

Improved Deep Embeddings for Inferencing with Multi-Layered Graphs

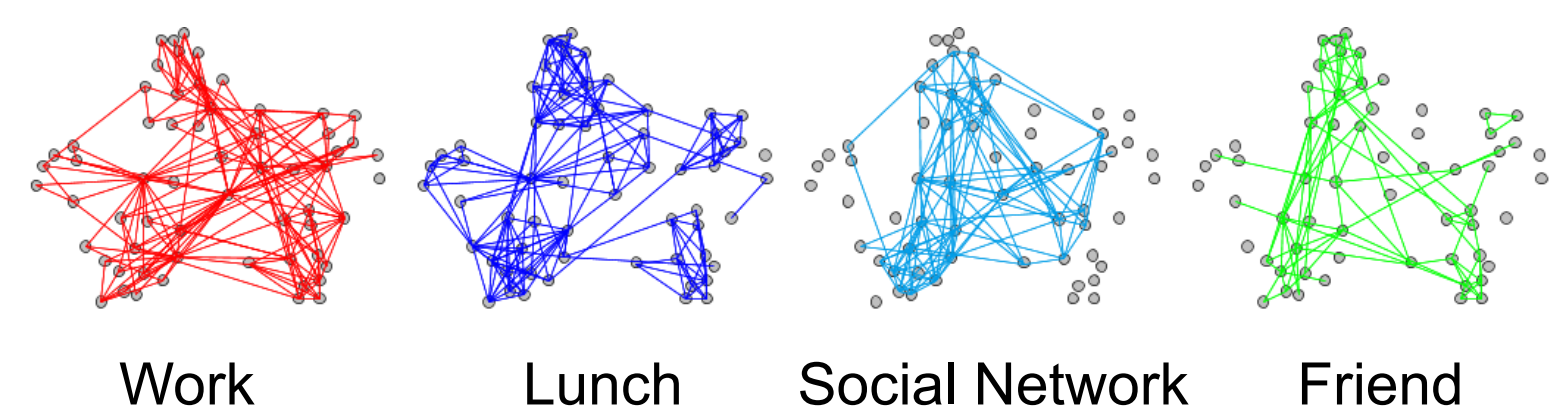


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Introduction

- **Problem:** Inferencing with multi-layered graphs – different relational structure exists in each layer for the same set of nodes.
- **Goal:** Obtaining concise embeddings that preserve the multi-view relationships.
- **Challenges:** Heterogeneity in the relationship types, varying levels of sparsity in different layers and scalability with increasing number of layers.
- **Solution:** A scalable embedding approach based on Deepwalk-style optimization and refinement to encourage cohesive community formation.

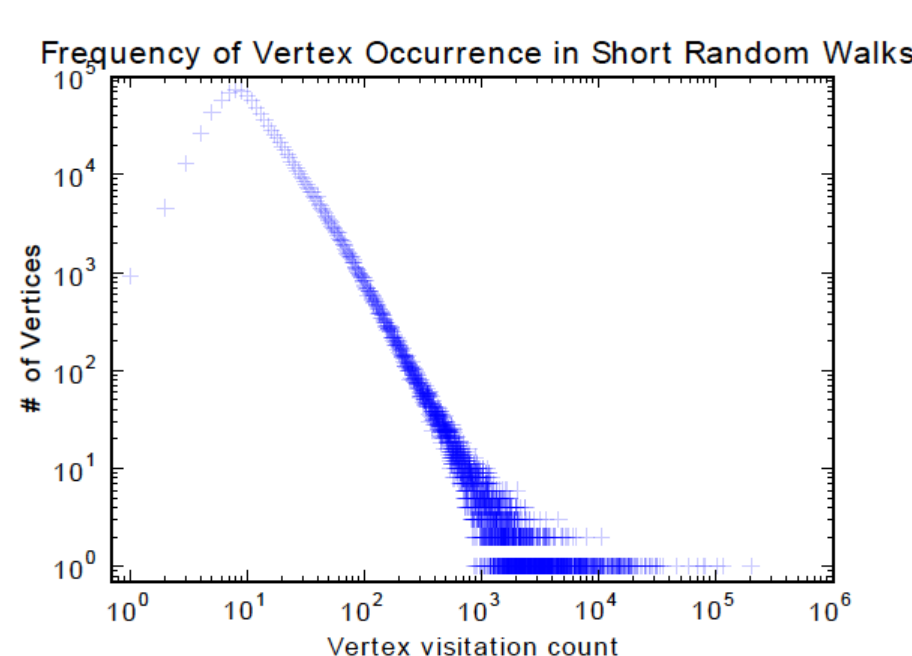


Node embeddings for inferencing tasks:

- node classification
- link prediction
- community detection

Prior Art

- Single-layer graph embedding algorithms:
 - Scalable approaches based on distributional hypothesis [1]



Large number of short random walks
 ↓
 Skip-gram neural word embedding machine

- Multi-layered graph embedding algorithms:
 - Modularity-based approach for community detection [2]

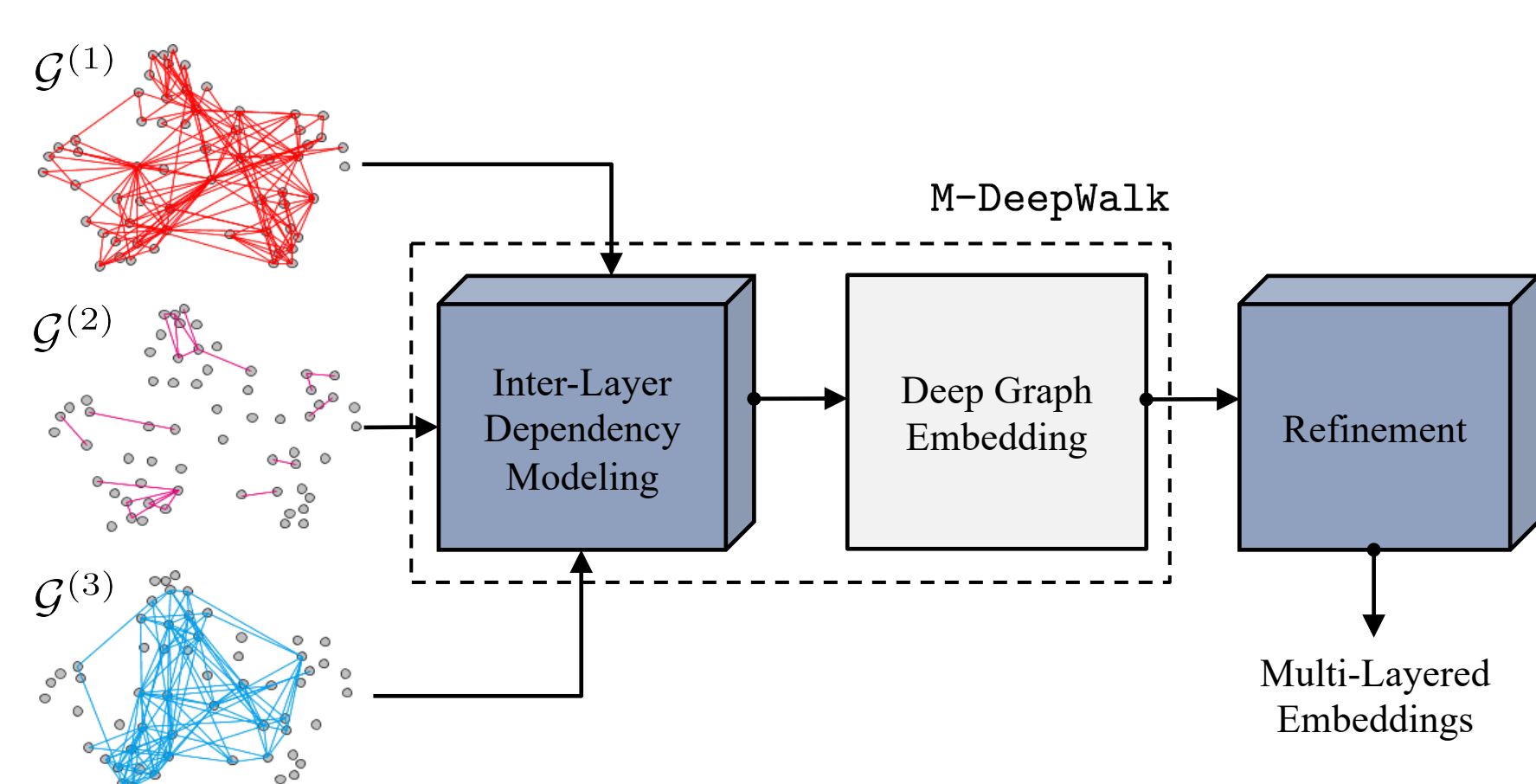
$$Q_{\text{multi}} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \sum_{i,j} \sum_{d,r} [(A_{ij}^d - \gamma_d \frac{k_i^d k_j^d}{2m_d}) \delta(d,r) + \delta(i,j) \sigma_j^{d,r}] \delta(g_i^d, g_j^r)$$

Intra-layer contribution
Inter-layer contribution

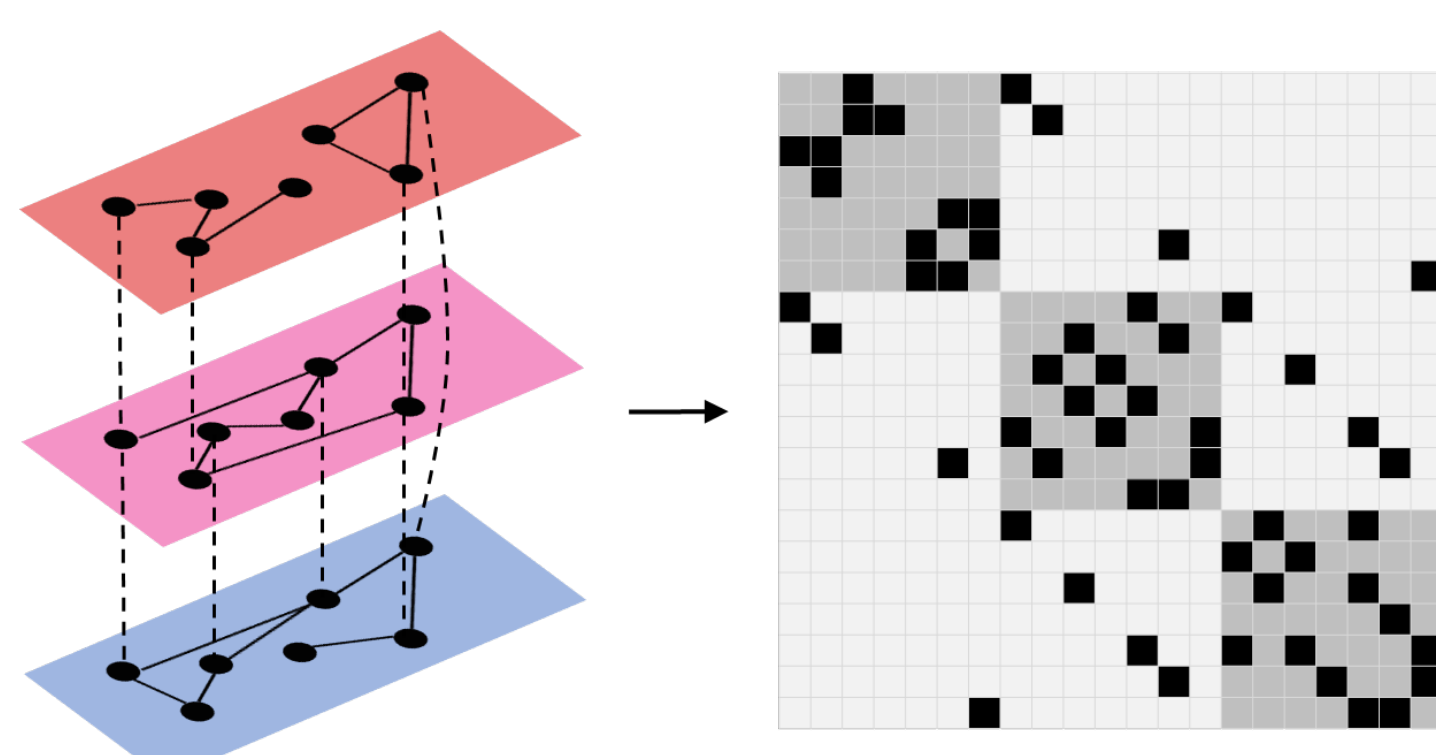
- Scalable multiplex network embedding [3]

Common embedding for corresponding nodes + Additional embedding to capture aspect of each layer

Stage 1: M-DeepWalk



- Explicitly model inter-layer dependency by constructing supra-graph and then perform M-DeepWalk to learn the embeddings



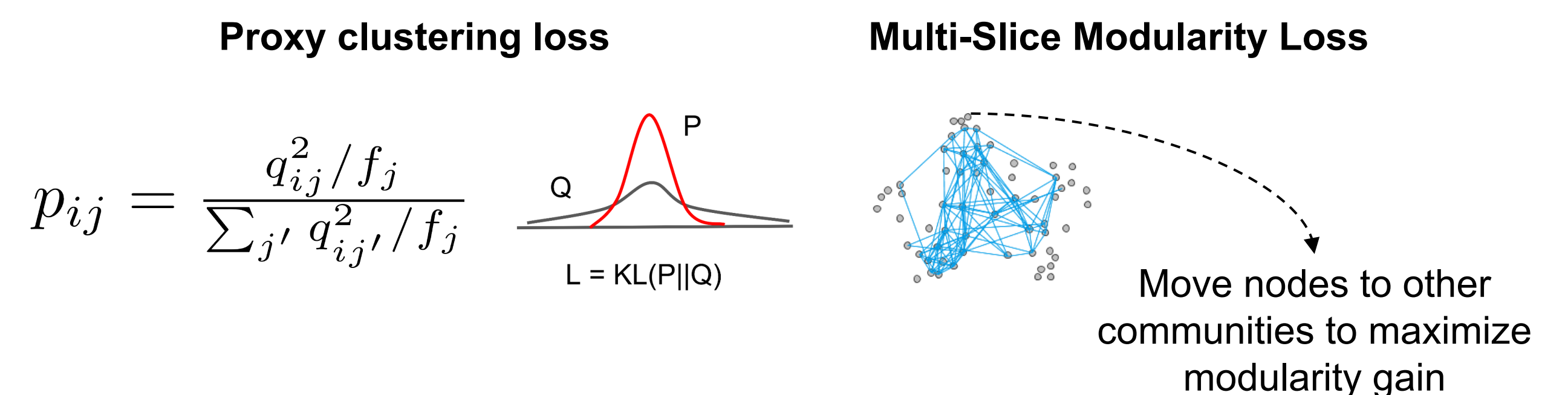
Define inter-layer edges based on Jaccard Coefficient:

$$e_{ij}^{(l,m)} = 0, \text{ if } i \neq j,$$

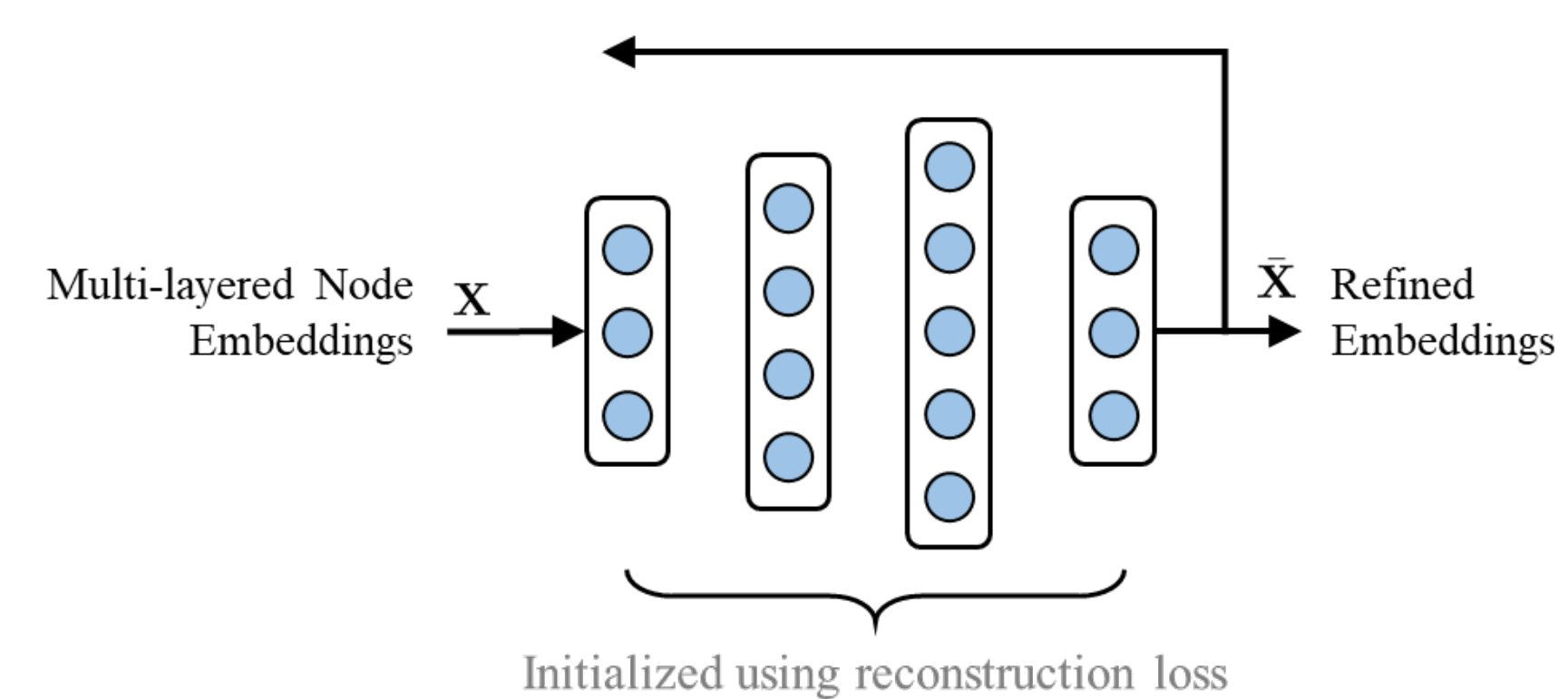
$$e_{ij}^{(l,m)} = \frac{|\mathcal{N}_i^{(l)} \cap \mathcal{N}_j^{(m)}|}{|\mathcal{N}_i^{(l)} \cup \mathcal{N}_j^{(m)}|}, \text{ if } i = j$$

Stage 2: Refinement

- A refinement stage to fine-tune the learned embeddings based on two loss terms:



- Obtain refined embeddings using the proposed losses – Embeddings are initialized using a simple reconstruction loss



Experimental Results

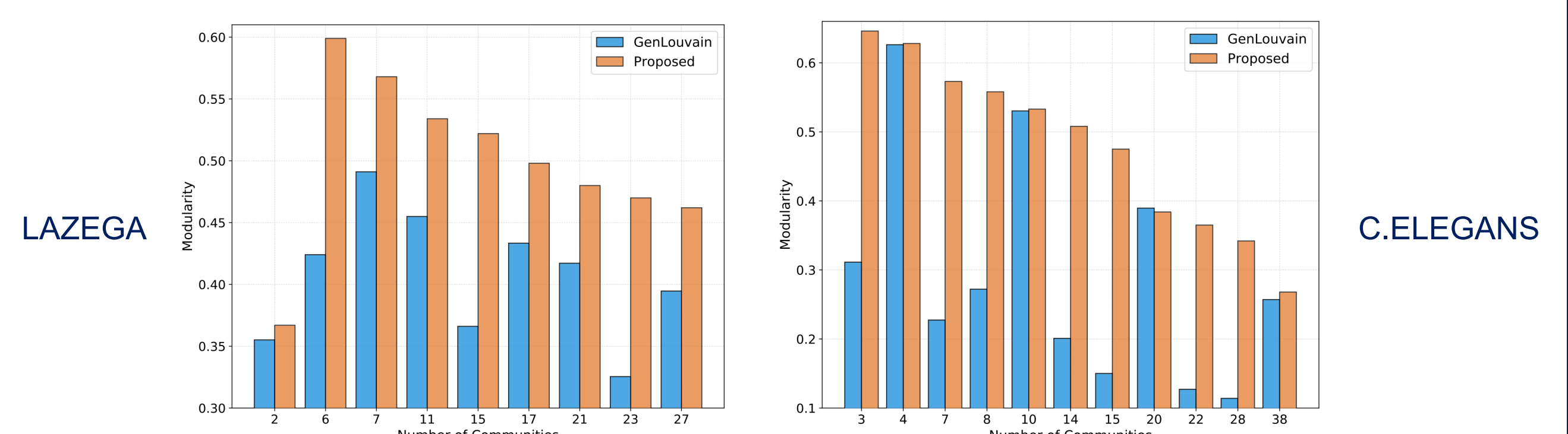
Task 1: Node Classification

Dataset / Accuracy (%)	Method					
	DeepWalk	Node2Vec	PMNE	MNE	Proposed (w/o refine)	Proposed (w/ refine)
Leskovec-Ng	99.2	96.3	94.5	92.4	99.7	100
Reinnovation	74.7	76.0	77.4	75.0	76.0	85.1
Congress Votes	99.8	92.4	98.4	-	100	100
Mammography	80.6	80.2	78.5	74.3	81.3	81.5
Balance Scale	90.9	89.3	91.1	82.4	81.5	92.1

Task 2: Link Prediction

Dataset / AUROC	Method				
	DeepWalk	LINE	Node2Vec	PMNE	Proposed
Leskovec-Ng	0.84	0.62	0.71	0.49	0.84
Reinnovation	0.99	0.78	0.99	0.78	0.99
Congress Votes	1.0	0.99	1.0	0.79	1.0
Mammography	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.77	1.0
Balance Scale	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.82	1.0
LAZEGA	0.88	0.69	0.8	0.82	0.91
C.ELEGANS	0.93	0.77	0.89	0.75	0.94

Task 3: Multi-layered Community Detection



References

- [1] Bryan Perozzi, Rami Al-Rfou, and Steven Skiena, "Deepwalk: Online learning of social representations," KDD 2014.
- [2] Peter J Mucha, Thomas Richardson, Kevin Macon, Mason A Porter, and Jukka-Pekka Onnela, "Community structure in time-dependent, multiscale, and multiplex networks," science, vol. 328, no. 5980, pp. 876–878, 2010.
- [3] Hongming Zhang, Liwei Qiu, Lingling Yi, and Yangqiu Song, "Scalable multiplex network embedding," IJCAI 2018.