the work of any students who are not officially enrolled in the class.
- **Contact:** Students should ask *all* course-related questions on Ed (accessible from Canvas), where you will also find announcements. For external inquiries, personal matters, or in emergencies, you can email us at cs224w-aut2122-staff@lists.stanford.edu.
- **Academic accommodations:** If you need an academic accommodation based on a disability, you should initiate the request with the [Office of Accessible Education \(OAE\)](#). The OAE will evaluate the request, recommend accommodations, and prepare a letter for the teaching staff. Once you receive the letter, send it to our staff email address. Students should contact the OAE as soon as possible since timely notice is needed to coordinate accommodations.

Instructor



Jure Leskovec

Course Assistants



Serina Chang
Head CA



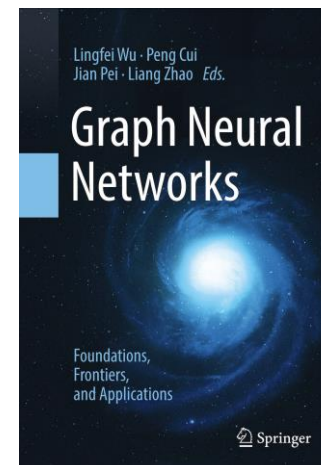
Federico Reyes Gómez



Weihua Hu

Course Slides, Video Lectures

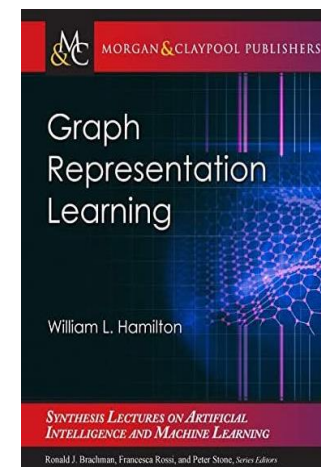
Comprehensive resources for Graph ML from **Jure Leskovec**, one of the authorities on Graph ML



Graph Neural Networks Foundation, Frontier, and Applications Lingfei Wu et. al.

Comprehensive, focus on applications and use cases

Free pre-print version is available



Graph Representation Learning William L. Hamilton

Foundational, focus on building conceptual understanding

Free pre-print version is available

Thank You