

# GRAPH NEURAL NETWORKS

1. Know what to use to implement a Graph Neural Network

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2. Intuition for the kinds of problems in which GNNs will provide an advantage

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2. Intuition for the kinds of problems in which GNNs will provide an advantage
3. Understand why structure is crucial in determining the behavior of interacting systems
4. Understand why **relational inductive biases** are critical for learning about interacting systems

# This talk

- **Motivation**
- **Mechanisms**
- **Survey**
- **Challenges**

Structure

What do you mean?

GNN

What is this?

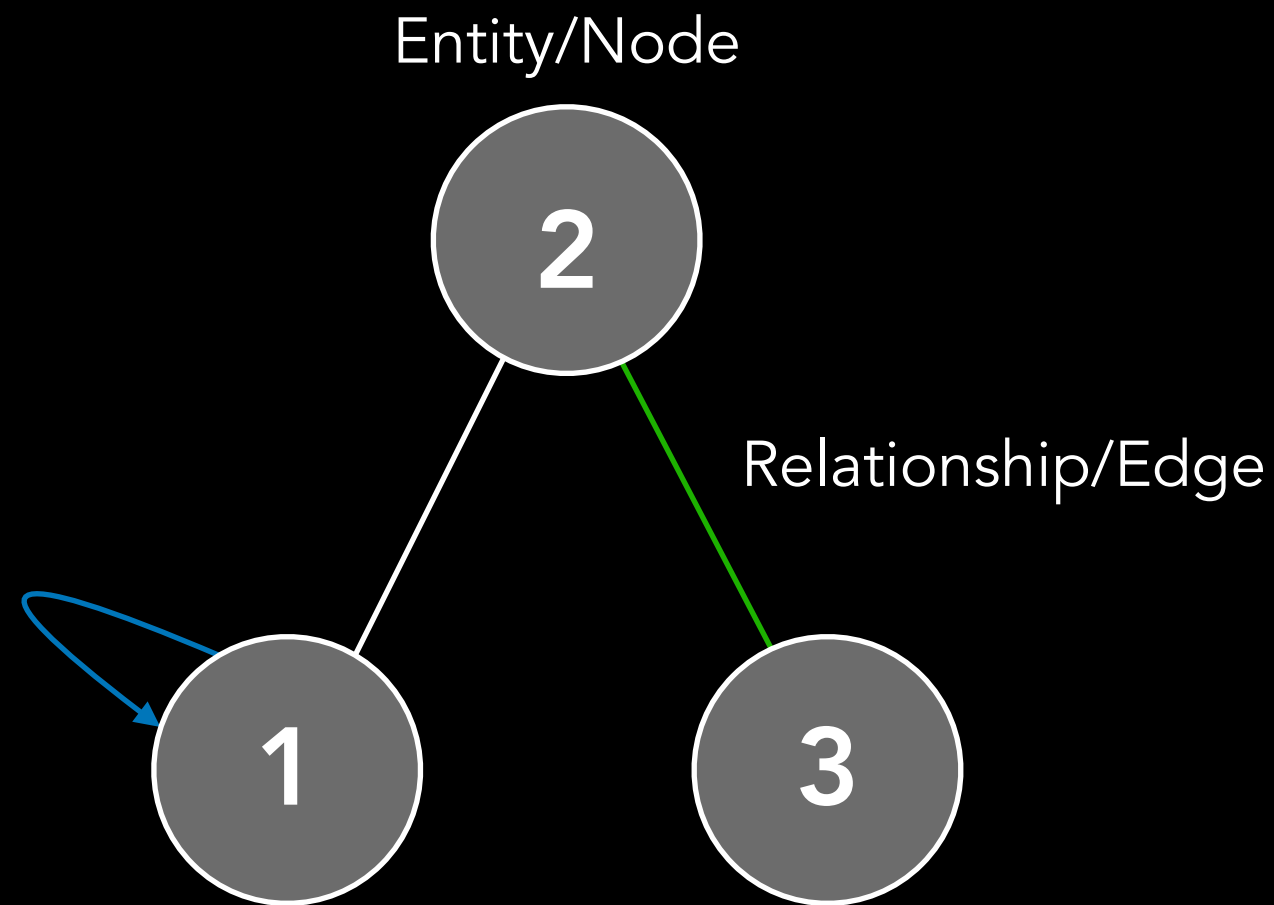
Relevance

Why should I care?

Structure

GNN

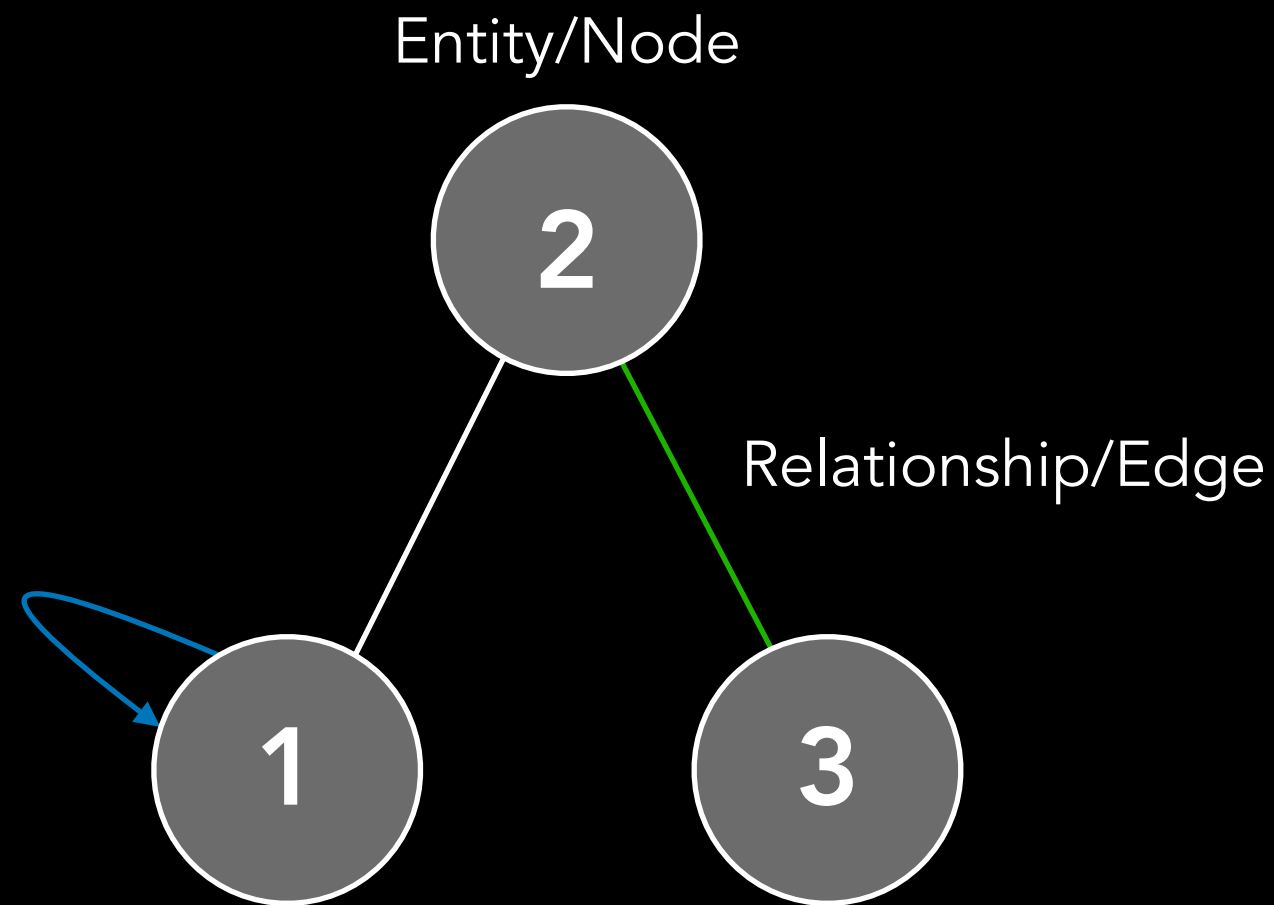
Relevance



Structure

GNN

Relevance

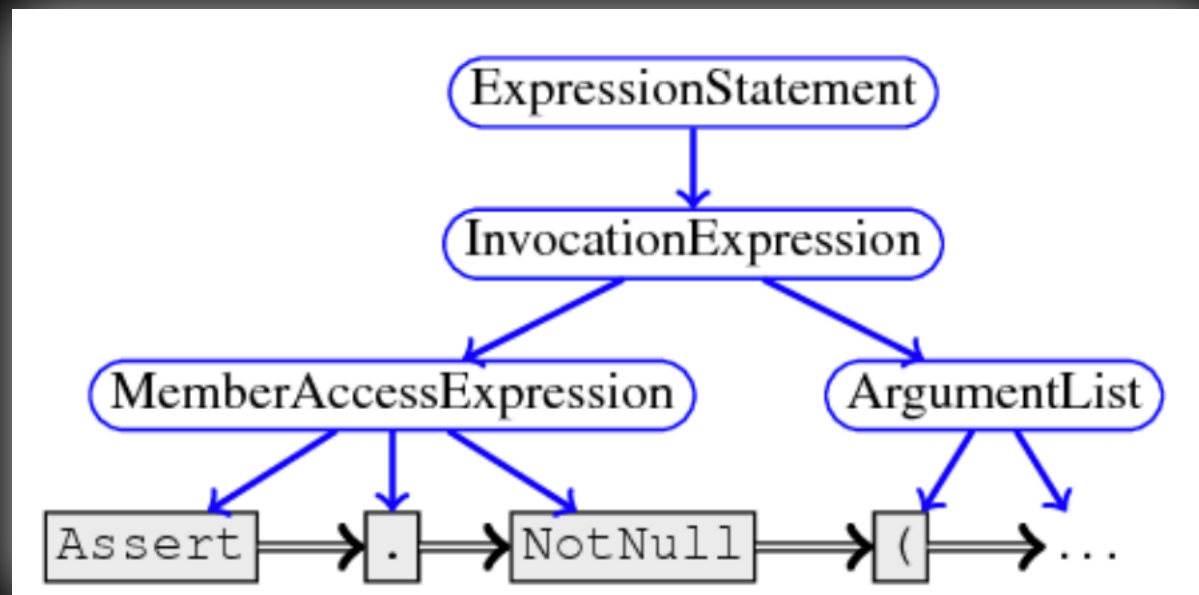


	1	2	3
1	1	1	0
2	1	0	1
3	0	1	0

Adjacency Matrix

Structure

Programs



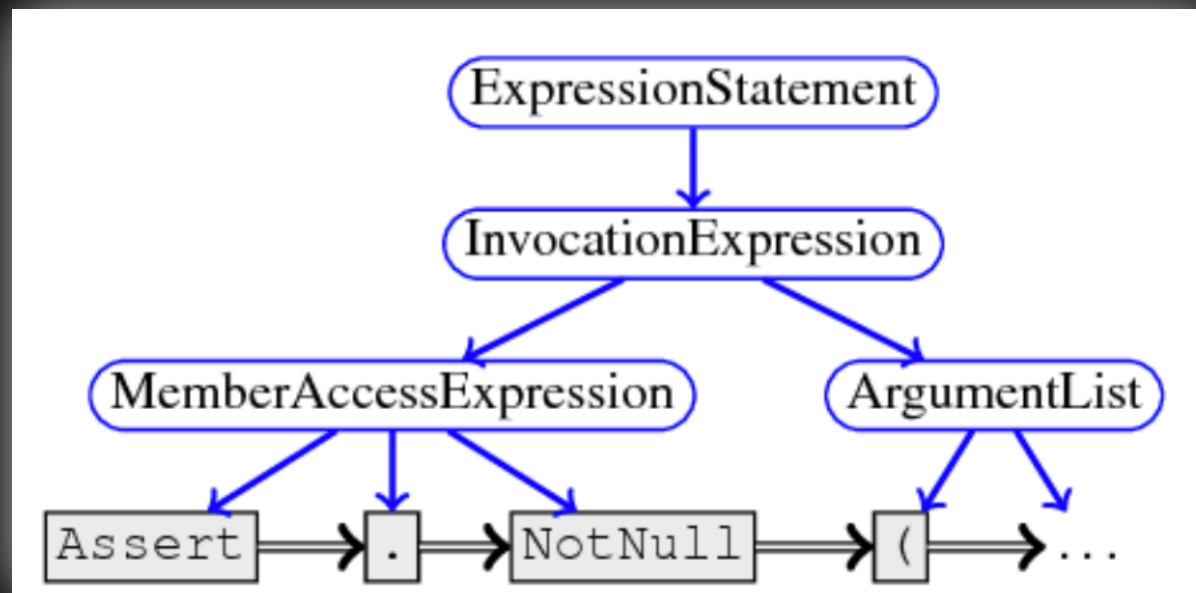
GNN

<https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Learning-to-Represent-Programs>

Relevance

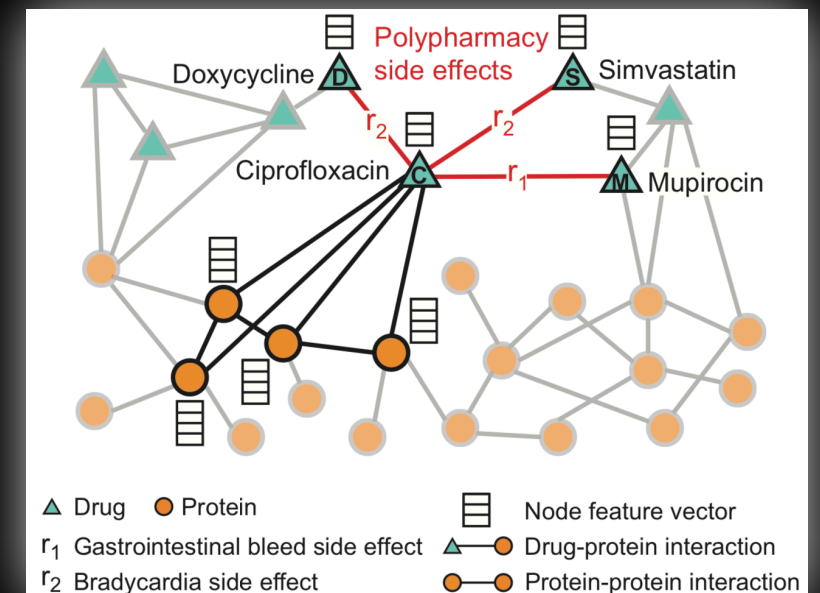
Structure

## Programs



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## Drug Interactions



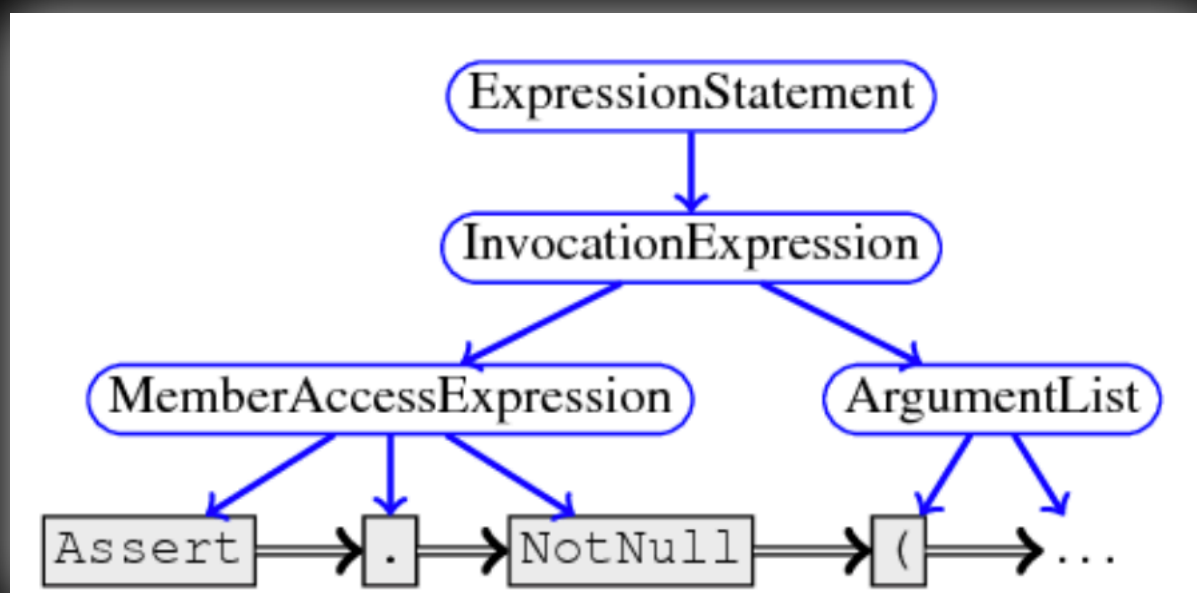
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.00543.pdf>

GNN

Relevance

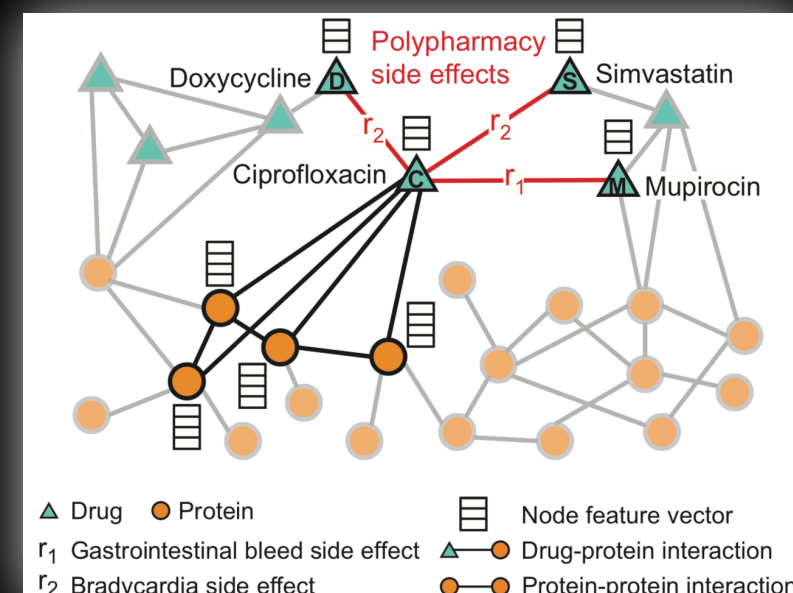
Structure

## Programs



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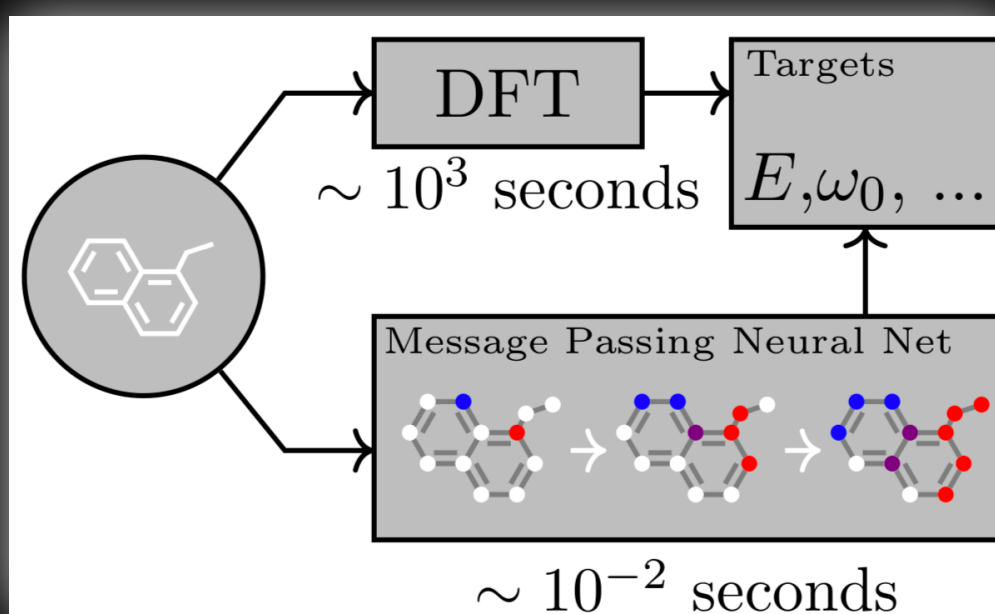
## Drug Interactions



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GNN

## Physical Systems



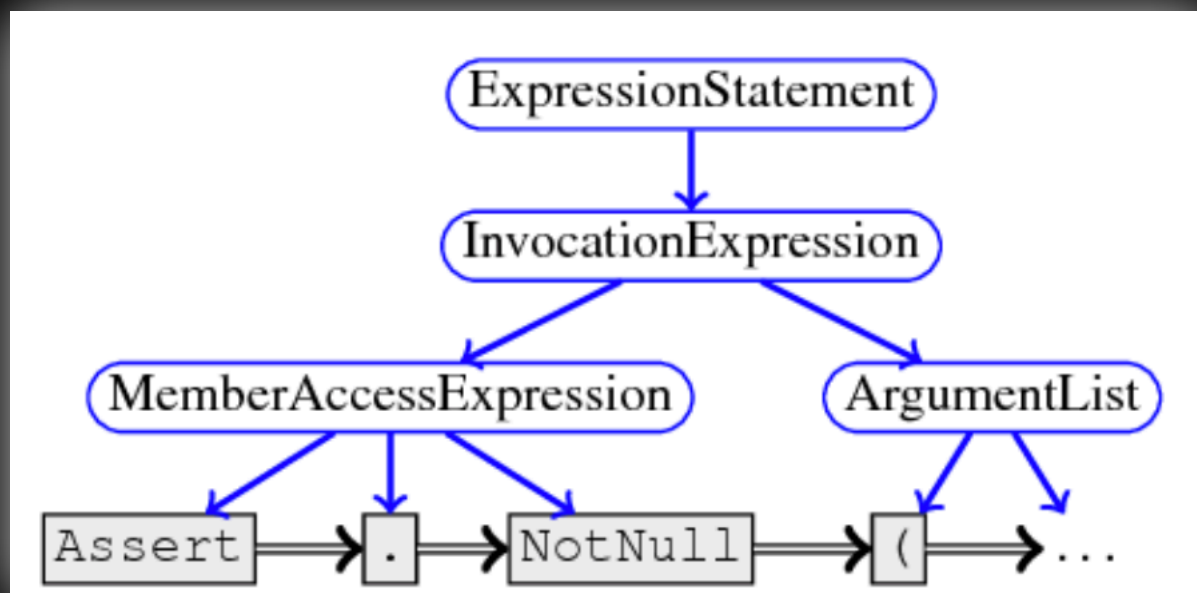
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1704.01212.pdf>

Relevance



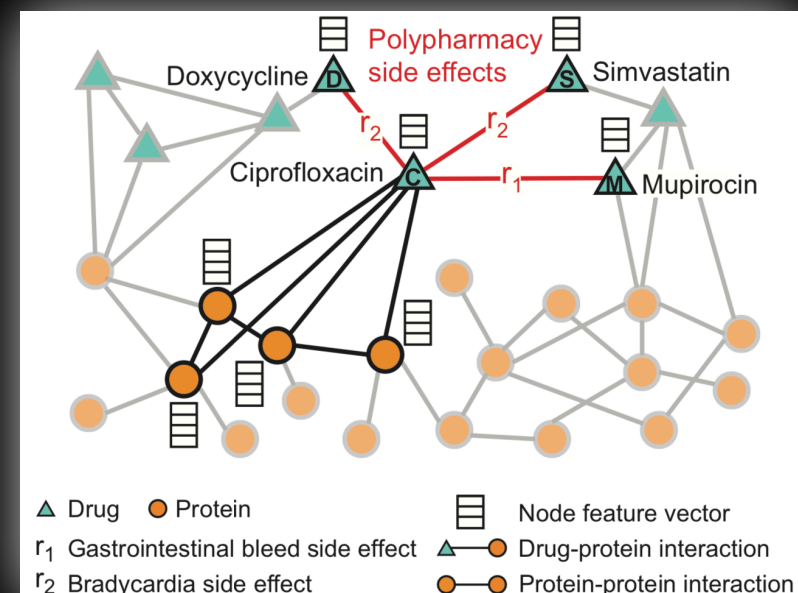
Structure

## Programs



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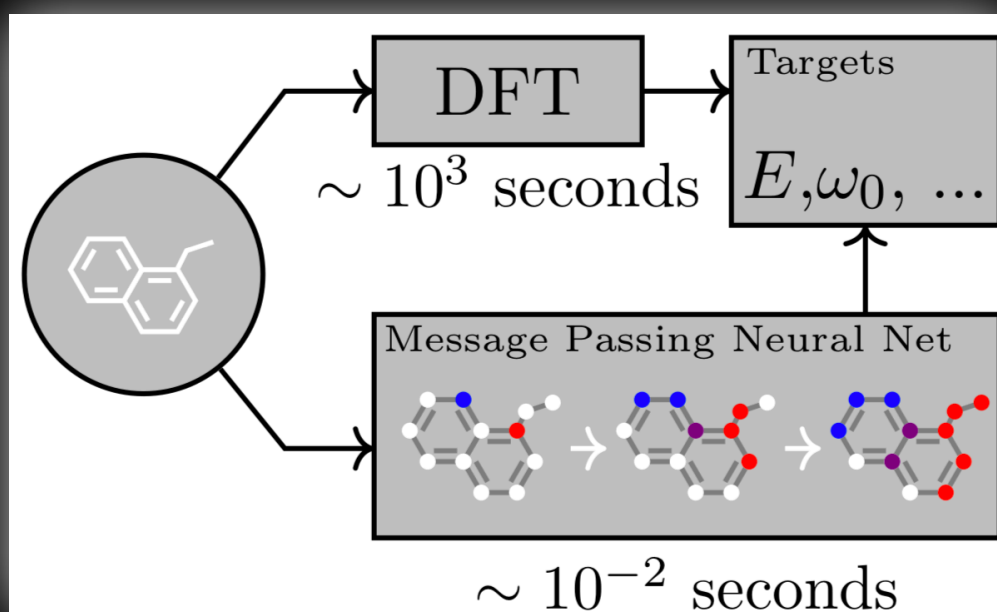
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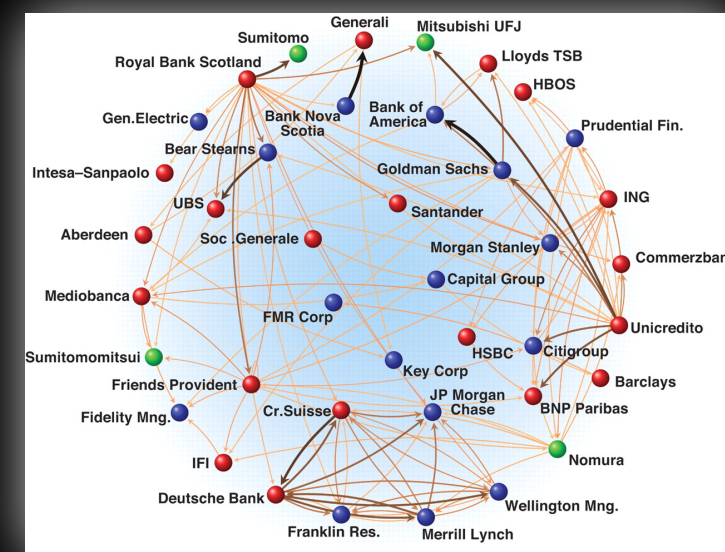
GNN

## Physical Systems



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1704.01212.pdf>

## Economic Networks



<https://science.sciencemag.org/content/325/5939/422>

Relevance

Brief foray into Cognitive Science...

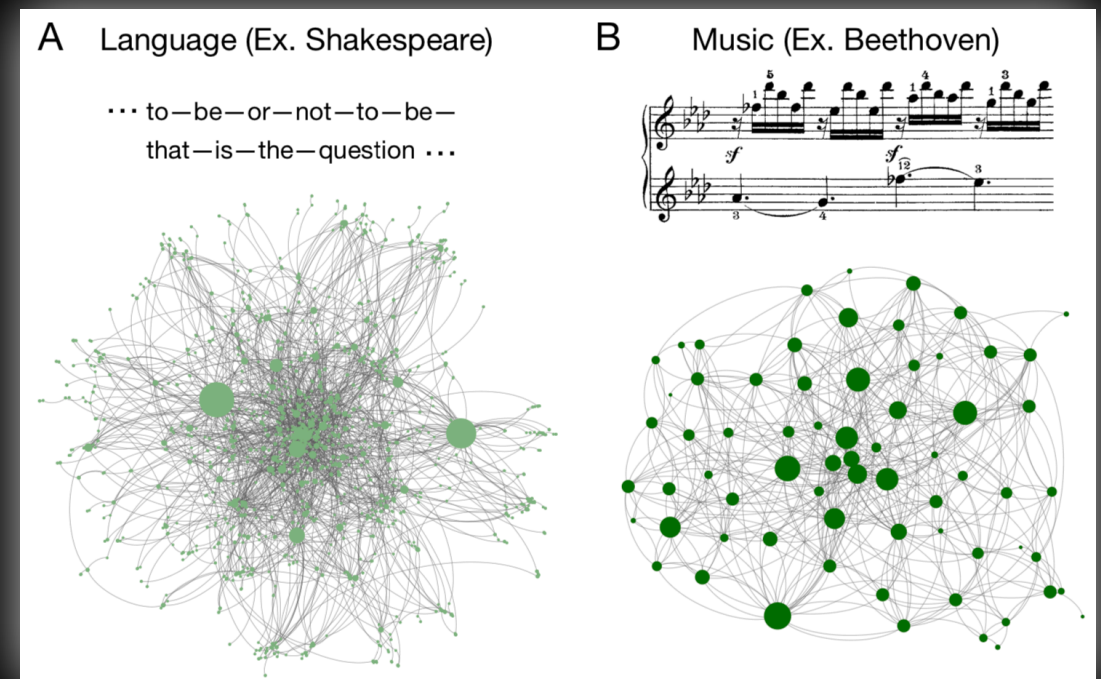
Structure

GNN

Relevance

## Brief foray into Cognitive Science...

## Cognitive Representation



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1909.07186.pdf>

Structure

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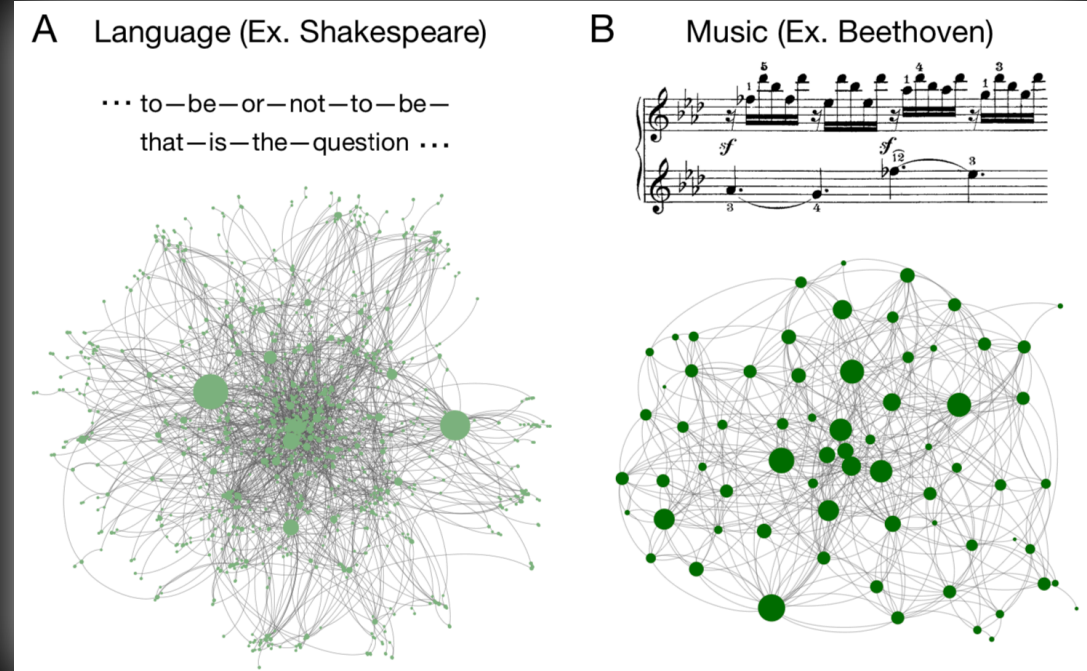
Structure

## Cognitive Representation

GNN

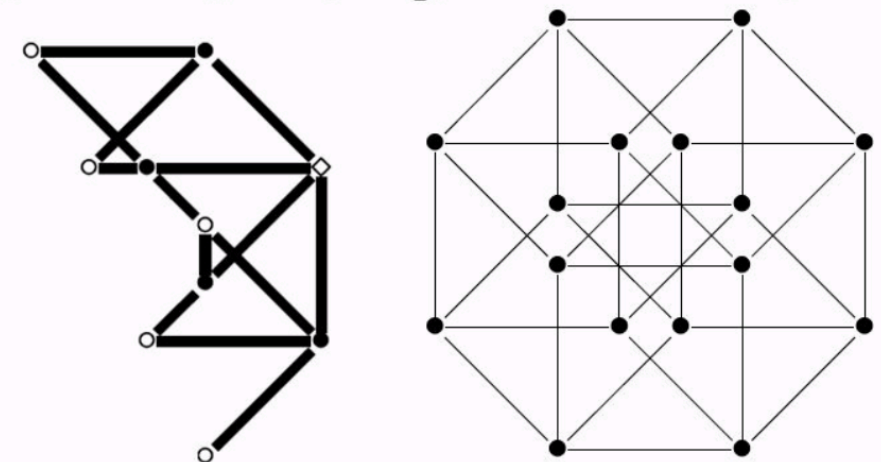
Relevance

## Analogy



<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1909.07186.pdf>

A graph  $G_1 = (V_1, E_1)$  is isomorphic to a subgraph of a graph  $G_2 = (V_2, E_2)$  if there exists subgraph of  $G_2$ , say  $G'_2$ , such that  $G_1 \cong G'_2$ .



<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10618-009-0132-7>

GNN as meta-architecture for imparting **relational inductive biases**

Structure

GNN

Relevance

GNN as meta-architecture for imparting **relational inductive biases**

Structure

Recurrent units + MLPs + Convolutional units projected onto a graph structure

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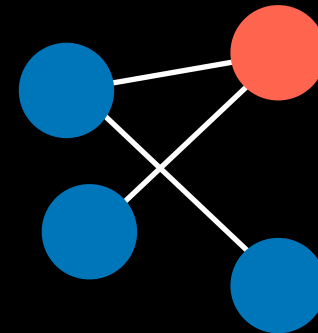
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Node Embedding:



GNN

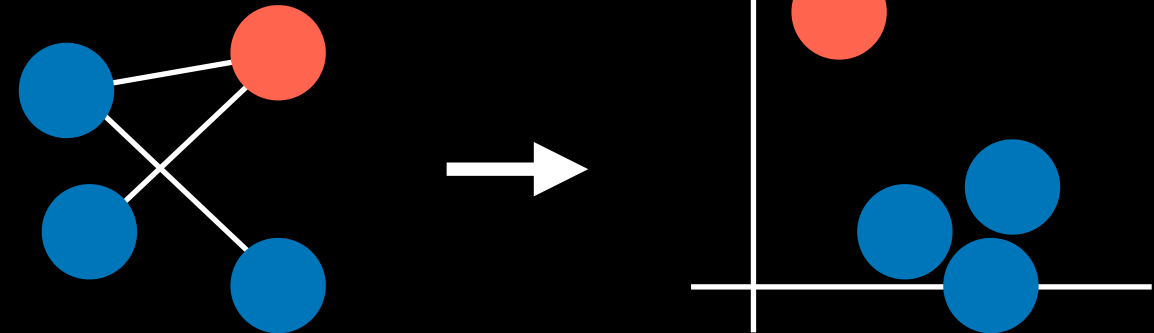
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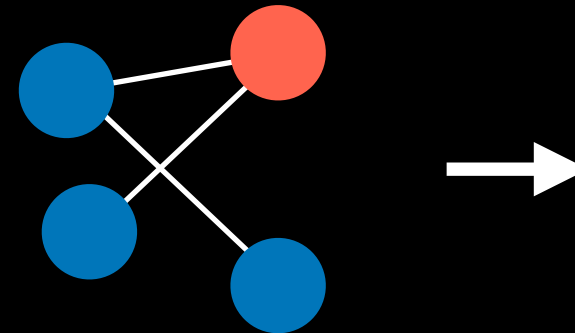
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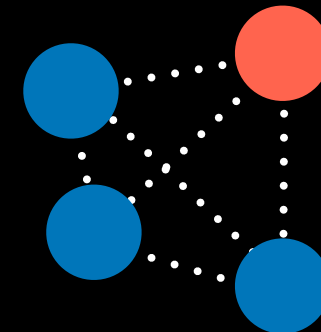
Recurrent units + MLPs + Convolutional units projected onto a graph structure

GNN

Node Embedding:



Link Prediction:



Relevance

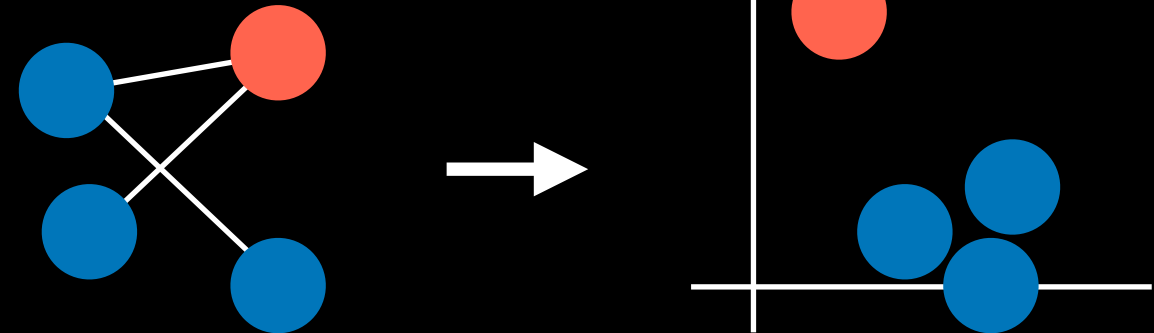
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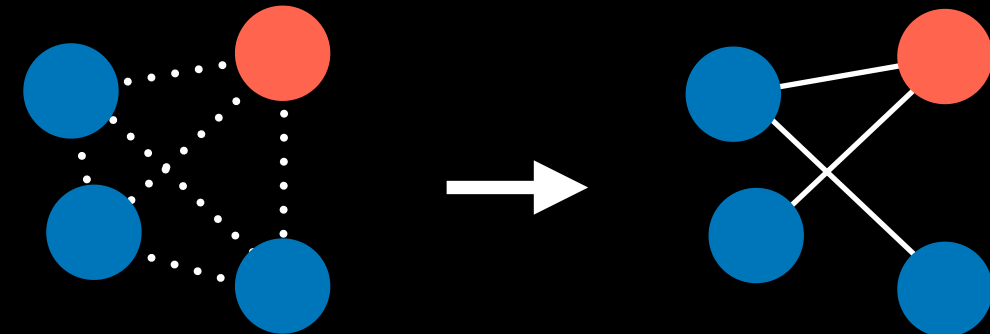
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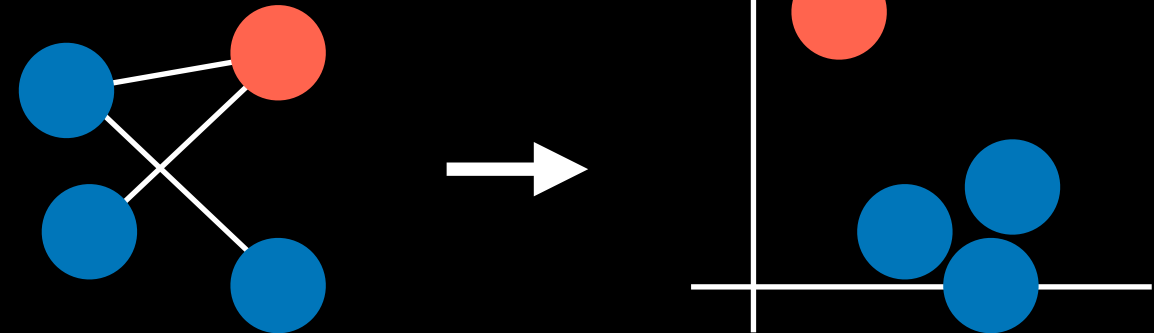
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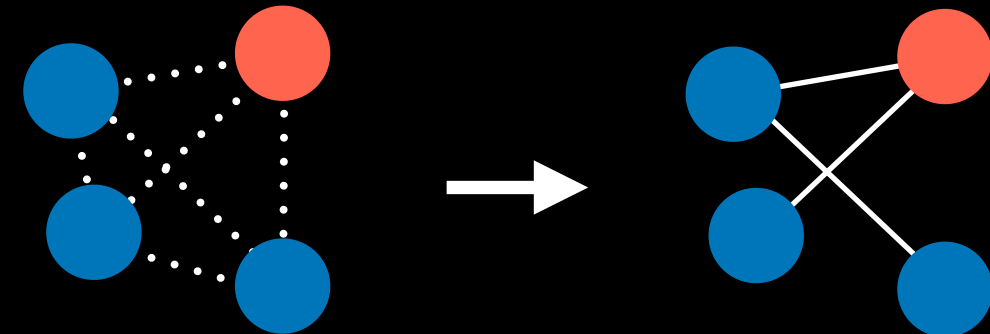
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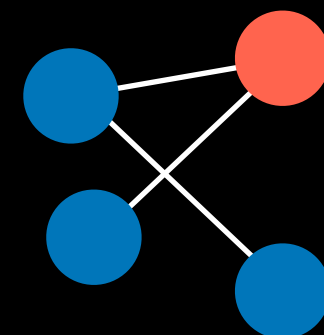
Node Embedding:



Link Prediction:



Graph Embedding:



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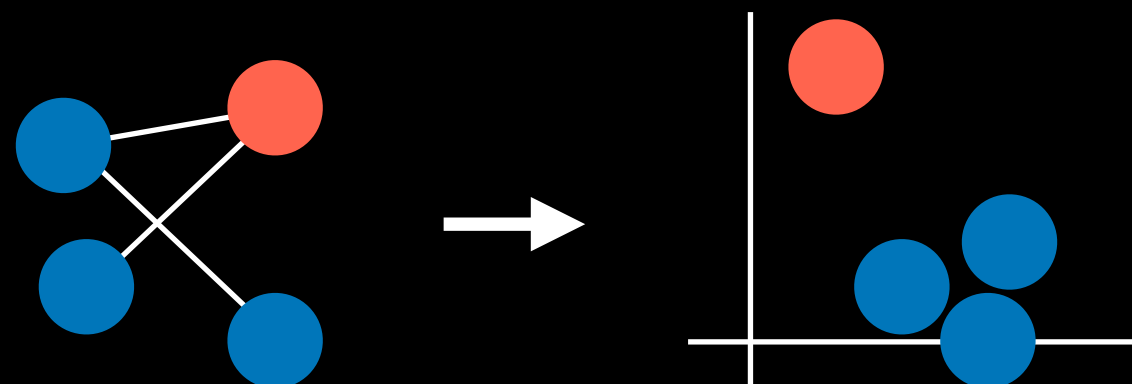
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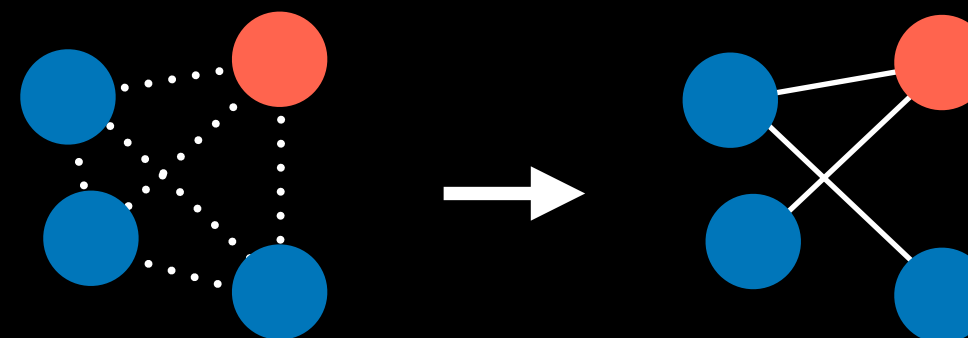
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Node Embedding:

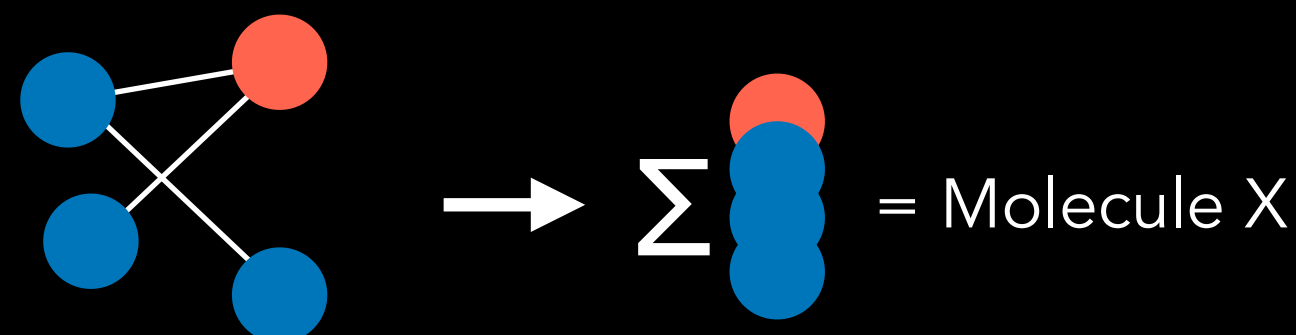


Link Prediction:



Relevance

Graph Embedding:

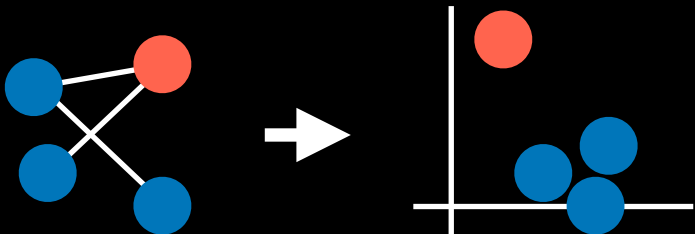


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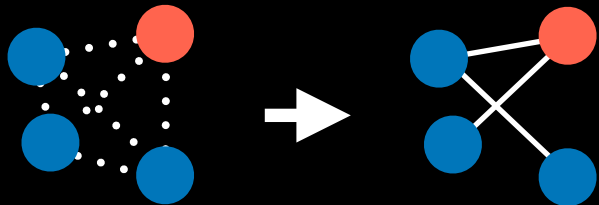
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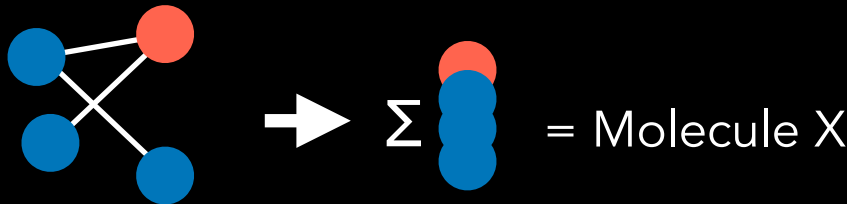
Node Embedding:



Link Prediction:



Graph Embedding:



GNN

Relevance

Component	Entities	Relations	Rel. inductive bias	Invariance
Fully connected	Units	All-to-all	Weak	-
Convolutional	Grid elements	Local	Locality	Spatial translation
Recurrent	Timesteps	Sequential	Sequentiality	Time translation
Graph network	Nodes	Edges	Arbitrary	Node, edge permutations

State of the art in:

Structure

- Quantum/Computational Chemistry (chemical synthesis)
- Citation Prediction
- 3D vision
- Recommender systems
- Visual Question Answering

GNN

Relevance

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2019 NeurIPS opened a new session called "Graph Representation Learning"

Relevance

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2019 NeurIPS opened a new session called "Graph Representation Learning"

Graph-based methods are gaining prominence...

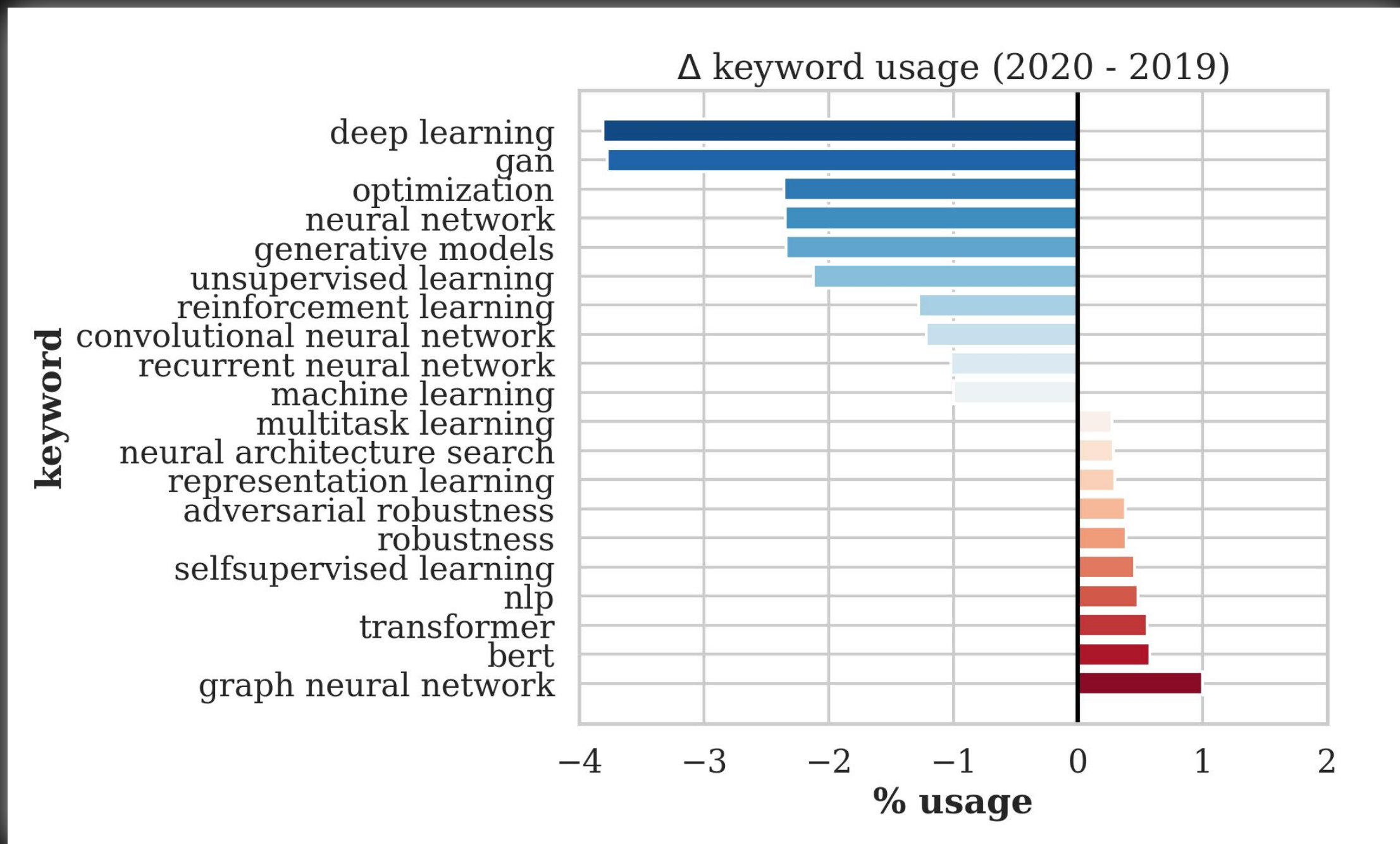
Relevance



Structure

GNN

Relevance



<https://openreview.net/group?id=ICLR.cc/2020/Conference>

Message Passing  
Neural Network

Most fundamental kind of GNN

Graph Conv.  
Network

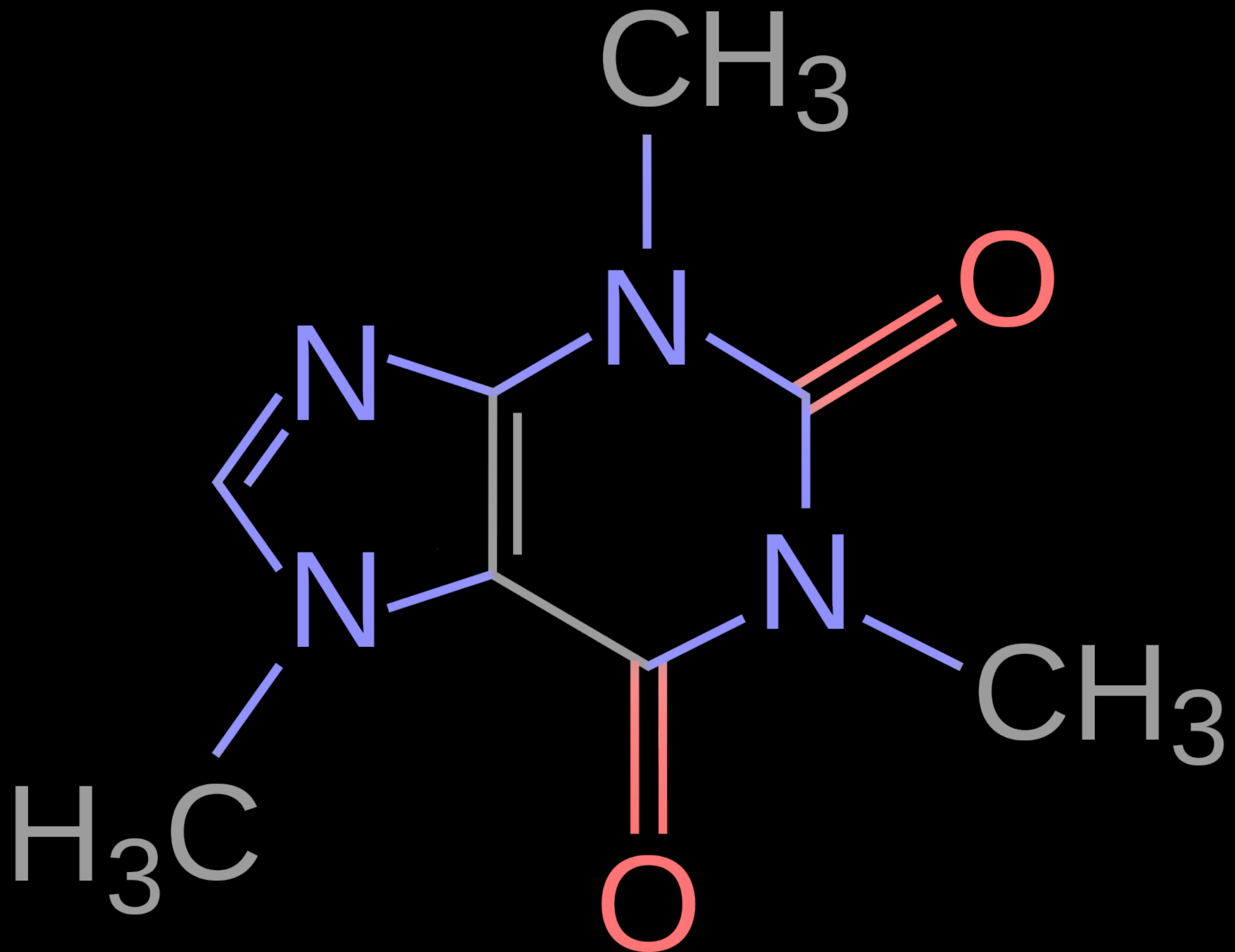
More recent work, applying  
principles from CNN architectures  
in GNNs

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**C**onv.  
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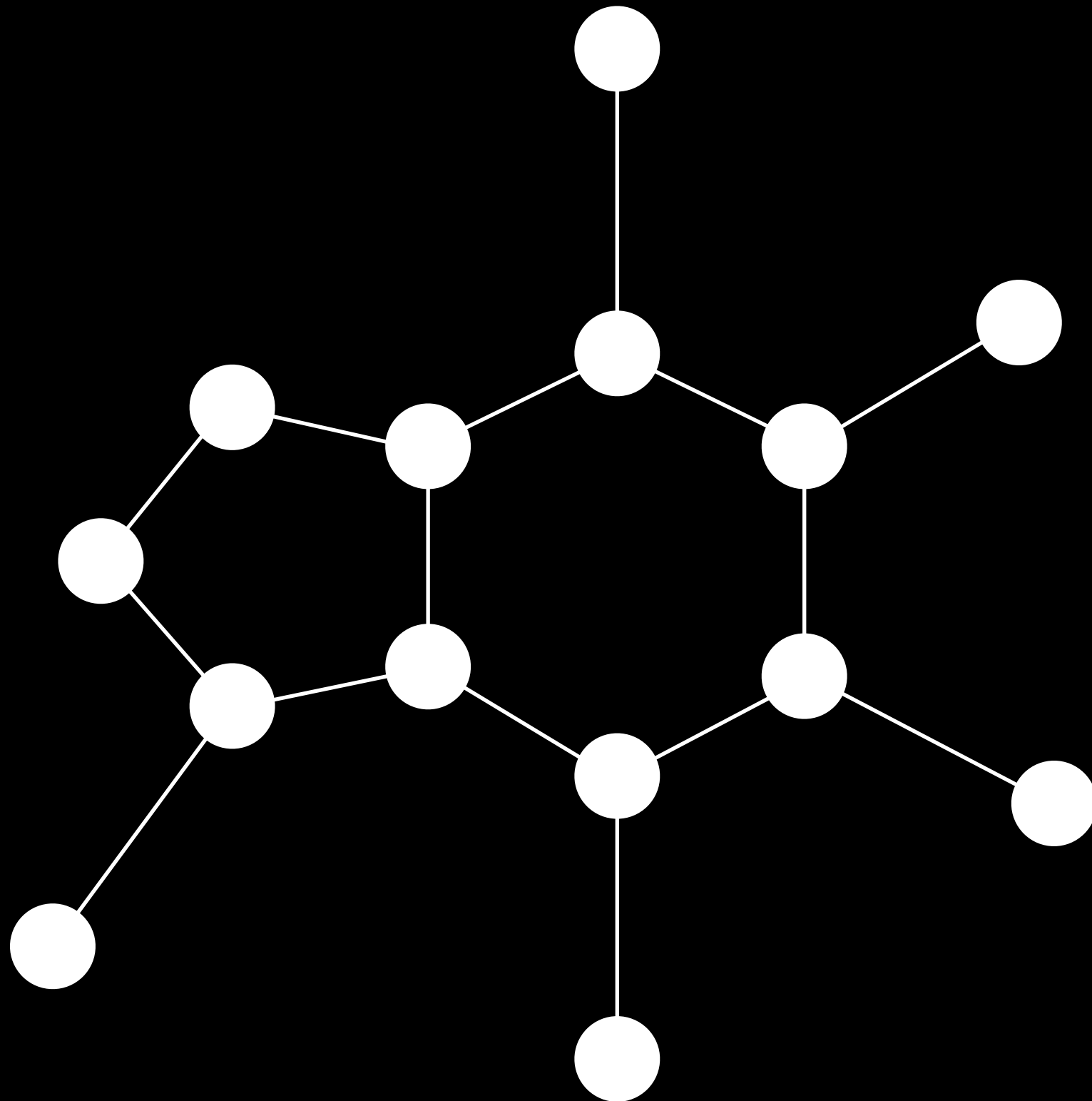
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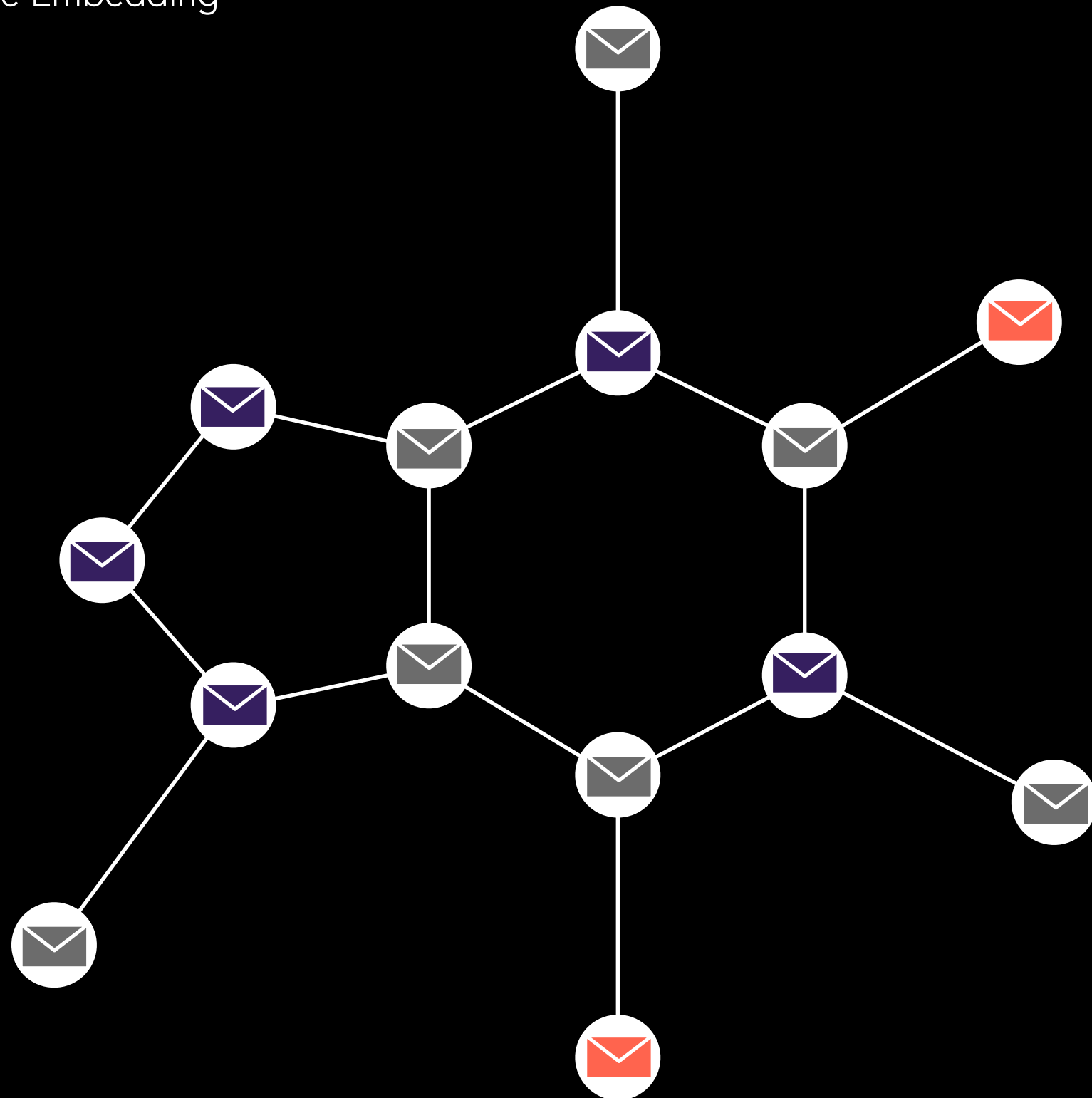
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Node Embedding



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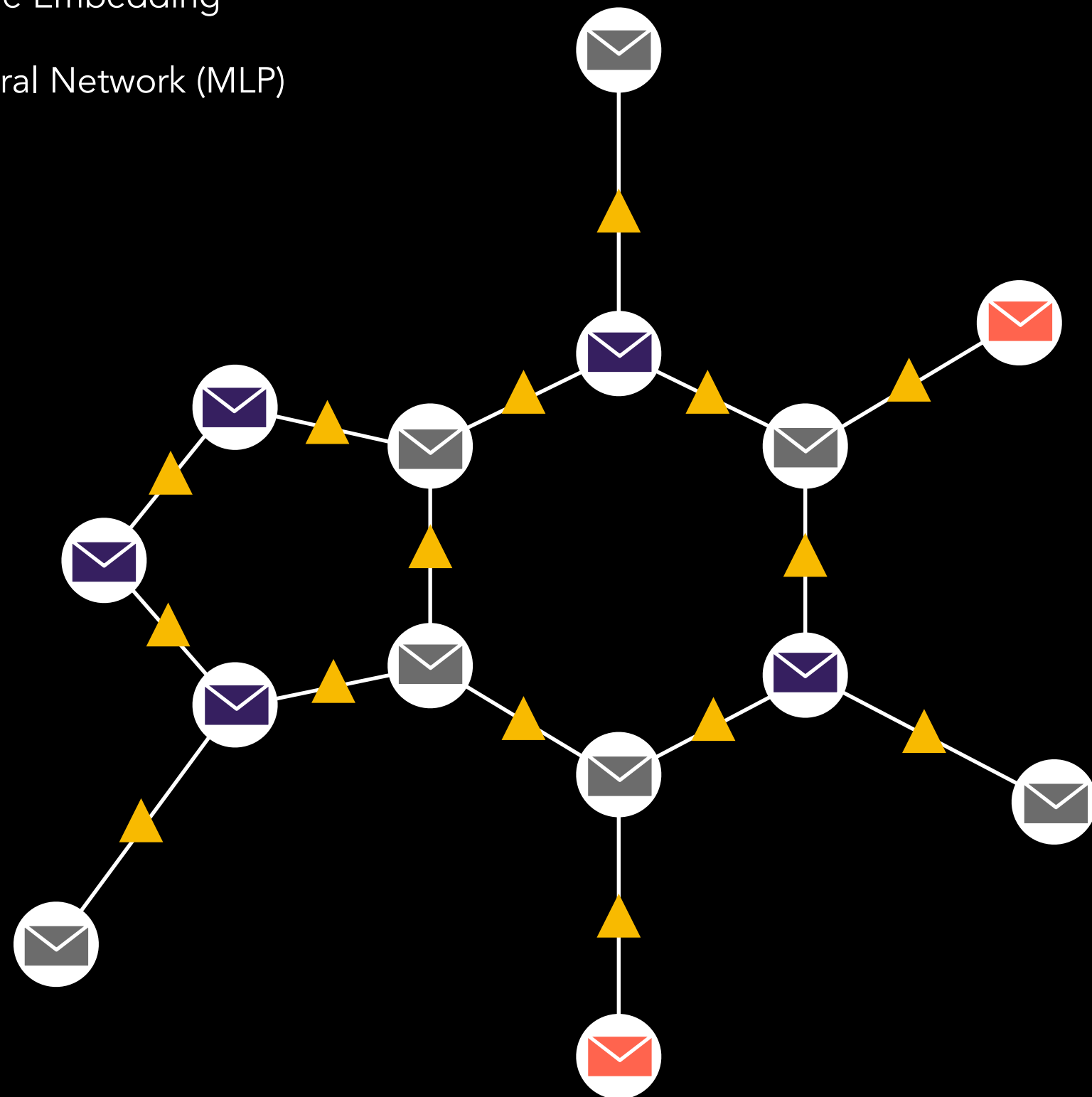
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Node Embedding



Neural Network (MLP)

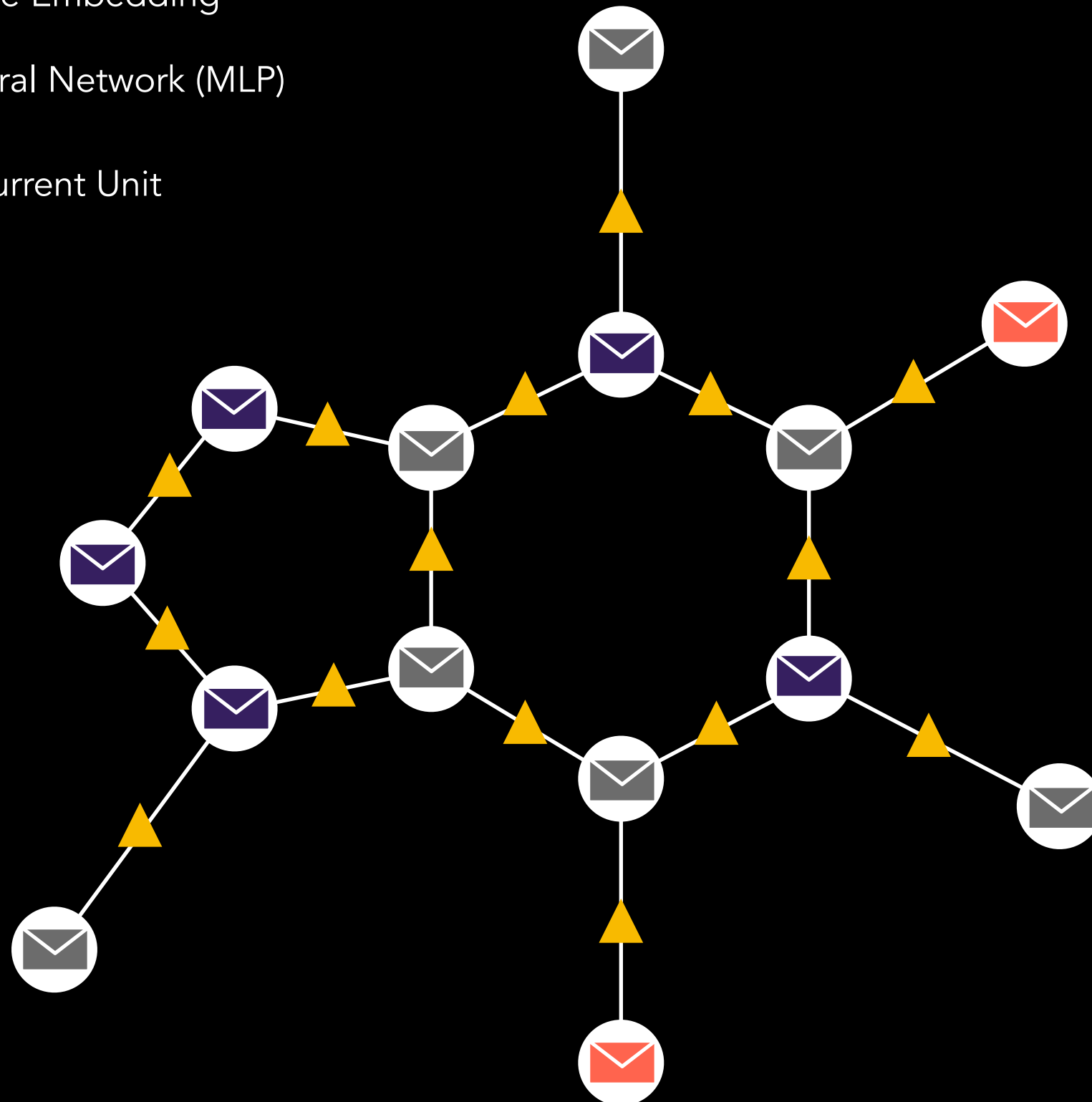
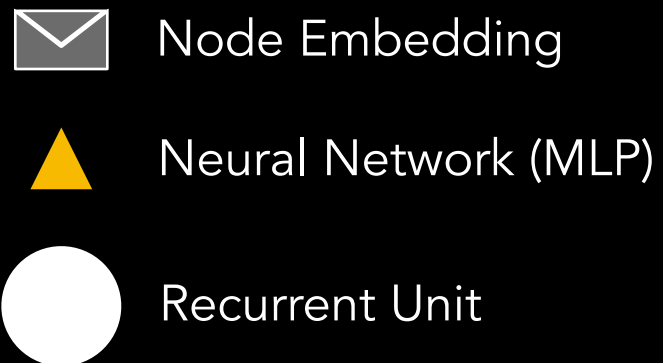


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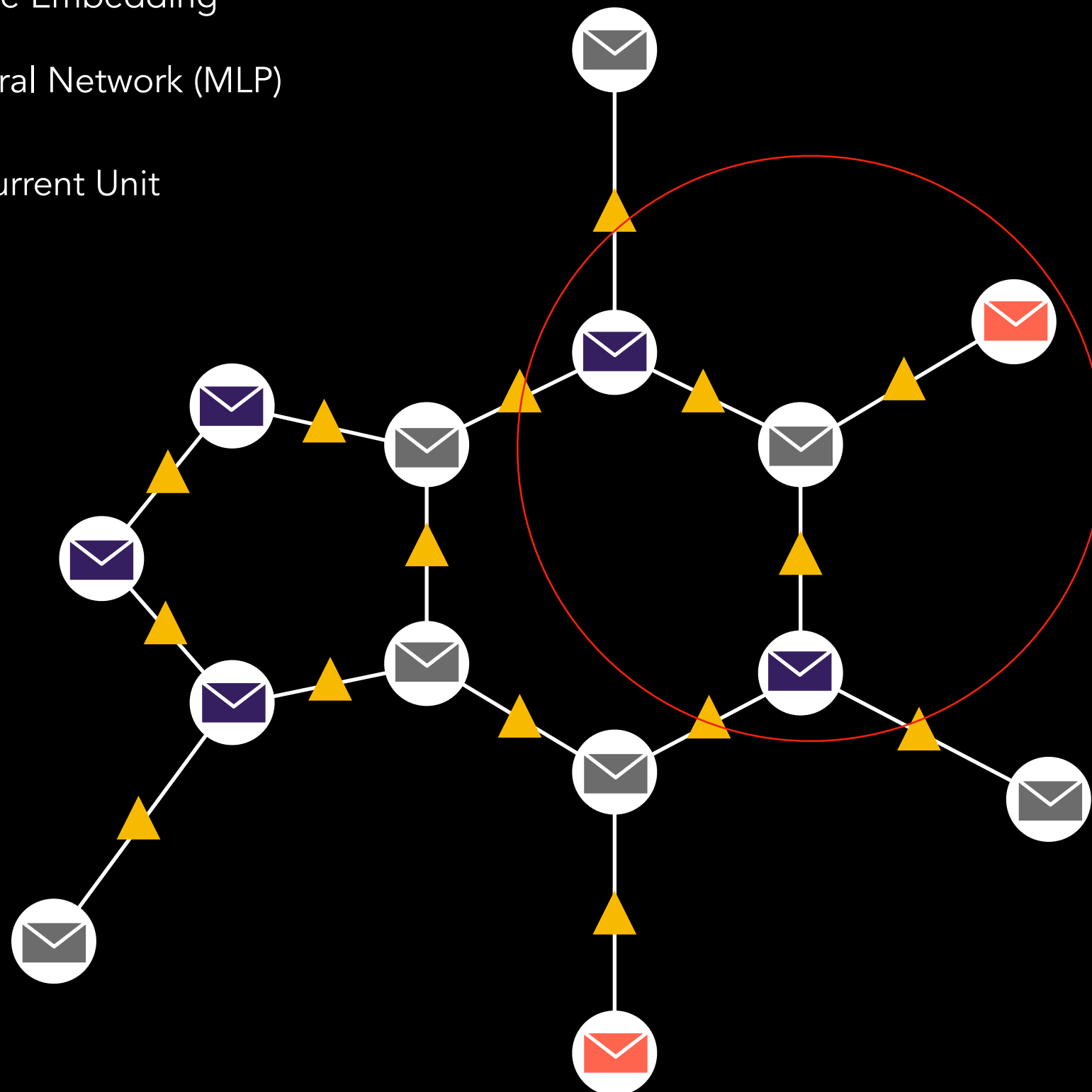
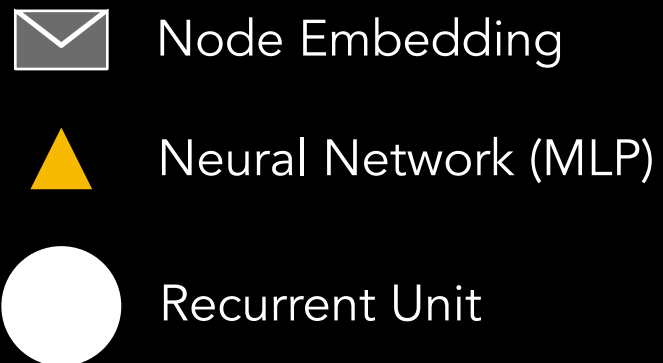
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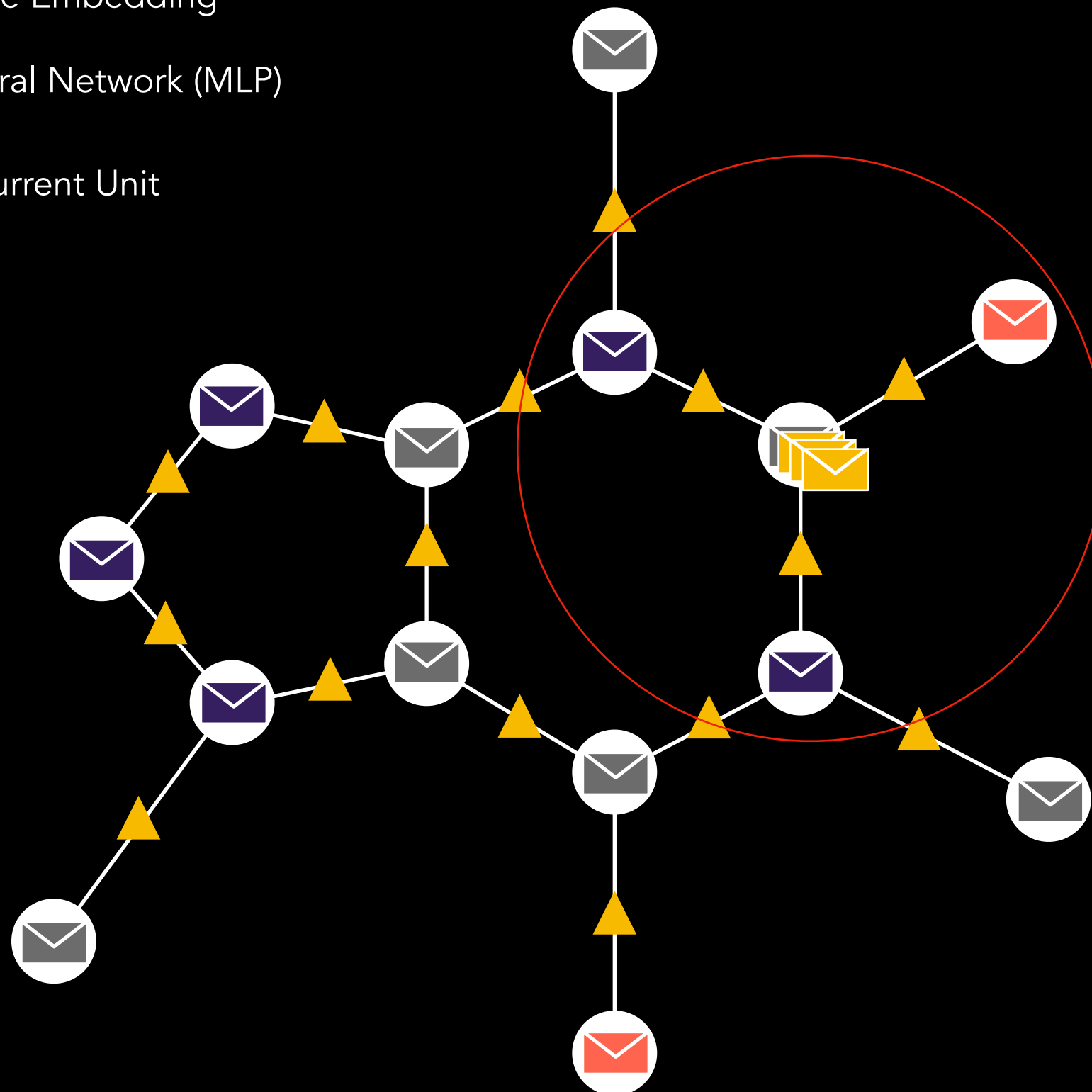
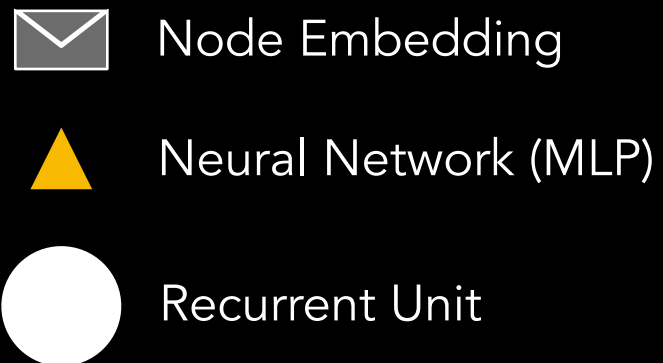
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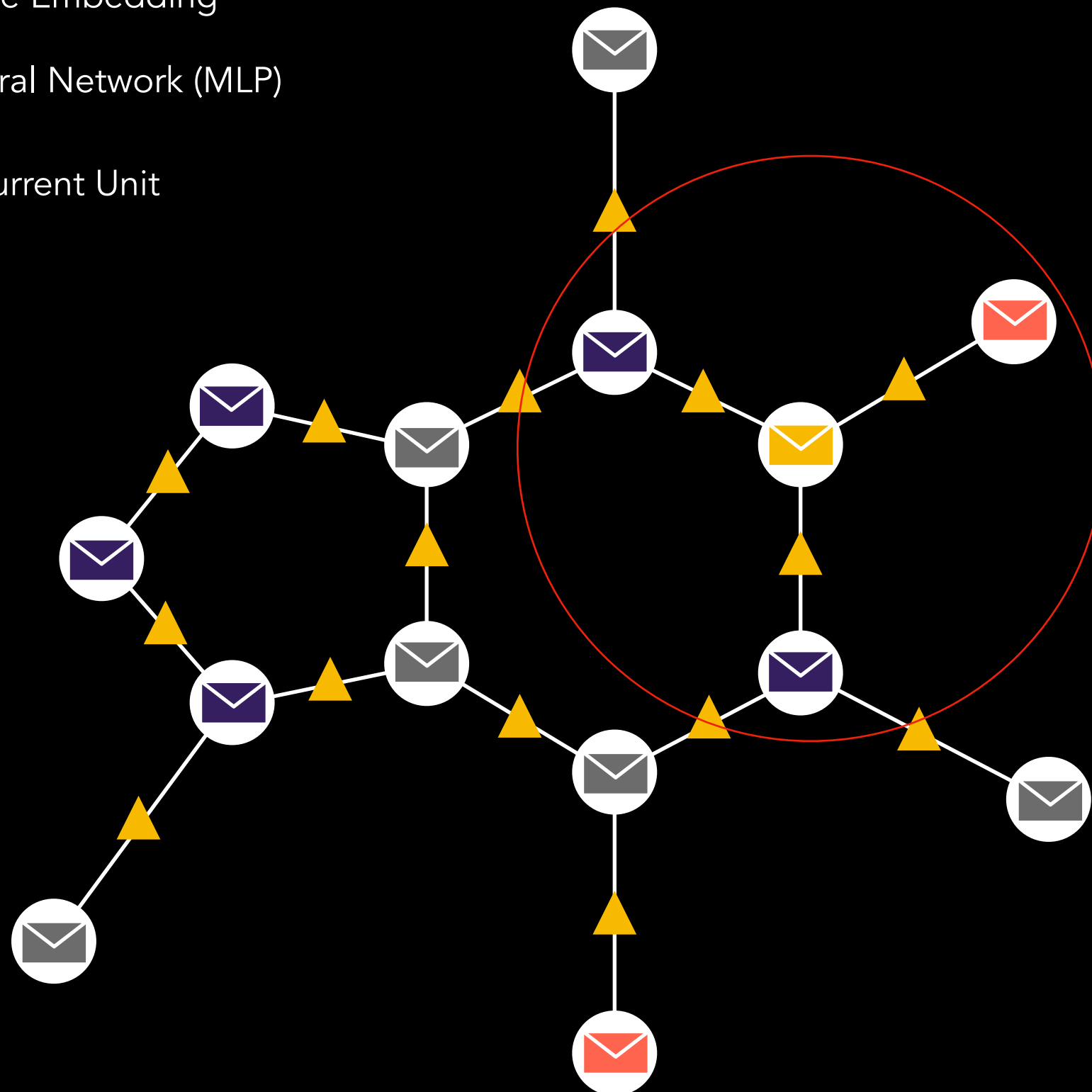
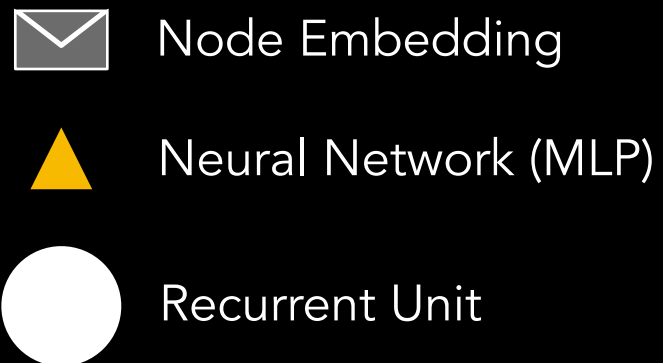
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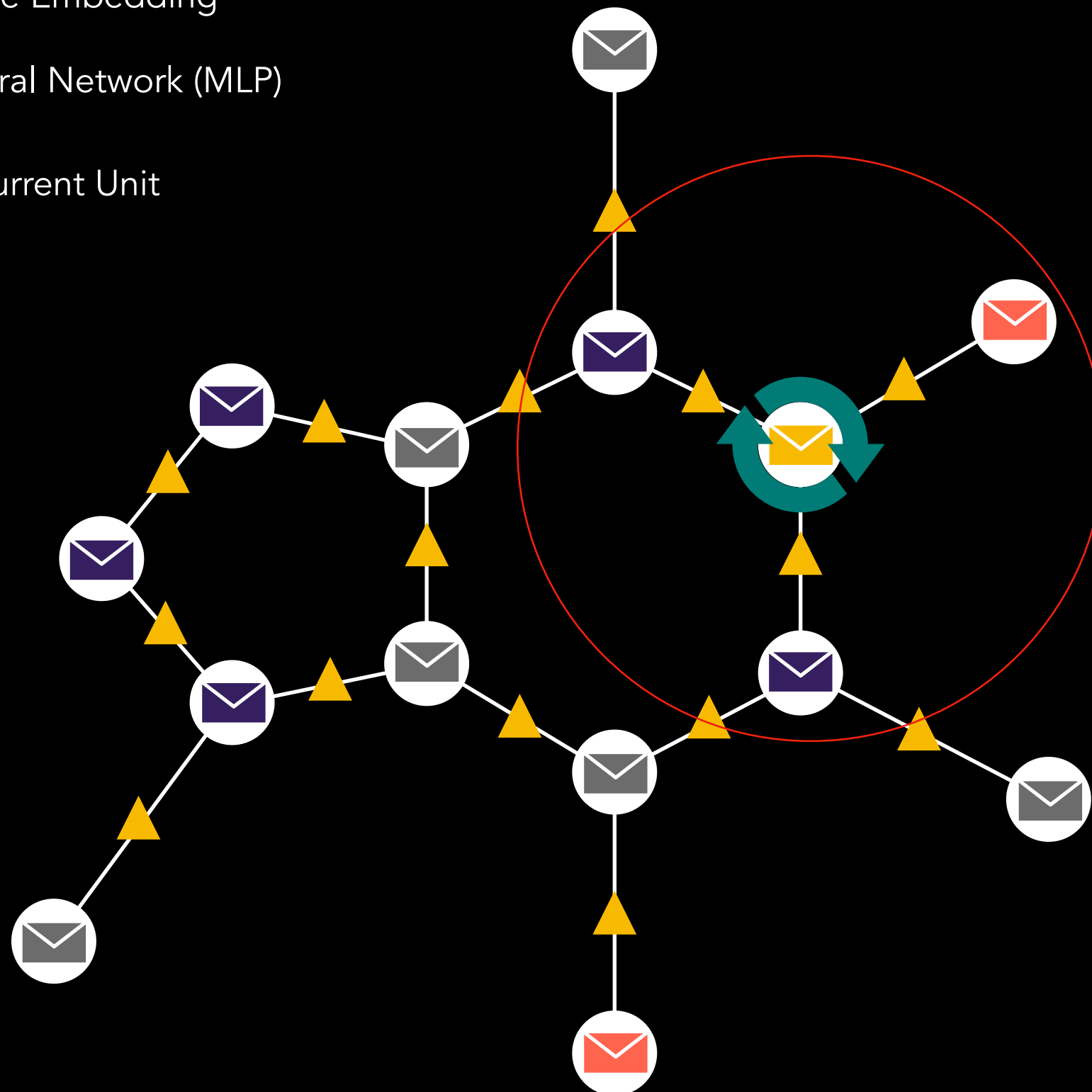
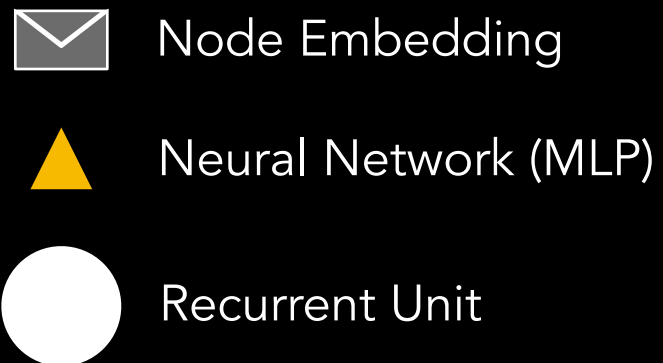
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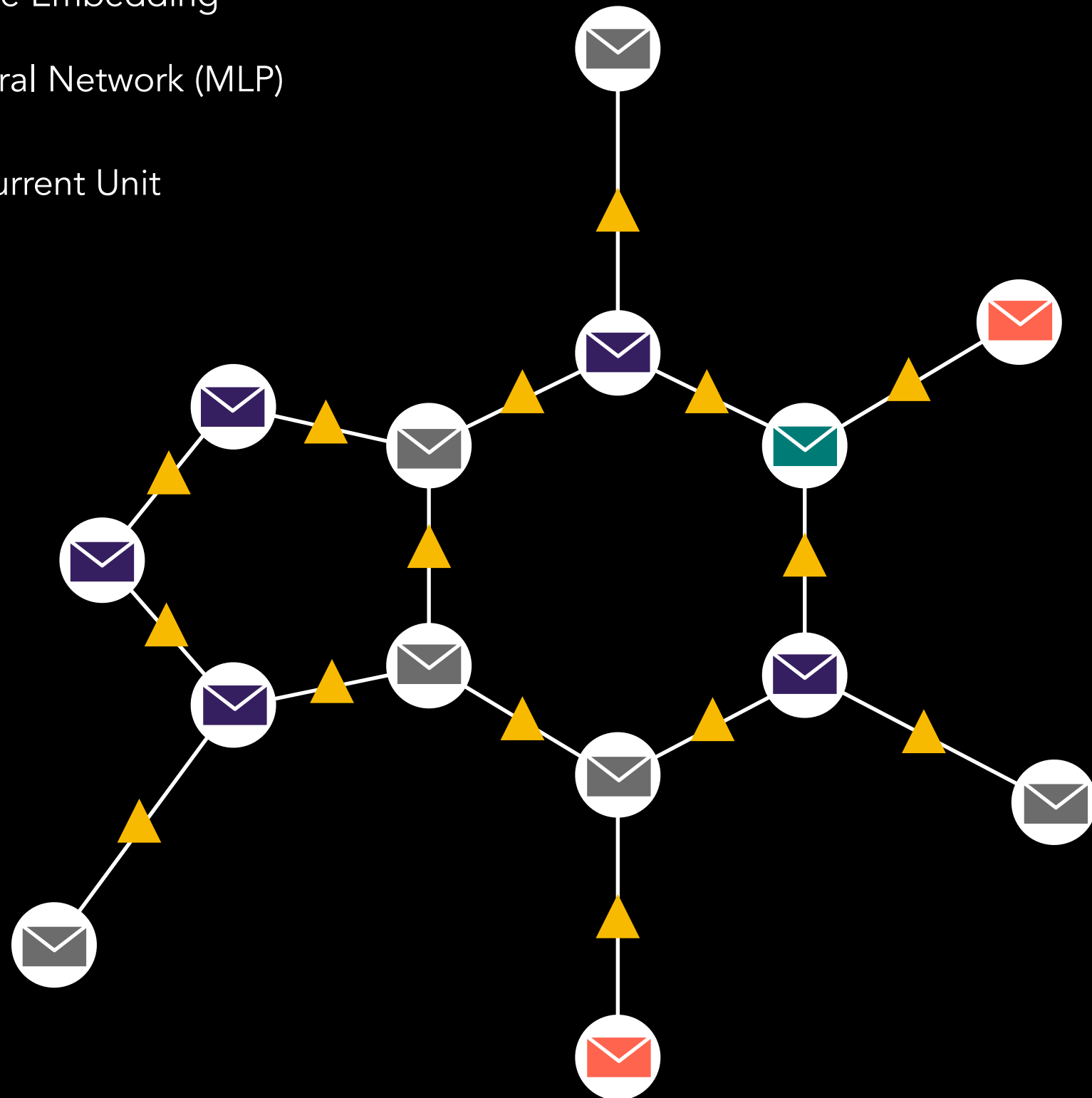
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 Node Embedding

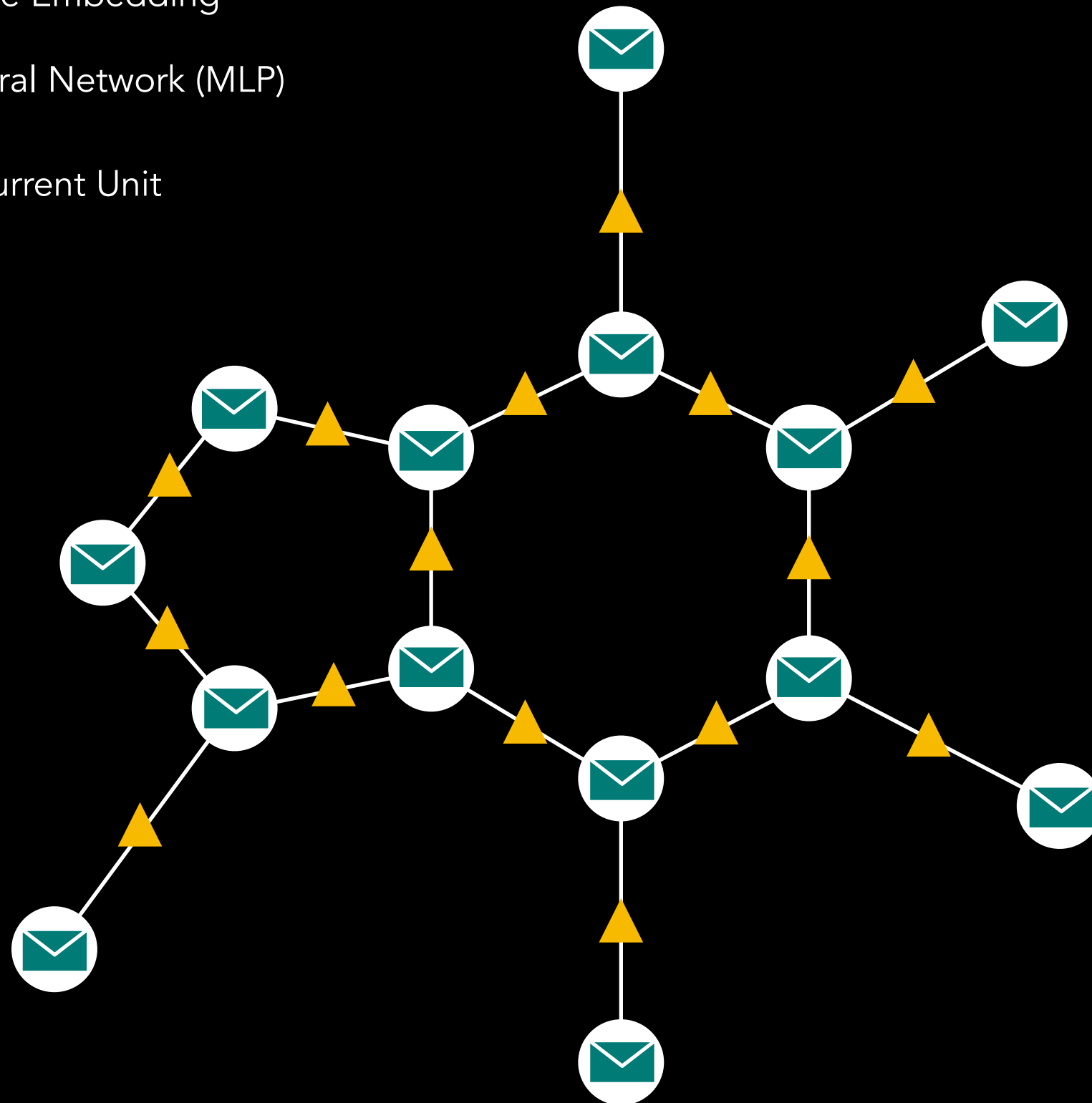
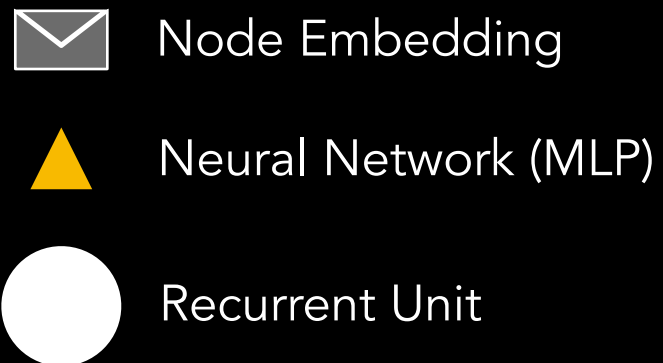
 Neural Network (MLP)

 Recurrent Unit



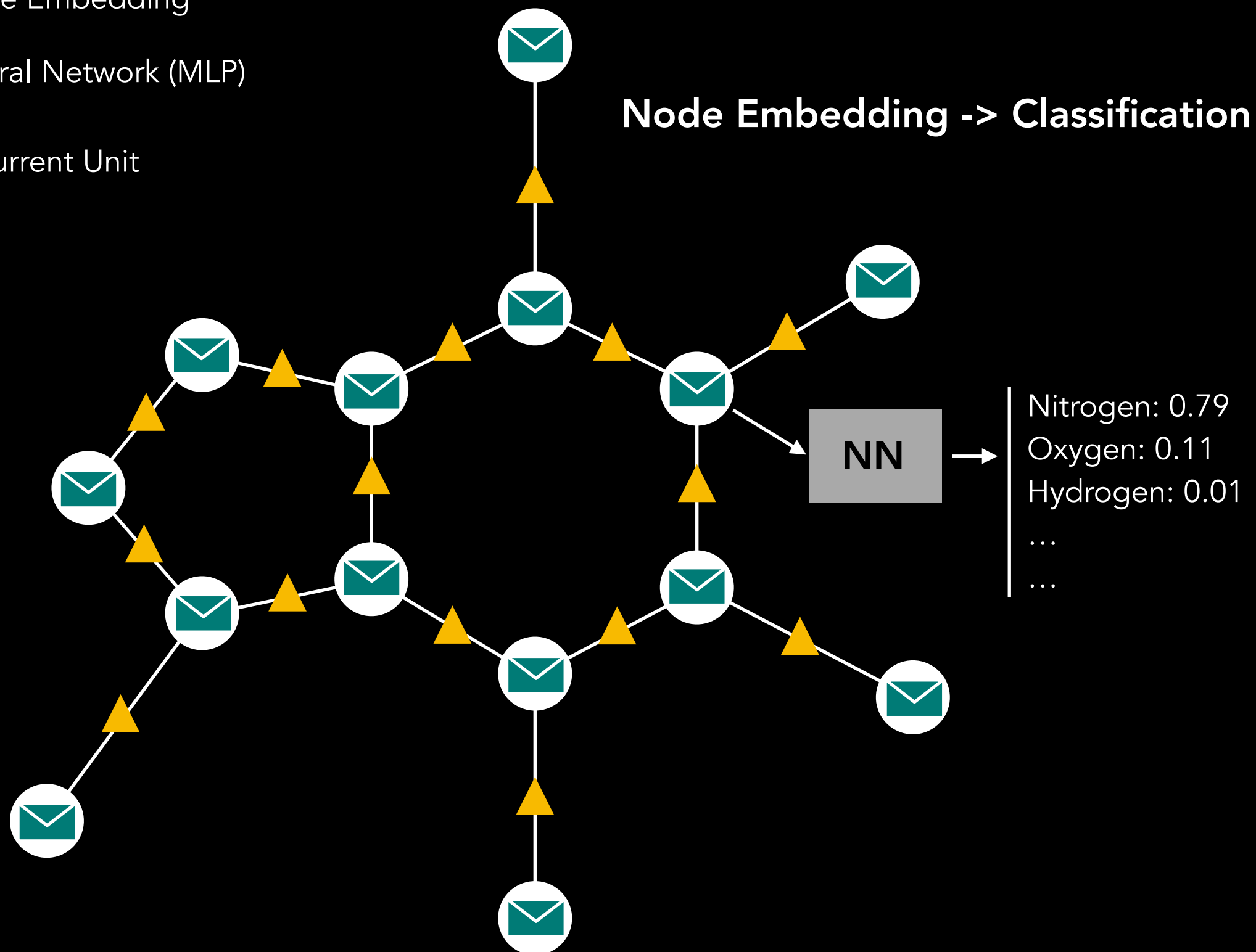
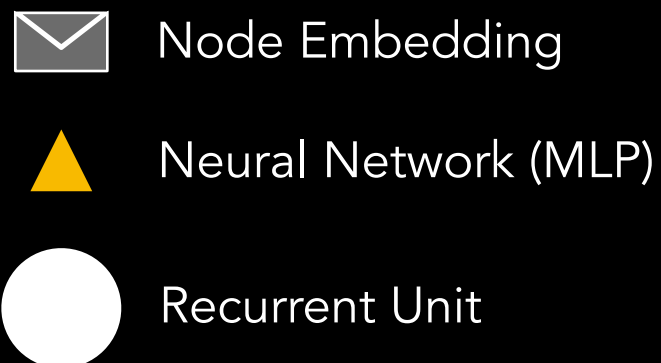
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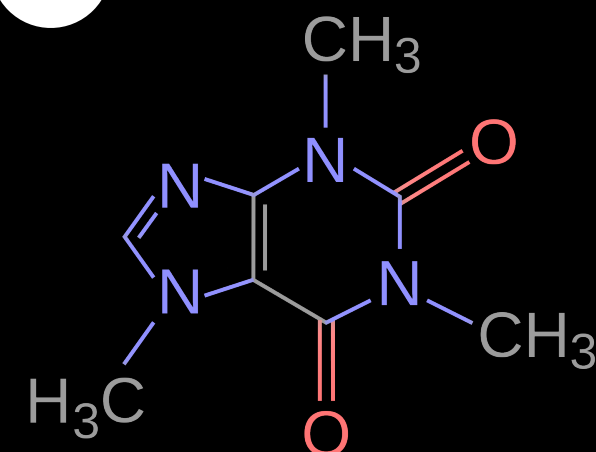
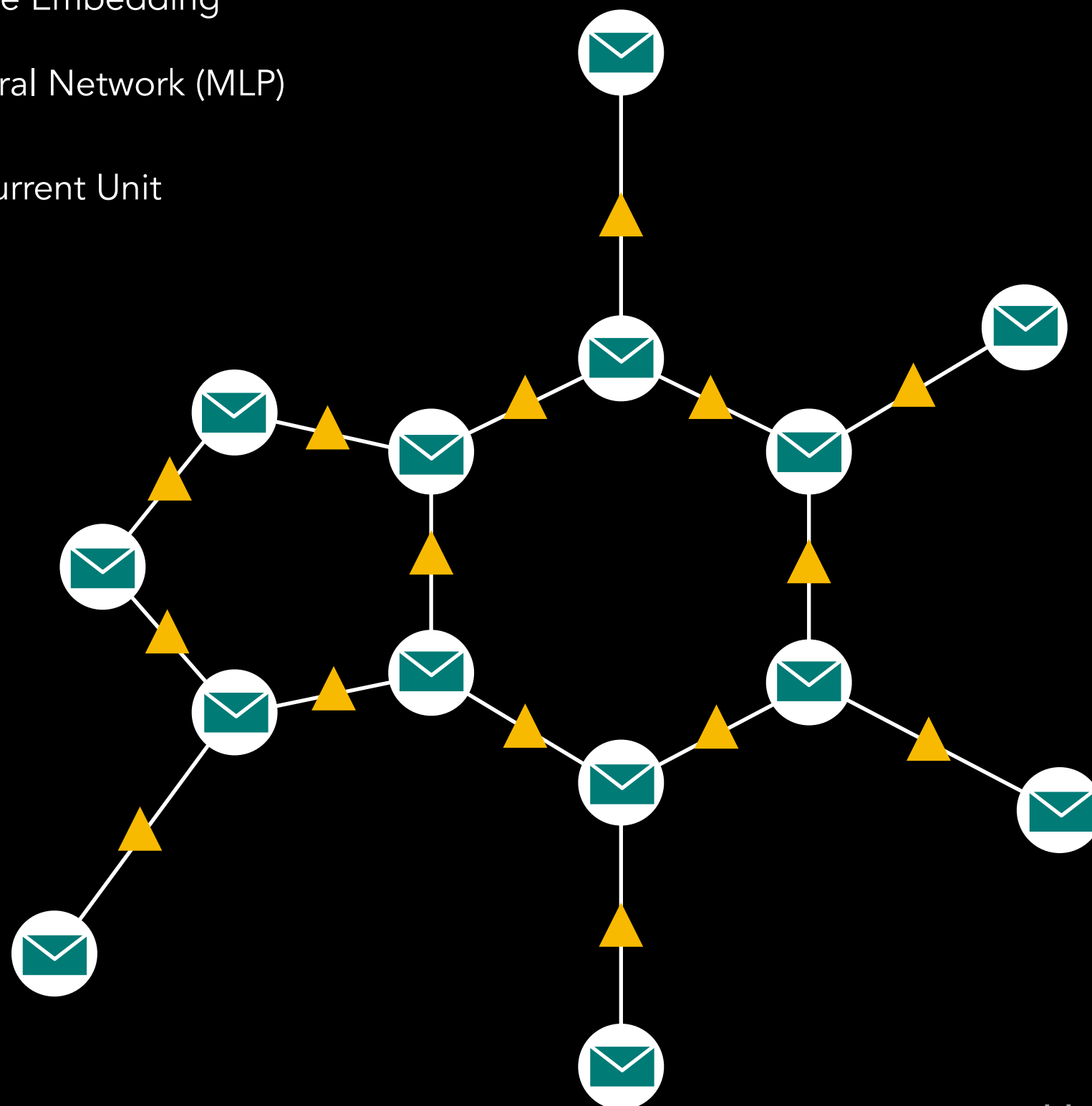
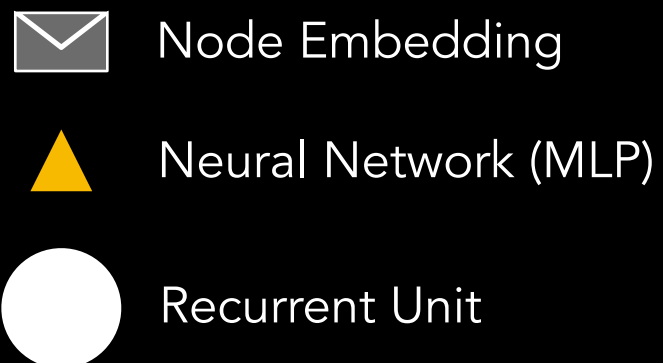
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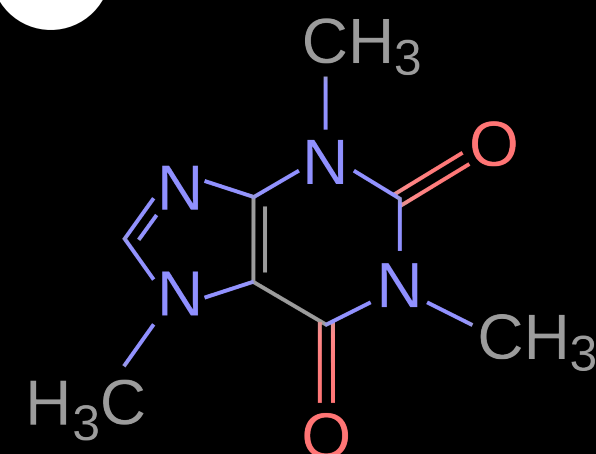
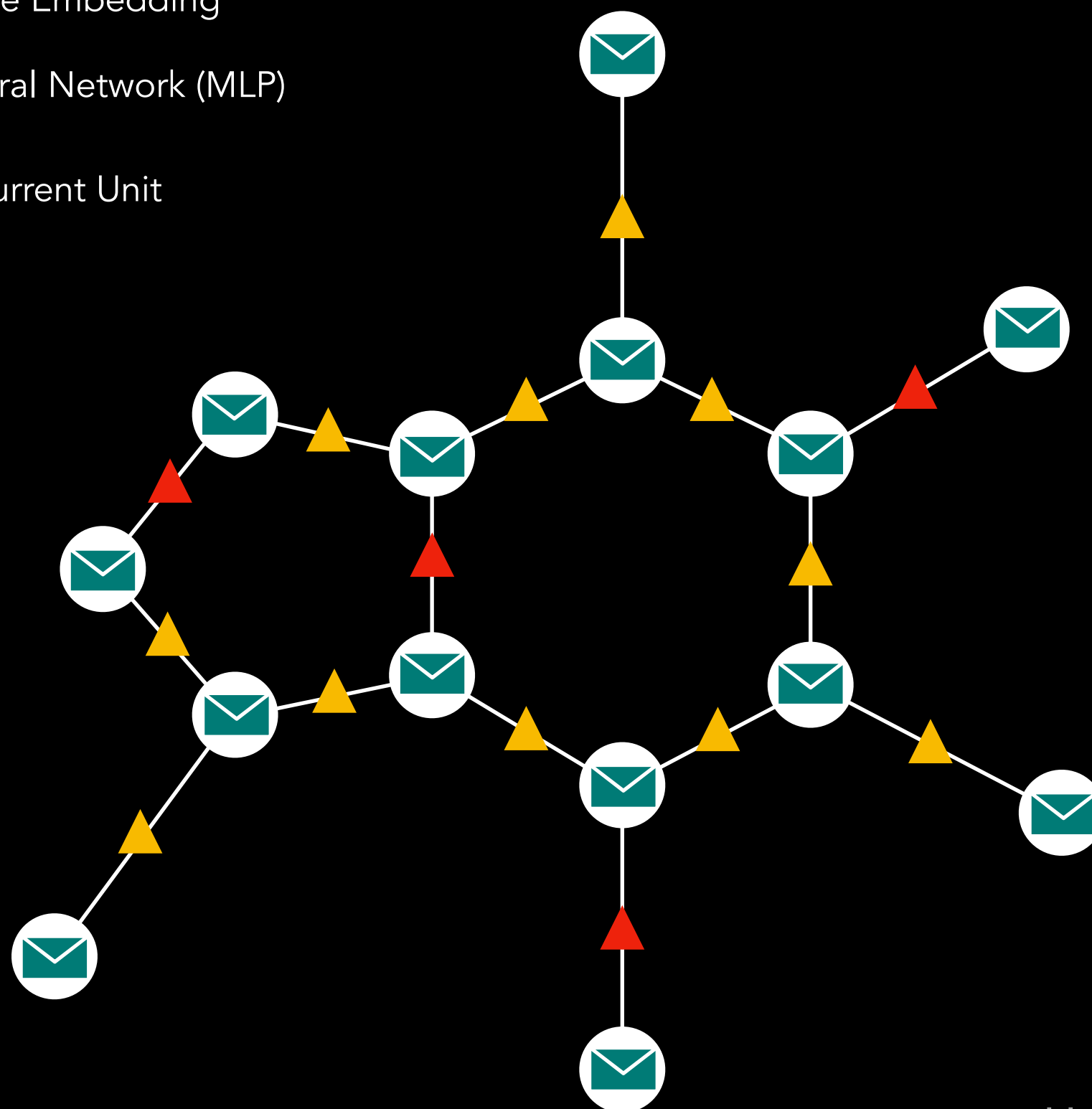
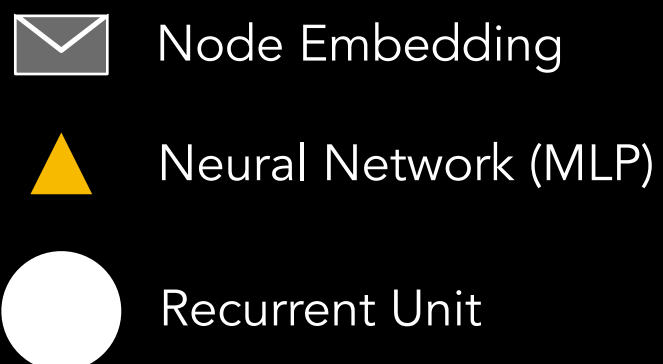
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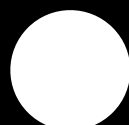
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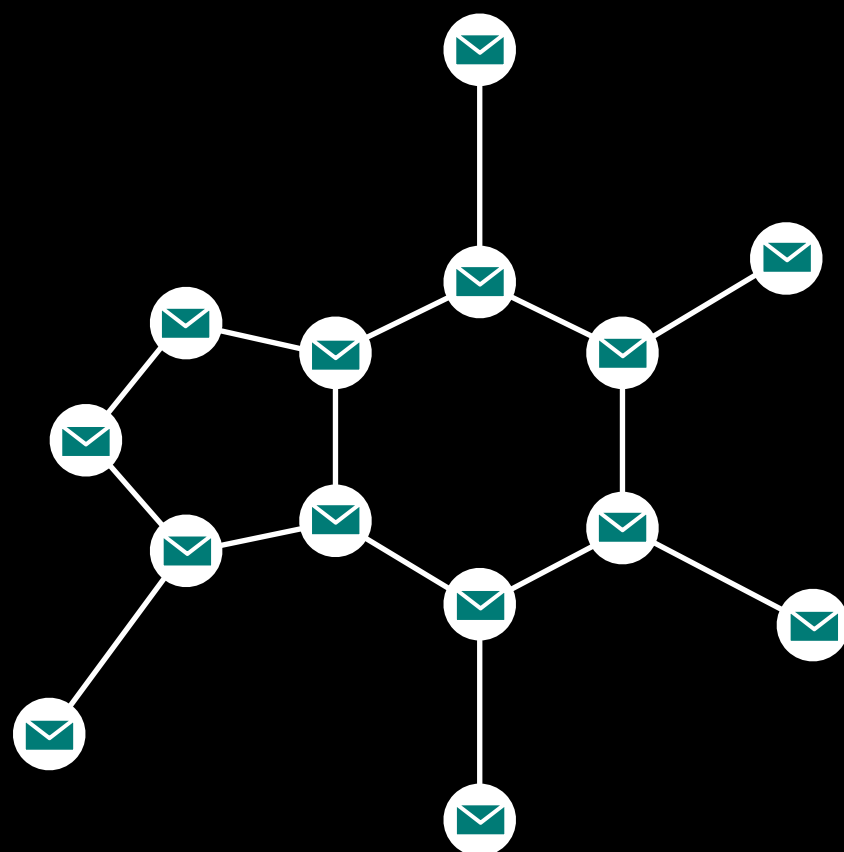
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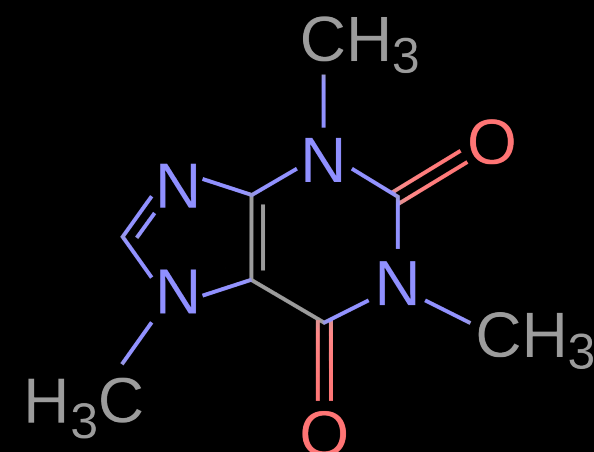
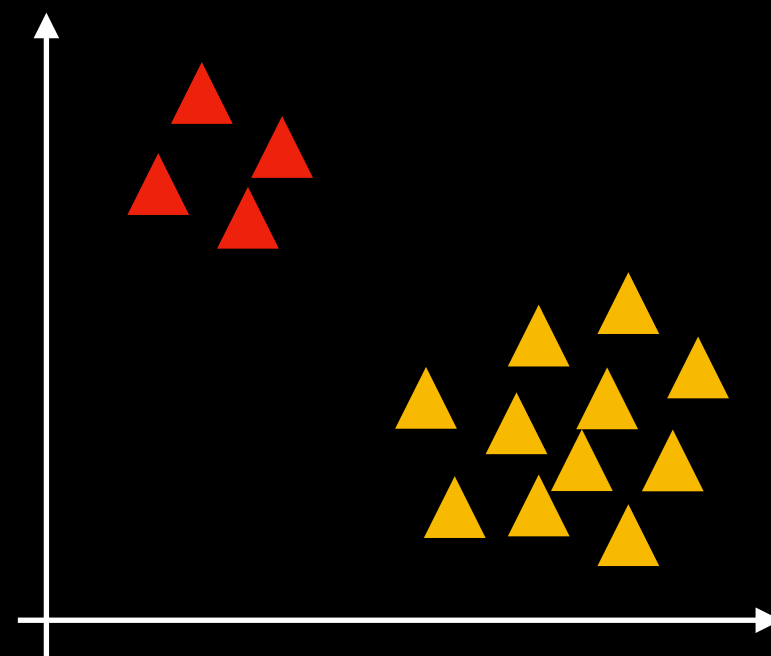


Recurrent Unit



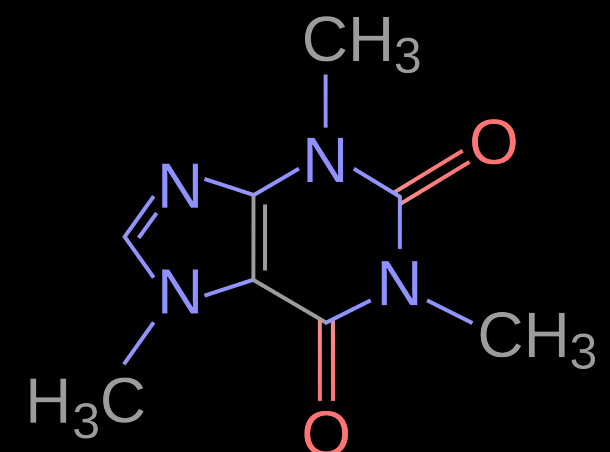
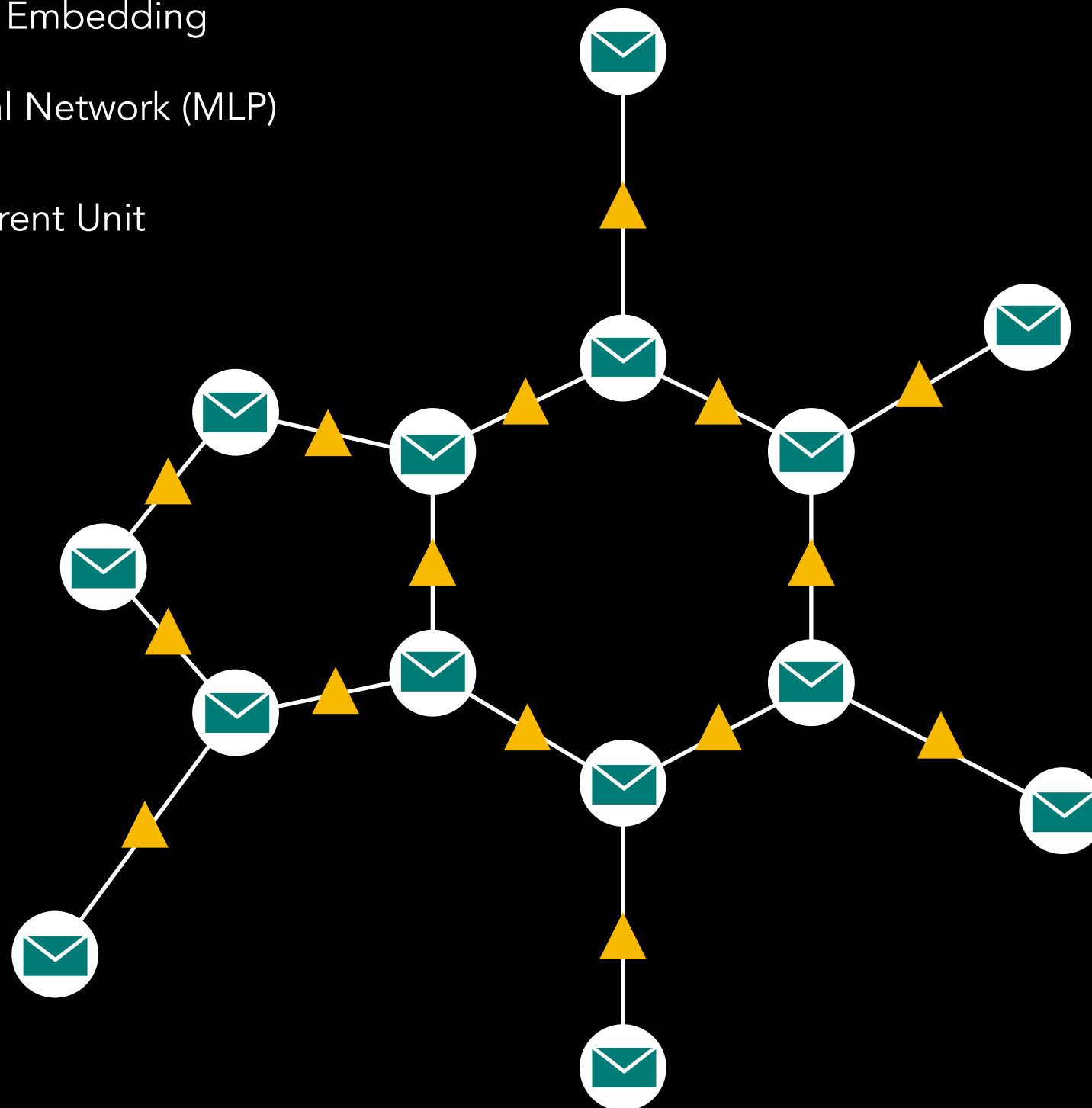
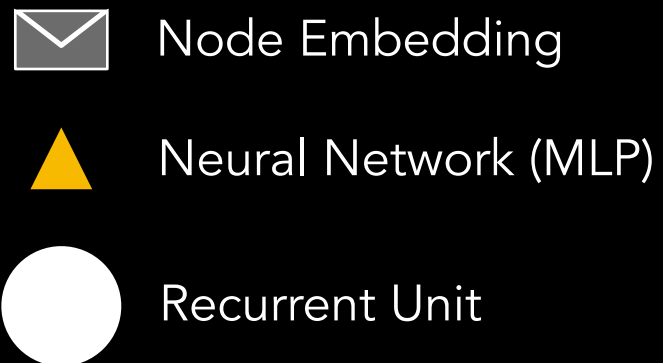
**G**raph  
**C**onv.  
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## Edge Classification/Clustering



**M**essage  
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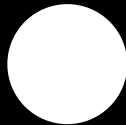
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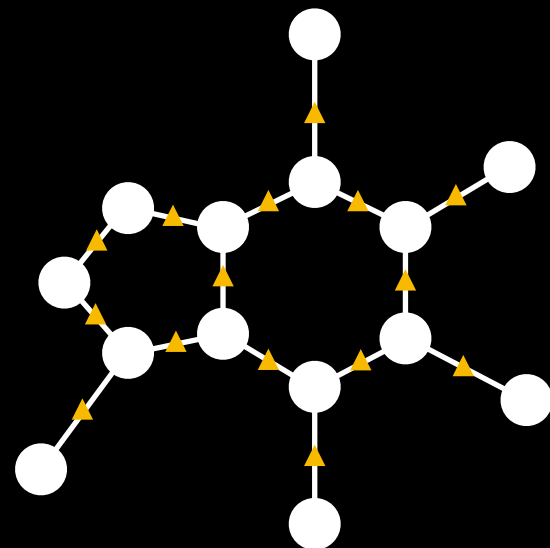
Node Embedding



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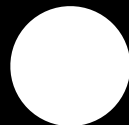
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**N**eural  
**N**etwork



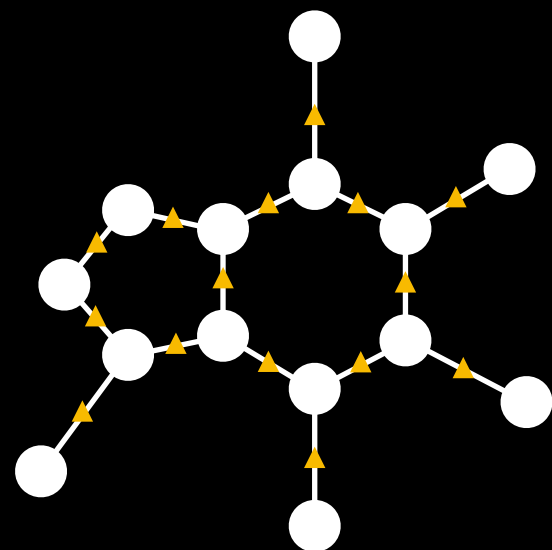
Node Embedding



Neural Network (MLP)



Recurrent Unit



**G**raph  
**C**onv.  
**N**etwork

## Graph Embedding -> Classification



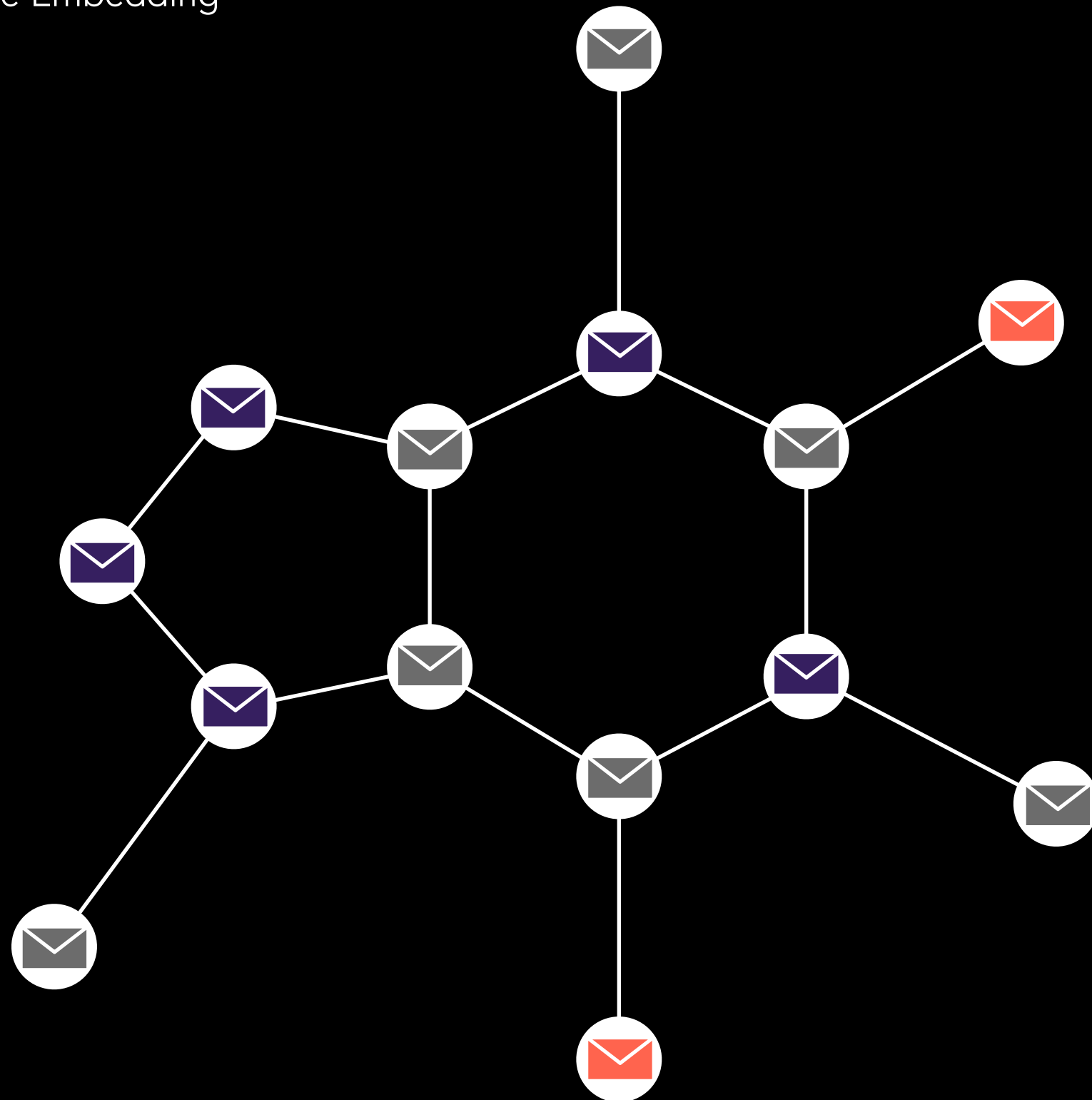
MLP



Caffeine: 0.85  
Dopamine: 0.03  
Serotonin: 0.01  
...  
...



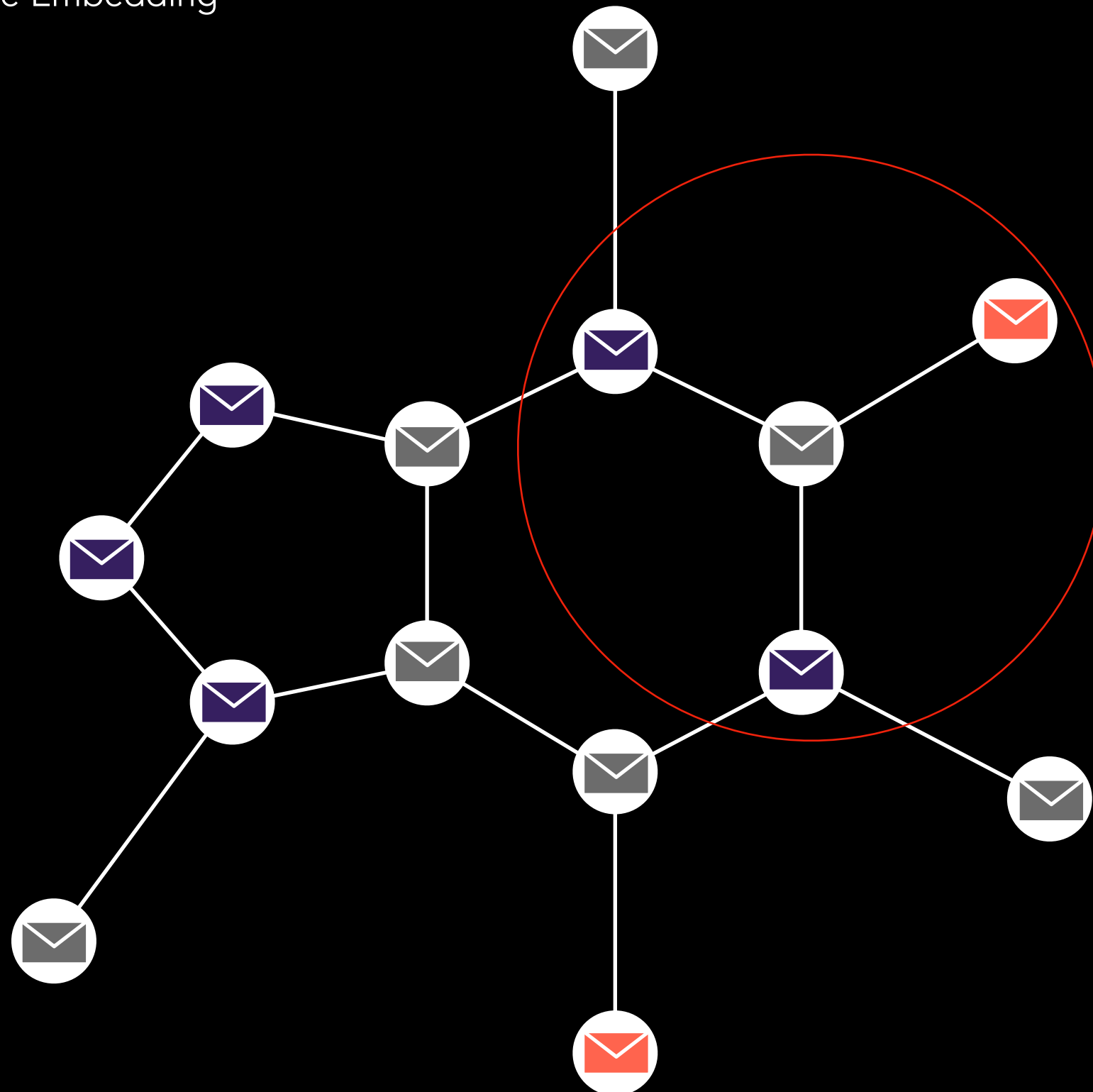
Node Embedding



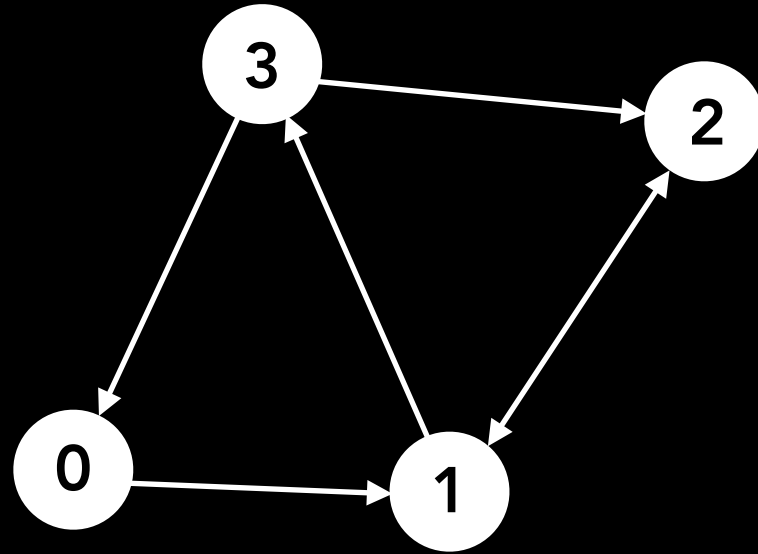
**M**essage  
**P**assing  
**N**eural  
**N**etwork

**G**raph  
**C**onv.  
**N**etwork

Node Embedding



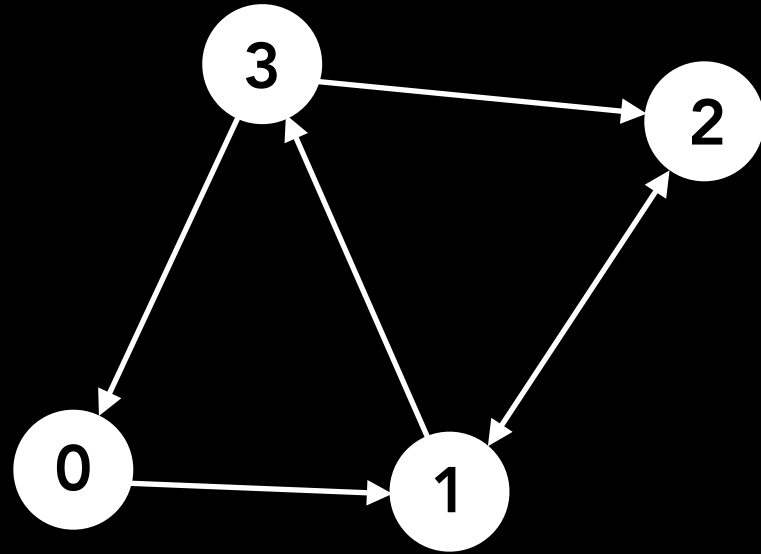
**M**essage  
**P**assing  
**N**eural  
**N**etwork



**G**raph  
**C**onv.  
**N**etwork

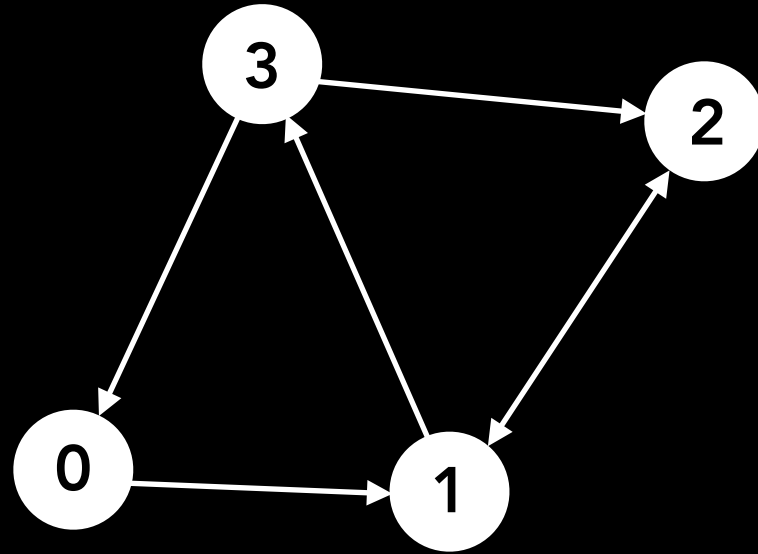


Message  
Passing  
Neural  
Network



$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left( \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

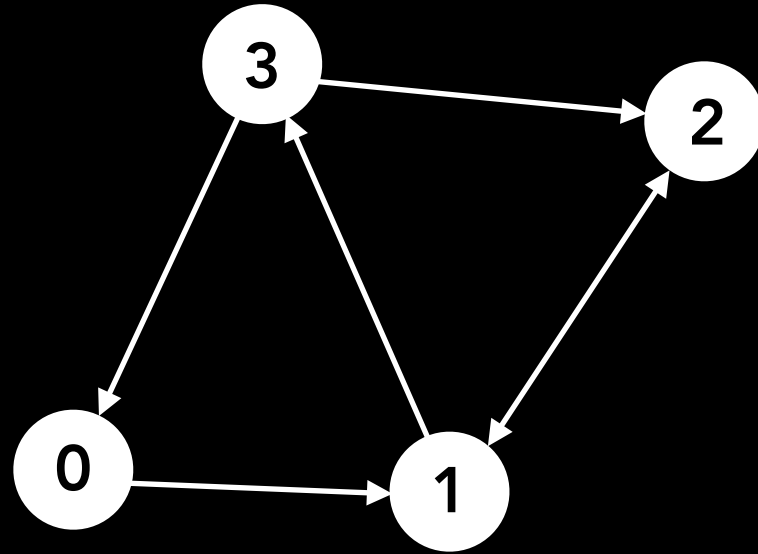
Graph  
Conv.  
Network



```
A = np.matrix([
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 1, 1],
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [1, 0, 1, 0]],
    dtype=float)
```

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left( \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

Message  
Passing  
Neural  
Network



$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left( \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

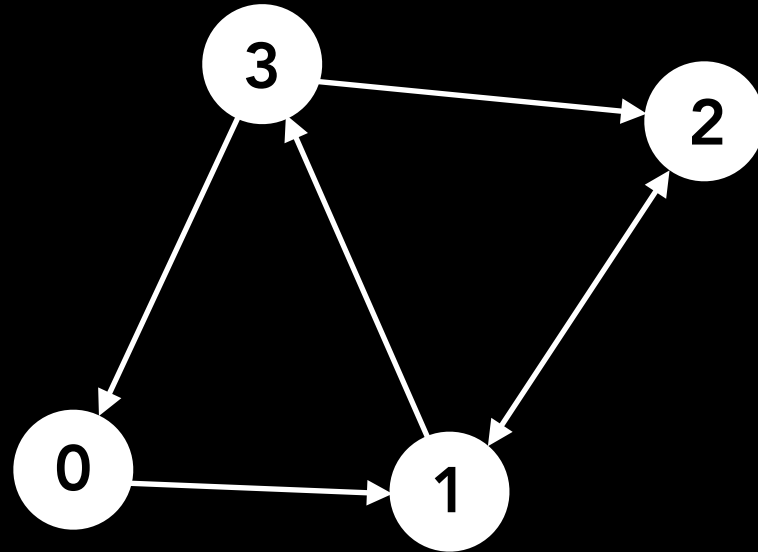
Features:

```
A = np.matrix([
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 1, 1],
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [1, 0, 1, 0]],
    dtype=float)
```

```
X = matrix([[ 0.,  0.],
             [ 1., -1.],
             [ 2., -2.],
             [ 3., -3.]])
```

Graph  
Conv.  
Network

Message  
Passing  
Neural  
Network



$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left( \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

Features:

```
A = np.matrix([
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [0, 0, 1, 1],
    [0, 1, 0, 0],
    [1, 0, 1, 0]],
    dtype=float)
```

```
X = matrix([[ 0.,  0.],
             [ 1., -1.],
             [ 2., -2.],
             [ 3., -3.]])
```

```
A*X = matrix([[ 1., -1.],
               [ 5., -5.],
               [ 1., -1.],
               [ 2., -2.]])
```

Graph  
Conv.  
Network

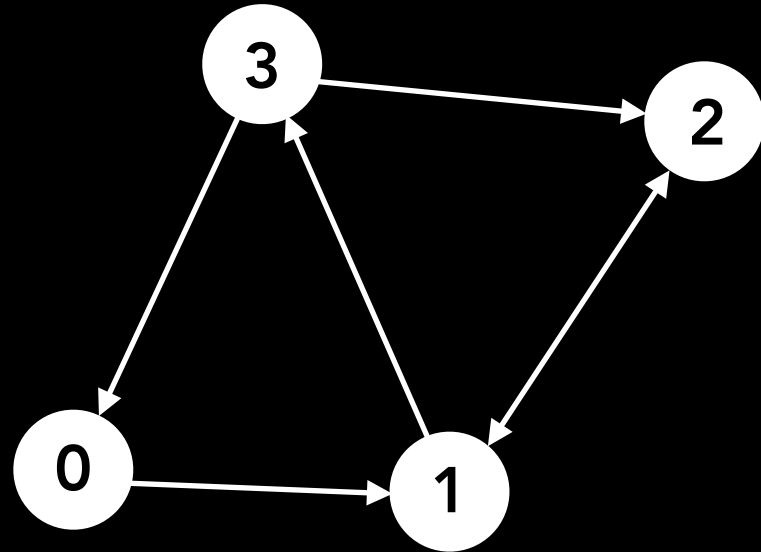
# Motivation

# Mechanisms

# Survey

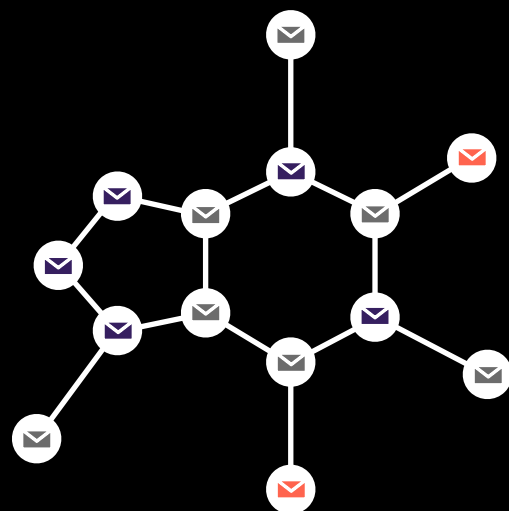
# Challenges

Message  
Passing  
Neural  
Network



$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left( \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{A} \tilde{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} H^{(l)} W^{(l)} \right)$$

Graph  
Conv.  
Network



Input {X, A, D}

Graph  
Conv1

Graph  
Conv2

Graph  
Conv3

ReLU

ReLU

Emb. 0  
Emb. 1  
...  
...  
...

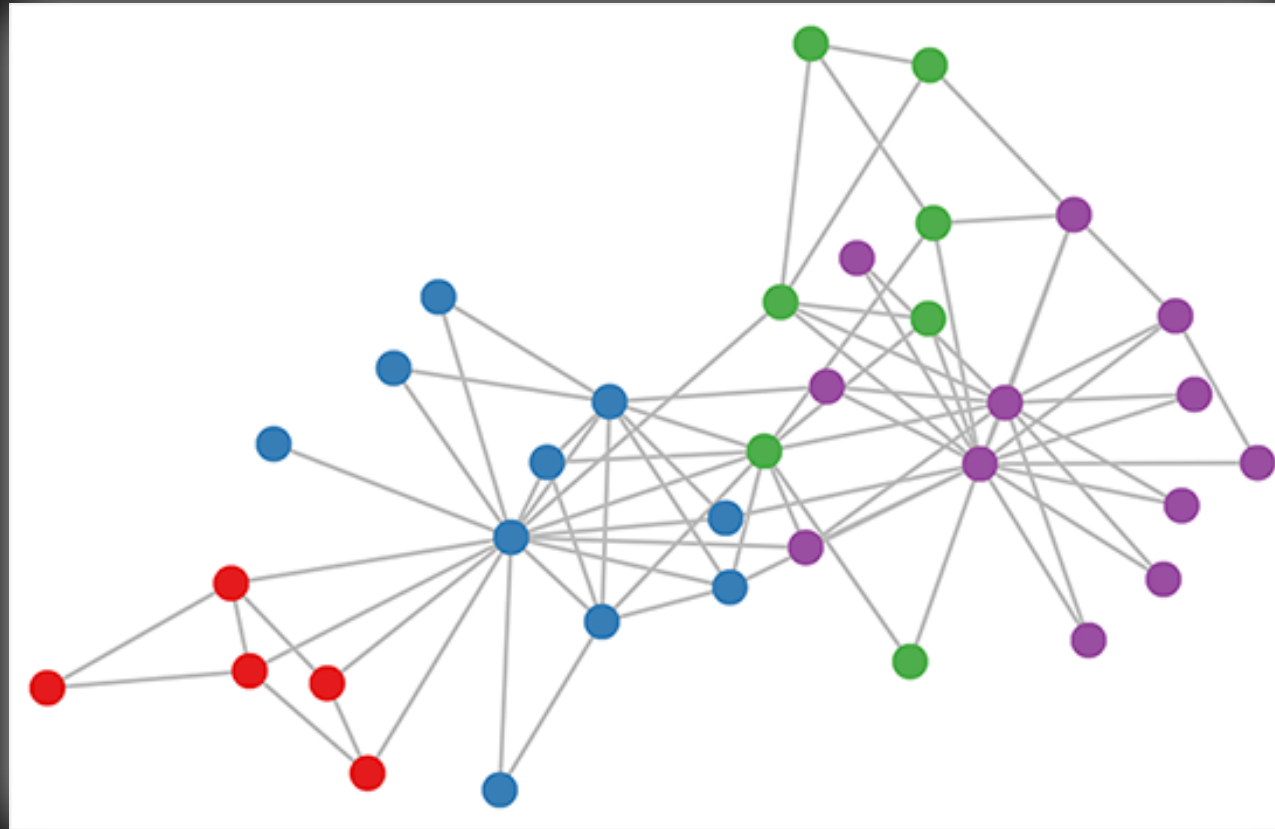
H1 W1

H2 W2

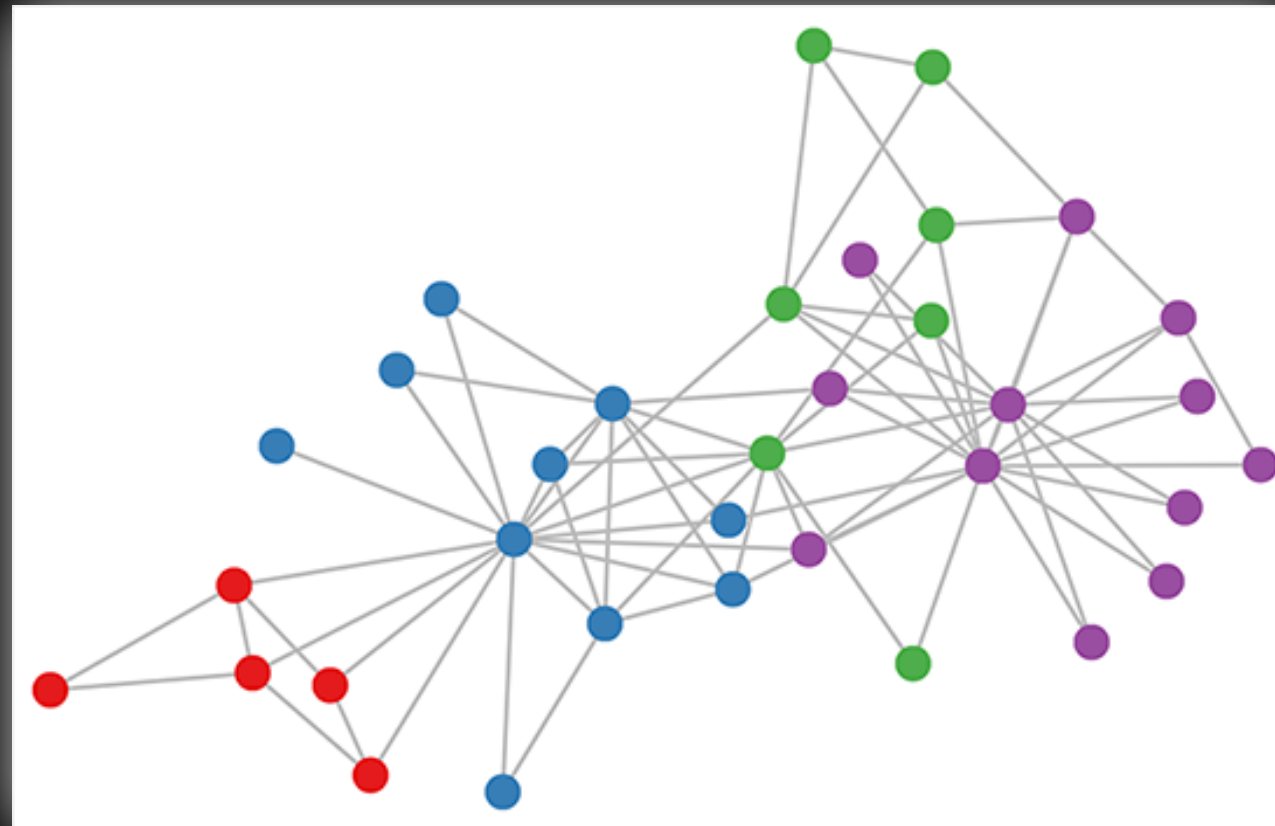
H3 W3

**M**essage  
**P**assing  
**N**eural  
**N**etwork

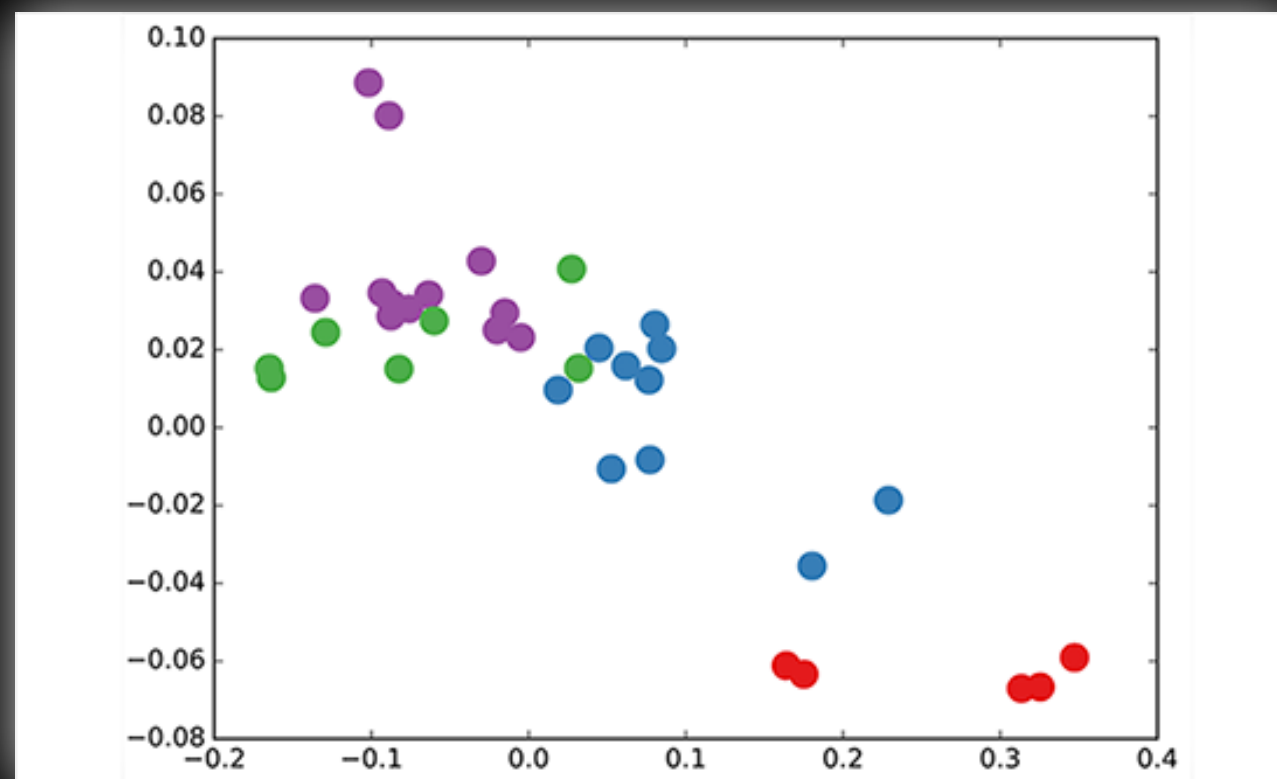
**G**raph  
**C**onv.  
**N**etwork



Message  
Passing  
Neural  
Network



Graph  
Conv.  
Network



NRI

Neural Relational Inference

Decagon

Polypharmacy prediction

Relational  
Reasoning

Review graph-based approaches

Implementation

Popular frameworks + datasets



NRI

Goals:

- 1) learn to infer the latent interaction graph
- 2) learn dynamics of the interacting system using 1)
- 3) complete 1) and 2) using only object trajectories as input

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

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Decagon

Data:

- 1) Simulated object trajectories (masses on springs, charged particles, phase coupled oscillators)

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

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Decagon

Data:

- 1) Simulated object trajectories (masses on springs, charged particles, phase coupled oscillators)

Relational  
Reasoning

Model:

- 1) Encoder which predicts interactions/types given trajectories
- 2) Decoder that learns the dynamical model given the interaction graph

Implementation

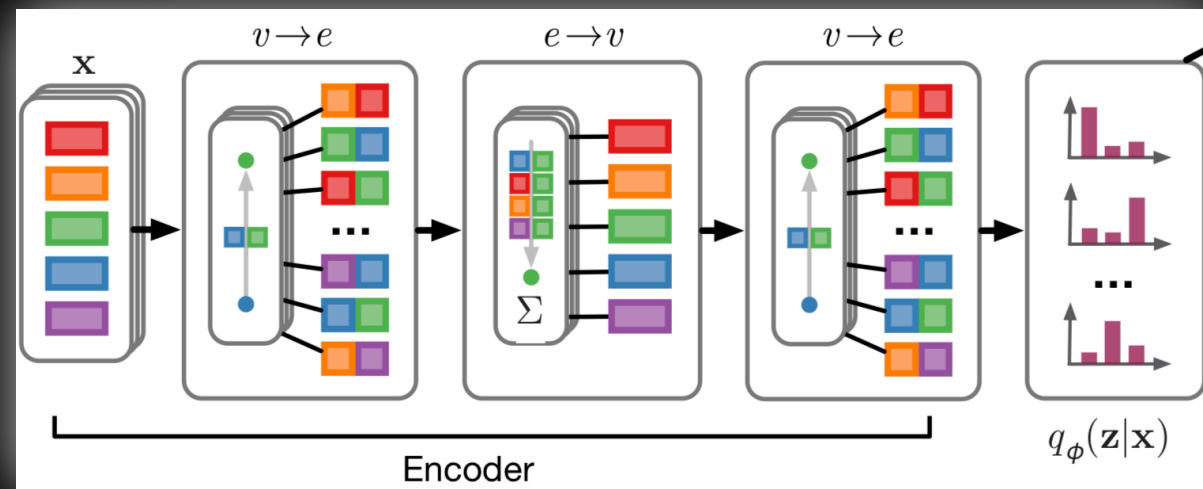
NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

**Legend:** ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow \downarrow$ : Concrete distribution  $--\rightarrow$ : Sampling



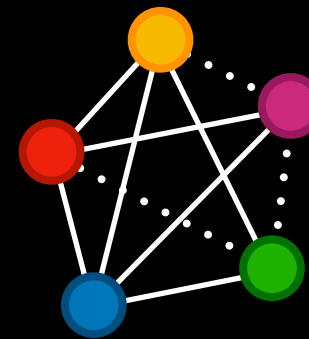
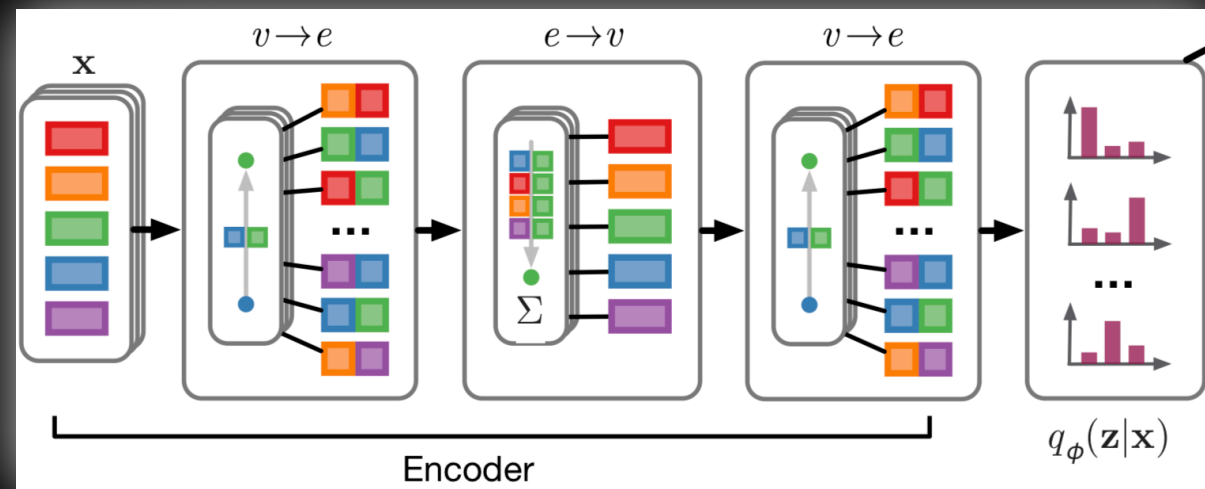
NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Implementation

**Legend:** ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow$  ■■■: Concrete distribution  $--\rightarrow$ : Sampling




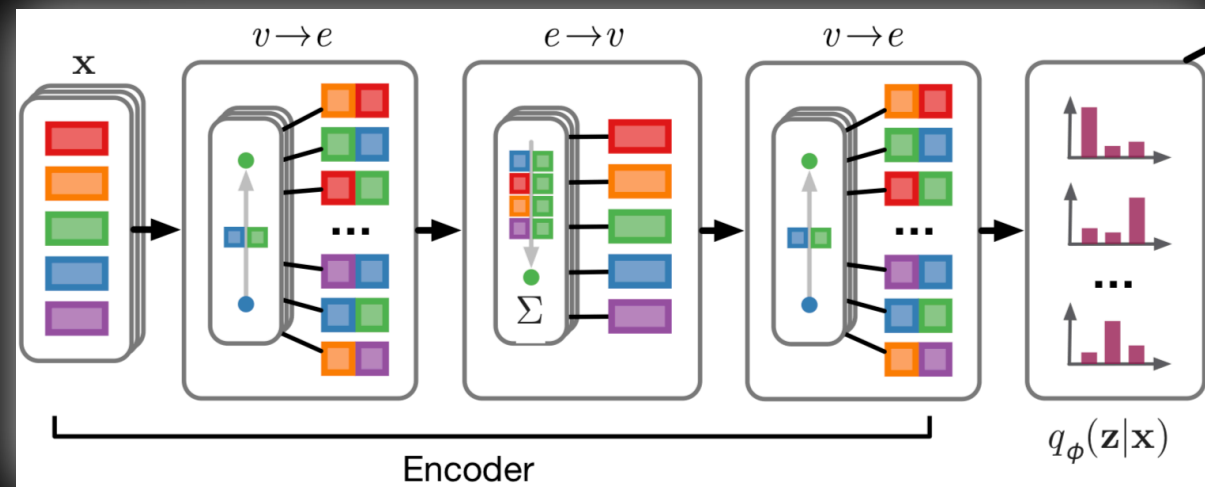
NRI

Decagon

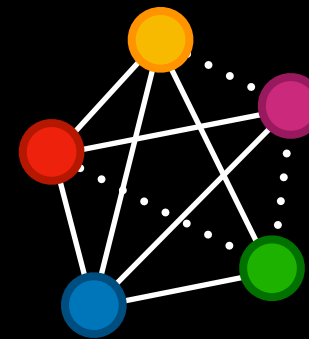
Relational Reasoning

Implementation

**Legend:** ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow$  : Concrete distribution  $--\rightarrow$ : Sampling



Learned Regularizer



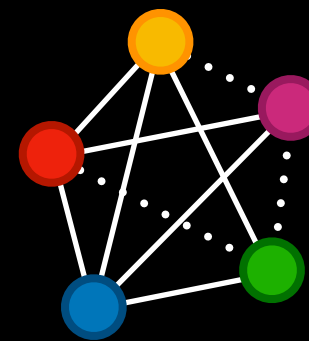
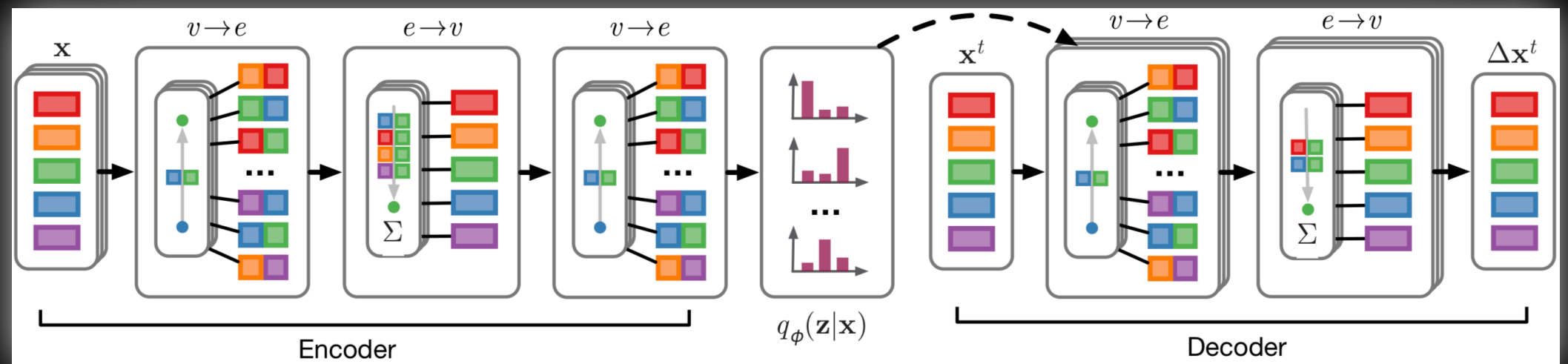
NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Implementation

Legend: ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow$  ■■■: Concrete distribution  $--\rightarrow$ : Sampling



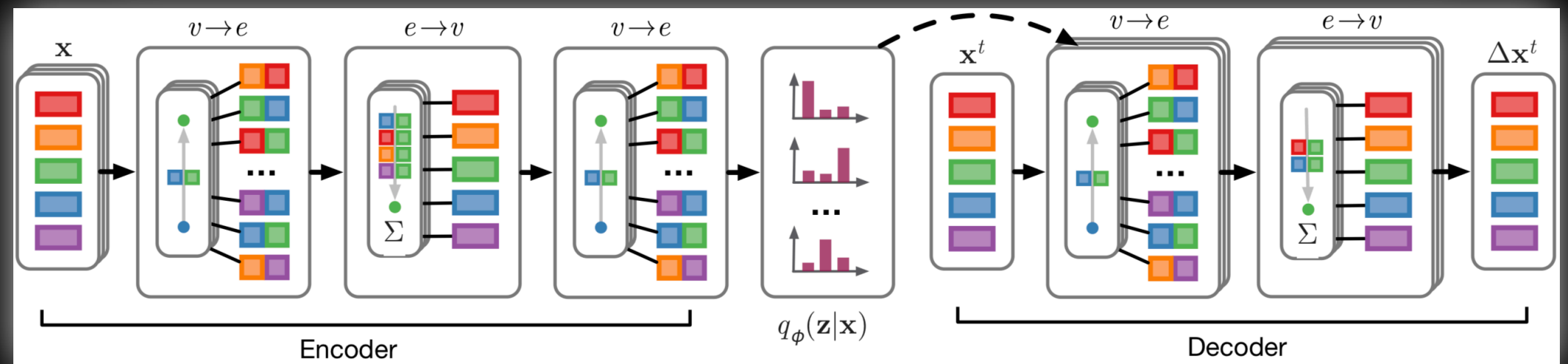
NRI

Decagon

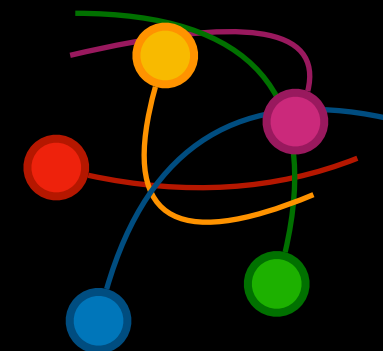
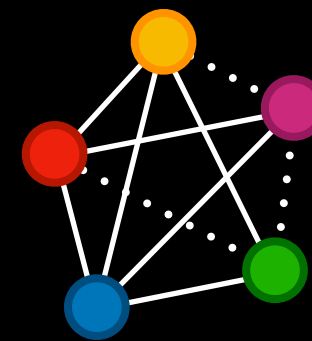
Relational Reasoning

Implementation

**Legend:** ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow$  ■: Concrete distribution  $\dashrightarrow$ : Sampling



Learned Regularizer



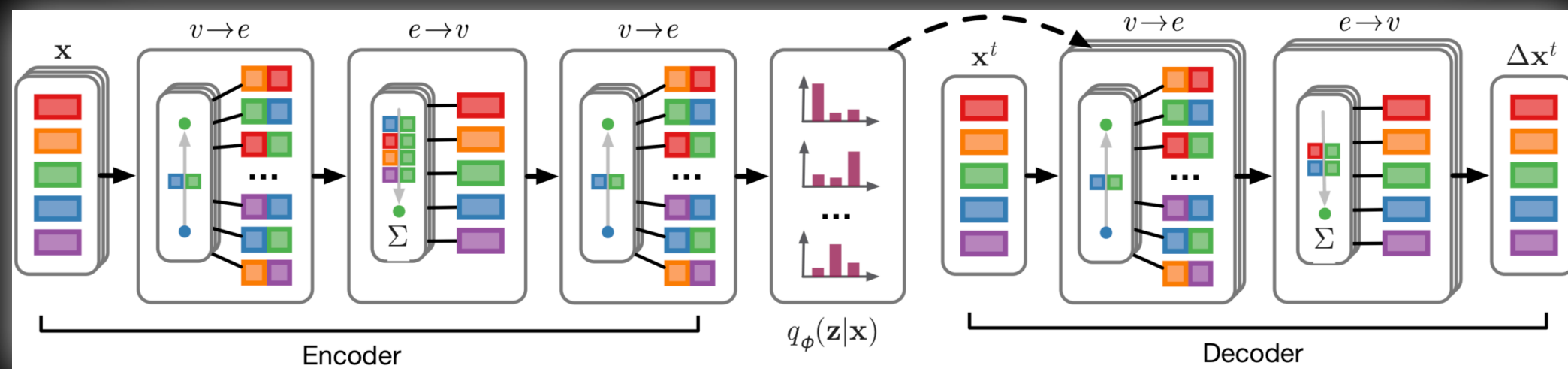


NRI

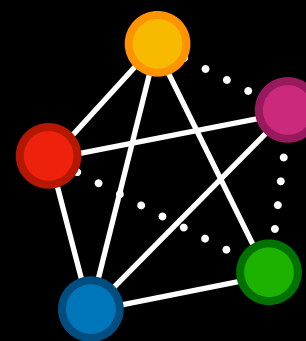
Decagon

Relational Reasoning

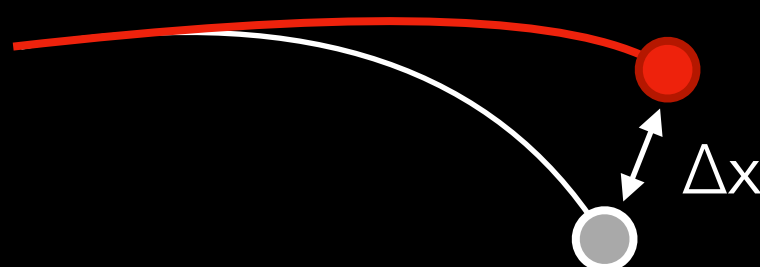
Legend: ■: Node emb. ■■: Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$ : MLP  $\uparrow$  ■■■: Concrete distribution  $\dashrightarrow$ : Sampling



Learned Regularizer



Training Signal:



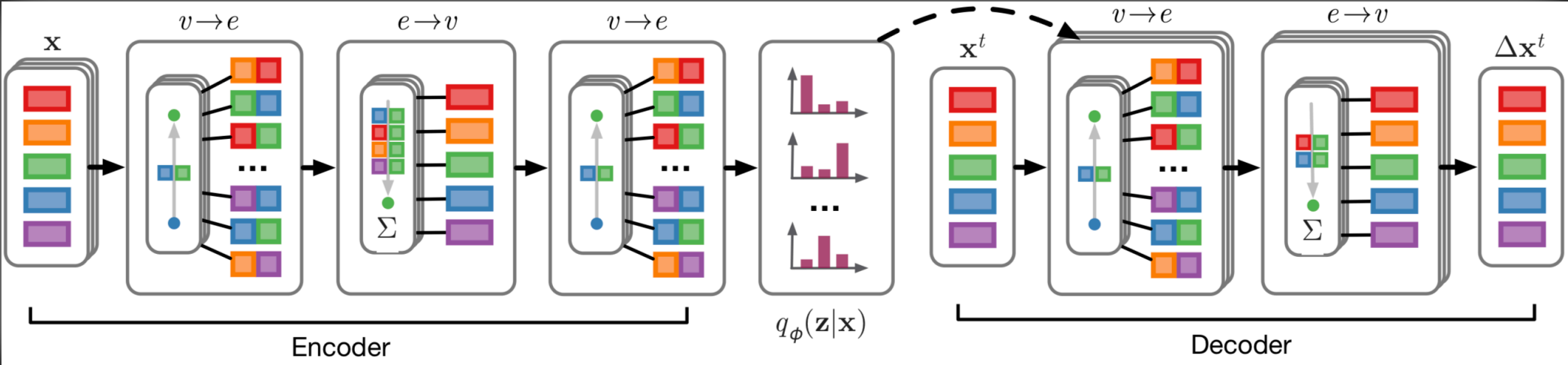
NRI

Decagon

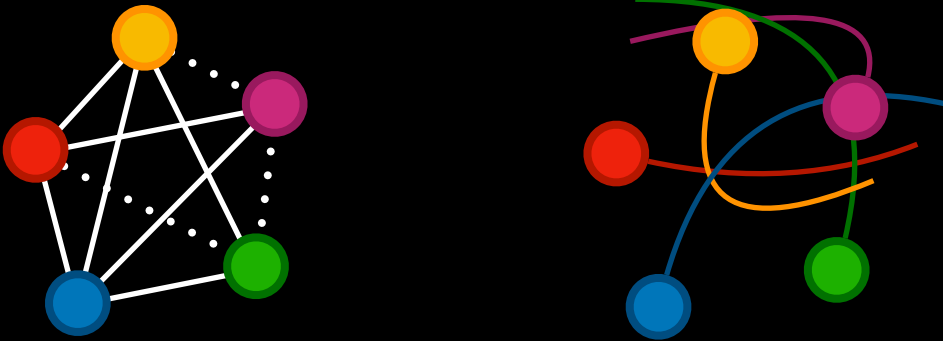
Relational Reasoning

Implementation

Legend:  : Node emb.   : Edge emb.  $\rightarrow$  : MLP  $\uparrow$    $\rightarrow$  : Concrete distribution  $--\rightarrow$  : Sampling



Learned Regularizer



Training Signal:



Table 1. Accuracy (in %) of unsupervised interaction recovery.

Model	Springs	Charged	Kuramoto
5 objects			
Corr. (path)	52.4±0.0	55.8±0.0	62.8±0.0
Corr. (LSTM)	52.7±0.9	54.2±2.0	54.4±0.5
NRI (sim.)	99.8±0.0	59.6±0.8	—
NRI (learned)	99.9±0.0	82.1±0.6	96.0±0.1

NRI

Goal:

- 1) learn to predict polypharmacy side effects
- 2) flag and prioritize polypharmacy side effects for follow-up analysis via formal pharmacological studies.

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

Goal:

- 1) learn to predict polypharmacy side effects
- 2) flag and prioritize polypharmacy side effects for follow-up analysis via formal pharmacological studies.

Decagon

Data:

- 1) multimodal graph of protein-protein interactions, drug-protein target interactions, and the polypharmacy side effects, which are represented as **drug-drug interactions, where each side effect is an edge of a different type.**

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

Goal:

- 1) learn to predict polypharmacy side effects
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Decagon

Data:

- 1) multimodal graph of protein-protein interactions, drug-protein target interactions, and the polypharmacy side effects, which are represented as **drug-drug interactions, where each side effect is an edge of a different type.**

Relational Reasoning

Model:

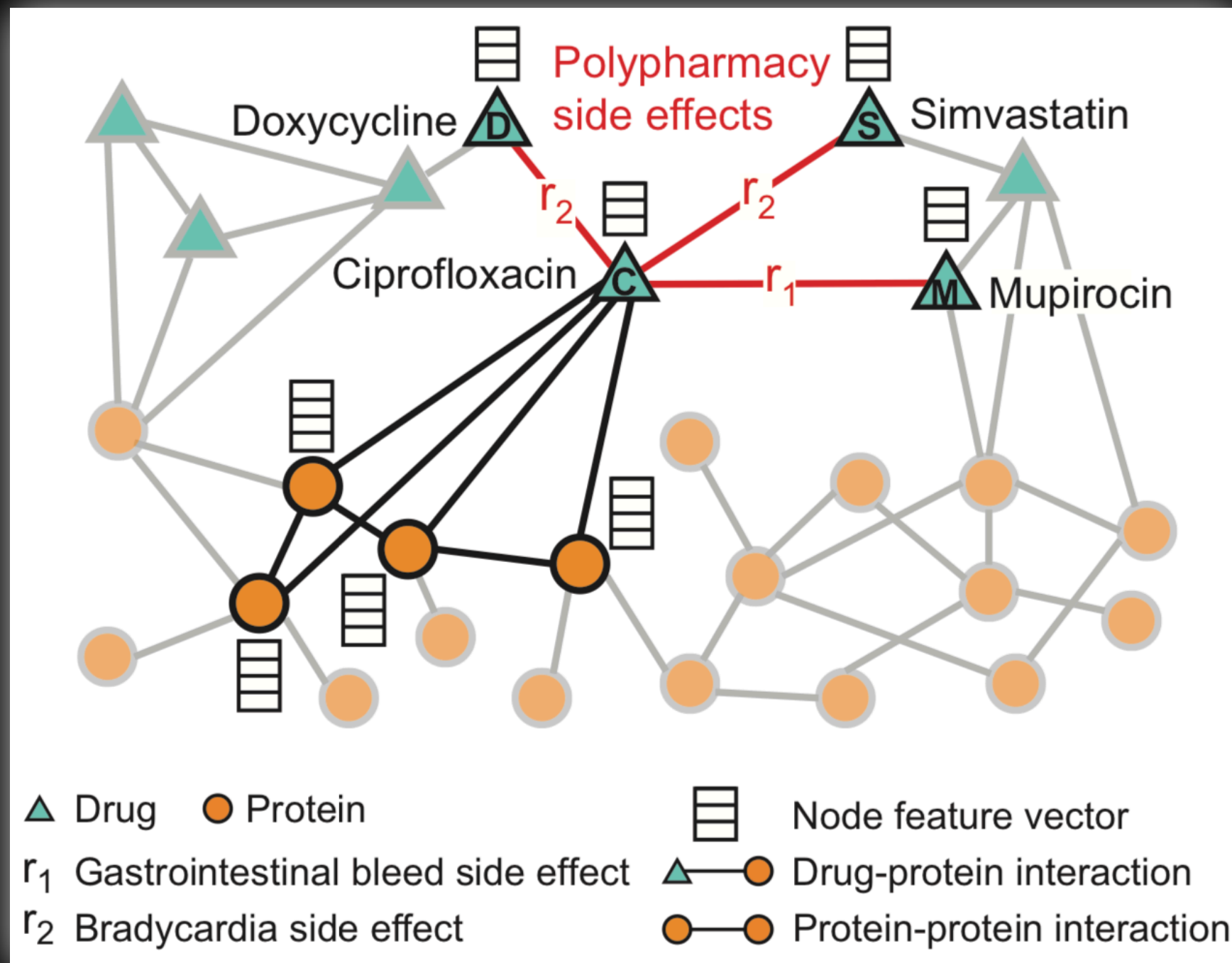
- 1) (Encoder) Graph Convolutional Network for multi-relational link prediction in multimodal networks
- 2) (Decoder) Tensor Factorization to reconstruct edges between drugs

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning



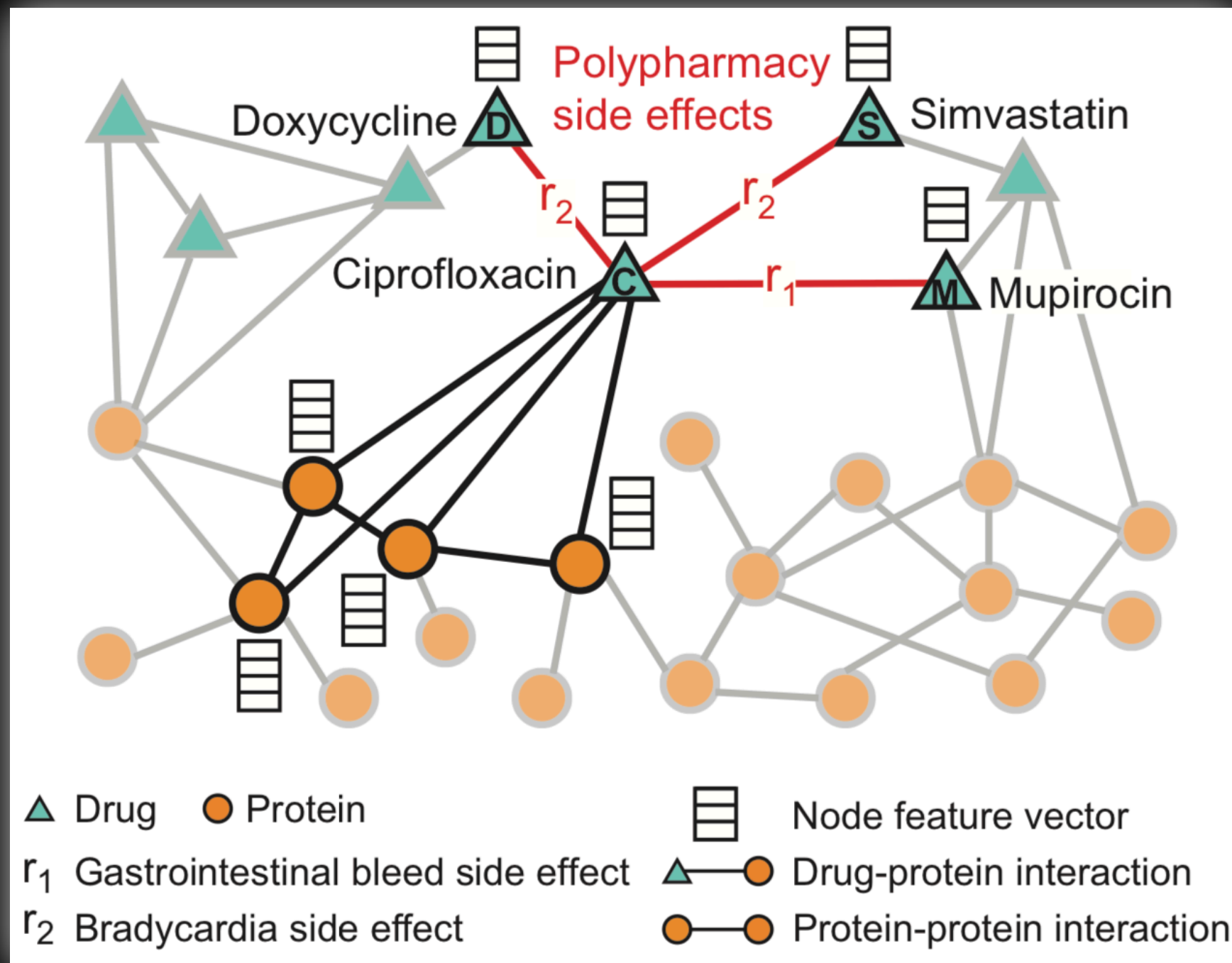
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.00543.pdf>

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning


<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1802.00543.pdf>

Implementation

NRI

$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(k+1)} = \phi \left( \sum_r \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_r^i} c_r^{ij} \mathbf{W}_r^{(k)} \mathbf{h}_j^{(k)} + c_r^i \mathbf{h}_i^{(k)} \right)$$

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

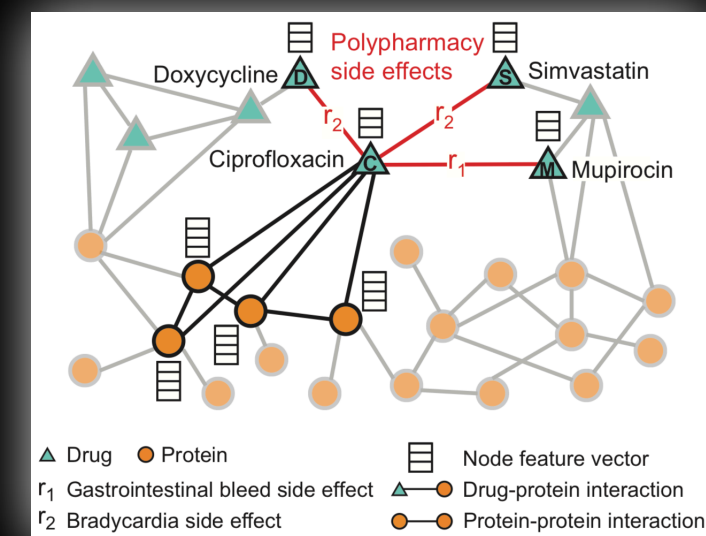
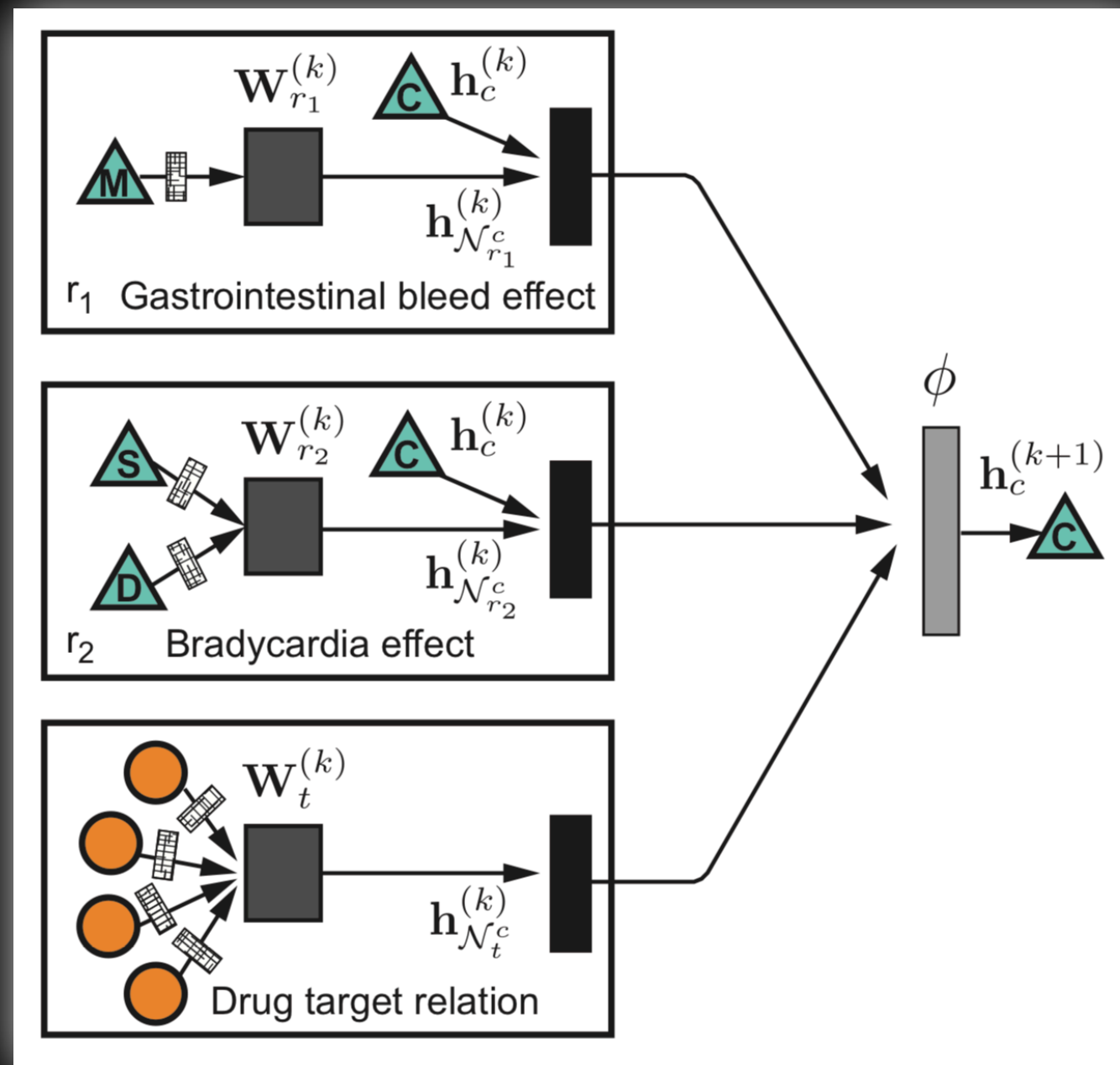


$$\mathbf{h}_i^{(k+1)} = \phi \left( \sum_r \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_r^i} c_r^{ij} \mathbf{W}_r^{(k)} \mathbf{h}_j^{(k)} + c_r^i \mathbf{h}_i^{(k)} \right)$$

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning



Implementation

## Encoder

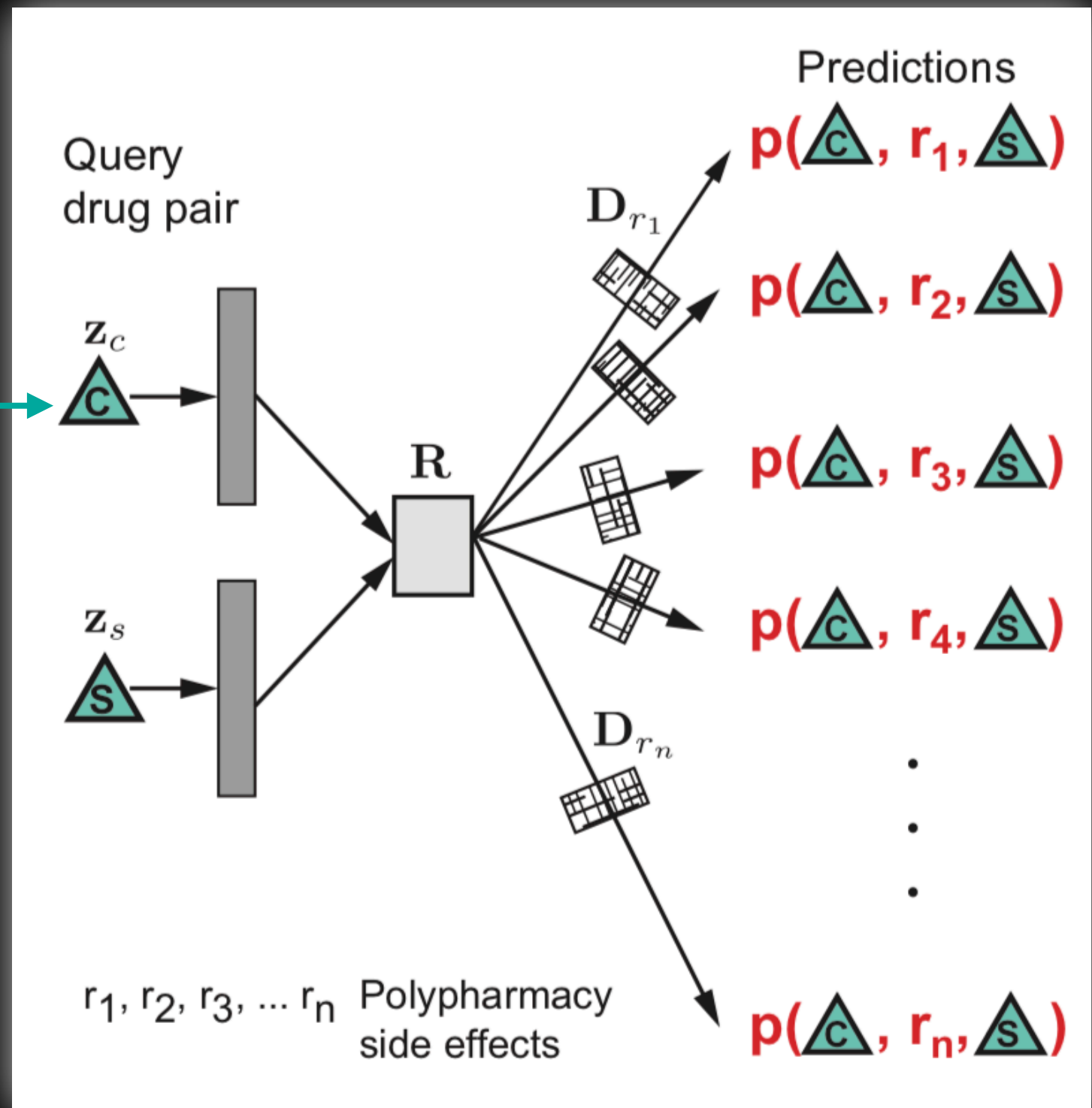
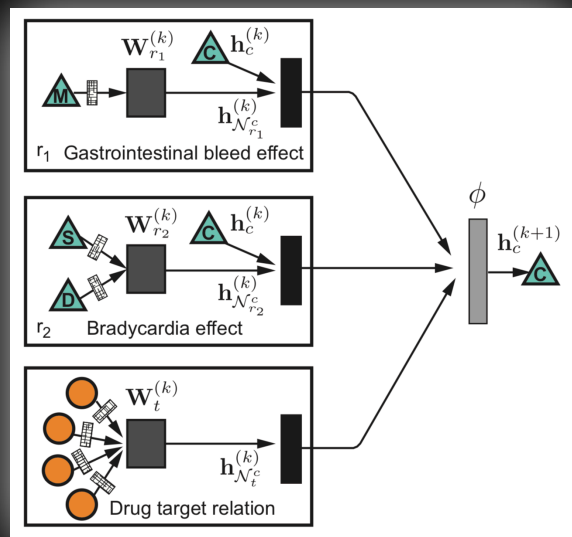
## Decoder

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Implementation



Encoder

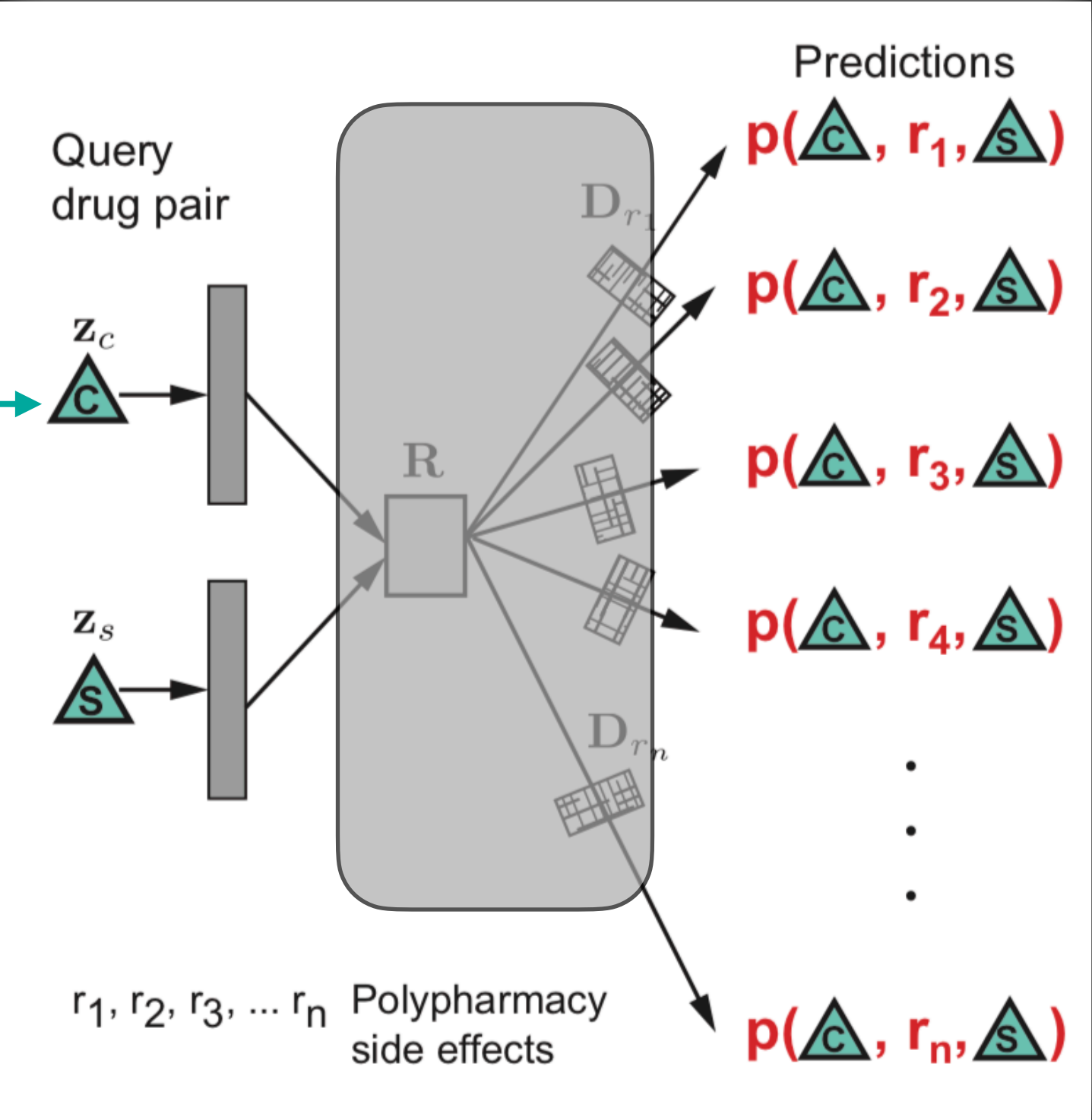
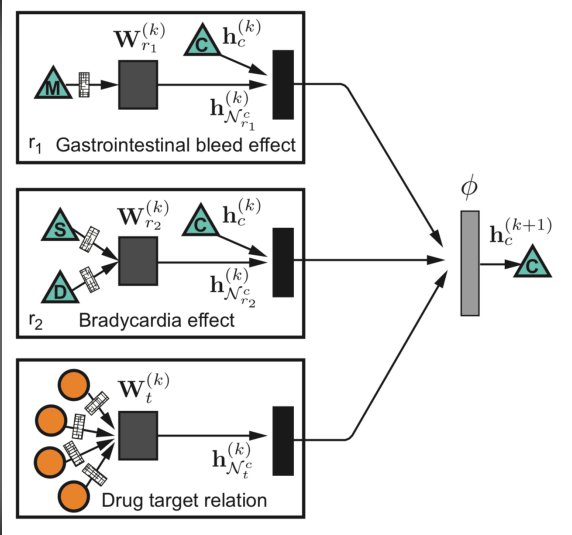
Decoder

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Implementation



NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Table 2. Area under ROC curve (AUROC), area under precision-recall curve (AUPRC), and average precision at 50 (AP@50) for polypharmacy side effect prediction. Reported are average performance values for 964 side effect types.

Approach	AUROC	AUPRC	AP@50
<i>Decagon</i>	0.872	0.832	0.803
RESCAL tensor factorization	0.693	0.613	0.476
DEDICOM tensor factorization	0.705	0.637	0.567
DeepWalk neural embeddings	0.761	0.737	0.658
Concatenated drug features	0.793	0.764	0.712

Implementation

NRI

Goal:

1) answer questions about objects in visual scenes

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

Goal:

1) answer questions about objects in visual scenes

Decagon

Data:

1) curated images of entities of different sizes/types

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

Goal:

- 1) answer questions about objects in visual scenes

Decagon

Data:

- 1) curated images of entities of different sizes/types

Relational  
Reasoning

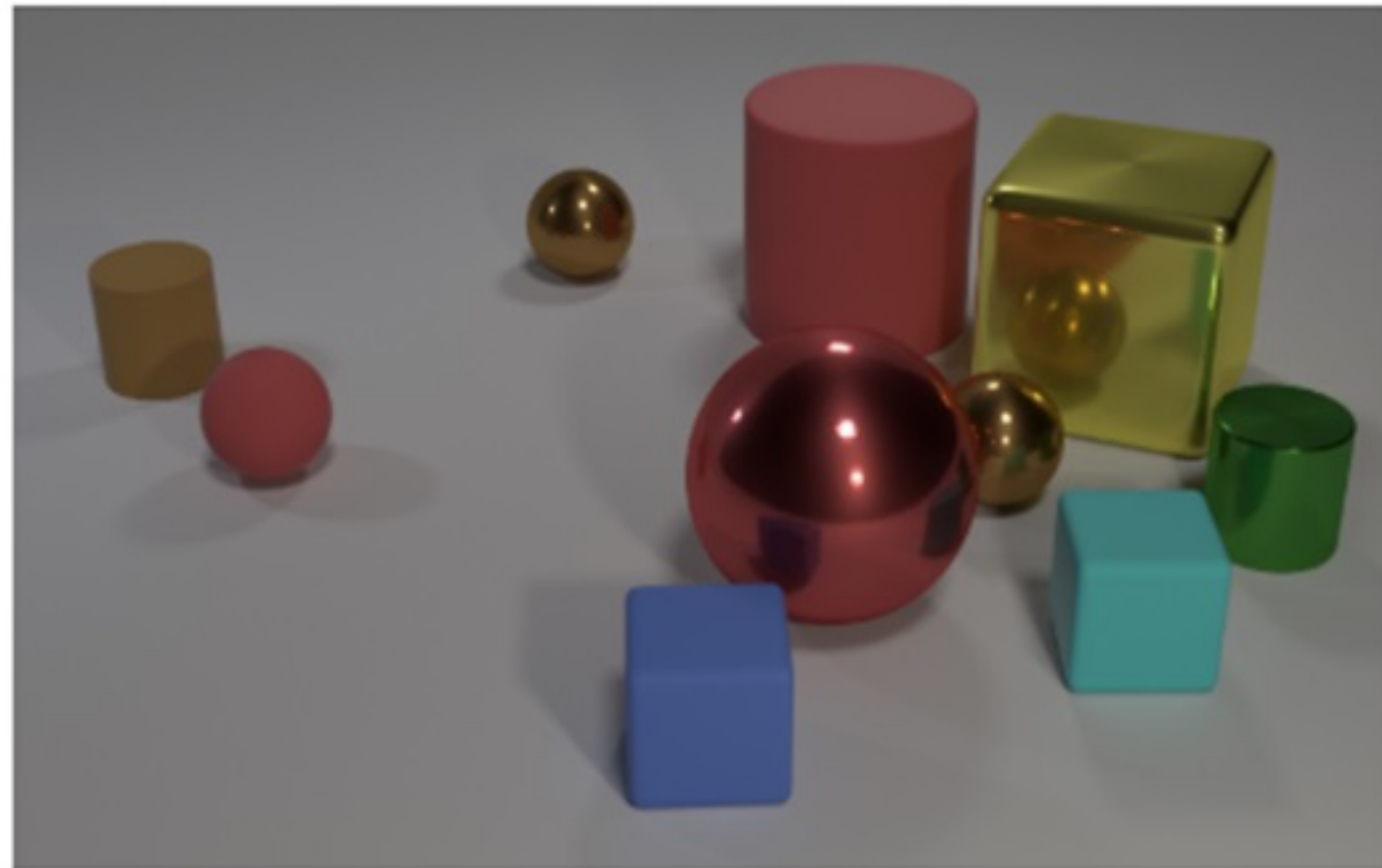
Model:

- 1) Varied - CNN + graph structured representations

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Q: Are there an **equal number** of **large things** and **metal spheres**?

Q: **What size** is the **cylinder** **that is left of** the **brown metal** thing **that is left of** the **big sphere**?

Q: There is a **sphere** with the **same size as** the **metal cube**; is it **made of the same material as** the **small red sphere**?

Q: **How many** objects are **either small cylinders** or **red things**?

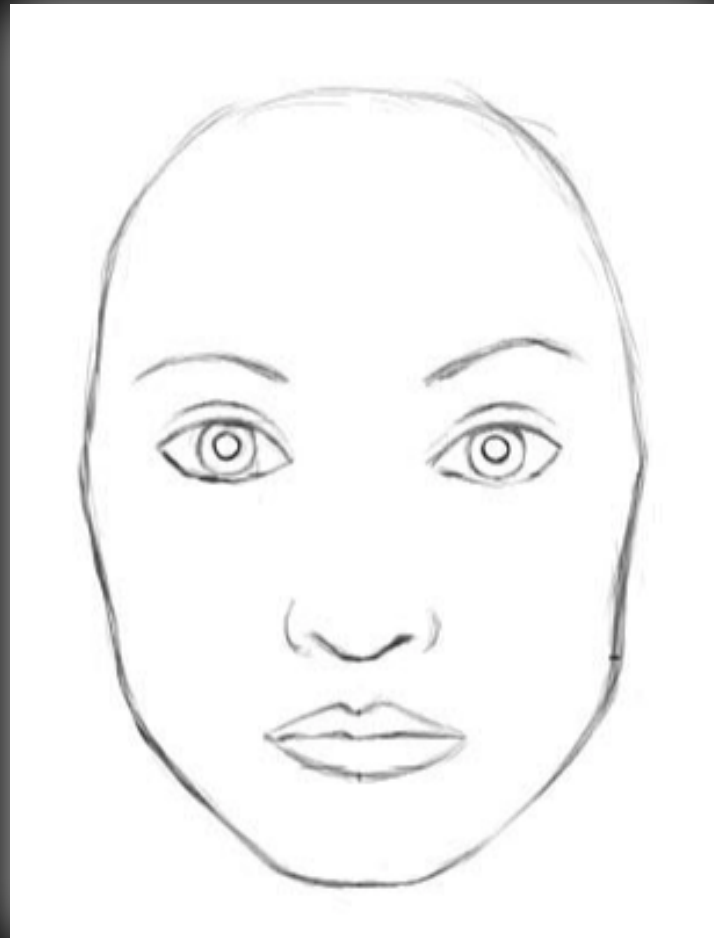
Implementation



NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

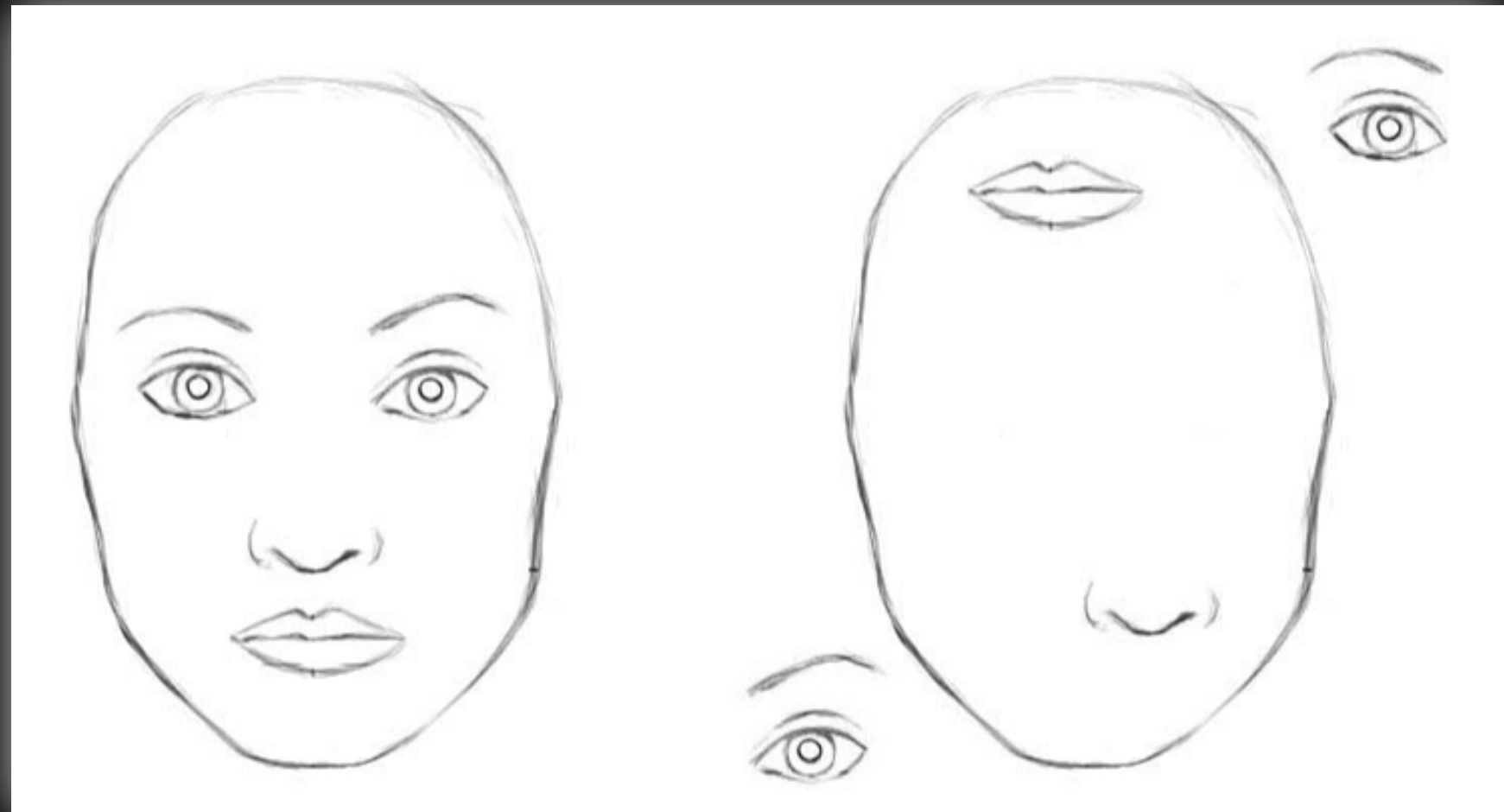


Implementation

NRI

Decagon

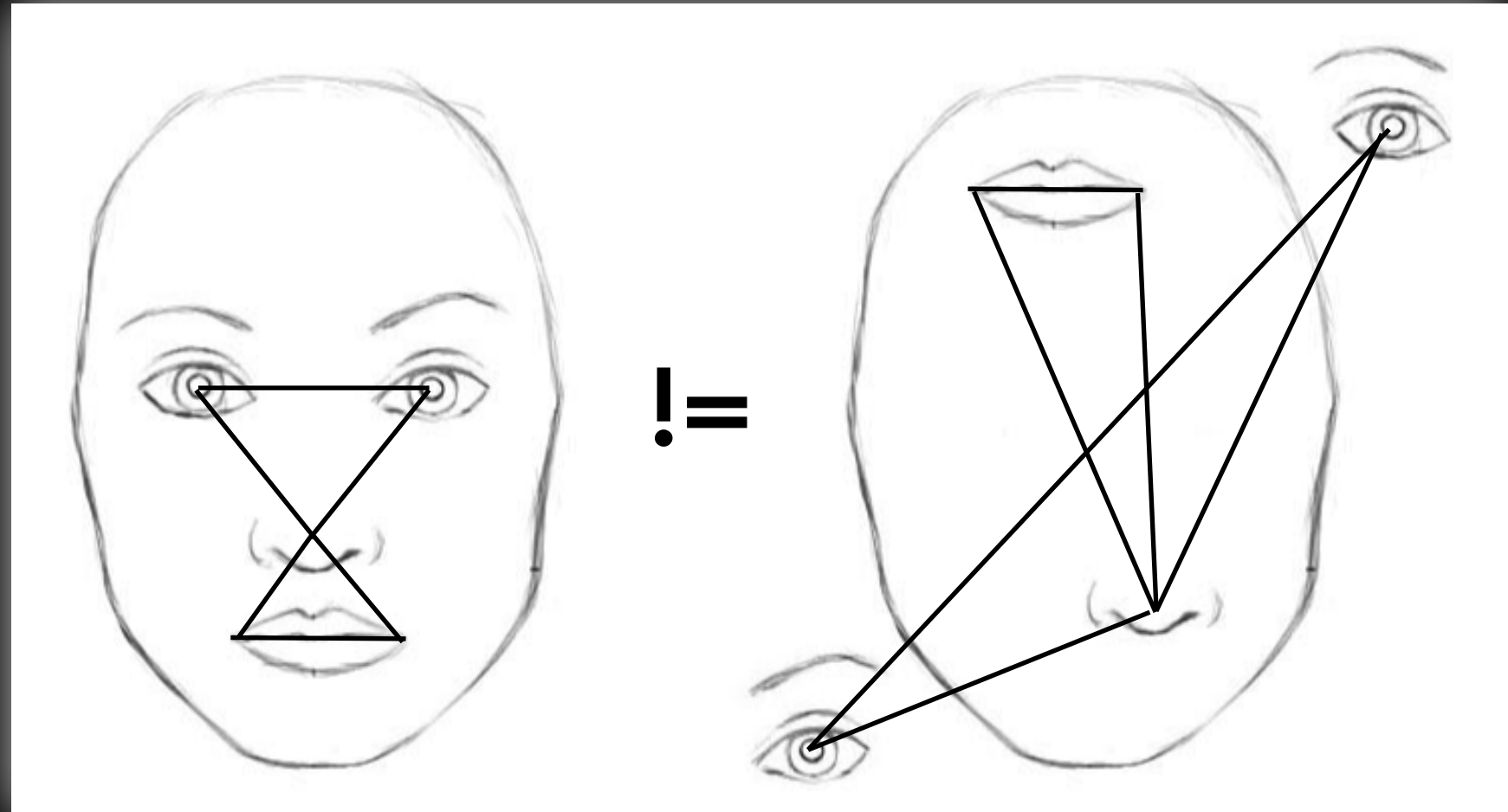
Relational  
Reasoning



Implementation

NRI

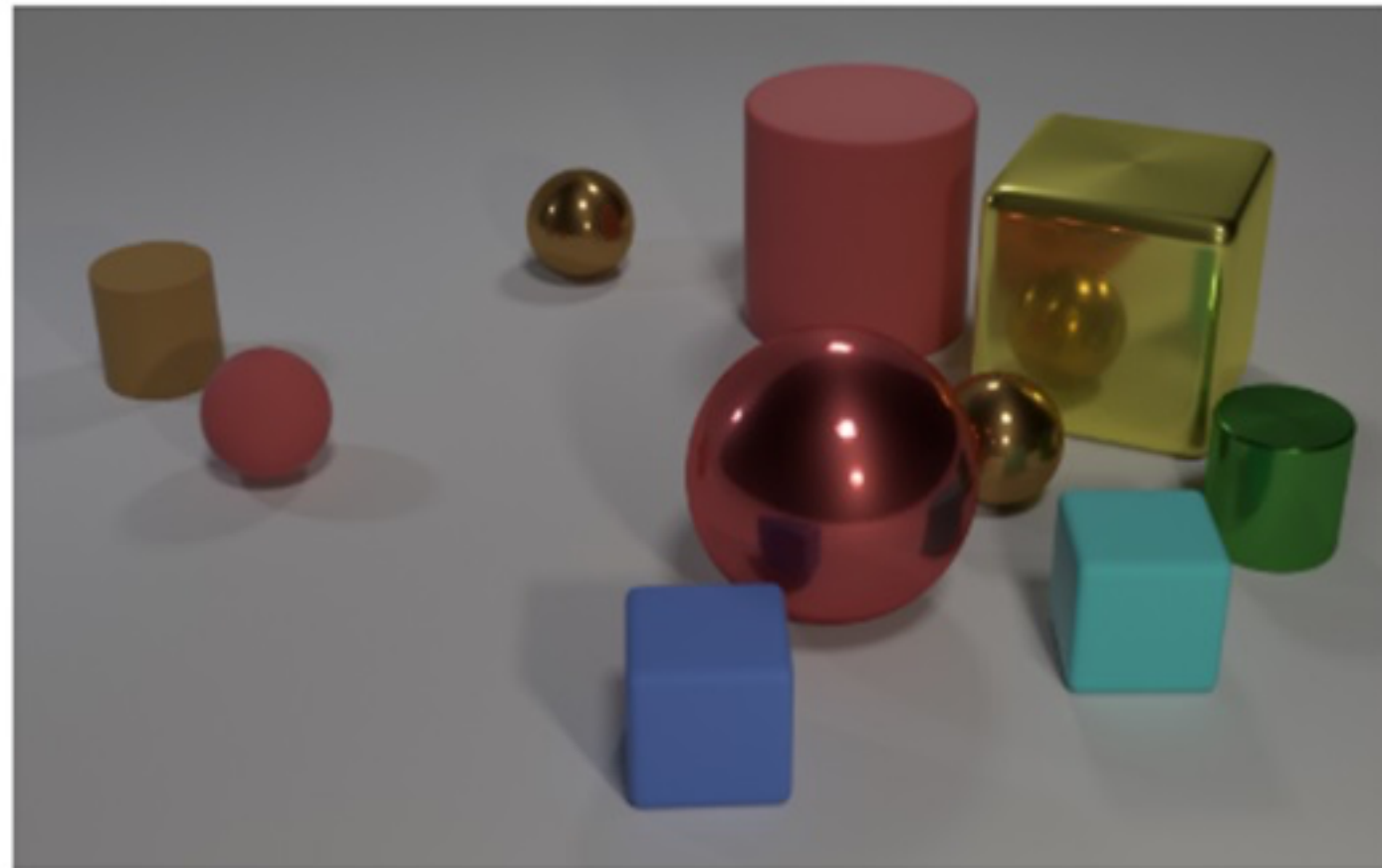
Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

Q: Are there an **equal number** of **large things** and **metal spheres**?

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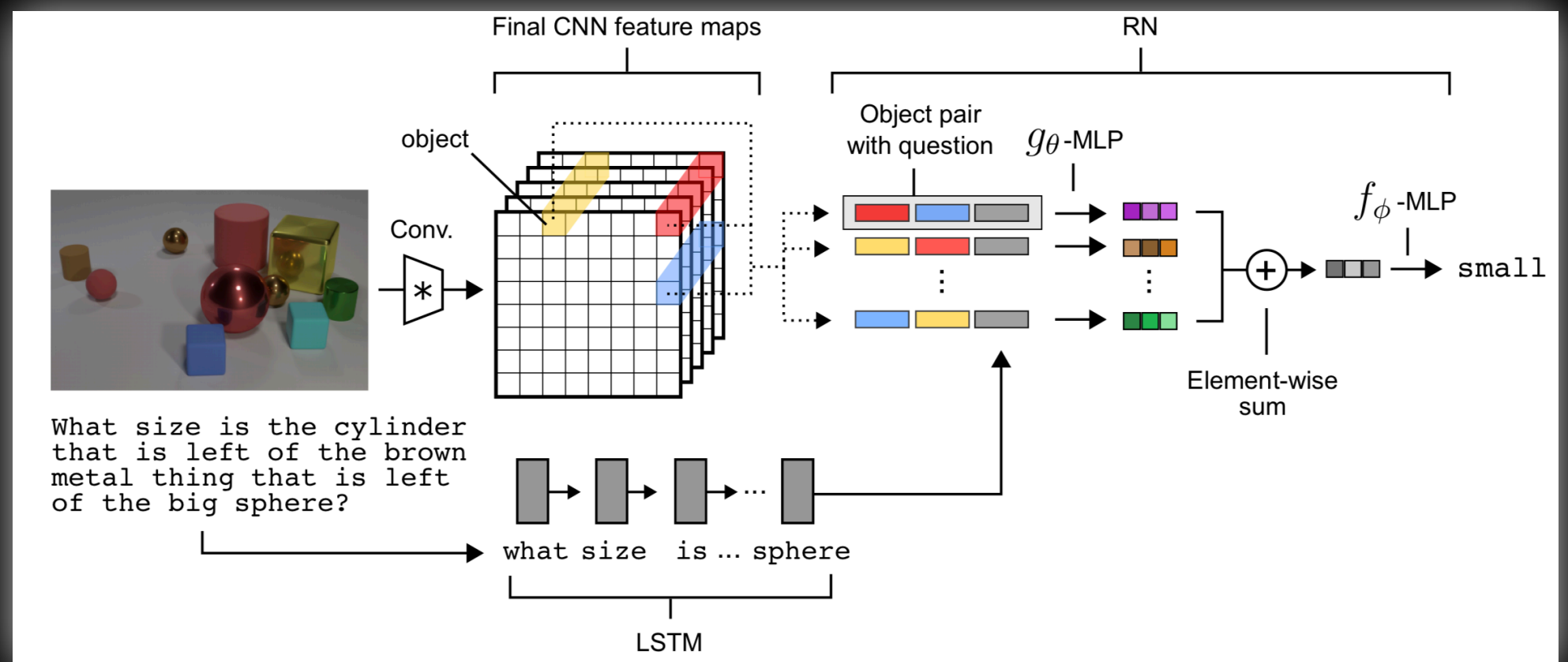
Q: There is a **sphere** with the **same size as** the **metal cube**; is it **made of the same material as** the **small red sphere**?

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Implementation

NRI

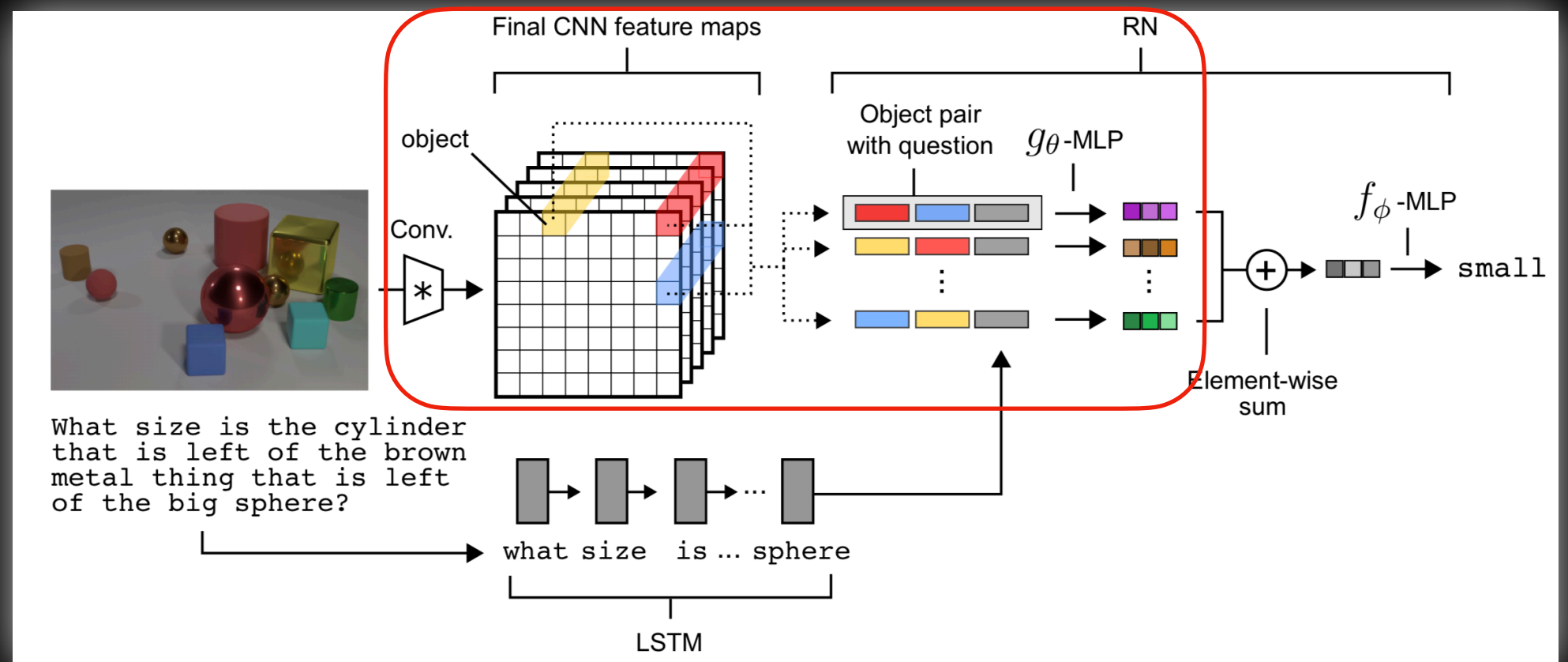
Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.01427.pdf>

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational  
Reasoning

<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.01427.pdf>

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Model	Overall	Count	Exist	Compare Numbers	Query Attribute	Compare Attribute
Human	92.6	86.7	96.6	86.5	95.0	96.0
Q-type baseline	41.8	34.6	50.2	51.0	36.0	51.3
LSTM	46.8	41.7	61.1	69.8	36.8	51.8
CNN+LSTM	52.3	43.7	65.2	67.1	49.3	53.0
CNN+LSTM+SA	68.5	52.2	71.1	73.5	85.3	52.3
CNN+LSTM+SA*	76.6	64.4	82.7	77.4	82.6	75.4
CNN+LSTM+RN	95.5	90.1	97.8	93.6	97.9	97.1

Implementation

NRI

Decagon

Relational Reasoning

Model	Overall	Count	Exist	Compare Numbers	Query Attribute	Compare Attribute
Human	92.6	86.7	96.6	86.5	95.0	96.0
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CNN+LSTM+SA	68.5	52.2	71.1	73.5	85.3	52.3
CNN+LSTM+SA*	76.6	64.4	82.7	77.4	82.6	75.4
CNN+LSTM+RN	95.5	90.1	97.8	93.6	97.9	97.1

Implementation



NRI

## DeepMind GraphNets

[https://github.com/deepmind/graph\\_nets](https://github.com/deepmind/graph_nets)



Decagon

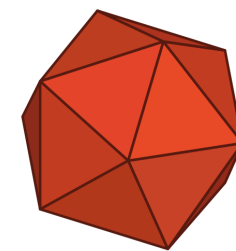
Relational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

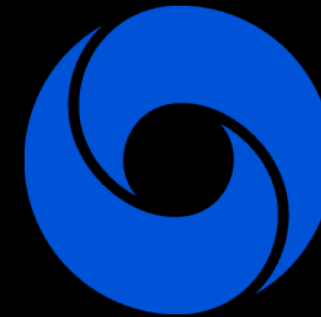
**DeepMind GraphNets**[https://github.com/deepmind/graph\\_nets](https://github.com/deepmind/graph_nets)

Decagon

**PyTorch Geometric**<https://pytorch-geometric.readthedocs.io>**PyTorch**  
geometricRelational  
Reasoning

Implementation

NRI

**DeepMind GraphNets**[https://github.com/deepmind/graph\\_nets](https://github.com/deepmind/graph_nets)

Decagon

**PyTorch Geometric**<https://pytorch-geometric.readthedocs.io>Relational  
Reasoning**Open Graph Benchmark**<http://ogb.stanford.edu>**Open Graph Benchmark (OGB)**

Implementation

Open Graph Benchmark

<http://ogb.stanford.edu>

Open Graph Benchmark (OGB)

NRI

Name	Size	Description
<a href="#">ogbn-proteins</a>	100 K	Protein-protein association network linked across species
ogbn-wiki	1 M	Wikipedia hyperlinks
ogbn-products	2 M	Amazon co-purchasing network

Node Property Prediction

Decagon

Name	Size	Description
ogbl-ddi	15 K	Drug-drug interaction network
ogbl-biomed	100 K	Human biomedical knowledge graph
<a href="#">ogbl-ppa</a>	500 K	Protein-protein association network
ogbl-reviews	10 M	Amazon user-item review dataset
ogbl-citations	200 M	Microsoft Academic Graph citation network

Link Property Prediction

Relational Reasoning

Name	Size	Description
<a href="#">ogbg-mol</a>	500 K	Molecular property prediction datasets from MoleculeNet
ogbg-code	1 M	Abstract Syntax Trees of code snippets
ogbg-ppi	10 M	Protein-protein interaction network

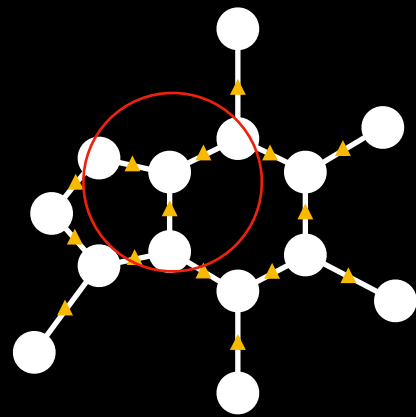
Graph Property Prediction

Implementation

Depth	Cannot currently make “deep” GNNs
Scaling	Computational concerns
Generation	Converting sensory data into structured representations

Problem 1: eventually we run out of nodes

Depth

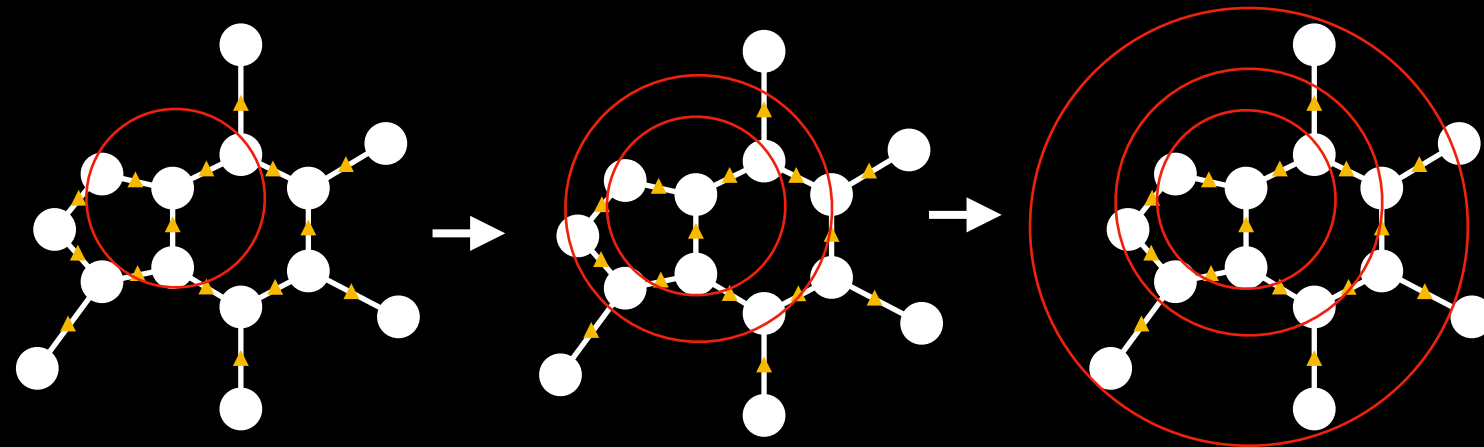


Scaling

Generation

Problem 1: eventually we run out of nodes

Depth

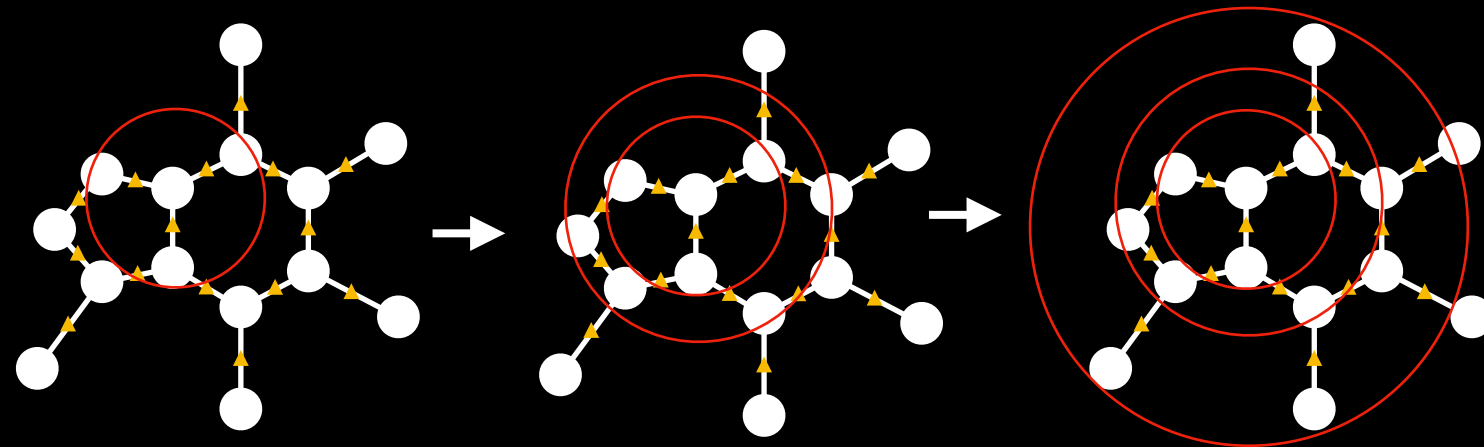


Scaling

Generation

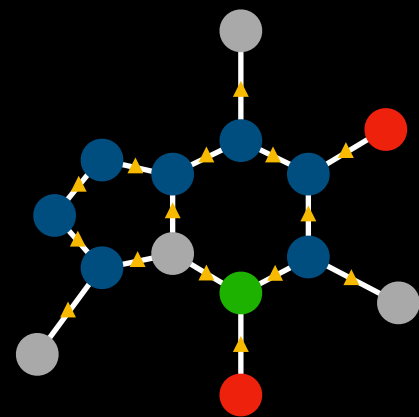
Depth

Problem 1: eventually we run out of nodes



Scaling

Problem 2: smoothing

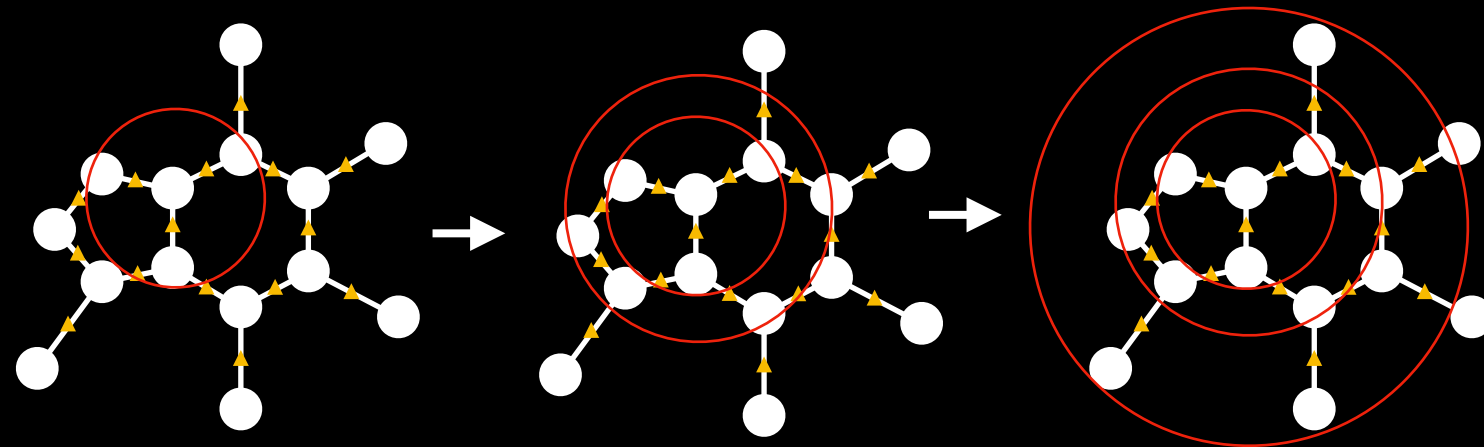


Generation



Depth

Problem 1: eventually we run out of nodes



Scaling

Problem 2: smoothing

Generation



Problem 1: Current GCN formulation relies on adjacency matrix

Depth

N →

N

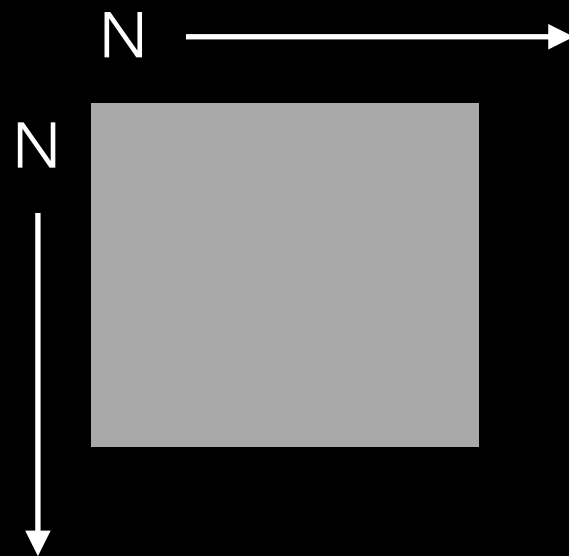
↓

Scaling

Generation

Problem 1: Current GCN formulation relies on adjacency matrix

Depth



Scaling

Problem 2: Models with a single network per node

Generation

Problem 1: Huge amounts of sensory data, all “1-dimensional”

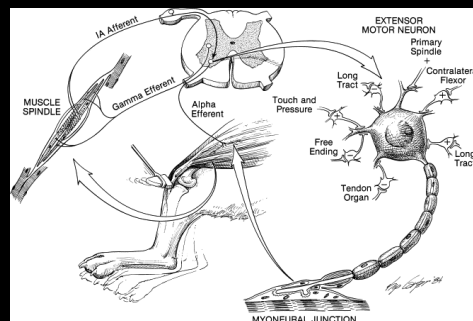
Depth



Scaling



Generation



Problem 1: Huge amounts of sensory data, all "1-dimensional"

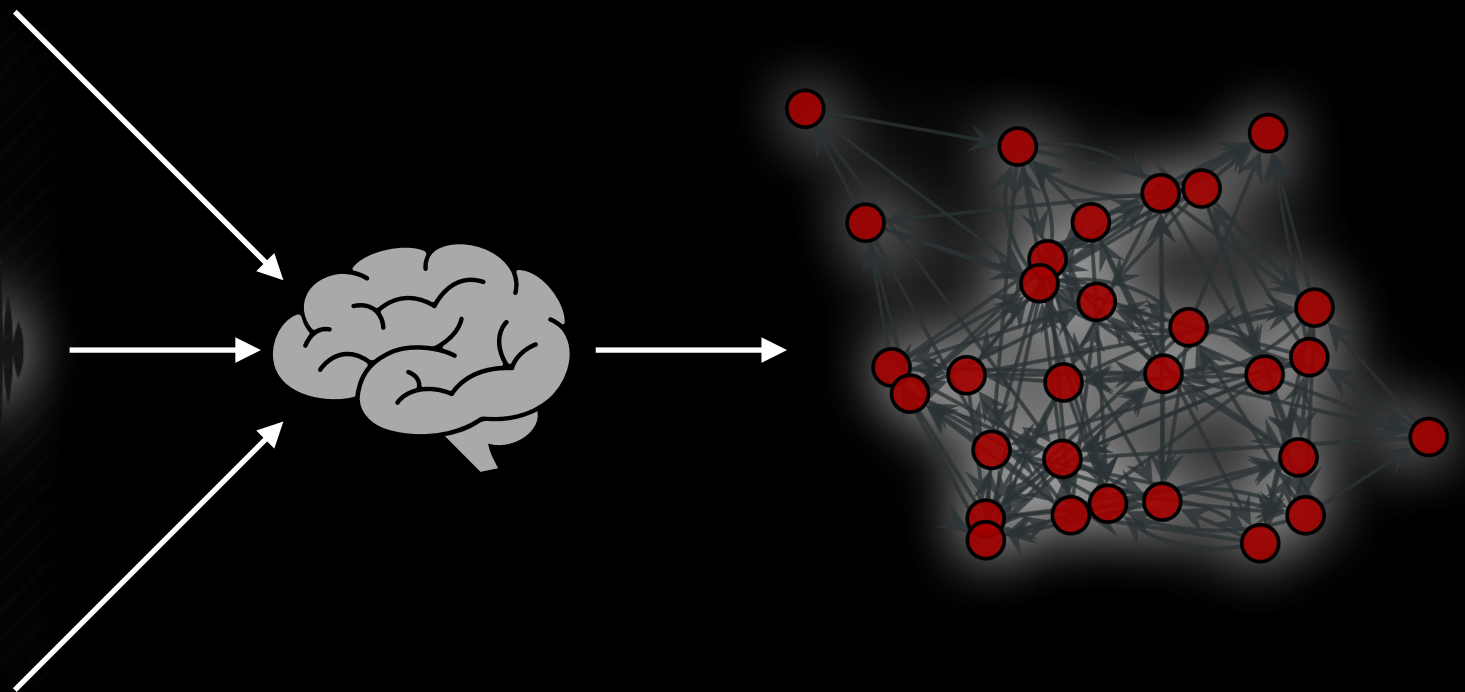
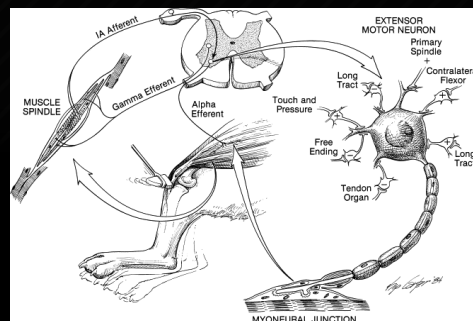
Depth



Scaling



Generation



Problem 1: Huge amounts of sensory data, all "1-dimensional"

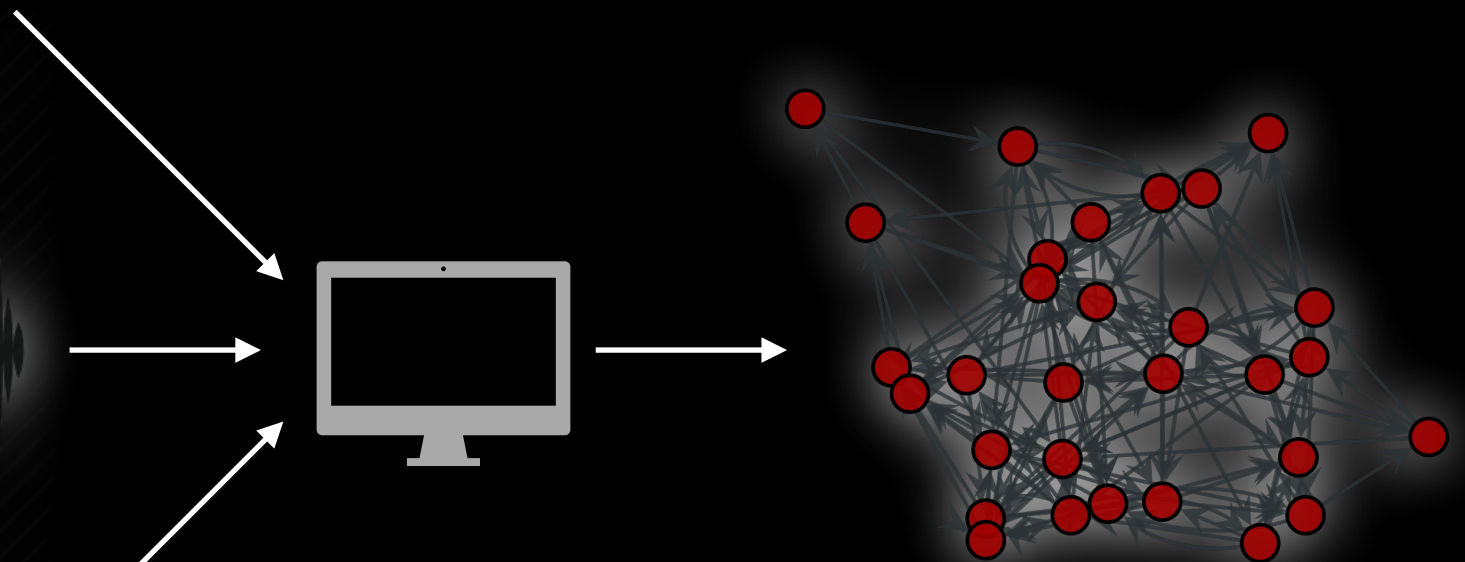
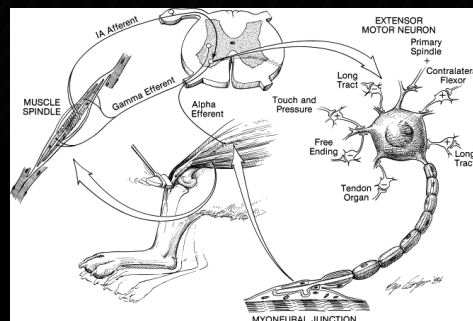
Depth



Scaling



Generation



1. Know what to use to implement a Graph Neural Network

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2. Intuition for the kinds of problems in which GNNs will provide an advantage
3. Understand why structure is crucial in determining the behavior of interacting systems
4. Understand why **relational inductive biases** are critical for learning about interacting systems

# Resources

- Battaglia, P. W., Hamrick, J. B., Bapst, V., Sanchez-Gonzalez, A., Zambaldi, V., Malinowski, M., ... & Gulcehre, C. (2018). **Relational inductive biases, deep learning, and graph networks**. arXiv preprint arXiv:1806.01261.
- Hamilton, W. L., Ying, R., & Leskovec, J. (2017). **Representation learning on graphs: Methods and applications**. IEEE Data Engineering Bulletin.
- Bronstein, M. M., Bruna, J., LeCun, Y., Szlam, A., & Vandergheynst, P. (2017). **Geometric deep learning: going beyond euclidean data**. IEEE Signal Processing Magazine, 34(4), 18-42.
- Goyal, P., & Ferrara, E. (2018). **Graph embedding techniques, applications, and performance: A survey**. Knowledge-Based Systems, 151, 78-94.
- Non-comprehensive but substantial list of geometric DL papers: <https://github.com/thunlp/GNNPapers>
- Graph Representation Learning @NeurIPS: <https://grlearning.github.io/papers/>