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# LD<sup>2</sup>: Scalable Heterophilous GNN with Decoupled Embeddings

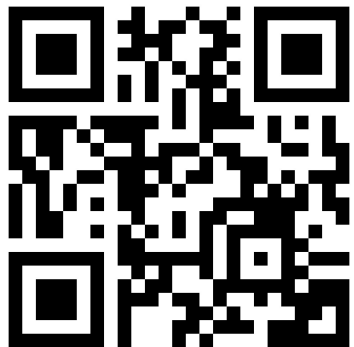
Ningyi Liao

Siqiang Luo

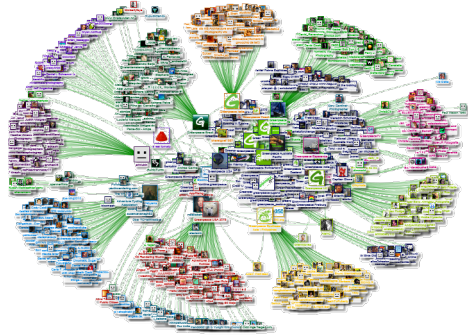
Xiang Li

Jieming Shi

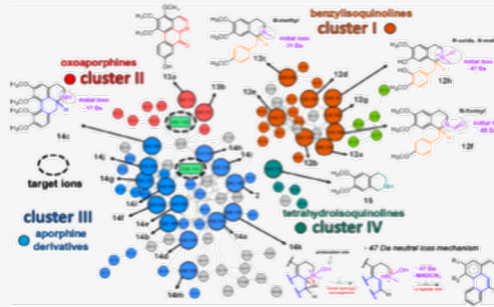
PRESENT BY: Ningyi Liao



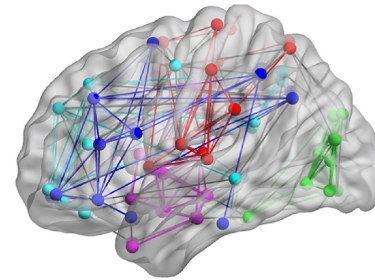
# Background: Learning on Graphs



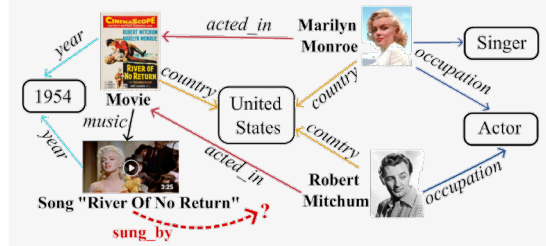
Social Networks



Molecular Networks



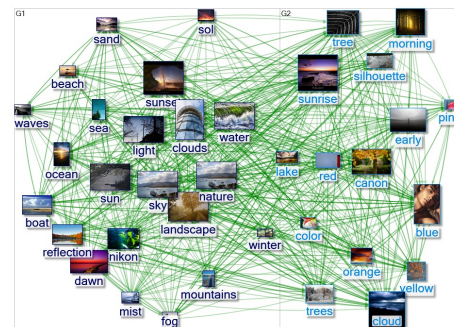
Human Brain Networks



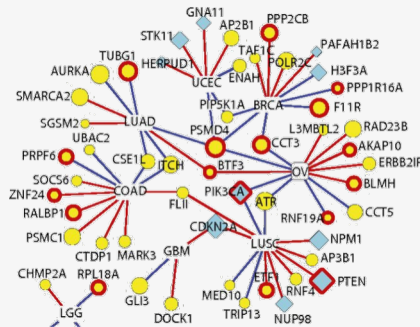
Knowledge Graphs



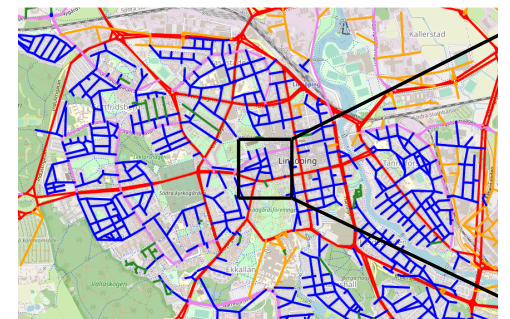
Transportation Networks



Tag Networks



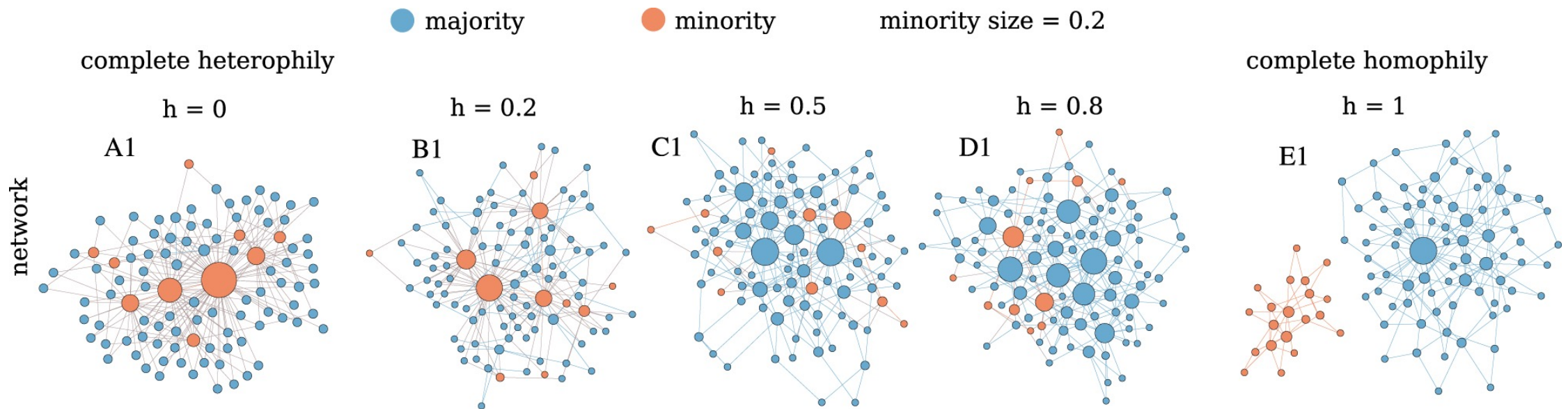
Biological Networks



Road Networks

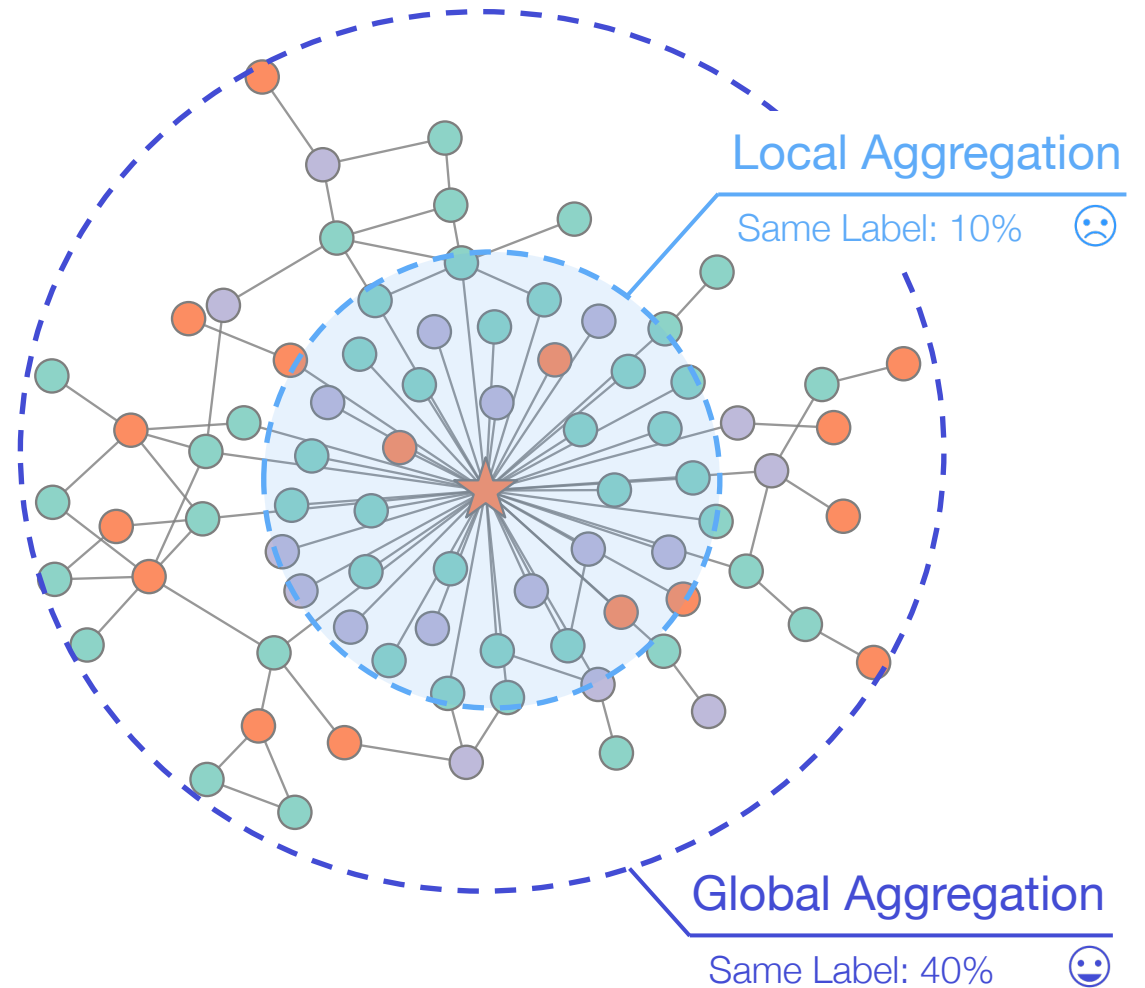
# Background: Graph Heterophily

- Homophily: connected nodes tend to be of similar classes
- Heterophily: connected nodes tend to be of dissimilar classes



# Background: Heterophilous GNN

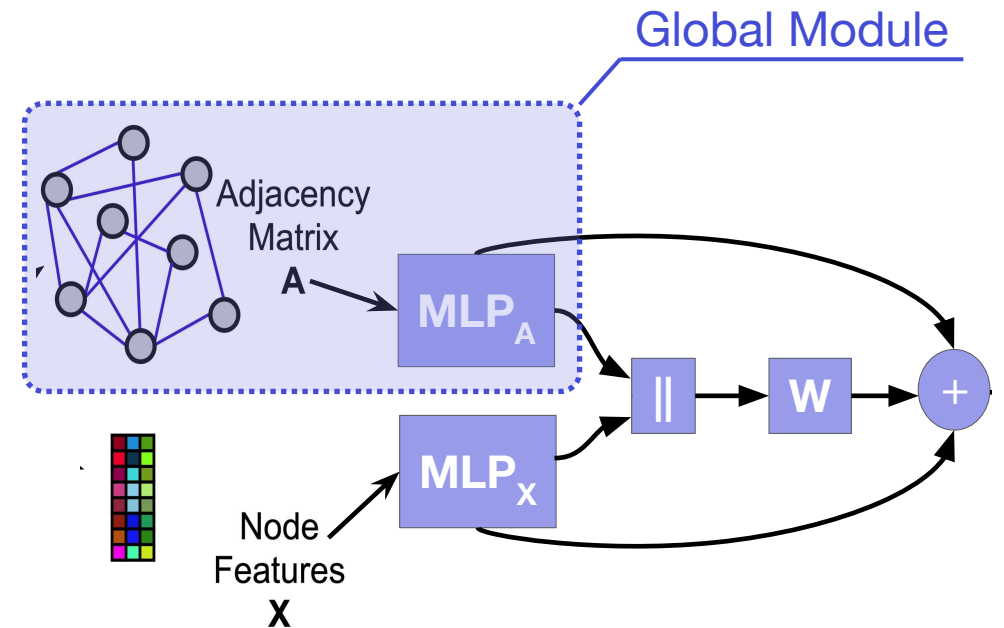
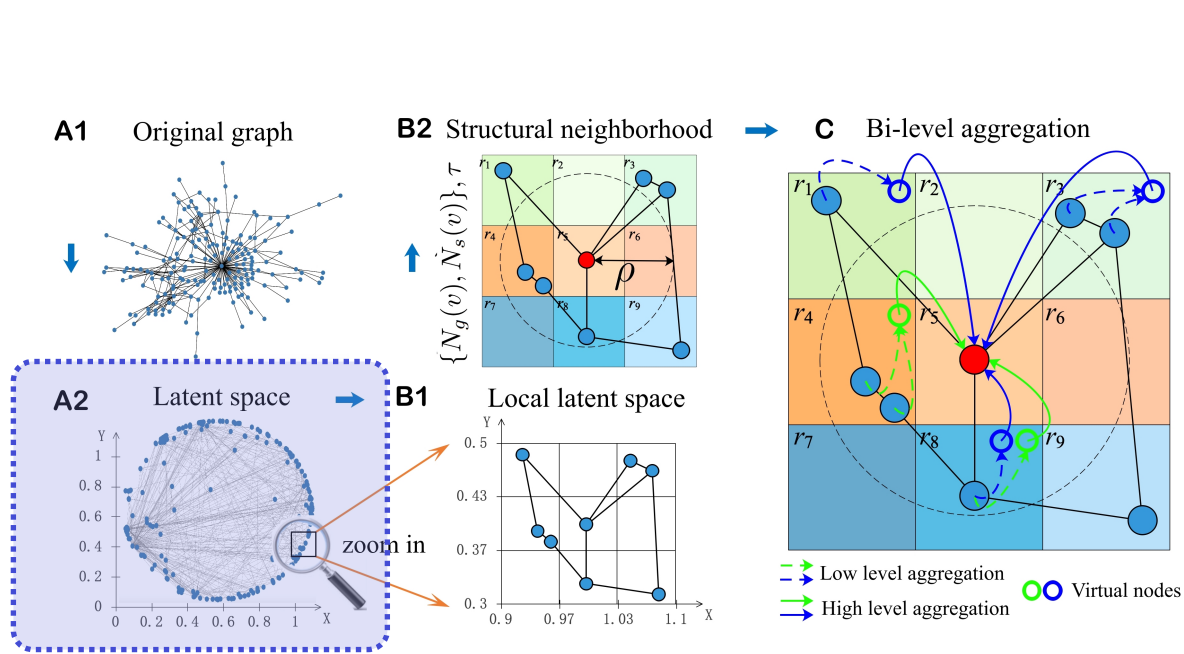
- Example of heterophily: fraudster – normal user in transaction networks
- Conventional **locality**-based GNNs not suitable
- Existing heterophilous GNNs rely on **global computation**





# Background: Global Hetero GNN

- Geom-GCN: **global** embedding
- LINKX: **full-graph** adjacency MLP

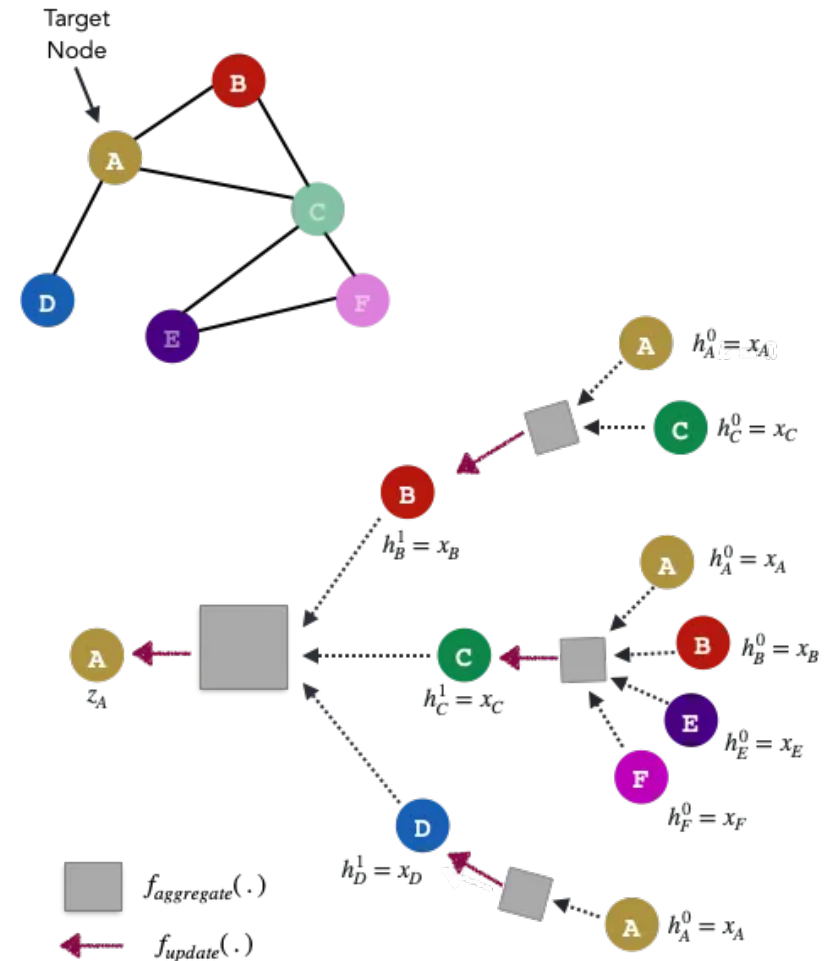


[1] H Pei et al. "Geom-GCN: Geometric Graph Convolutional Networks". ICLR 2020.

[2] D Lim et al. "Large scale learning on non-homophilous graphs: New benchmarks and strong simple methods". NeurIPS 2021.

# Motivation: GNN Scalability

- Neighborhood explosion: overhead increases for long-range computation
- Real-world graphs are on the scale of millions or billions
- **Global computation** not scalable to large graphs



# Motivation: Hetero GNNs not Scalable Enough

Natural conflict:

Global Computation vs Scalability & Minibatch

Model	Time - Precomp	Time - Train	Time - Test	GPU Memory
GPRGNN	$O(m)$	$O(IL_P mF + ILnF^2)$	$O(L_P mF + LnF^2)$	$O(LnF + m + LF^2)$
GCNJK	–	$O(ILmF + ILnF^2)$	$O(LmF + LnF^2)$	$O(L_C nF + L_C F^2)$
MixHop	–	$O(IL_P LmF + ILnF^2)$	$O(L_P LmF + LnF^2)$	$O(CLnF + CLF^2)$
LINKX	–	$O(ImF + ILnF^2)$	$O(mF + LnF^2)$	$O(L_C n_b F + L_C F^2 + nF)$
LD <sup>2</sup> (ours)	$O(L_P mF)$	$O(ILnF^2)$	$O(LnF^2)$	$O(L_C n_b F + L_C F^2)$



Terms that not scalable to large  $m$  and  $n$



Terms that not suitable for minibatch

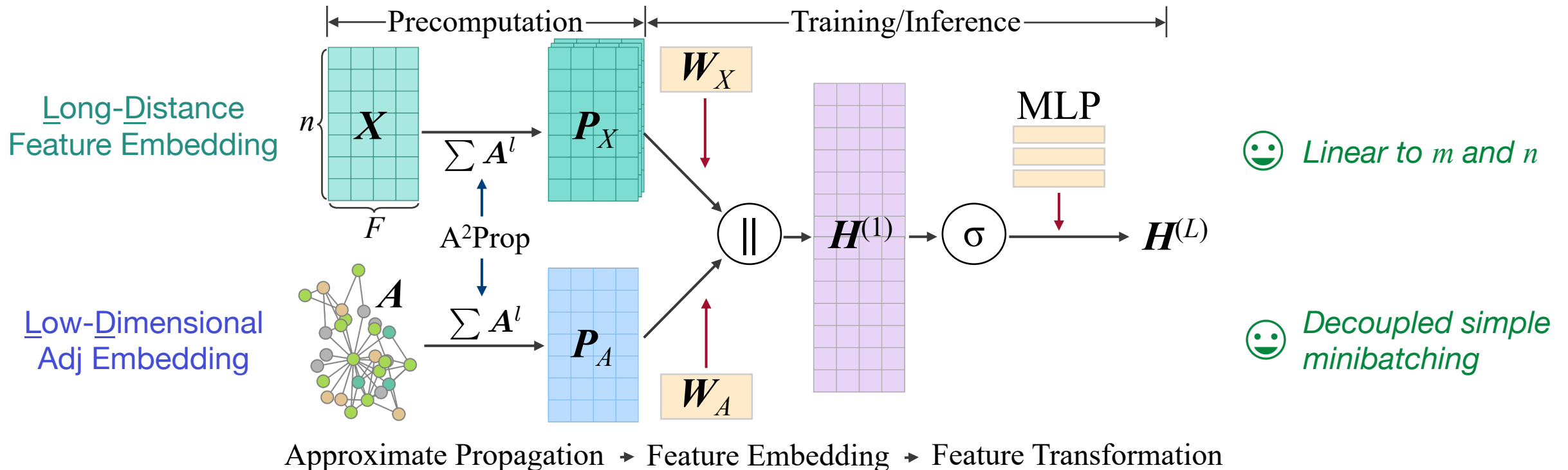
# Method: LD<sup>2</sup> Framework

- Precomputation:

$$P_A, P_X = A^2\text{Prop}(A, X)$$

- Feature Transformation:

$$H^{(L)} = \text{MLP}(P_A W_A \| P_X W_X)$$





# Method: Adjacency Embedding

- Low-Dimensional 2-hop adjacency decomposition

$$P_A \cdot P_A^T \approx A^2$$

Adj Embedding  
Dense  $n \times F$

2-hop Adj Matrix  
Sparse  $n \times n$

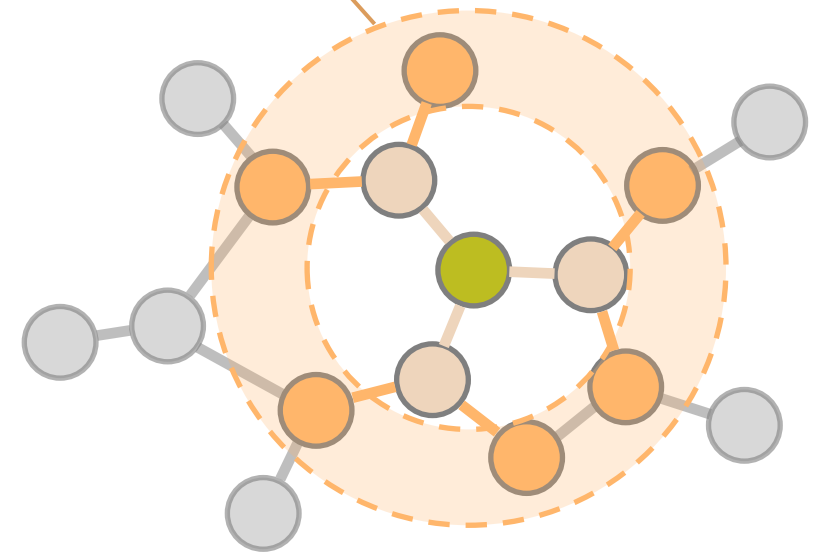
- Calculation:

$$P_A = \phi(A^2 \cdots \phi(A^2 \mathcal{N}))$$

Orthonormalize

Gaussian Matrix

2-hop Neighborhood

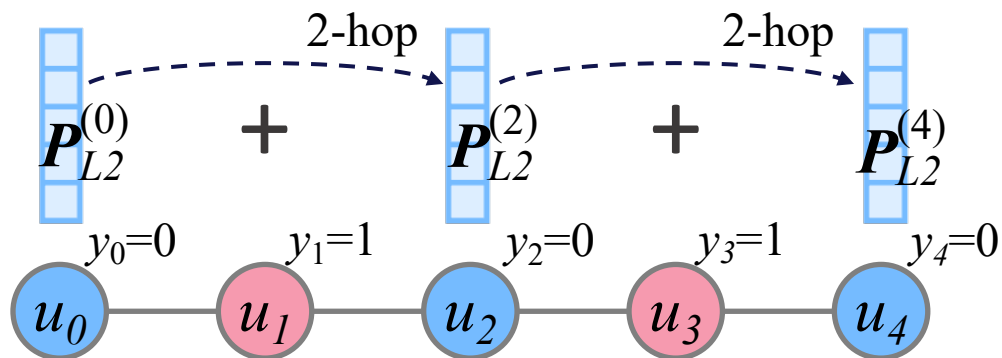


# Method: Feature Embedding

- Long-Distance generalized graph propagation

CHANNEL①: *Constant 2-hop*  
Adjacency Propagation

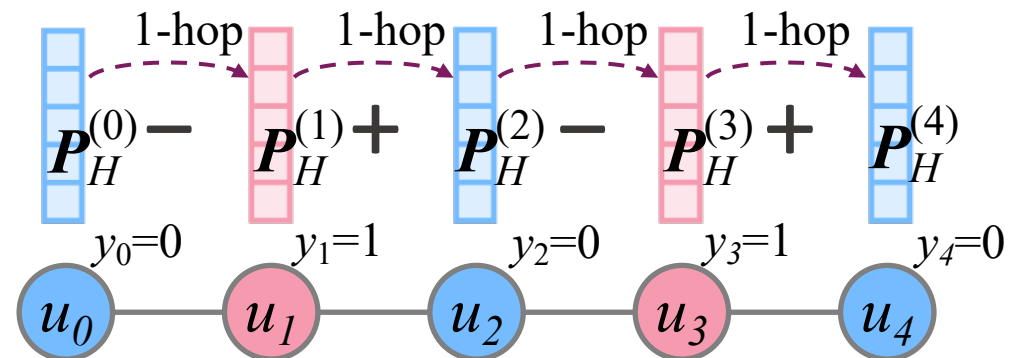
$$P_{X,L2} = \sum_{l=1}^L \bar{A}^{2l} \cdot X$$



CHANNEL②: *Inverse 1-hop*  
Laplacian Propagation

$$P_{X,H} = \sum_{l=1}^L (\tilde{L} + I)^l \cdot X$$

Laplacian  $\tilde{L} = I - \tilde{A}$



# Method: Embedding Precomputation

- Multi-channel embedding, one-time computation:

CHANNEL

Adjacency

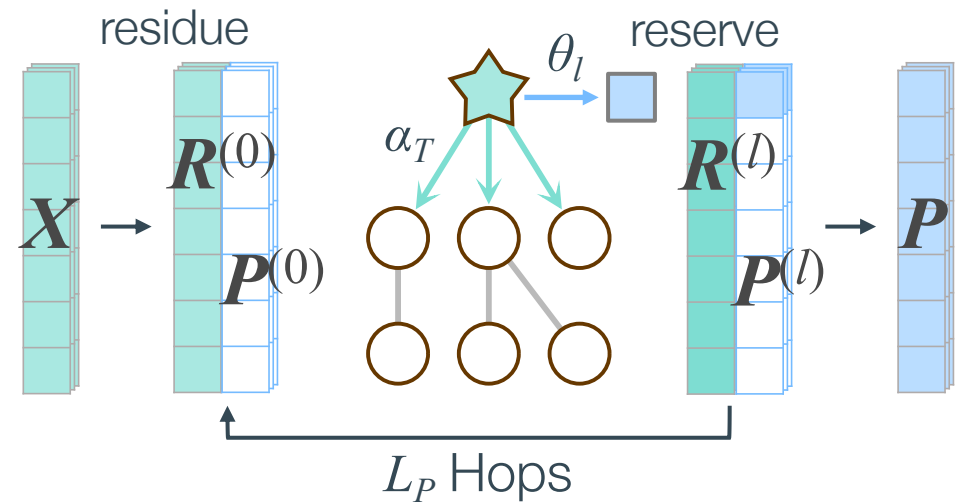
$$P_A = \phi(A^{2L} \cdot \mathcal{N})$$

Feature –  
2-hop Constant

$$P_{X,L2} = \sum_{l=1}^L \bar{A}^{2l} \cdot X$$

Feature –  
1-hop Inverse

$$P_{X,H} = \sum_{l=1}^L \tilde{L}^l \cdot X$$



⌚ Precompute Time  
 $O(L_P m F)$

# Evaluation: Effectiveness

- Top 1 accuracy on 6/8 large-scale heterophilous datasets
- No accuracy drop for minibatch

Dataset	genius	tolokers	arxiv-year	penn94	twitch-gamers	pokec	snap-patents	wiki
Nodes $n$	421,858	11,758	169,343	41,536	168,114	1,632,803	<b>2,738,035</b>	1,770,981
Edges $m$	922,864	1,038,000	1,157,799	1,362,220	6,797,557	22,301,964	13,967,949	<b>242,507,069</b>
$F / N_c$	12 / 2	10 / 2	128 / 5	4,814 / 2	7 / 2	65 / 2	269 / 5	600 / 5
MLP	82.47 $\pm$ 0.06	73.38 $\pm$ 0.25	37.23 $\pm$ 0.31	74.41 $\pm$ 0.48	61.26 $\pm$ 0.19	61.81 $\pm$ 0.07	23.03 $\pm$ 1.48	35.64 $\pm$ 0.10
PPRGo	79.81 $\pm$ 0.00	<u>78.16</u> $\pm$ 0.00	39.35 $\pm$ 0.12	58.75 $\pm$ 0.31	47.19 $\pm$ 2.26	50.61 $\pm$ 0.04	(>12h)	(>12h)
SGC	79.85 $\pm$ 0.01	71.16 $\pm$ 0.06	43.40 $\pm$ 0.16	68.31 $\pm$ 0.27	57.05 $\pm$ 0.21	56.58 $\pm$ 0.06	37.70 $\pm$ 0.06	28.12 $\pm$ 0.08
GCNJK-GS	80.65 $\pm$ 0.07	74.41 $\pm$ 0.73	48.26 $\pm$ 0.64	65.91 $\pm$ 0.16	59.91 $\pm$ 0.42	59.38 $\pm$ 0.21	33.64 $\pm$ 0.05	42.95 $\pm$ 0.39
MixHop-GS	80.63 $\pm$ 0.04	77.47 $\pm$ 0.40	49.26 $\pm$ 0.16	75.00 $\pm$ 0.37	61.80 $\pm$ 0.00	64.02 $\pm$ 0.02	34.73 $\pm$ 0.15	45.52 $\pm$ 0.11
LINKX	82.51 $\pm$ 0.10	77.74 $\pm$ 0.13	<b>50.44</b> $\pm$ 0.30	<b>78.63</b> $\pm$ 0.25	64.15 $\pm$ 0.18	68.64 $\pm$ 0.65	52.69 $\pm$ 0.05	50.59 $\pm$ 0.12
<b>LD<sup>2</sup> (ours)</b>	<b>85.31</b> $\pm$ 0.06	<b>79.76</b> $\pm$ 0.26	<u>50.29</u> $\pm$ 0.11	75.52 $\pm$ 0.10	<b>64.33</b> $\pm$ 0.19	<b>74.93</b> $\pm$ 0.10	<b>58.58</b> $\pm$ 0.34	<b>52.91</b> $\pm$ 0.16



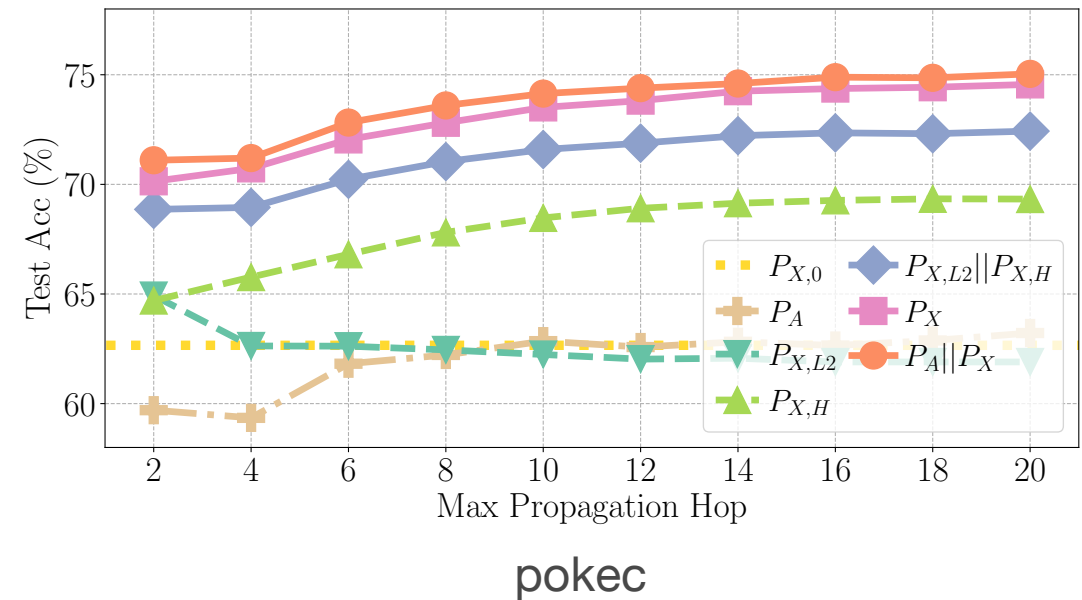
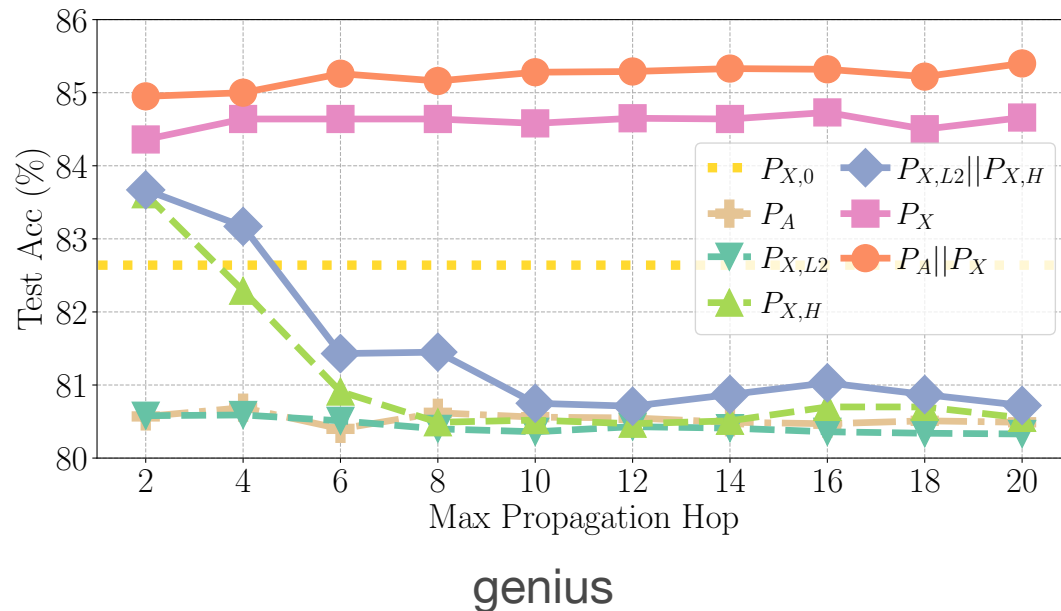
# Evaluation: Efficiency

- 3-15× faster minibatch training, significantly fast inference
- Up to 5× lower GPU memory for large graphs

Dataset	twitch-gamers			pokec			snap-patents			wiki		
	Learn	Infer	Mem.	Learn	Infer	Mem.	Learn	Infer	Mem.	Learn	Infer	Mem.
MLP	6.36	0.02	0.61	47.86	0.11	13.77	27.39	0.28	9.33	133.55	0.62	18.15
PPRGo	10.46+15.88	0.41	9.64	121.95+56.11	2.69	3.82	(>12h)			(>12h)		
SGC	0.09+0.74	0.01	0.28	1.05+8.08	0.01	0.28	4.94+23.54	0.01	0.42	12.66+7.98	0.01	0.52
GCNJK-GS	71.48	0.02*	7.33	<u>27.33</u>	0.09*	<u>9.03</u>	<u>19.02</u>	0.23*	<u>9.21</u>	95.52	0.69*	16.36
MixHop-GS	52.12	<u>0.01*</u>	<u>1.49</u>	71.35	<u>0.03*</u>	12.91	45.24	<u>0.16*</u>	19.58	<u>84.22</u>	<u>0.23*</u>	16.28
LINKX	10.99	0.19	2.35	28.77	0.33	9.03	39.80	0.22	21.53	180.71	1.14	14.53
<b>LD<sup>2</sup> (ours)</b>	0.85+ <b>1.96</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.44</b>	17.95+ <b>6.18</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>3.82</b>	31.32+ <b>6.96</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>3.96</b>	28.12+ <b>6.50</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>4.47</b>

# Evaluation: Efficiency

- Higher propagation hops are important for distant information
- Combination of channels is effective for different graphs



# Summary

- **LD<sup>2</sup> Framework:** Pre-Propagation Decoupled Heterophilous GNN, optimized minibatch training
- **Low Dimension Adjacency Embedding:** embed full graph topology in low dimensional matrix representation
- **Long Distance Feature Embeddings:** multi-channel node features by different graph propagation schemes
- **Performance Improvement:** 3–15× faster minibatch training and inference, up to 5× smaller memory footprint

# Following work ...

## Benchmarking Spectral Graph Neural Networks: A Comprehensive Study on Effectiveness and Efficiency

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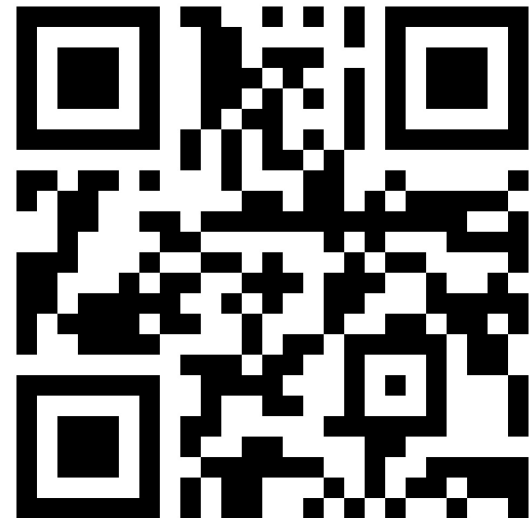


arXiv: 2406.09675



GitHub: [gdmnl/Spectral-GNN-Benchmark](https://github.com/gdmnl/Spectral-GNN-Benchmark)

- Unified framework for over 30 spectral GNN filters
- Scalable pipeline for training on million-scale graphs
- Observation and guideline on homophilous & heterophilous data





# THANK YOU

## **Acknowledgments**

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