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Stanford CS224W: GNN Training

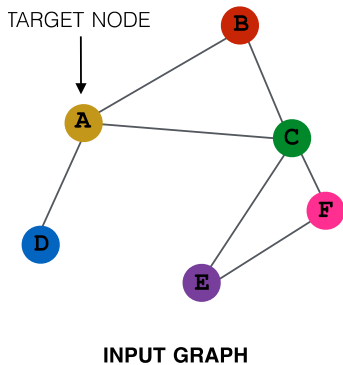
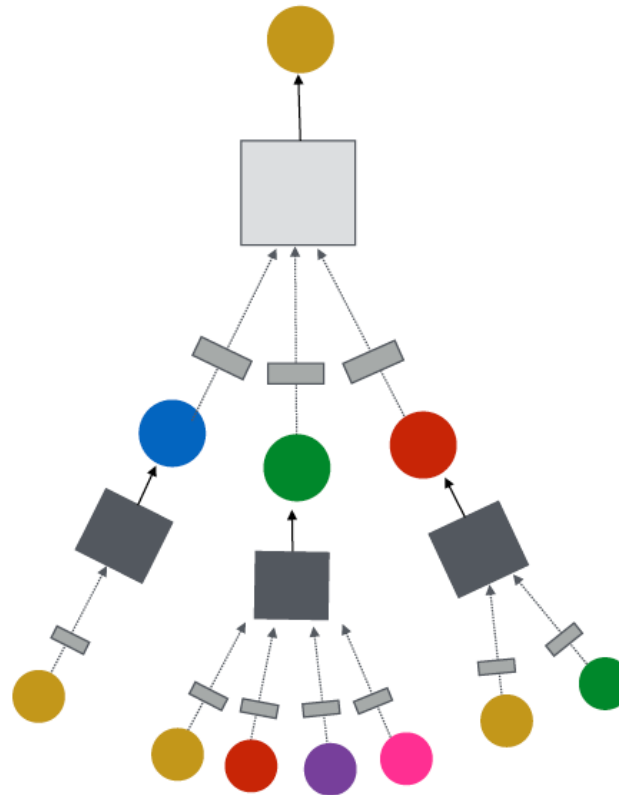
CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs
Jure Leskovec, Stanford University
Charilaos Kanatsoulis, Stanford University
<http://cs224w.stanford.edu>



General GNN Framework

Idea: Raw input graph $\neq$ computational graph

- Graph feature augmentation
- Graph structure manipulation



(4) Graph manipulation

Why Manipulate Graphs

Our assumption so far has been

■ **Raw input graph = computational graph**

Reasons for breaking this assumption

- **Feature level:**

- The input graph **lacks features** → feature augmentation

- **Structure level:**

- The graph is **too sparse** → inefficient message passing
- The graph is **too dense** → message passing is too costly
- The graph is **too large** → cannot fit the computational graph into a GPU
- It's just **unlikely that the input graph happens to be the optimal computation graph** for embeddings

Graph Manipulation Approaches

■ Graph Feature manipulation

- The input graph **lacks features** → **feature augmentation (will cover in Lecture 7)**

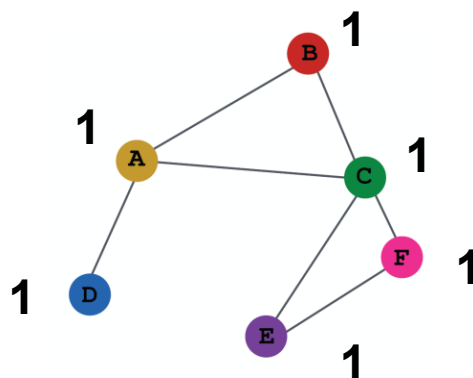
■ Graph Structure manipulation

- The graph is **too sparse** → **Add virtual nodes / edges**
- The graph is **too dense** → **Sample neighbors when doing message passing**
- The graph is **too large** → **Sample subgraphs to compute embeddings**
 - Will cover later in lecture: Scaling up GNNs

Feature Augmentation on Graphs

Why do we need feature augmentation?

- **(1) Input graph does not have node features**
 - This is common when we only have the adj. matrix
- **Standard approaches:**
- **a) Assign constant values to nodes**

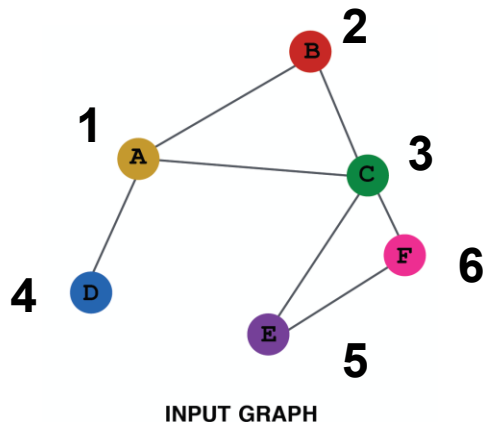


INPUT GRAPH

Feature Augmentation on Graphs

Why do we need feature augmentation?

- **(1) Input graph does not have node features**
 - This is common when we only have the adj. matrix
- **Standard approaches:**
- **b) Assign unique IDs to nodes**
 - These IDs are converted into **one-hot vectors**



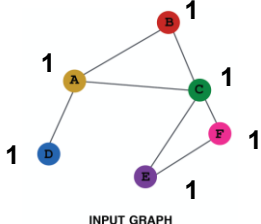
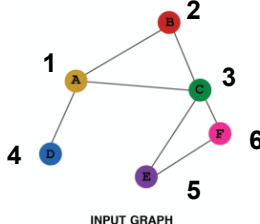
One-hot vector for node with ID=5

ID = 5
↓
[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]

└──────────┘
Total number of IDs = 6

Feature Augmentation on Graphs

■ Feature augmentation: constant vs. one-hot

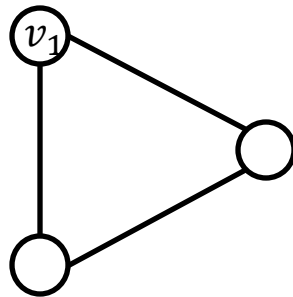
	Constant node feature	One-hot node feature
	 <p>INPUT GRAPH</p>	 <p>INPUT GRAPH</p>
Expressive power	Medium. All the nodes are identical, but GNN can still learn from the graph structure	High. Each node has a unique ID, so node-specific information can be stored
Inductive learning (Generalize to unseen nodes)	High. Simple to generalize to new nodes: we assign constant feature to them, then apply our GNN	Low. Cannot generalize to new nodes: new nodes introduce new IDs, GNN doesn't know how to embed unseen IDs
Computational cost	Low. Only 1 dimensional feature	High. High dimensional feature, cannot apply to large graphs
Use cases	Any graph, inductive settings (generalize to new nodes)	Small graph, transductive settings (no new nodes)

Feature Augmentation on Graphs

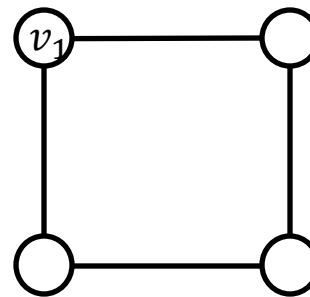
Why do we need feature augmentation?

- (2) Certain structures are hard to learn by GNN
- Example: Cycle count feature
 - Can GNN learn the length of a cycle that v_1 resides in?
 - Unfortunately, no

v_1 resides in a cycle with length 3



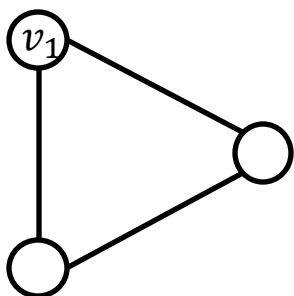
v_1 resides in a cycle with length 4



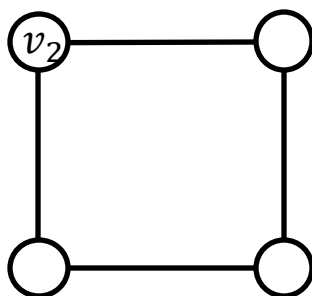
Feature Augmentation on Graphs

- v_1 cannot differentiate which graph it resides in
 - Because all the nodes in the graph have degree of 2
 - The computational graphs will be the same binary tree

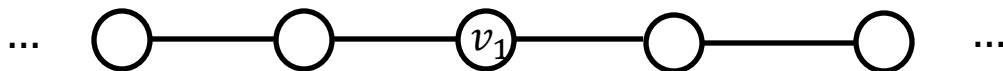
v_1 resides in a cycle with length 3



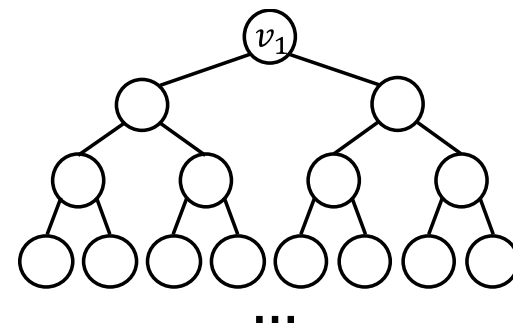
v_1 resides in a cycle with length 4



v_1 resides in a cycle with infinite length



The computational graphs for node v_1 are always the same



Feature Augmentation on Graphs

Why do we need feature augmentation?

- (2) Certain structures are hard to learn by GNN
- **Solution:**
 - We can use **cycle count** as augmented node features

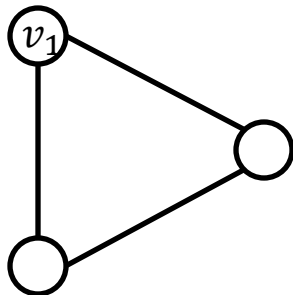
We start
from cycle
with length 0

Augmented node feature for v_1

$[0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0]$



v_1 resides in a cycle with length 3

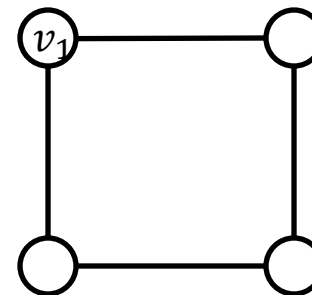


Augmented node feature for v_1

$[0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]$

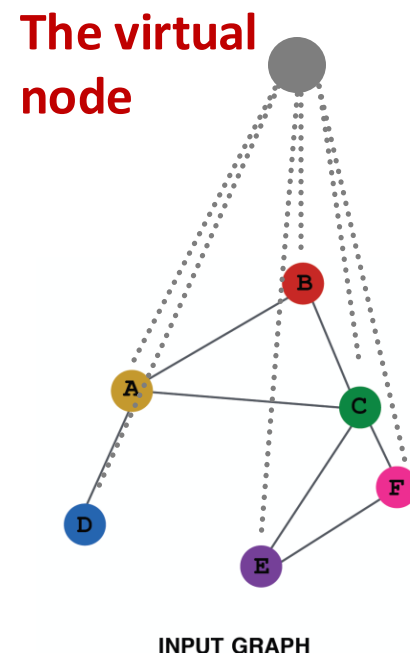


v_1 resides in a cycle with length 4



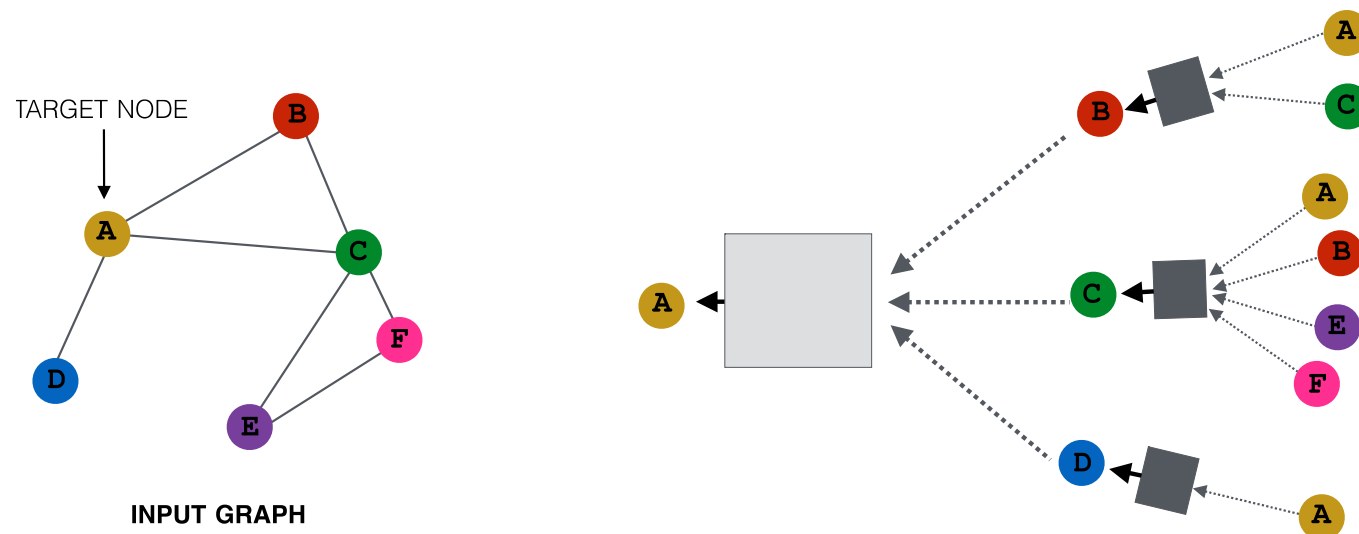
Add Virtual Nodes / Edges

- **Motivation:** Augment sparse graphs
- **(2) Add virtual nodes**
 - The virtual node will connect to all the nodes in the graph
 - Suppose in a sparse graph, two nodes have shortest path distance of 10
 - After adding the virtual node, **all the nodes will have a distance of 2**
 - Node A – Virtual node – Node B
 - **Benefits:** Greatly **improves message passing in sparse graphs**



Node Neighborhood Sampling

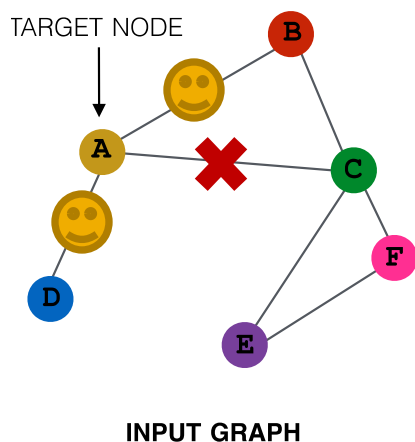
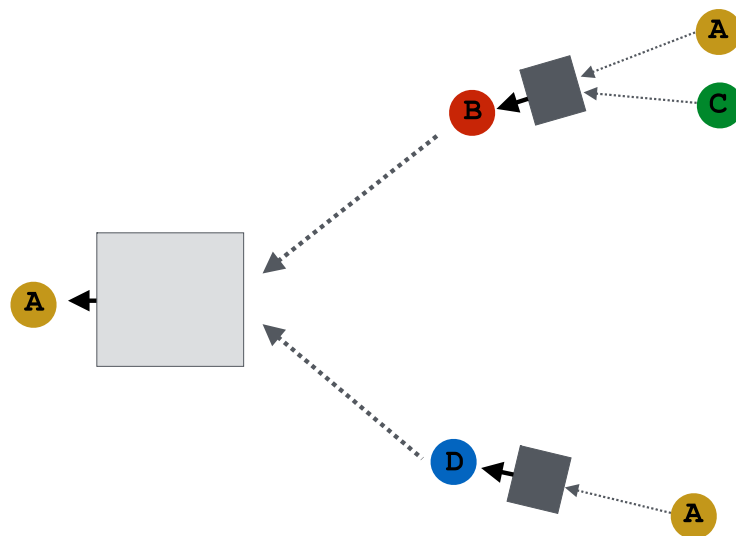
- Our approach so far:
 - All the neighbors are used for message passing
- **Problem: Dense/large graphs, high-degree nodes**



- **New idea:** (Randomly) determine a node's neighborhood for message passing

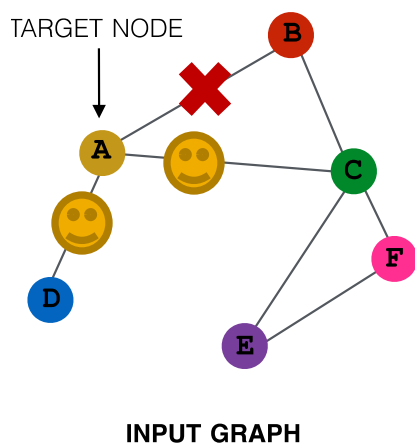
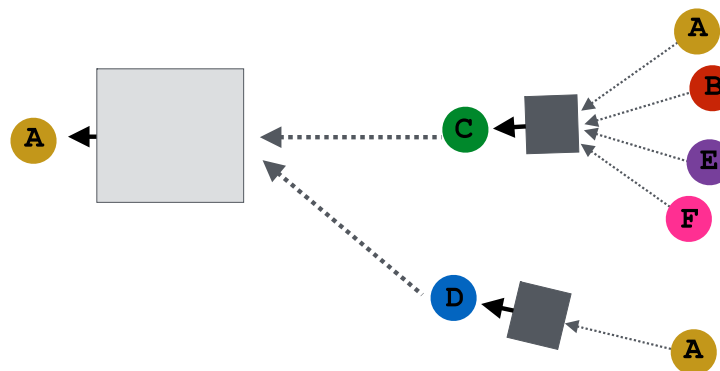
Neighborhood Sampling Example

- For example, we can randomly choose 2 neighbors to pass messages
 - Only nodes B and D will pass message to A



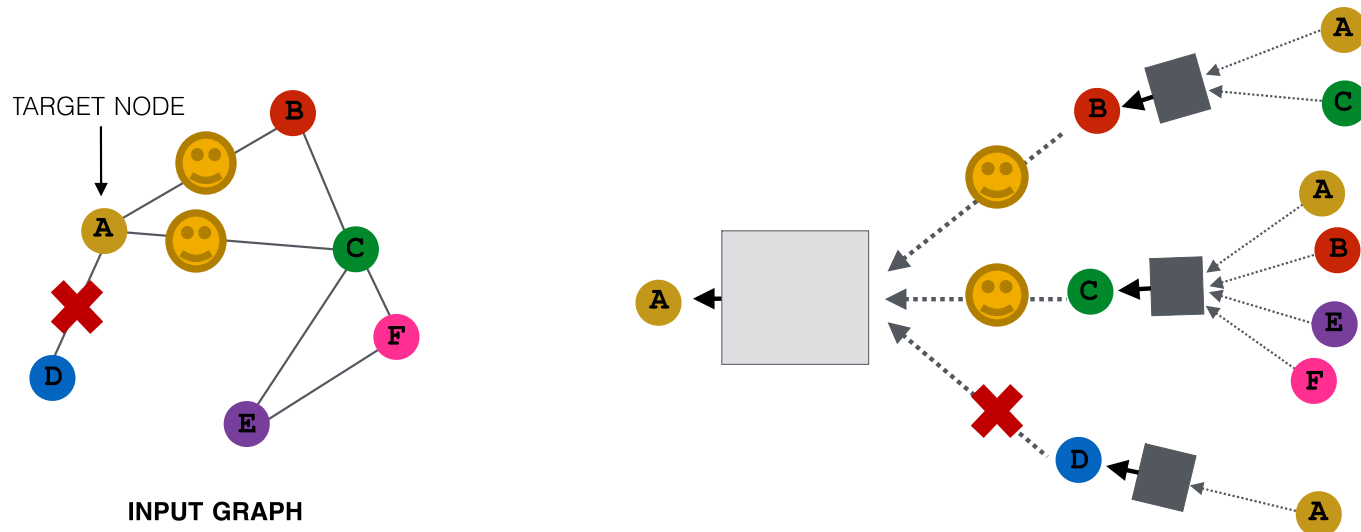
Neighborhood Sampling Example

- Next time when we compute the embeddings, we can sample different neighbors
 - Only nodes *C* and *D* will pass message to *A*



Neighborhood Sampling Example

- In expectation, we can get embeddings similar to the case where all the neighbors are used
 - **Benefits:** Greatly reduce computational cost
 - And in practice it works great!



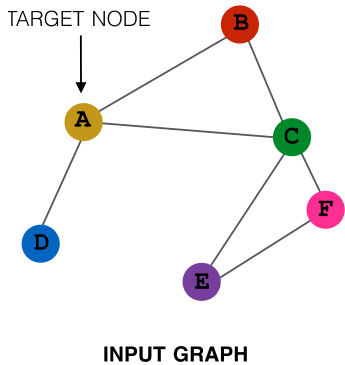
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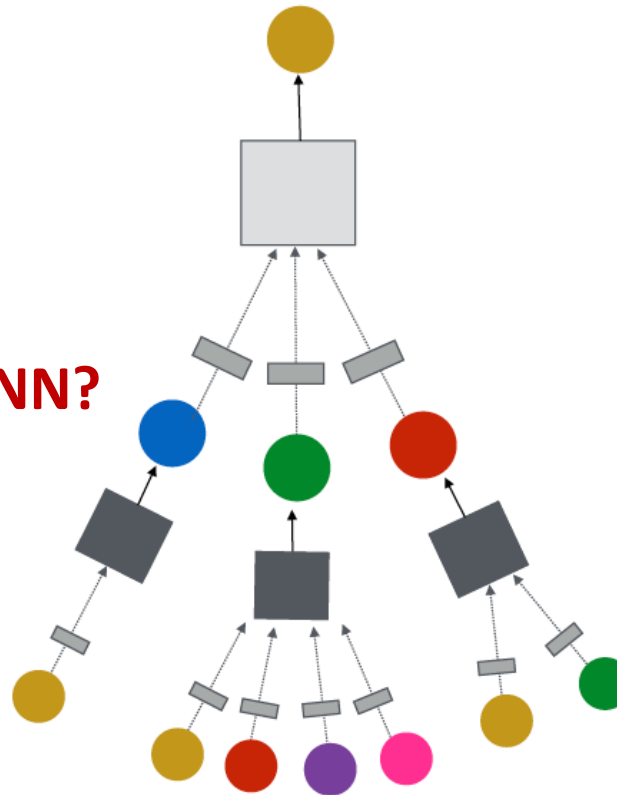


A General GNN Framework (4)

(5) Learning objective

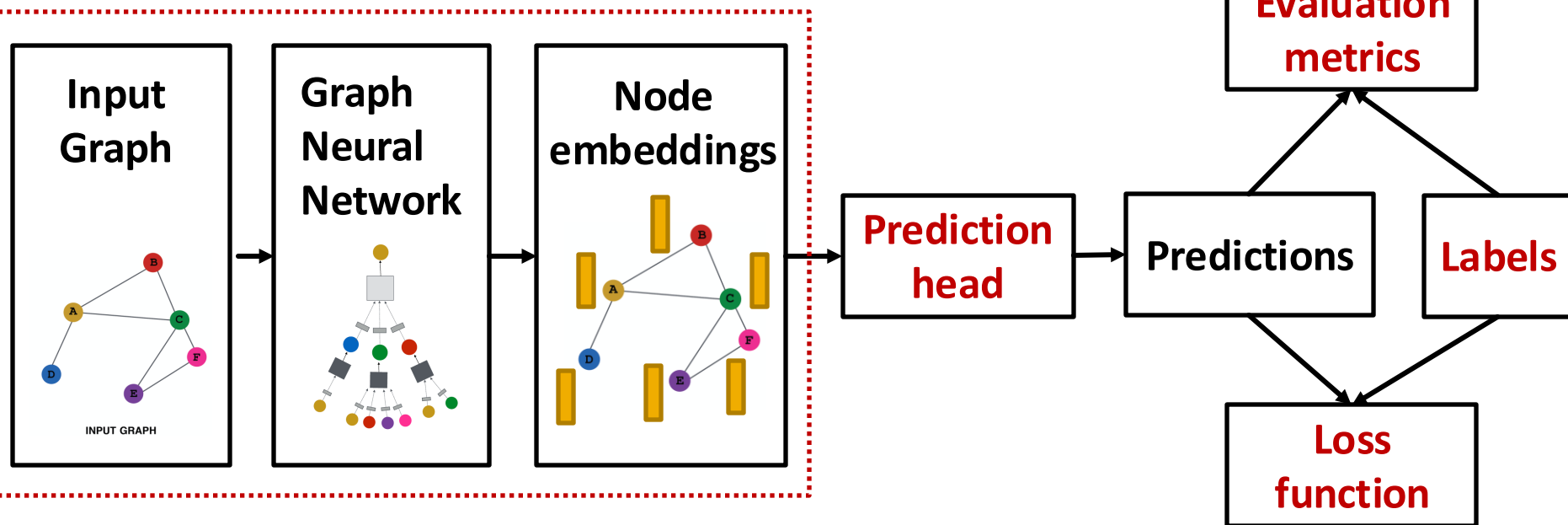


Next: How do we train a GNN?



GNN Training Pipeline

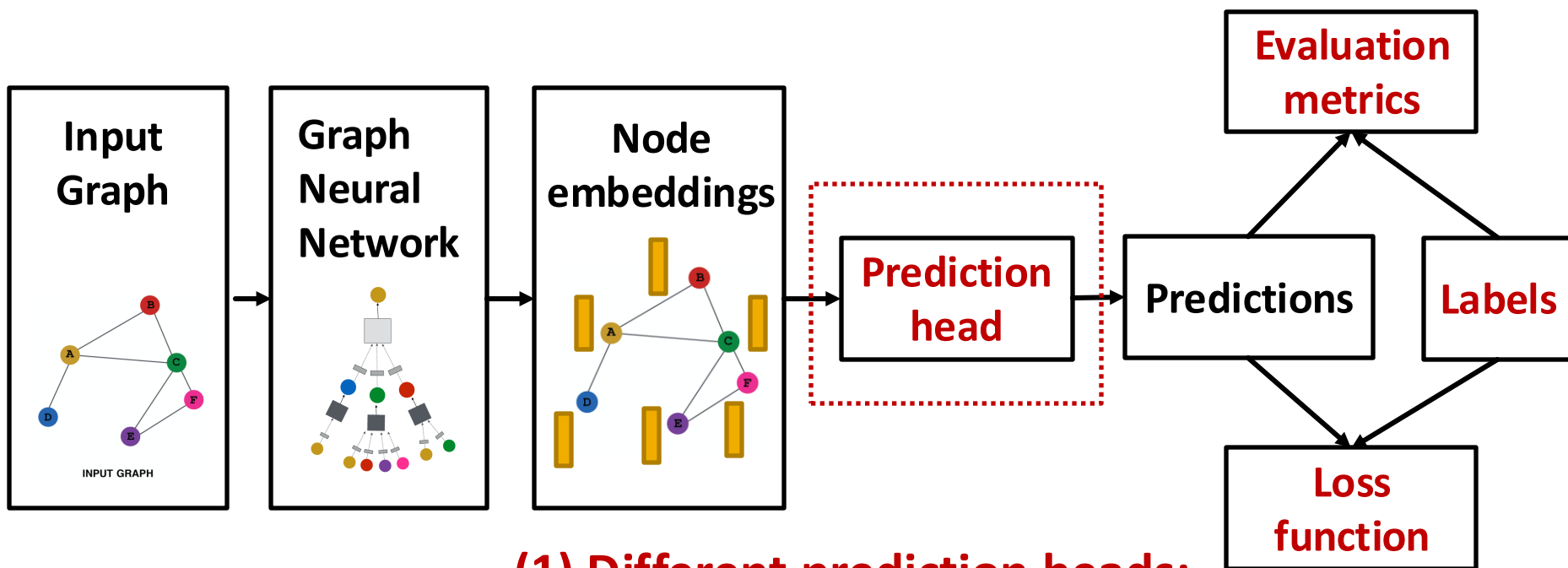
So far what we have covered



Output of a GNN: set of node embeddings

$$\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}, \forall v \in G\}$$

GNN Training Pipeline (1)

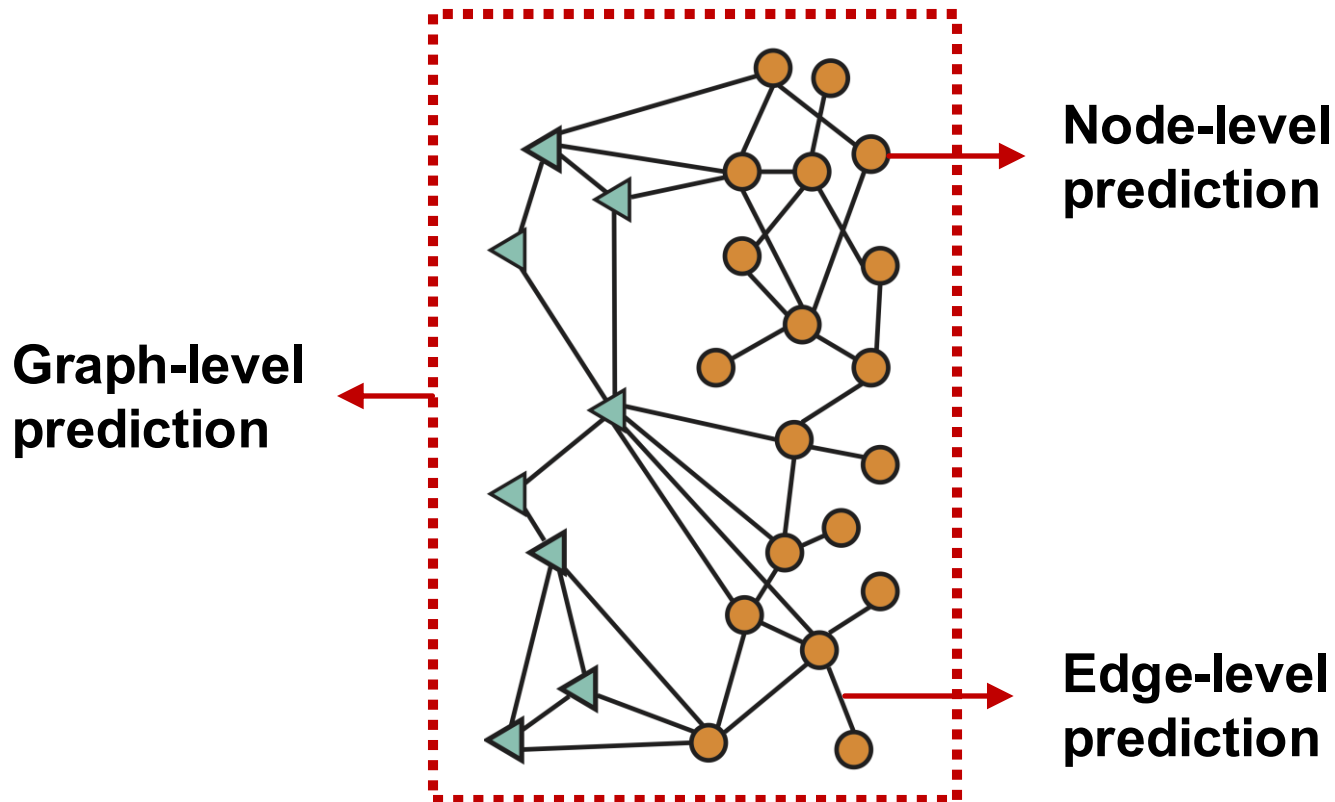


(1) Different prediction heads:

- Node-level tasks
- Edge-level tasks
- Graph-level tasks

GNN Prediction Heads

- **Idea:** Different task levels require different prediction heads

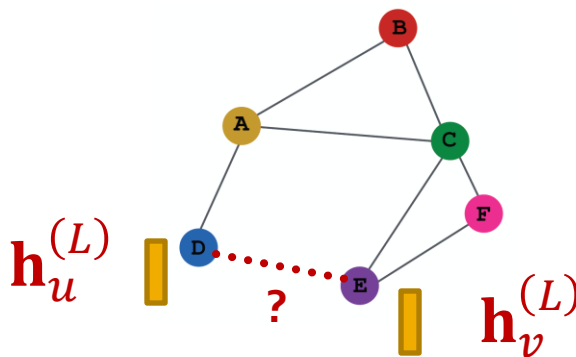


Prediction Heads: Node-level

- **Node-level prediction**: We can directly make prediction using node embeddings!
- After GNN computation, we have **d -dim node embeddings**: $\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\}$
- Suppose we want to make **k -way prediction**
 - Classification: classify among k categories
 - Regression: regress on k targets
- $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_v = \text{Head}_{\text{node}}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}) = \mathbf{W}^{(H)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$
 - $\mathbf{W}^{(H)} \in \mathbb{R}^{k \times d}$: We map node embeddings from $\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$ to $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_v \in \mathbb{R}^k$ so that we can compute the loss

Prediction Heads: Edge-level

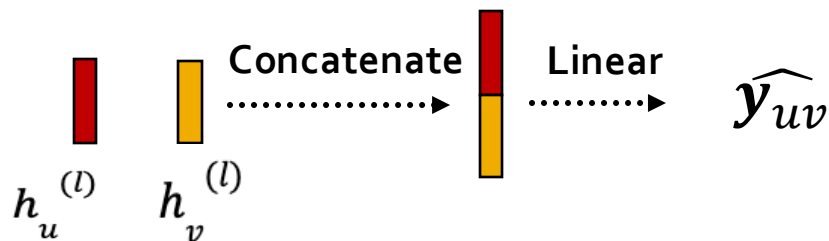
- **Edge-level prediction:** Make prediction using pairs of node embeddings
- Suppose we want to make k -way prediction
- $\hat{y}_{uv} = \text{Head}_{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)})$



- What are the options for $\text{Head}_{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)})$?

Prediction Heads: Edge-level

- Options for $\text{Head}_{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)})$:
- **(1) Concatenation + Linear**
 - We have seen this in graph attention



- $\hat{y}_{uv} = \text{Linear}(\text{Concat}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}))$
- Here $\text{Linear}(\cdot)$ will map **2d-dimensional** embeddings (since we concatenated embeddings) to **k-dim** embeddings (k -way prediction)

Prediction Heads: Edge-level

- Options for $\text{Head}_{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)})$:
- **(2) Dot product**
 - $\hat{y}_{uv} = (\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)})^T \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$
 - This approach only applies to 1-way prediction (e.g., link prediction: predict the existence of an edge)
 - Applying to k -way prediction:
 - Similar to multi-head attention: $\mathbf{W}^{(1)}, \dots, \mathbf{W}^{(k)}$ trainable

$$\hat{y}_{uv}^{(1)} = (\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)})^T \mathbf{W}^{(1)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$$

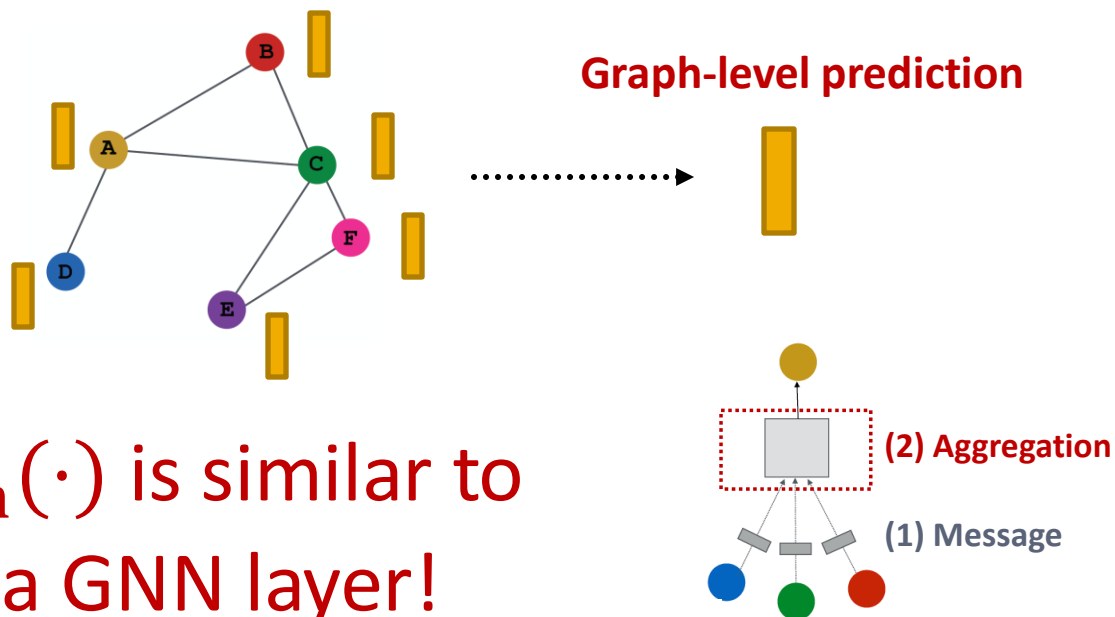
...

$$\hat{y}_{uv}^{(k)} = (\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)})^T \mathbf{W}^{(k)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$$

$$\hat{y}_{uv} = \text{Concat}(\hat{y}_{uv}^{(1)}, \dots, \hat{y}_{uv}^{(k)}) \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

Prediction Heads: Graph-level

- **Graph-level prediction**: Make prediction using all the node embeddings in our graph
- Suppose we want to make *k*-way prediction
- $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_G = \text{Head}_{\text{graph}}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$



- $\text{Head}_{\text{graph}}(\cdot)$ is similar to $\text{AGG}(\cdot)$ in a GNN layer!

Prediction Heads: Graph-level

- Options for $\text{Head}_{\text{graph}}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$

- **(1) Global mean pooling**

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_G = \text{Mean}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$$

- **(2) Global max pooling**

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_G = \text{Max}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$$

- **(3) Global sum pooling**

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_G = \text{Sum}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$$

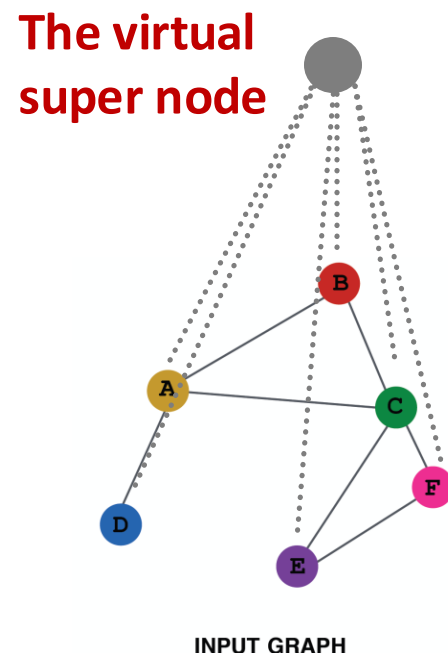
- These options work great for small graphs
- **Can we do better for large graphs?**

Issue of Global Pooling

- **Issue:** Global pooling over a (large) graph will lose information
- **Toy example:** we use 1-dim node embeddings
 - Node embeddings for G_1 : $\{-1, -2, 0, 1, 2\}$
 - Node embeddings for G_2 : $\{-10, -20, 0, 10, 20\}$
 - Clearly G_1 and G_2 have very different node embeddings
→ Their structures should be different
- **If we do global sum pooling:**
 - Prediction for G_1 : $\hat{y}_G = \text{Sum}(\{-1, -2, 0, 1, 2\}) = 0$
 - Prediction for G_2 : $\hat{y}_G = \text{Sum}(\{-10, -20, 0, 10, 20\}) = 0$
 - We cannot differentiate G_1 and G_2 !

Add Virtual Super Node

- To embed a graph add virtual super node
 - The virtual node will connect to all the nodes in the graph
 - **Benefits:** GNN learns how to encode the entire input graph



Stanford CS224W: Training Graph Neural Networks

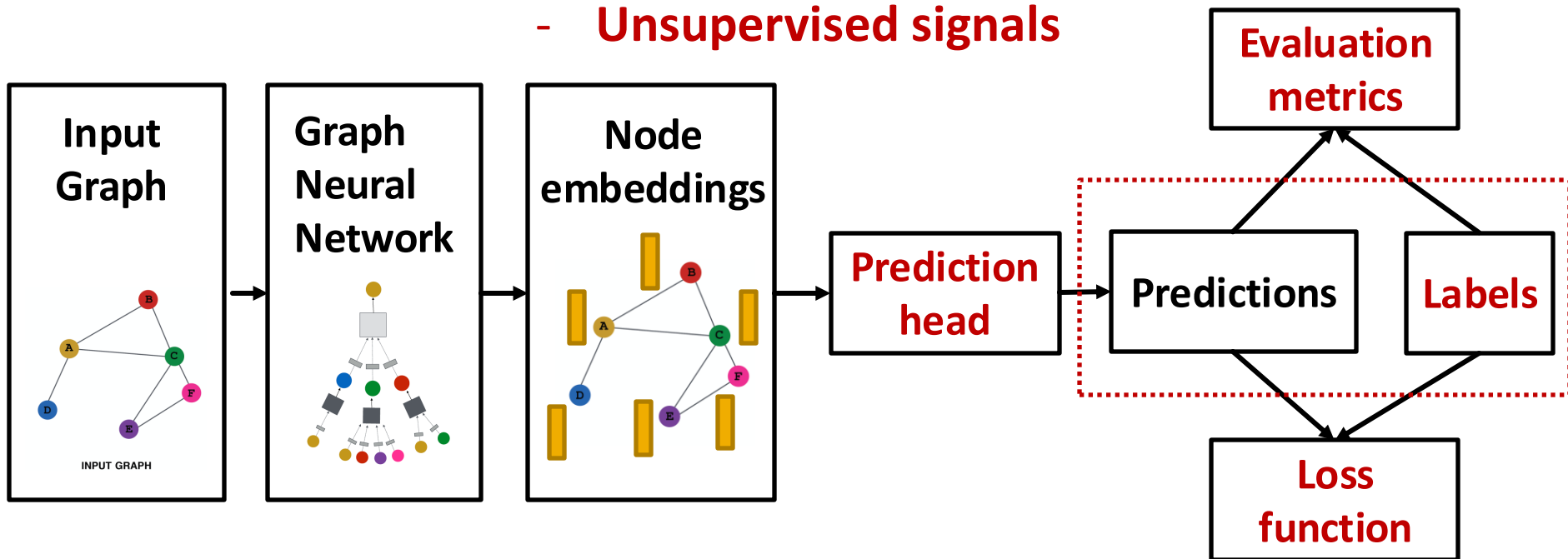
CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs
Jure Leskovec, Stanford University
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GNN Training Pipeline (2)

(2) Where does ground-truth come from?

- Supervised labels
- Unsupervised signals



Supervised vs Unsupervised

- **Supervised learning on graphs**
 - **Labels come from external sources**
 - E.g., predict drug likeness of a molecular graph
- **Unsupervised learning on graphs**
 - **Signals come from graphs themselves**
 - E.g., link prediction: predict if two nodes are connected
- **Sometimes the differences are blurry**
 - We still have “supervision” in unsupervised learning
 - E.g., train a GNN to predict node clustering coefficient
 - An alternative name for “unsupervised” is “self-supervised”

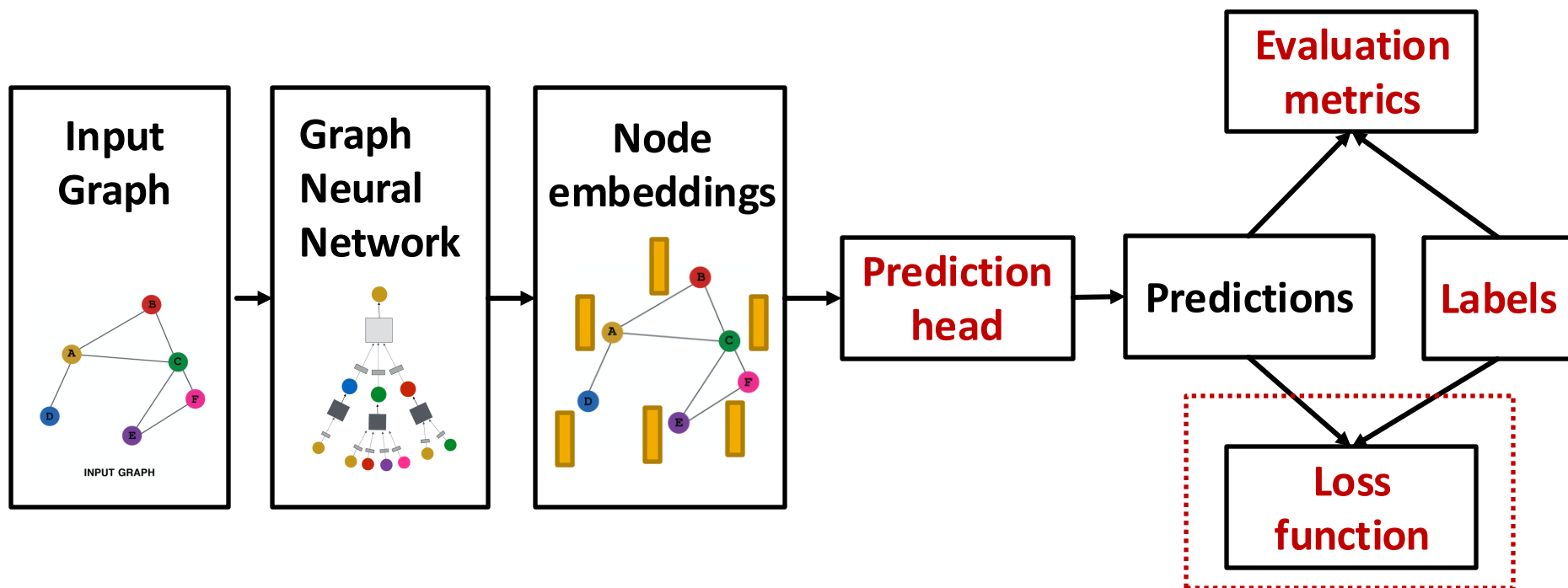
Supervised Labels on Graphs

- Supervised labels come from the specific use cases. For example:
 - Node labels y_v : in a citation network, which subject area does a node belong to
 - Edge labels y_{uv} : in a transaction network, whether an edge is fraudulent
 - Graph labels y_G : among molecular graphs, the drug likeness of graphs
- **Advice:** Reduce your task to node / edge / graph labels, since they are easy to work with
 - E.g., we knew some nodes form a cluster. We can treat the cluster that a node belongs to as a node label

Unsupervised Signals on Graphs

- **The problem:** sometimes we only have a graph, without any external labels
- **The solution:** “self-supervised learning”, we can find supervision signals within the graph.
 - For example, we can let **GNN predict the following:**
 - **Node-level y_v .** Node statistics: such as clustering coefficient, PageRank, ...
 - **Edge-level y_{uv} .** Link prediction: hide the edge between two nodes, predict if there should be a link
 - **Graph-level y_G .** Graph statistics: for example, predict if two graphs are isomorphic
 - **These tasks do not require any external labels!**

GNN Training Pipeline (3)



(3) How do we compute the final loss?

- **Classification loss**
- **Regression loss**

Settings for GNN Training

- **The setting:** We have N data points
 - Each data point can be a node/edge/graph
 - **Node-level:** prediction $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_v^{(i)}$, label $\mathbf{y}_v^{(i)}$
 - **Edge-level:** prediction $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_{uv}^{(i)}$, label $\mathbf{y}_{uv}^{(i)}$
 - **Graph-level:** prediction $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_G^{(i)}$, label $\mathbf{y}_G^{(i)}$
 - We will use prediction $\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}$, label $\mathbf{y}^{(i)}$ to refer **predictions at all levels**

Classification or Regression

- **Classification:** labels $y^{(i)}$ with discrete value
 - E.g., Node classification: which category does a node belong to
- **Regression:** labels $y^{(i)}$ with continuous value
 - E.g., predict the drug likeness of a molecular graph
- GNNs can be applied to both settings
- **Differences: loss function & evaluation metrics**

Classification Loss

- **Cross entropy (CE)** is a very common loss function in classification
- **K -way prediction** for i -th data point:

$$\text{CE}(\underbrace{\mathbf{y}^{(i)}}_{\text{Label}}, \underbrace{\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}}_{\text{Prediction}}) = - \sum_{j=1}^K \mathbf{y}_j^{(i)} \log(\hat{\mathbf{y}}_j^{(i)})$$

i -th data point
 j -th class

where:

E.g.

0	0	1	0	0
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$\mathbf{y}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ = one-hot label encoding

$\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^K$ = prediction after Softmax($\cdot$)

E.g.

0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

- **Total loss over all N training examples**

$$\text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{CE}(\mathbf{y}^{(i)}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)})$$

Regression Loss

- For regression tasks we often use **Mean Squared Error (MSE)** a.k.a. **L2 loss**
- *K*-way regression for data point (i):

$$\text{MSE}(\mathbf{y}^{(i)}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}) = \sum_{j=1}^K (\mathbf{y}_j^{(i)} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_j^{(i)})^2$$

i-th data point
j-th target

where:

E.g.

1.4	2.3	1.0	0.5	0.6
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

$\mathbf{y}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ = Real valued vector of targets

$\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)} \in \mathbb{R}^k$ = Real valued vector of predictions

E.g.

0.9	2.8	2.0	0.3	0.8
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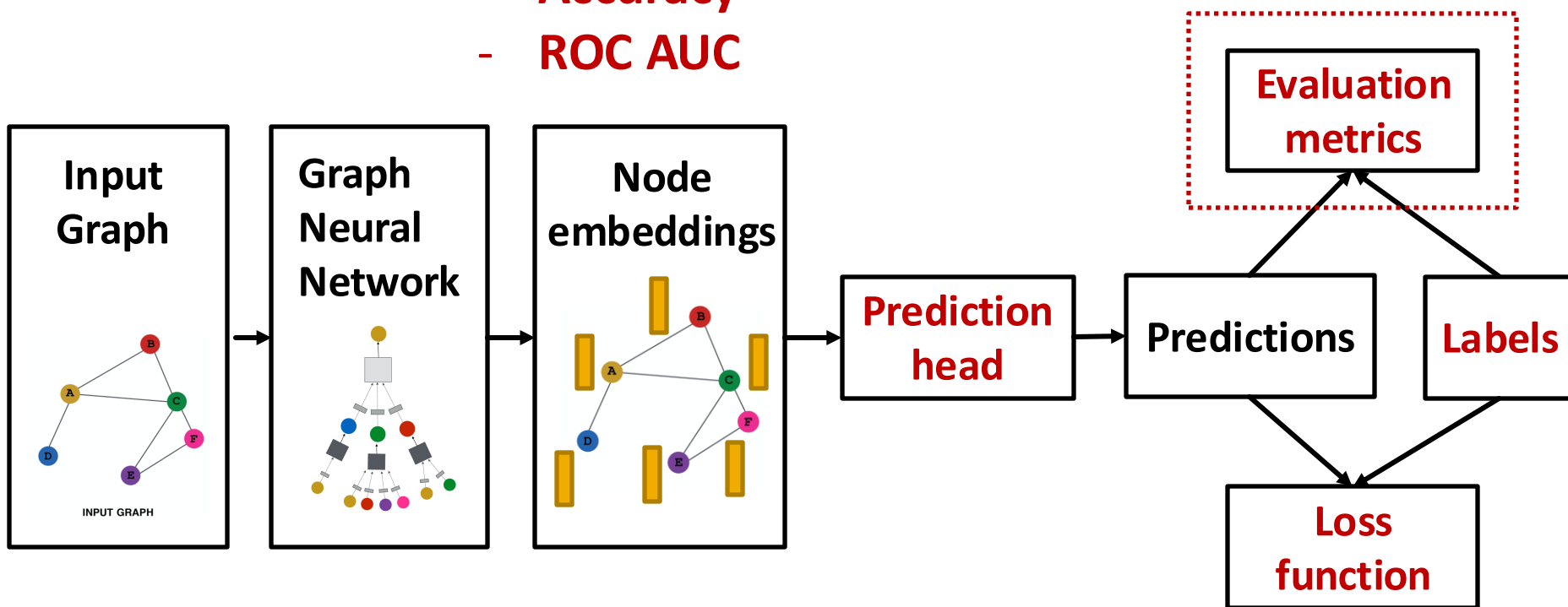
- Total loss over all *N* training examples

$$\text{Loss} = \sum_{i=1}^N \text{MSE}(\mathbf{y}^{(i)}, \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)})$$

GNN Training Pipeline (4)

(4) How do we measure the success of a GNN?

- Accuracy
- ROC AUC



Evaluation Metrics: Regression

- **We use standard evaluation metrics for GNN**
 - (Content below can be found in any ML course)
 - In practice we will use [sklearn](#) for implementation
 - Suppose we make predictions for N data points
- **Evaluate regression tasks on graphs:**
 - **Root mean square error (RMSE)**

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{(\mathbf{y}^{(i)} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)})^2}{N}}$$

- **Mean absolute error (MAE)**

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N |\mathbf{y}^{(i)} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}|}{N}$$

Evaluation Metrics: Classification

- Evaluate classification tasks on graphs:

- (1) Multi-class classification

- We simply report the accuracy

$$\frac{1[\operatorname{argmax}(\hat{\mathbf{y}}^{(i)}) = \mathbf{y}^{(i)}]}{N}$$

- (2) Binary classification

- Metrics sensitive to classification threshold

- Accuracy

- Precision / Recall

- If the range of prediction is $[0,1]$, we will use 0.5 as threshold

- Metric Agnostic to classification threshold

- ROC AUC

Metrics for Binary Classification

- **Accuracy:**

$$\frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN} = \frac{TP + TN}{|\text{Dataset}|}$$

- **Precision (P):**

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

- **Recall (R):**

$$\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

- **F1-Score:**

$$\frac{2P * R}{P + R}$$

Confusion matrix

	Actually Positive (1)	Actually Negative (0)
Predicted Positive (1)	True Positives (TPs)	False Positives (FPs)
Predicted Negative (0)	False Negatives (FNs)	True Negatives (TNs)

[Sklearn Classification Report](#)

(4) Evaluation Metrics

- **ROC Curve:** Captures the tradeoff in TPR and FPR as the classification threshold is varied for a binary classifier.

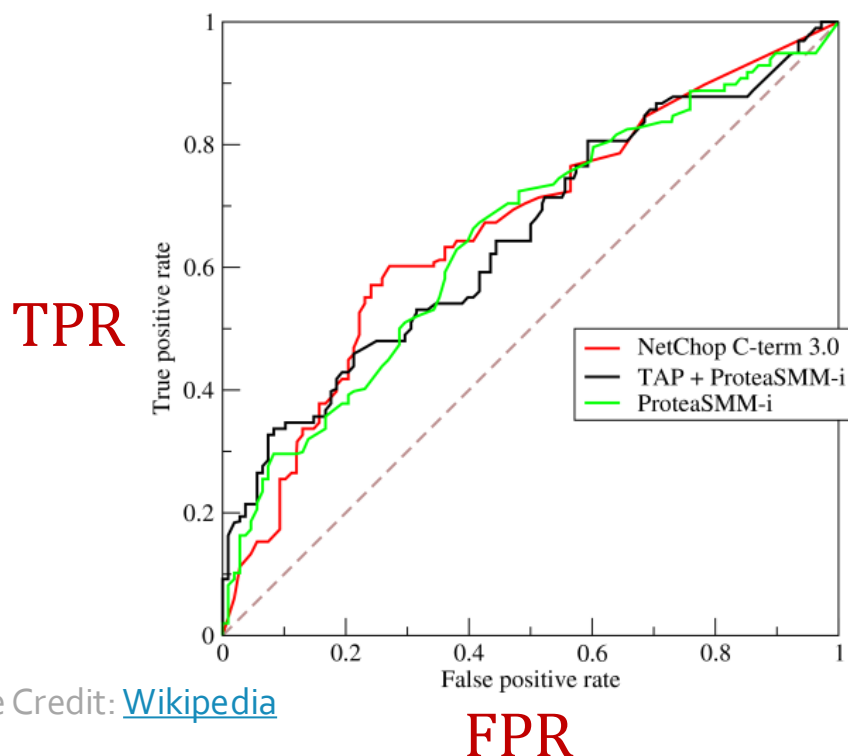


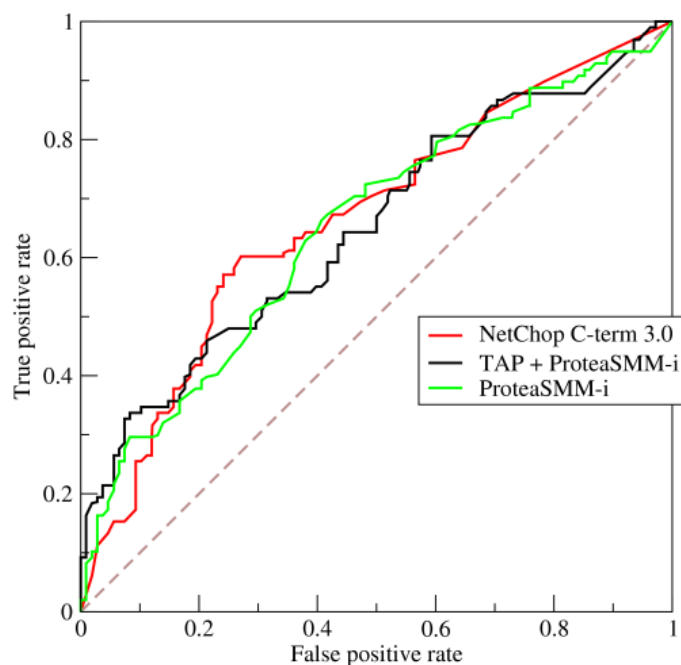
Image Credit: [Wikipedia](#)

$$\text{TPR} = \text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$

$$\text{FPR} = \frac{\text{FP}}{\text{FP} + \text{TN}}$$

Note: the dashed line represents performance of a random classifier

(4) Evaluation Metrics



Content Credit: [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROC_curve)

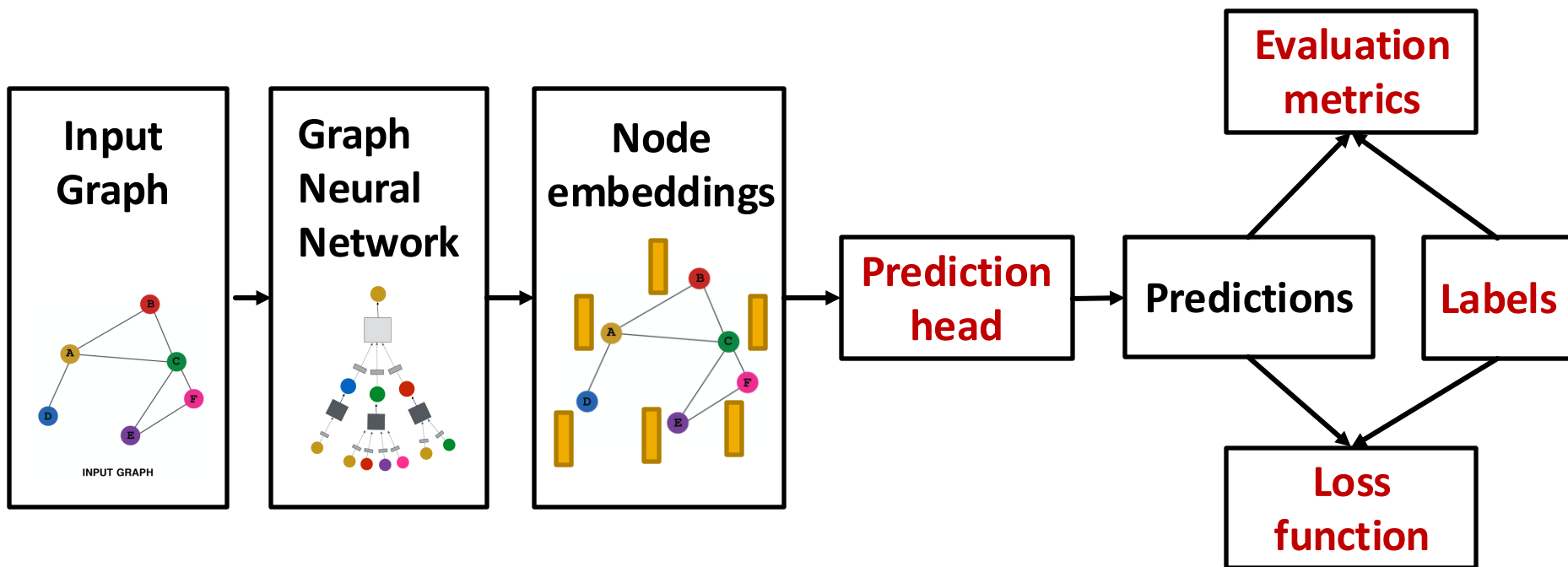
- **ROC AUC: Area under the ROC Curve.**
- **Intuition:** The probability that a classifier will rank a randomly chosen positive instance higher than a randomly chosen negative one

Stanford CS224W: Setting-up GNN Prediction Tasks

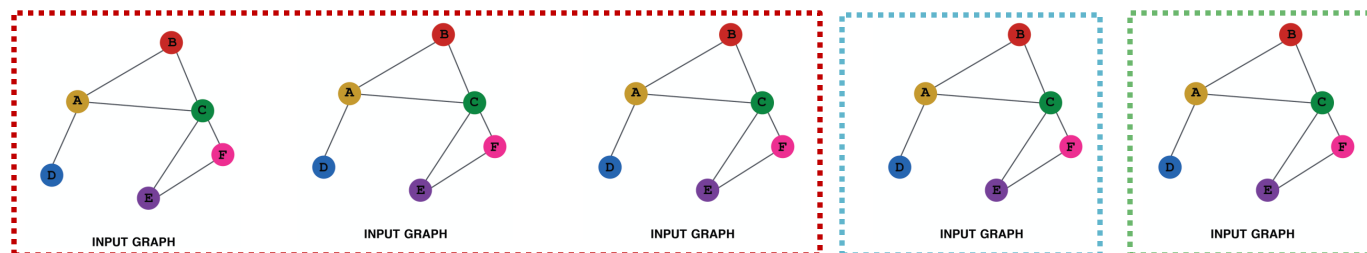
CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs
Jure Leskovec, Stanford University
<http://cs224w.stanford.edu>



GNN Training Pipeline (5)



(5) How do we split our dataset into train / validation / test set?



Dataset split

Dataset Split: Fixed / Random Split

- **Fixed split:** We will split our dataset **once**
 - **Training set:** used for optimizing GNN parameters
 - **Validation set:** develop model/hyperparameters
 - **Test set:** held out until we report final performance
- **A concern:** sometimes we cannot guarantee that the test set will really be held out
- **Random split:** we will **randomly split** our dataset into training / validation / test
 - We report **average performance over different random seeds**

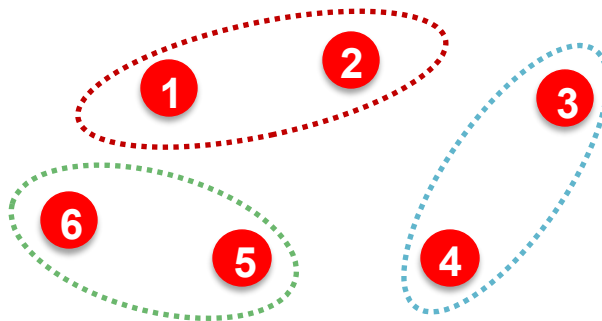
Why Splitting Graphs is Special

- Suppose we want to split an image dataset
 - **Image classification:** Each data point is an image
 - Here **data points are independent**
 - Image 5 will not affect our prediction on image 1

Training

Validation

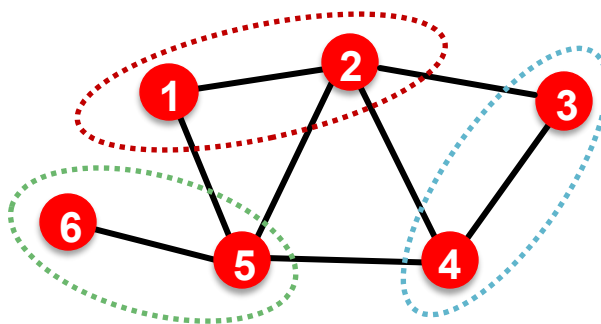
Test



Why Splitting Graphs is Special

- **Splitting a graph dataset is different!**
 - **Node classification:** Each data point is a node
 - Here **data points are NOT independent**
 - **Node 5 will affect our prediction on node 1**, because it will participate in message passing → affect node 1's embedding

Training
Validation
Test



- **What are our options?**

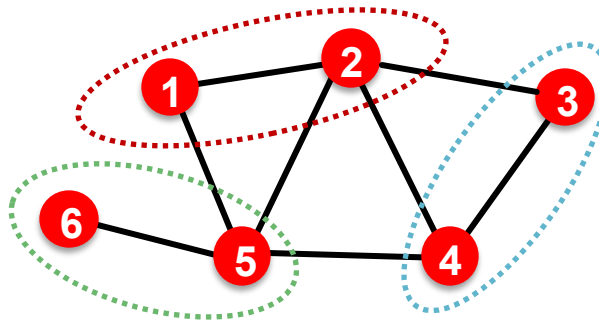
Why Splitting Graphs is Special

- **Solution 1 (Transductive setting):** The input graph can be observed in all the dataset splits (training, validation and test set).
- **We will only split the (node) labels**
 - **At training time**, we compute embeddings **using the entire graph**, and train **using node 1&2's labels**
 - **At validation time**, we compute embeddings **using the entire graph**, and **evaluate on node 3&4's labels**

Training

Validation

Test



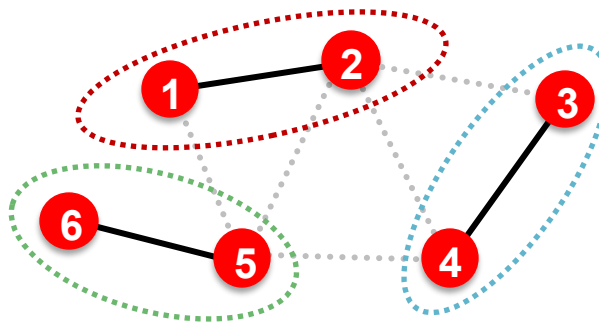
Why Splitting Graphs is Special

- **Solution 2 (Inductive setting):** We break the edges between splits **to get multiple graphs**
 - **Now we have 3 graphs that are independent.** Node 5 will not affect our prediction on node 1 any more
 - **At training time**, we compute embeddings **using the graph over node 1&2**, and train **using node 1&2's labels**
 - **At validation time**, we compute embeddings **using the graph over node 3&4**, and **evaluate on node 3&4's labels**

Training

Validation

Test

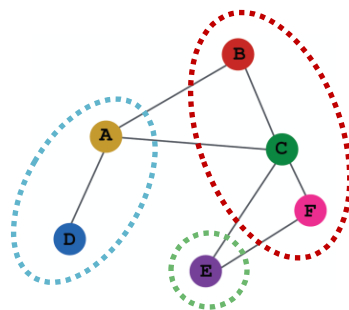


Transductive / Inductive Settings

- **Transductive setting:** training / validation / test sets are **on the same graph**
 - The **dataset consists of one graph**
 - **The entire graph can be observed in all dataset splits, we only split the labels**
 - Only applicable to **node / edge** prediction tasks
- **Inductive setting:** training / validation / test sets are **on different graphs**
 - The **dataset consists of multiple graphs**
 - Each split can **only observe the graph(s) within the split**. A successful model should **generalize to unseen graphs**
 - Applicable to **node / edge / graph** tasks

Example: Node Classification

- **Transductive node classification**
 - All the splits can observe the entire graph structure, but can only observe the labels of their respective nodes

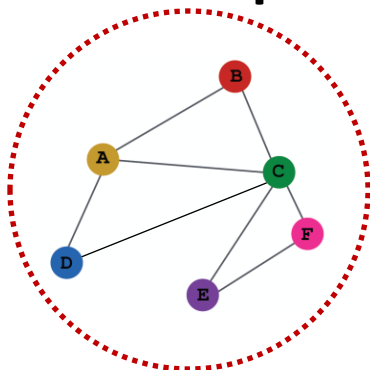
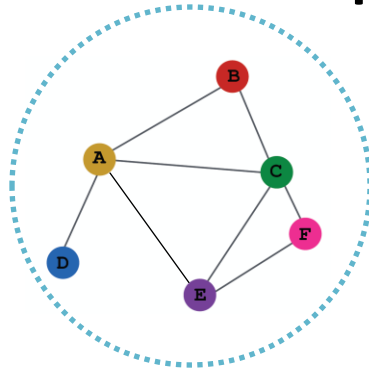
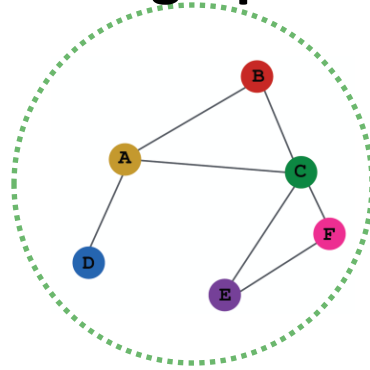


Training

Validation

Test

- **Inductive node classification**
 - Suppose we have a dataset of 3 graphs
 - Each split contains an independent graph



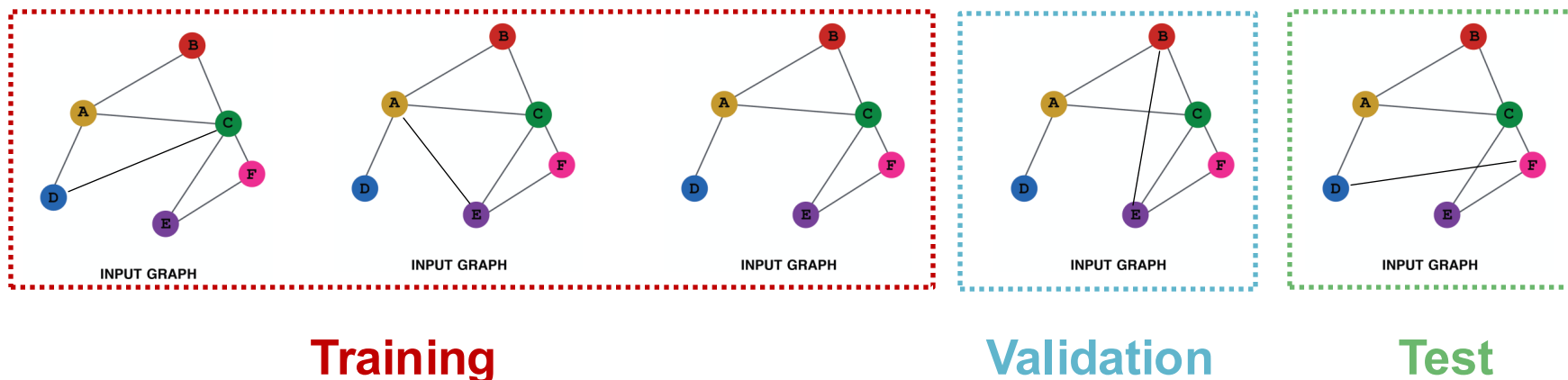
Training

Validation

Test

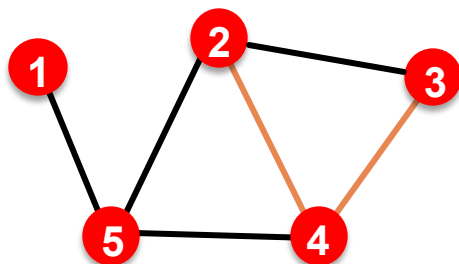
Example: Graph Classification

- Only the **inductive setting** is well defined for **graph classification**
 - Because **we have to test on unseen graphs**
 - Suppose we have a dataset of 5 graphs. Each split will contain independent graph(s).

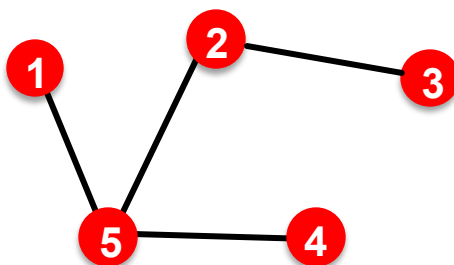


Example: Link Prediction

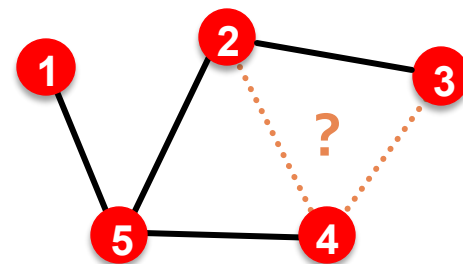
- **Goal of link prediction:** predict missing edges
- **Setting up link prediction is tricky:**
 - Link prediction is an unsupervised / self-supervised task. We need to **create the labels** and **dataset splits** on our own
 - Concretely, we need to **hide some edges from the GNN** and **let the GNN predict if the edges exist**



Original graph

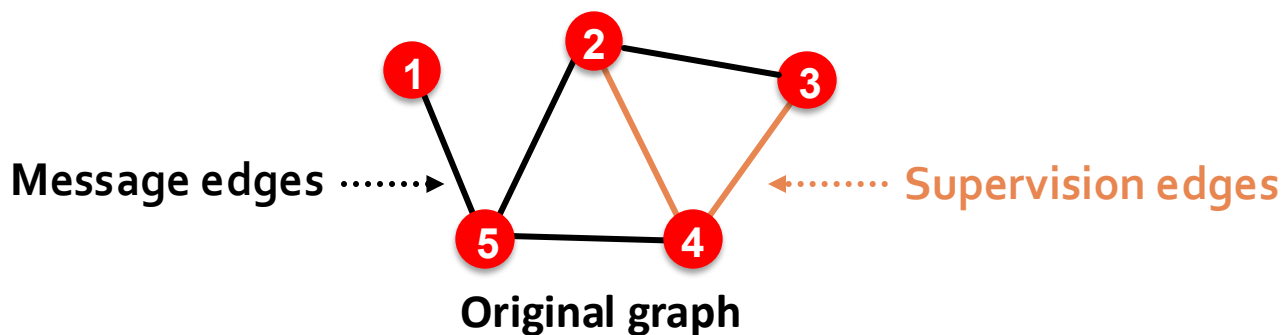


Input graph to GNN



Predictions made by GNN

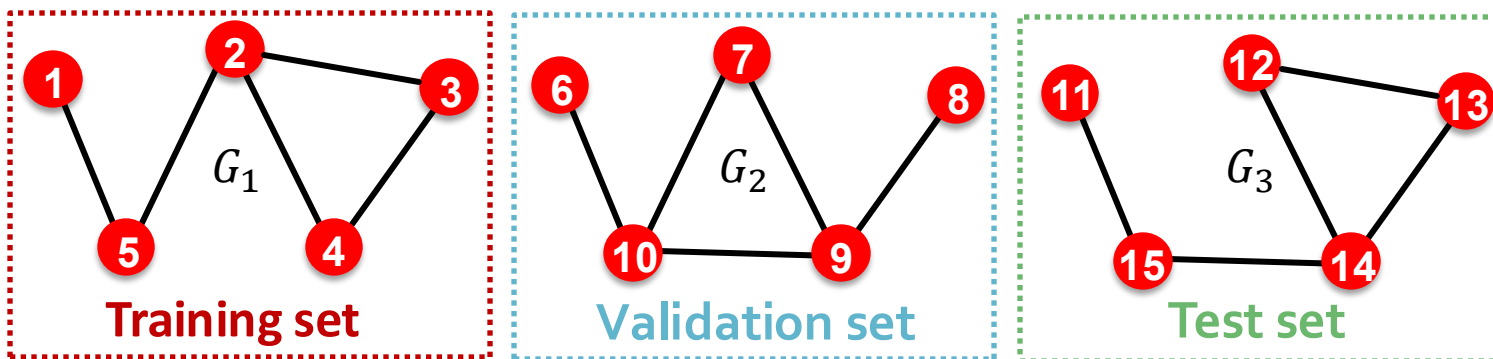
Setting up Link Prediction



- **For link prediction, we will split edges twice**
- **Step 1: Assign 2 types of edges in the original graph**
 - **Message edges:** Used for GNN message passing
 - **Supervision edges:** Use for computing objectives
 - **After step 1:**
 - Only message edges will remain in the graph
 - Supervision edges are used as supervision for edge predictions made by the model, will not be fed into GNN

Setting up Link Prediction

- **Step 2:** Split edges into train / validation / test
- **Option 1:** Inductive link prediction split
 - Suppose we have a dataset of 3 graphs. Each inductive split will contain an independent graph

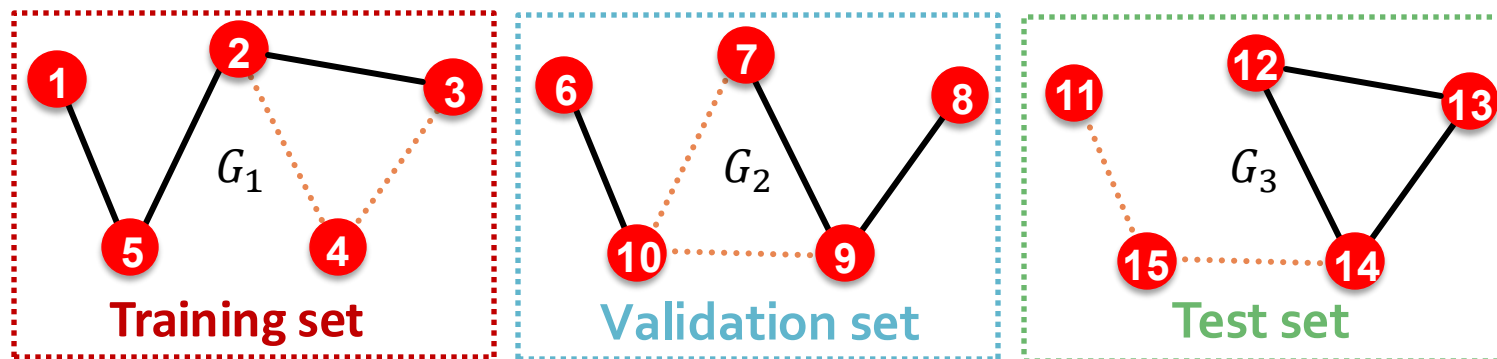


Setting up Link Prediction

- **Step 2: Split edges into train / validation / test**
- **Option 1: Inductive link prediction split**
 - Suppose we have a dataset of 3 graphs. Each inductive split will contain an independent graph
 - In **train** or **val** or **test** set, each graph will have 2 types of edges: message edges + **supervision edges**
 - **Supervision edges** are not the input to GNN

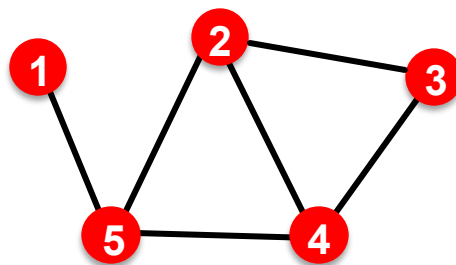
Message edge —

Supervision edge



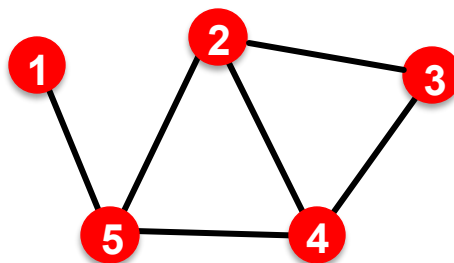
Setting up Link Prediction

- **Option 2: Transductive link prediction split:**
 - This is the default setting when people talk about link prediction
 - Suppose we have a dataset of 1 graph



Setting up Link Prediction

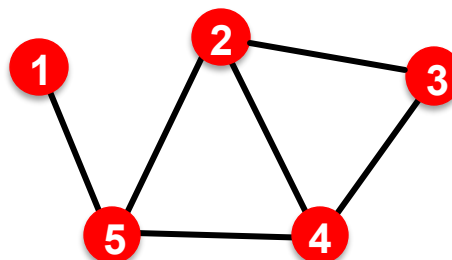
- **Option 2: Transductive link prediction split:**
 - By definition of “transductive”, the entire graph can be observed in all dataset splits
 - But since edges are both part of graph structure and the supervision, we need to hold out **validation** / **test** edges
 - To train the **training** set, we further need to hold out **supervision edges** for the **training** set



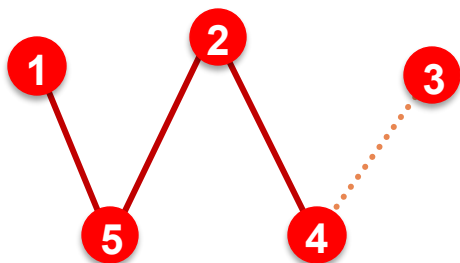
- **Next:** we will show the exact settings

Setting up Link Prediction

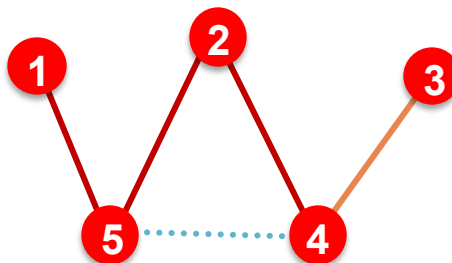
■ Option 2: Transductive link prediction split:



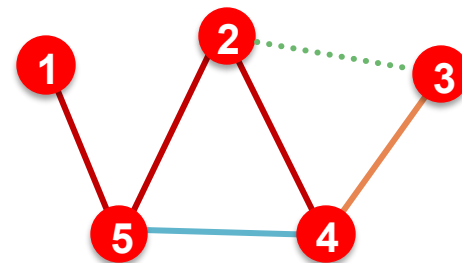
The original graph



(1) At training time:
Use **training message edges** to predict **training supervision edges**



(2) At validation time:
Use **training message edges & training supervision edges** to predict **validation edges**



(3) At test time:
Use **training message edges & training supervision edges & validation edges** to predict **test edges**

Setting up Link Prediction

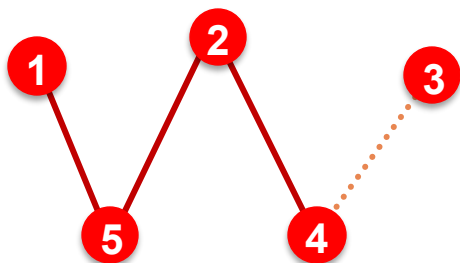
■ Option 2: Transductive link prediction split:

Why do we use growing number of edges?

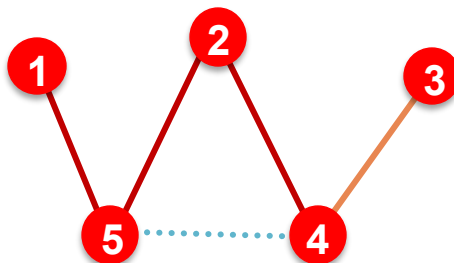
After training, supervision edges are known to GNN.

Therefore, an ideal model should use supervision edges in message passing at validation time.

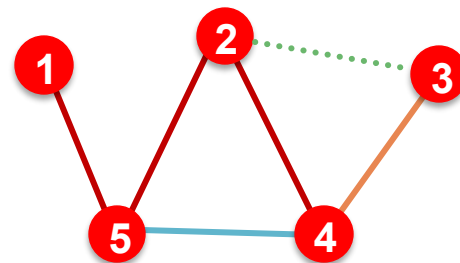
The same applies to the test time.



(1) At training time:
Use **training message edges** to predict **training supervision edges**



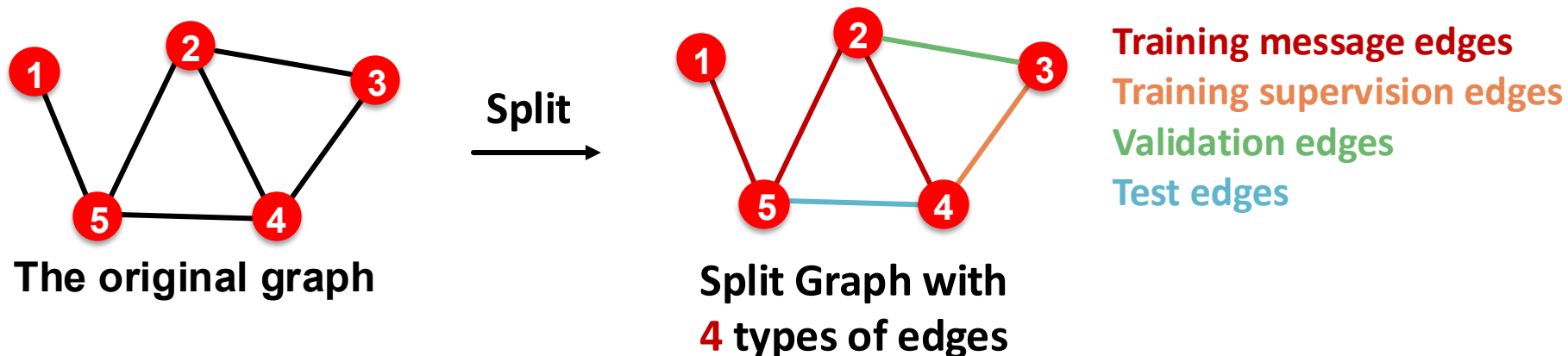
(2) At validation time:
Use **training message edges & training supervision edges** to predict **validation edges**



(3) At test time:
Use **training message edges & training supervision edges & validation edges** to predict **test edges**

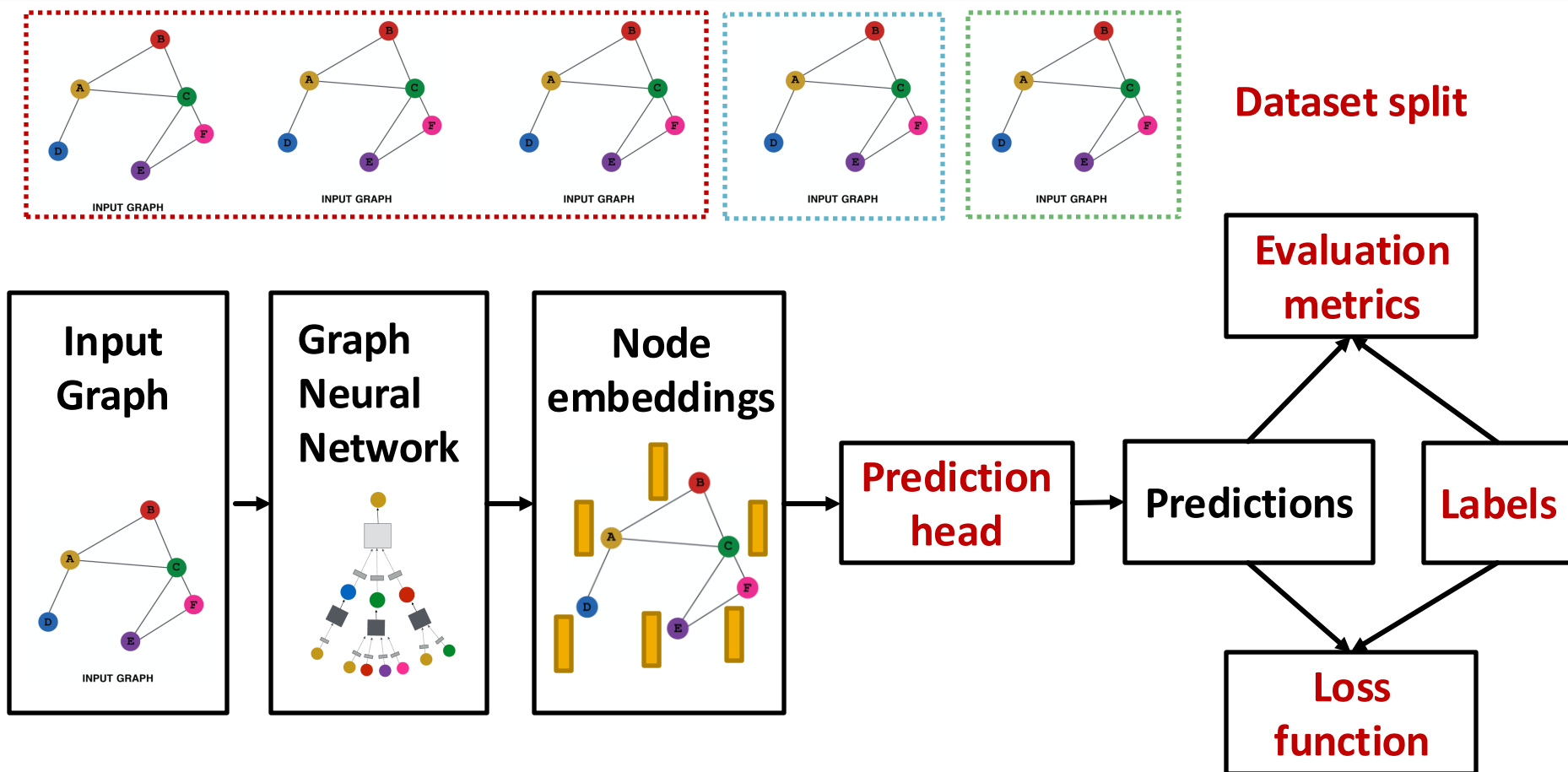
Setting up Link Prediction

■ Summary: Transductive link prediction split:



- **Note:** Link prediction settings are tricky and complex. You may find papers do link prediction differently.
- Luckily, we have full support in **PyG** and [GraphGym](https://github.com/graphgym/graphgym)

GNN Training Pipeline



Implementation resources:

[GraphGym](#) further implements the full pipeline to facilitate GNN design