

Self-Supervised GNN that Jointly Learns to Augment



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Overview

- Self-supervised Learning (SSL) aims at learning representations of objects without relying on manual labeling.
- Graph data augmentation is a key challenge in SSL for graphs, existing studies use heuristics for graph data augmentation
- We propose a self-supervised GNN framework called Surgeon that jointly learns both the data augmentation and representation.
- Surgeon doesn't require explicit negative sampling, i.e., needs only positive pairs.
- Instead of engineering tricks as in previous works, Surgeon employs a principled objective based on Laplacian Eigenmaps that avoids collapse.

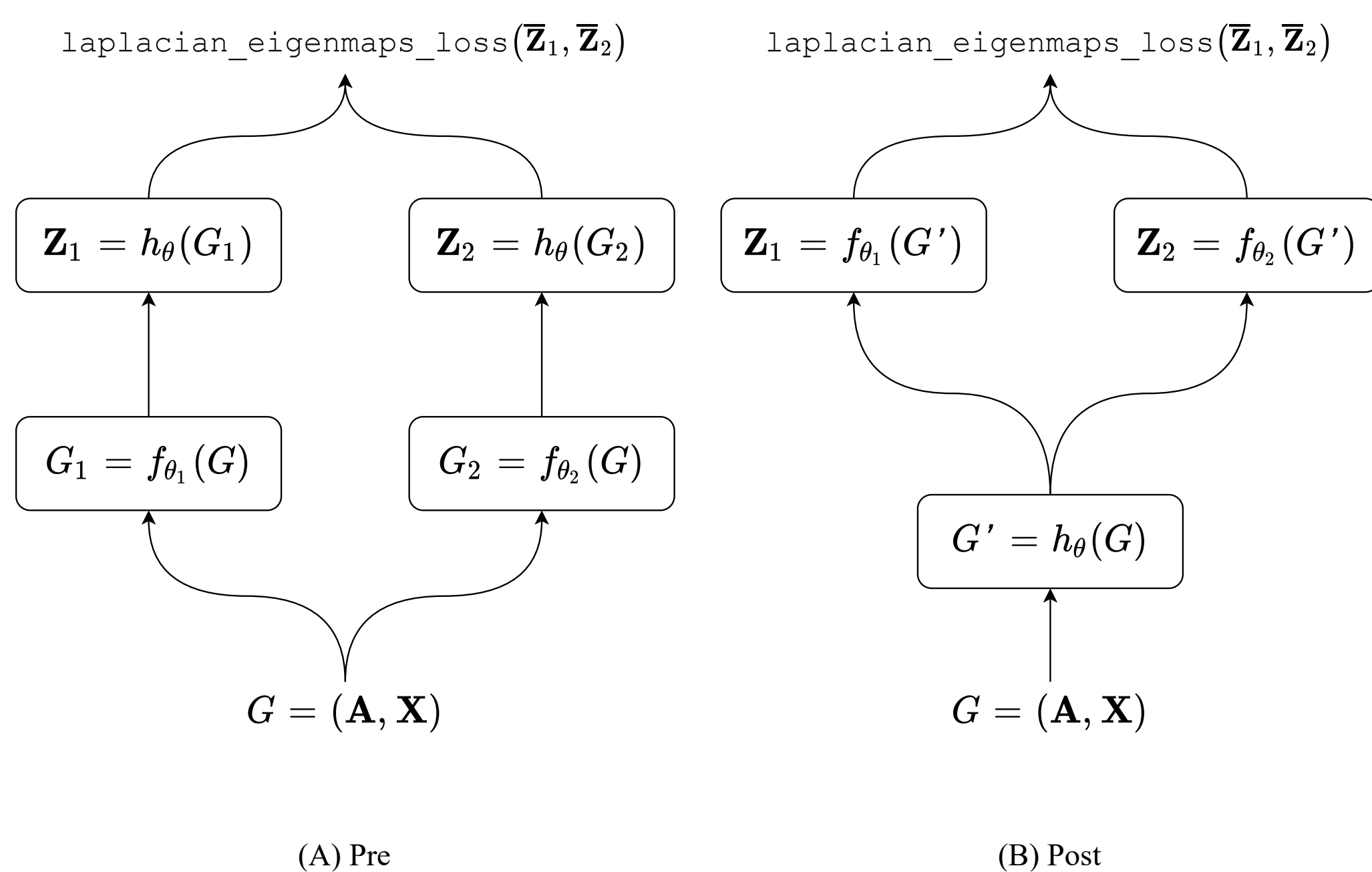
Inputs

- A graph $G = (\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{X})$, where $\mathbf{A} \in [0, 1]^{N \times N}$ is the adjacency matrix and $\mathbf{X}^{N \times F}$ is a feature matrix. N is the number of nodes and F is the number of features.
- A GNN encoder h_θ , $\mathbf{Z} = h_\theta(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{X}) = h_\theta(G)$

Learning

- Surgeon learns node representations in a self-supervised fashion using a *pre* or *post* architecture shown in the **Architecture** box.
 - **pre**: augmentation in the input space.
 - **post**: augmentation in the latent space and introduced to improve resource usage
- f_{θ_1} and f_{θ_2} are functions to generate two augmented views of each node.
 - Learned, i.e. governed by the signal encoded in the graph
- The unit vectors, $\bar{\mathbf{z}}_1$ and $\bar{\mathbf{z}}_2$, are the learned representations for the two views

Surgeon Architecture



Learning Objective

Based on Laplacian Eigenmaps

$$\mathcal{L}_{\theta, \theta_1, \theta_2} = \|\bar{\mathbf{z}}_1 - \bar{\mathbf{z}}_2\|_F^2 + \gamma(\|\bar{\mathbf{z}}_1 \bar{\mathbf{z}}_1^T - \mathbf{I}_N\|_F + \|\bar{\mathbf{z}}_2 \bar{\mathbf{z}}_2^T - \mathbf{I}_N\|_F) \quad (1)$$

Note: θ_1 and θ_2 are jointly learned with θ

Node classification (NC) results for small to medium scale datasets

Datasets	Algorithms							
	Semi-Supervised			Contrastive			Asymmetric SelfGNN/BGRL	Surgeon
	GCN	GAT	GraphSage	DGI	MVGRL	GCA		
Cora	60.1±.001	58.27±.003	57.45±.003	50.66±.001	39.42±.193	37.64±.014	54.61±.135	56.33±.07
DBLP	82.7±.002	82.88±.002	81.39±.005	78.87±.002	69.2±.052	81.16±.007	81.32±.071	81.48±.09
PubMed	85.62±.001	84.98±.002	84.73±.001	84.28±.001	77.99±.315	82.76±.005	84.6±.076	84.94±.091
Physics	95.4±.001	95.02±.002	†	94.92±.001	91.18±.024	†	95.11±.07	95.11±.025
CS	91.87±.001	91.07±.002	91.44±.001	91.72±.001	87.18±.095	88.01±.005	92.23±.01	92.03±.0
Computers	88.54±.003	88.3±.006	87.93±.004	80.28±.004	78.57±.14	74.04±.005	86.23±.139	85.16±.133
Photo	93.02±.003	93.18±.002	93.64±.002	92.36±.06	86.04±.12	84.93±.009	92.87±.08	92.27±.05
Actor	28.38±.008	28.62±.01	33.88±.007	29.93±.007	63.3±.03	27.39±.01	29.41±.1.46	30.19±.34
WikiCS	76.87±.006	77.38±.005	77.41±.006	70.01±.007	61.7±.52	75.25±.006	75.34±.528	75.59±.11
Facebook	89.5±.002	89.3±.01	89.25±.002	82.42±.001	78.88±.0.045	86.29±.0.004	86.38±.084	84.92±.0.015
Flickr	51.66±.001	42.35±.001	52.11±.001	45.94±.001	†	†	51.26±.528	50.91±.054
Github	86.14±.001	86.16±.001	85.77±.001	83.84±.001	83.93±.0.032	†	85.58±.053	85.7±.028

NC results for large scale datasets

Algorithms	Datasets	
	Yelp	Reddit
ClusterGCN (semi)	78.21	95.33
GraphSaint (semi)	75.62	95.73
PPRGO (semi)	77.7	91.8
Surgeon	77.44	91.22

Conclusion

- Augmentations can be jointly learned with representation
- Perturbations (e.g. dropping edges and nodes) are ill defined for some domains (e.g. molecular graphs), and hence learned augmentations are more suitable (Future work)
- Post architecture improves resource usage

Resource usage: pre vs post architecture

