



# Hands-on Introduction to Deep Learning

Graphs are everywhere

## Highly ordered data

Rebirth of Deep learning was thanks to pictures, text and speech recognition

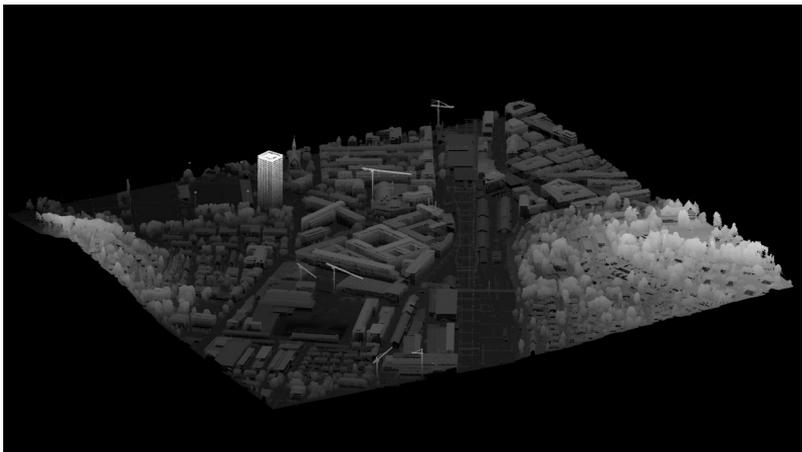


The answer to life, the universe and everything is ...

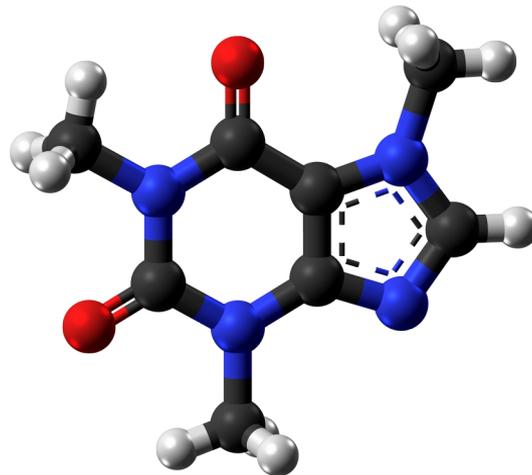


# Data structures: Data is not always euclidean

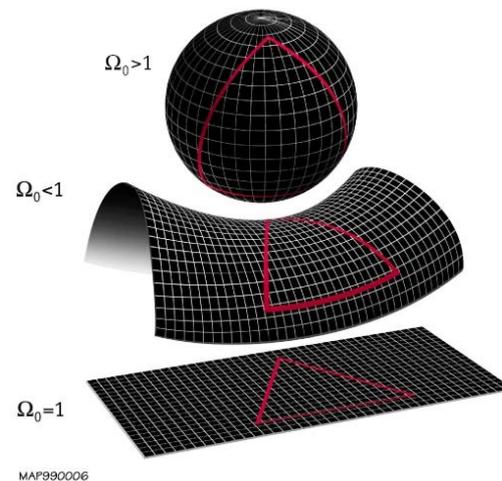
## LIDAR



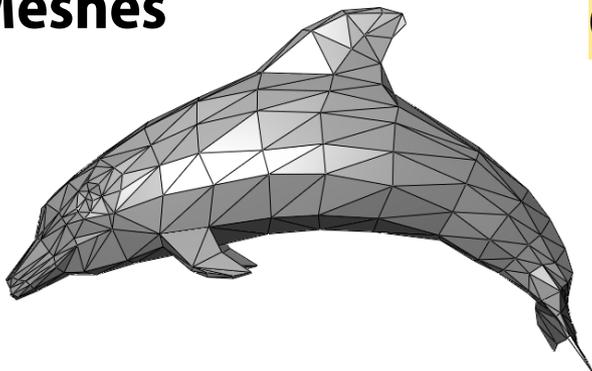
## Molecules



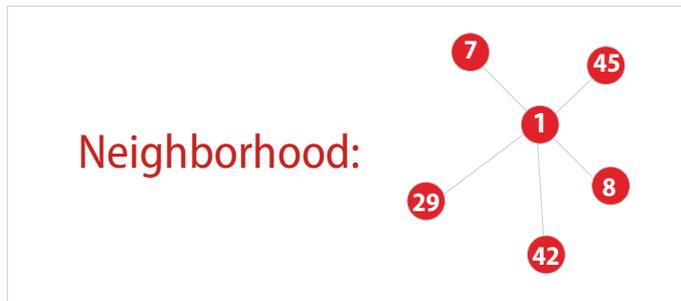
## Complex geometries



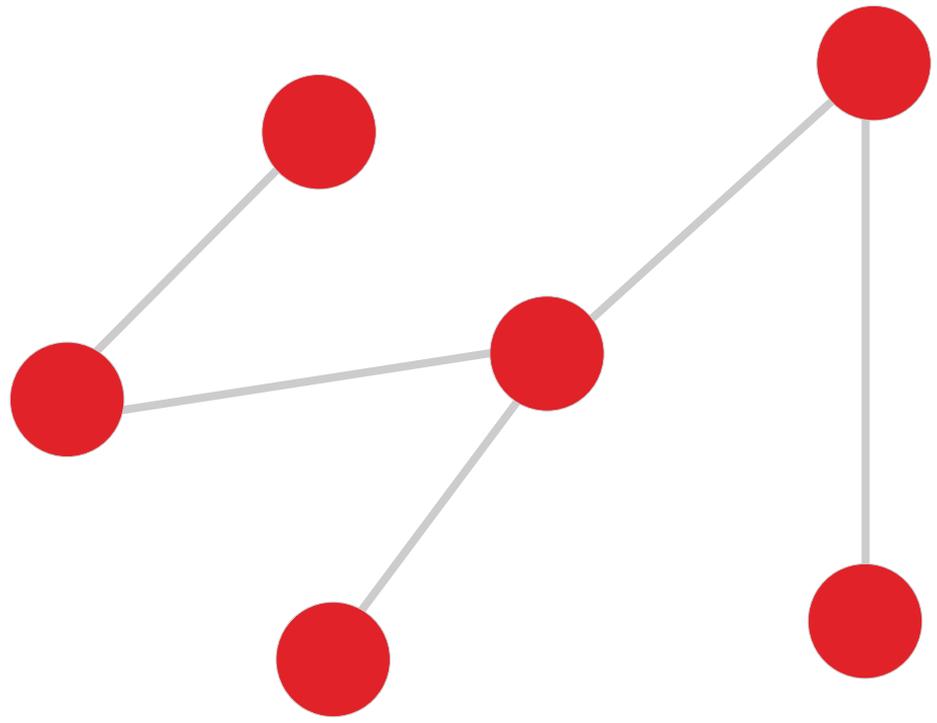
## Meshes



## Geometric deep learning



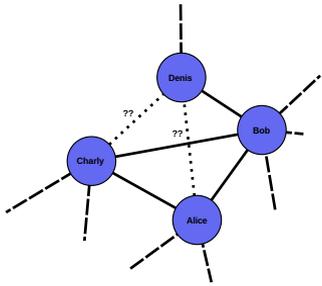
# Graphs are everywhere



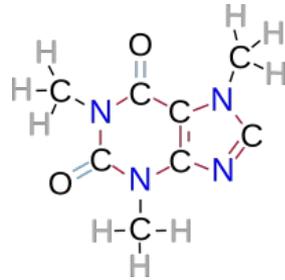
Data as a set of interconnected entities

# Graphs are everywhere

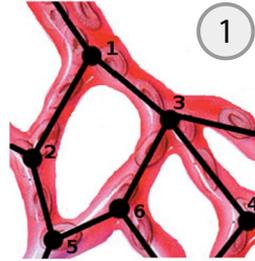
## Social networks



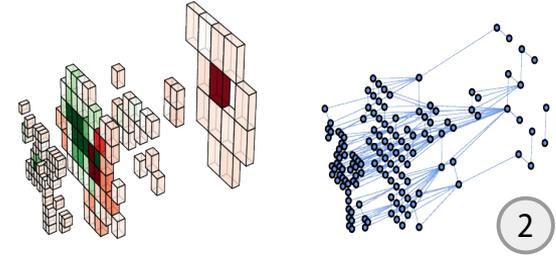
## Molecules



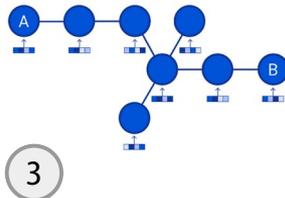
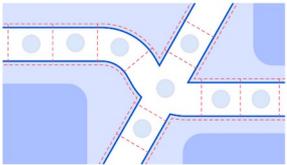
## Capillary networks



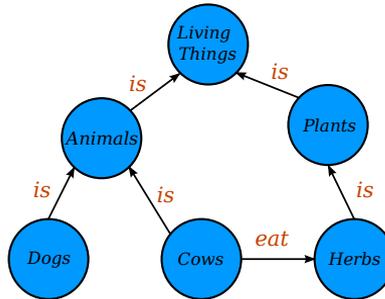
## Particle physics



## Directions recommendation



## Knowledge graphs

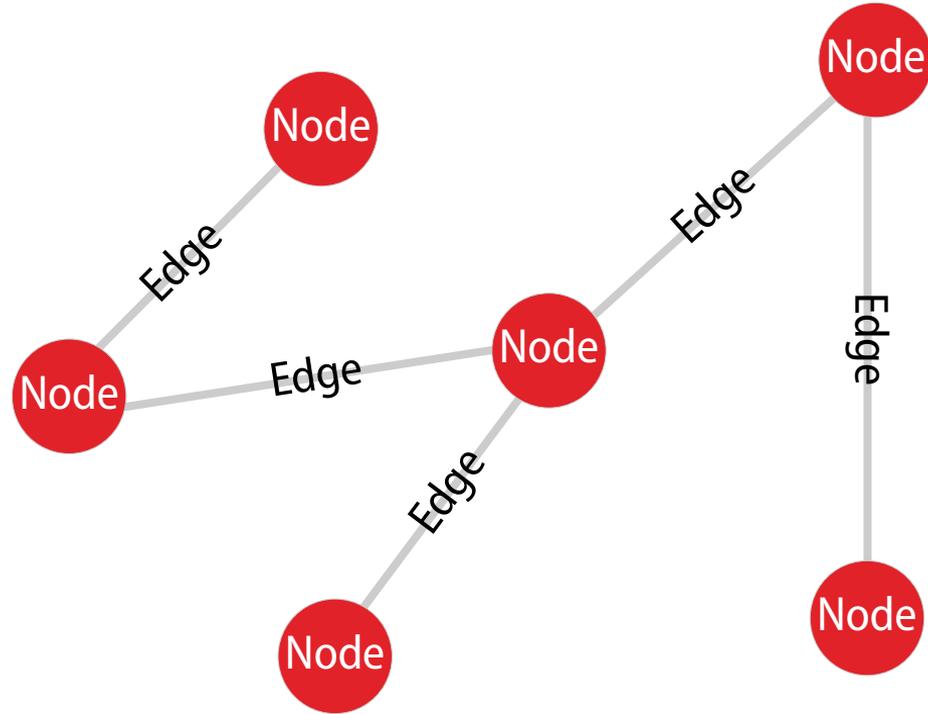


## Many other fields

- Biology
- Recommendation systems
- Computer vision
- Medical diagnosis
- Robotics
- ...

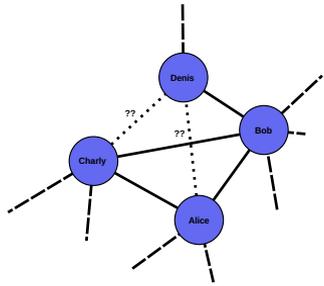
[1] Erbertseder, K., Reichold, J., Flemisch, B., Jenny, P., & Helmig, R. (2012). A coupled discrete/continuum model for describing cancer-therapeutic transport in the lung. *PLoS One*, 7(3), e31966.  
[2] J. Shlomi, P. Battaglia, and J.-R. Vlimant, "Graph neural networks in particle physics," *Mach. Learn.: Sci. Technol.*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 021001, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1088/2632-2153/abbf9a.  
[3] A. Derow-Pinion et al., "ETA Prediction with Graph Neural Networks in Google Maps," in *Proceedings of the 30th ACM International Conference on Information & Knowledge Management* New York, NY, USA, Oct. 2021, pp. 3767–3776. doi: 10.1145/3459637.3481916.

## Graph

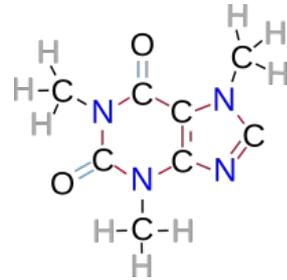


## Some example of nodes

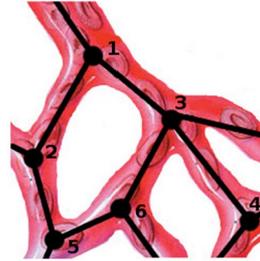
Persons



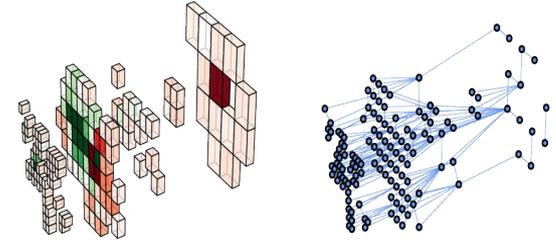
Atoms



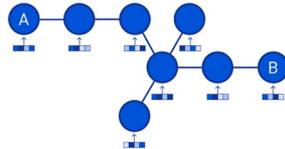
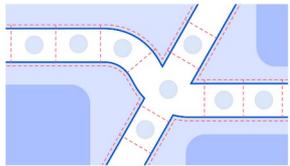
Intersections



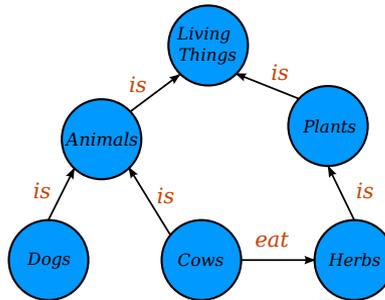
Particles



Road sections



Concepts

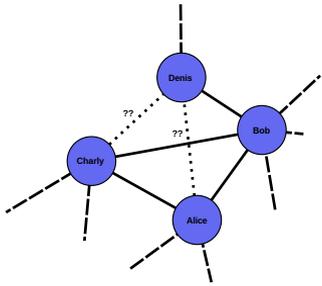


Many other fields

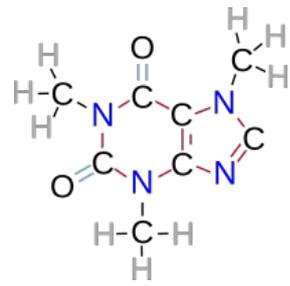
- Biology: An aminoacid in a protein
- Recommendation systems: A customer
- Computer vision: An object in a picture
- Medical diagnosis: Brain region (MRI)
- Robotics: Joints
- ...

## Some example of edges

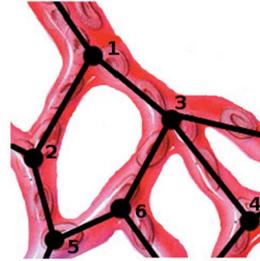
Relationship



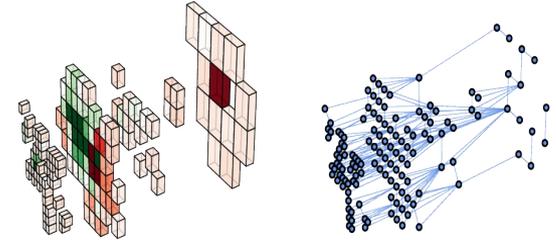
Type of bond



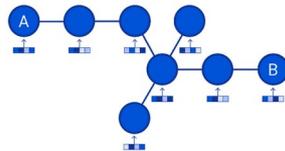
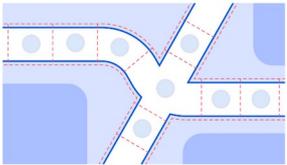
Vessel



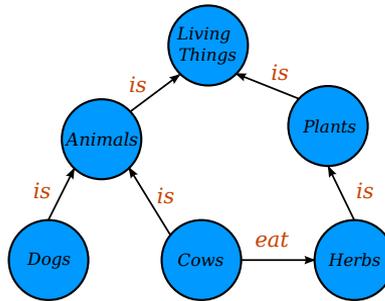
Decayed to



Time



Statement

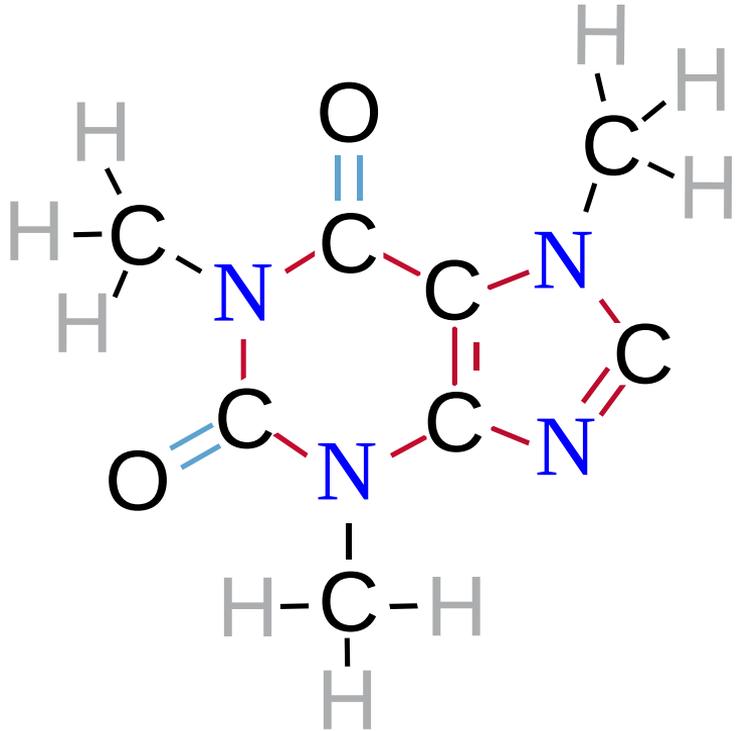


Many other fields

- Biology: Distance between residues
- Recommendation systems: Connected customers
- Computer vision: Interaction between objects
- Medical diagnosis: Interaction between brain region (MRI)
- Robotics: connection between joints
- ...

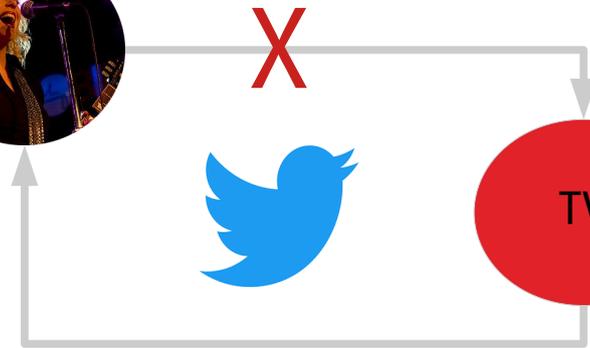
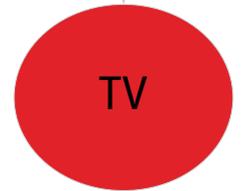
## A relationship can be symmetrical or not between nodes

Undirected graphs



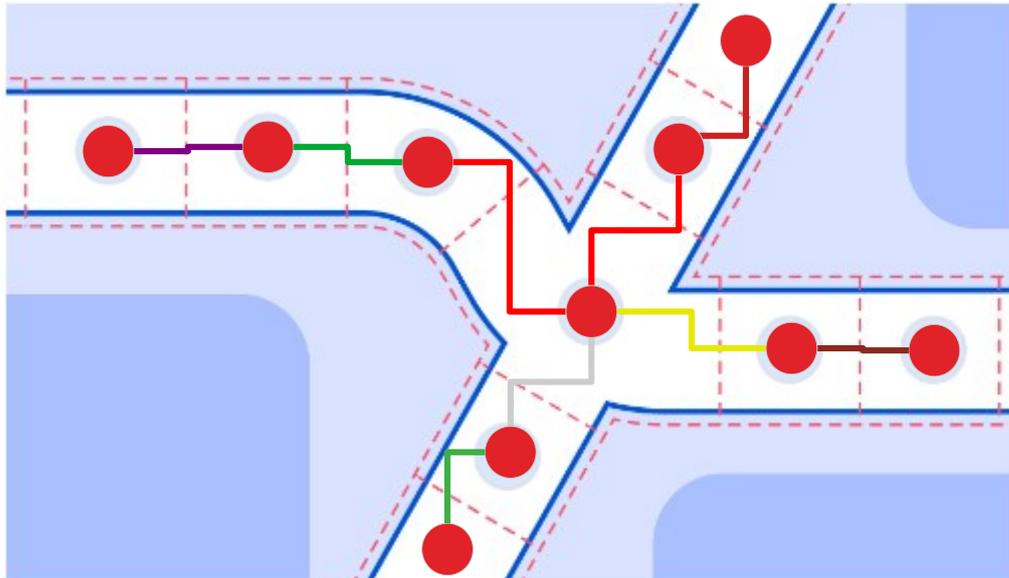
Directed graphs

Anneke van Giersbergen



# Edge: weight

Edges can carry information → **edge weight**



# Graphs store information: Features

Graphs can store information on **nodes**, **edges** and **globally**

	<b>Globally</b>	<b>Nodes</b>	<b>Edges</b>
<b>Social Network</b>	Group of interest,...	Name, age, job,...	Is friend, follows, family,...
<b>Molecule</b>	Is a drug, energy,...	Atomic number,...	Bond order,...
<b>Citations</b>	Field,...	Article,...	Was cited,...
<b>Particle physics</b>	Experiment,...	Particle,...	Decayed to,...
<b>Motion capture</b>	Character,...	Joints,...	Is connected to,...
<b>Natural language</b>	Paragraph,...	Group of words,...	Refers to,...

It can be a number, a concept, ...

# Formal definition

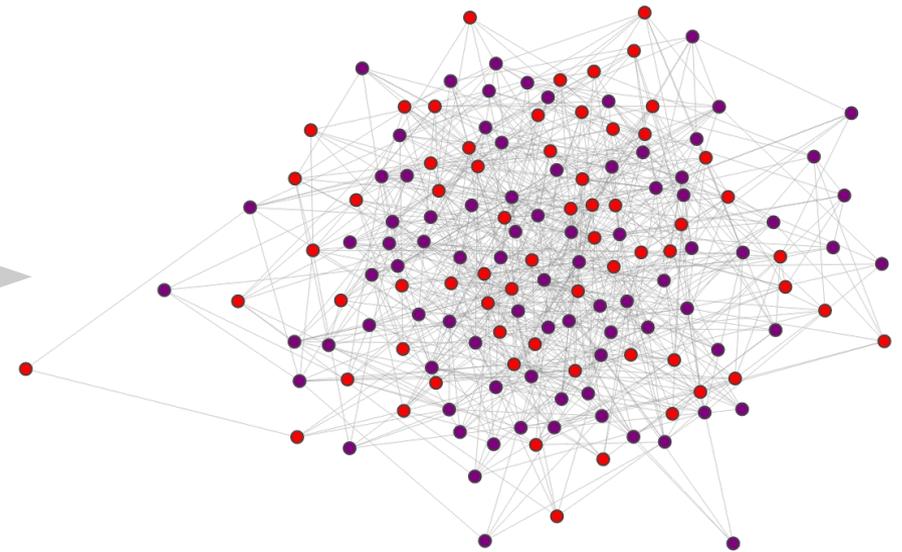
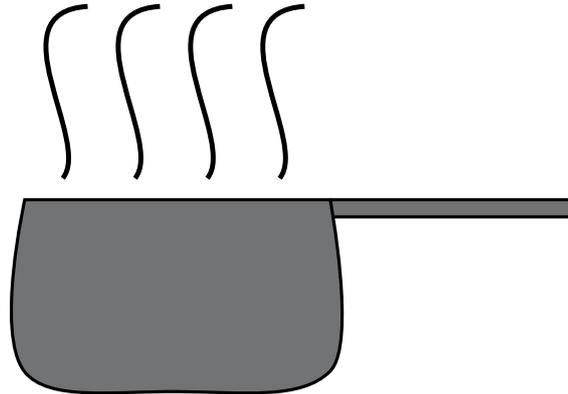
**$G = (V, E)$ : a set of nodes and edges**

## Features

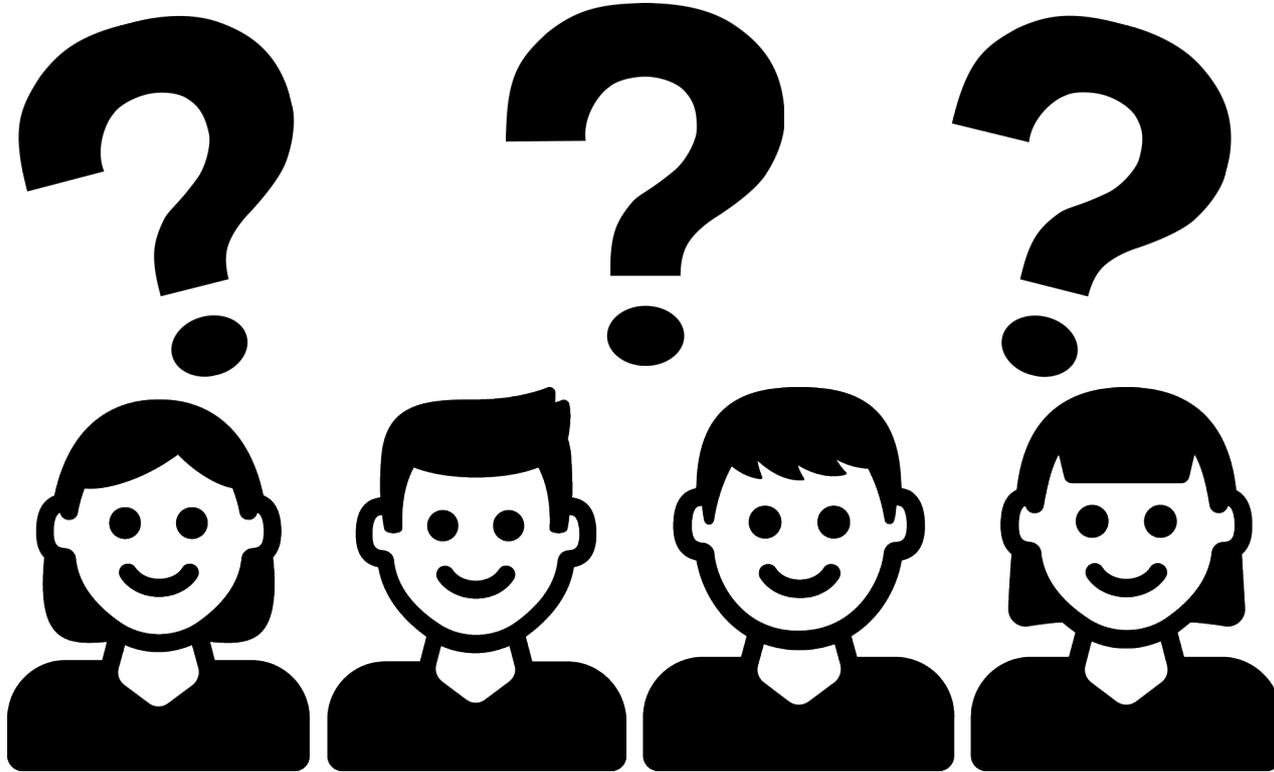
$\{y_i^V\} \{y_i^E\} \{y_i^G\}$

$\{v_i\}_{i \in V}$

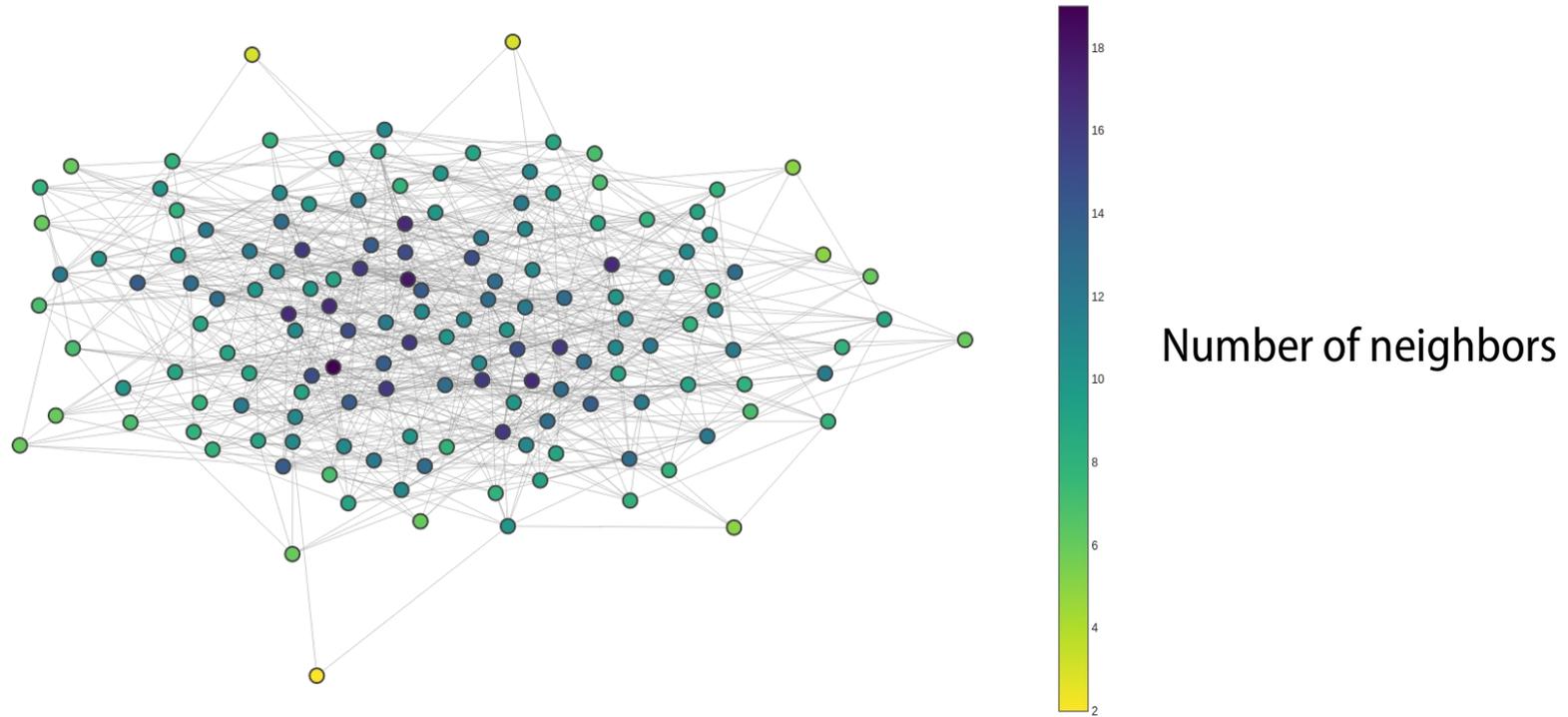
$\{e_i\}_{i \in E}$



# Question break



# Graph: Complexity

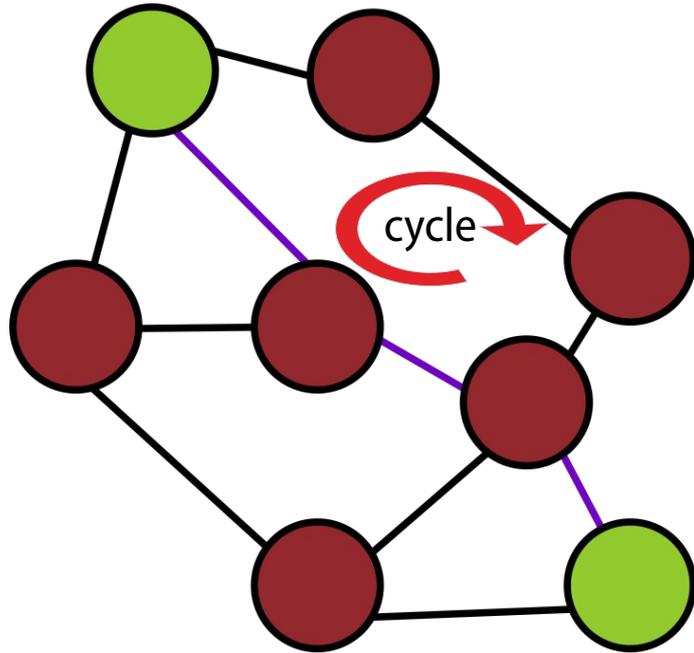


- The inner structure of a graph can vary a lot
- The number of edges/nodes might vary a lot from one graph to another
- One single graph can contain several thousand of nodes/edges
- ...

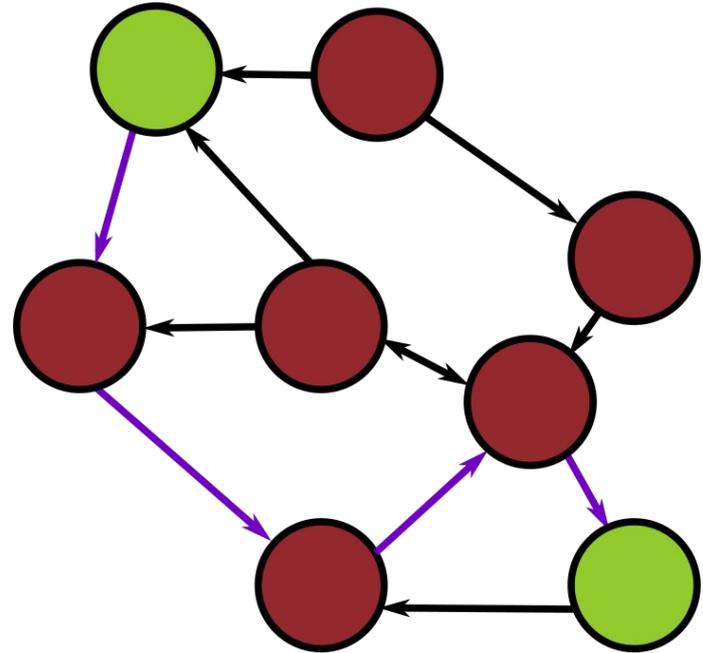
# Graph: Paths

A **path** is a sequence of edges connecting 2 nodes

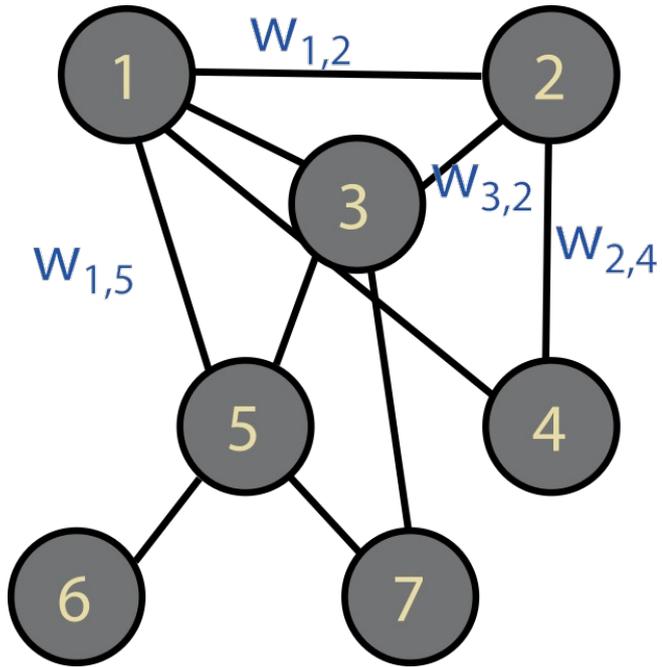
Undirected graph



Directed graph



# Graph: Node proximity and centrality



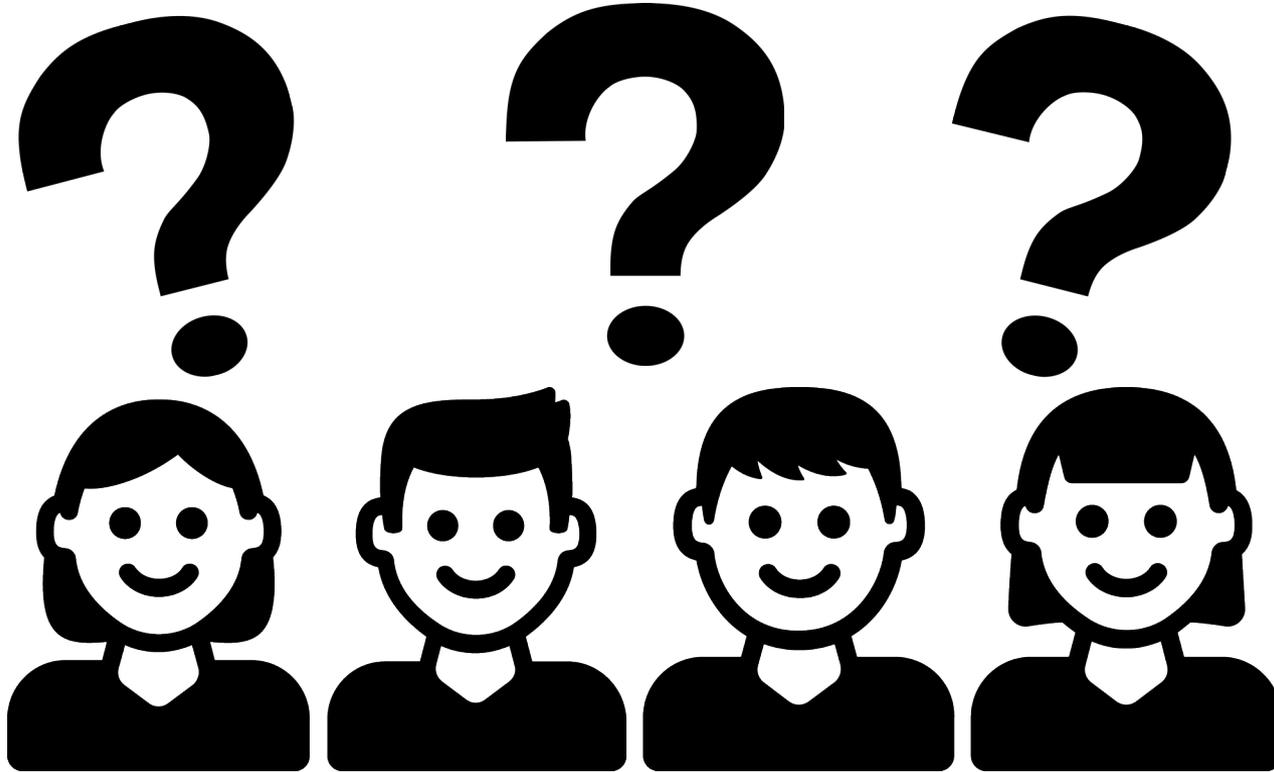
## Node centrality

Measure how many paths goes through the node

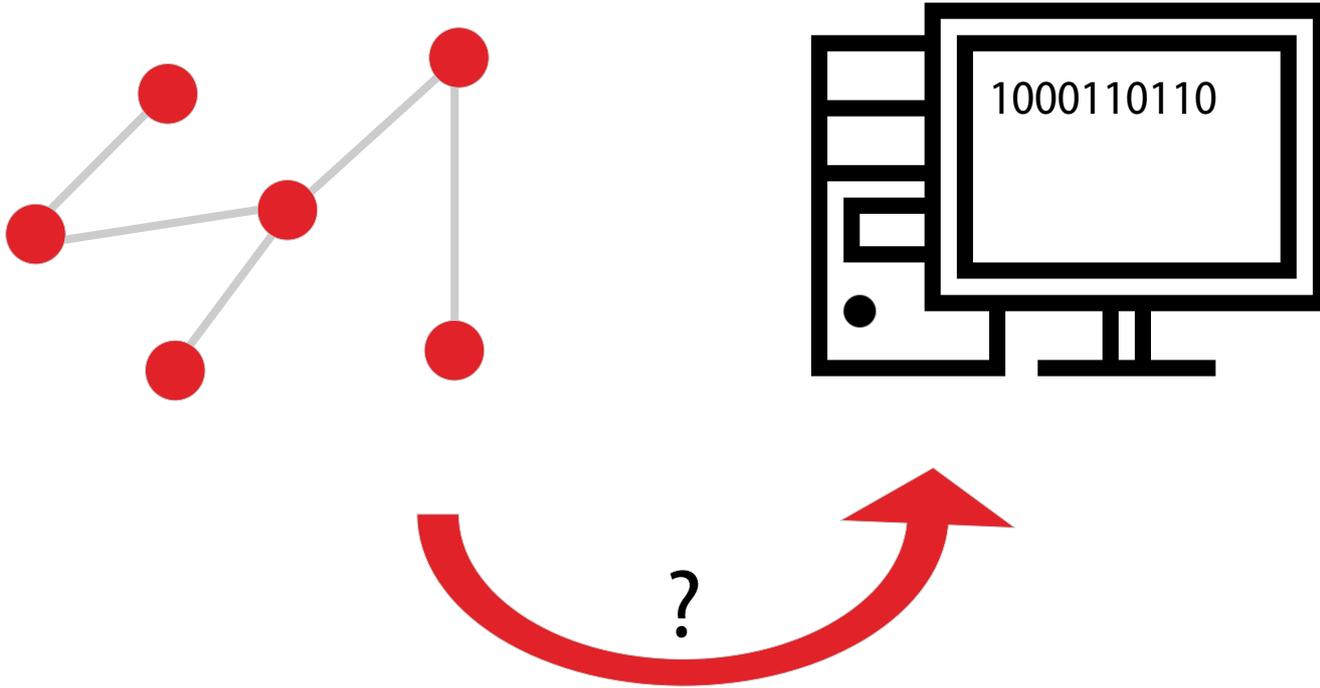
## Node proximity

- 1st order:  $w_{i,j}$  between node  $i$  and  $j$
- 2nd order: similarity of neighborhood structure
- Higher orders possible

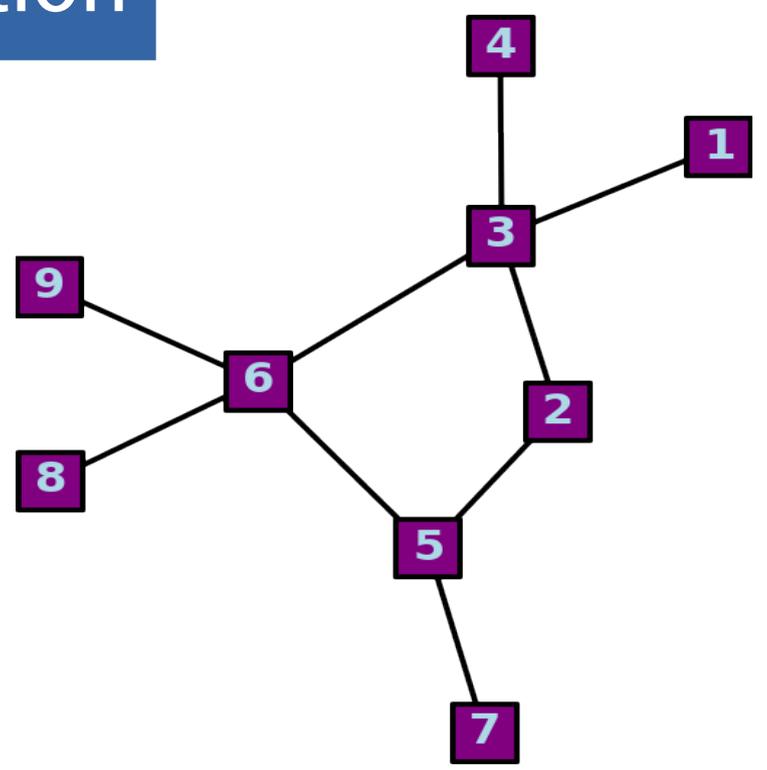
# Question break



# Graph representation



# Graph representation

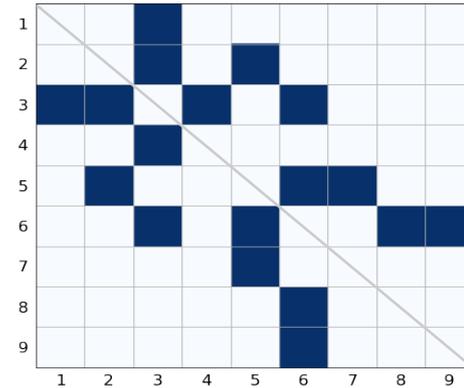
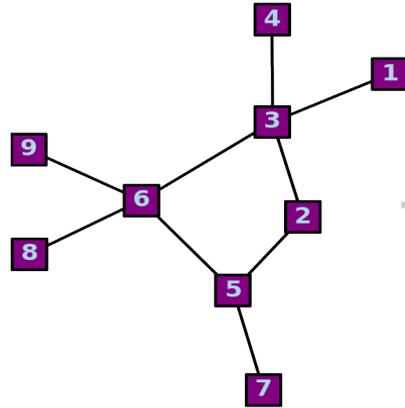


**Random numbering of nodes**

# Graph representation

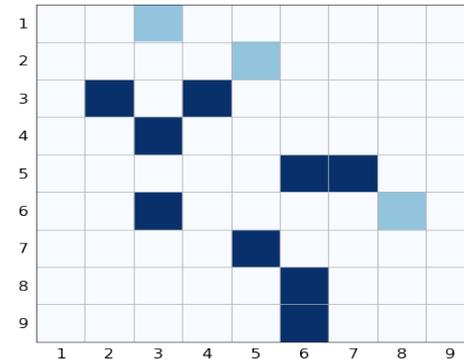
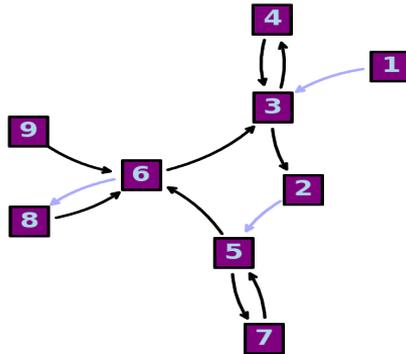
**Adjacency matrix**  $W_{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} w_{i,j} & \text{if there is an edge} \\ 0 & \text{if not} \end{cases}$

**Undirected**



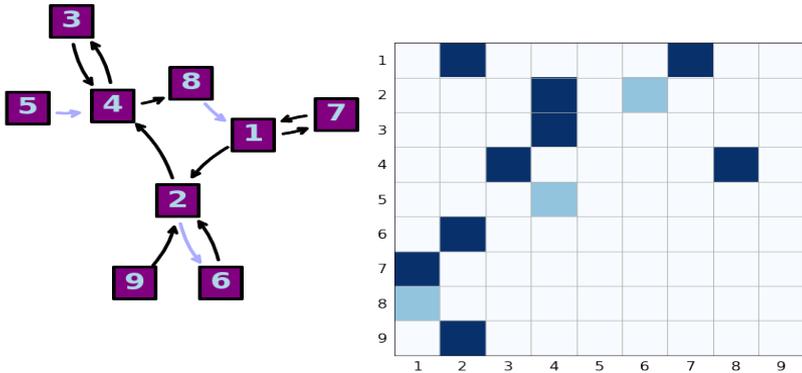
**Symmetric**

**Directed**



# Graph representation

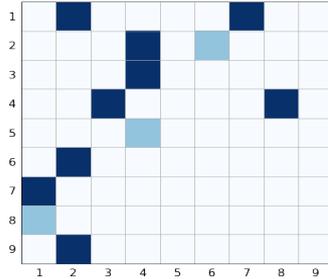
## Adjacency list



Adjacency list: [[5, 4],  
[8, 1],  
[4, 8], [4, 3],  
[3, 4],  
[1, 7], [1, 2],  
[2, 4], [2, 6],  
[7, 1],  
[6, 2],  
[9, 2]]

Edges: [0.4, 0.4, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0,  
0.4, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]

# Graph representation



- Scale  $V^2 \rightarrow$  lot of space
- Might be sparse
- Easy to find an edge

$V$  = number of nodes/vertices  
 $E$  = number of edges

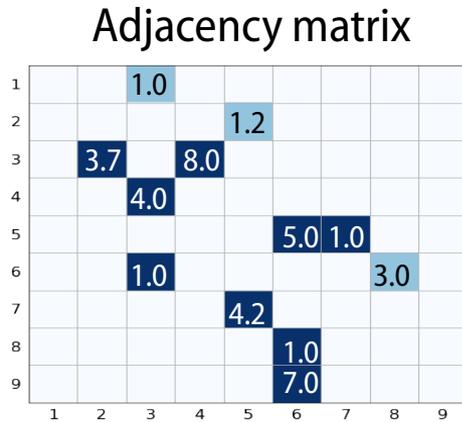
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[7,1],  
[6, 2],  
[9, 2]]

Edges: [0.4, 0.4, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0,  
0.4, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0]

- Scale  $E \rightarrow$  less space
- Might be difficult to find an edge

# Graph representation

- Edge weights are stored either directly in the adjacency matrix, or in an independent tensor.



Adjacency list: [[5, 4],  
[8, 1],  
[4, 8], [4,3],  
[3, 4],  
[1, 7], [1, 2],  
[2, 4], [2, 6],  
[7, 1],  
[6, 2],  
[9, 2]]

Edges: [0.4, 1.4, 2.4, 9.0, 1.0, 5.0, 1.7, 3.0,  
0.4, 1.3, 7.0, 6.2]

- Information (features) on nodes and graphs will also be stored in independent tensors.

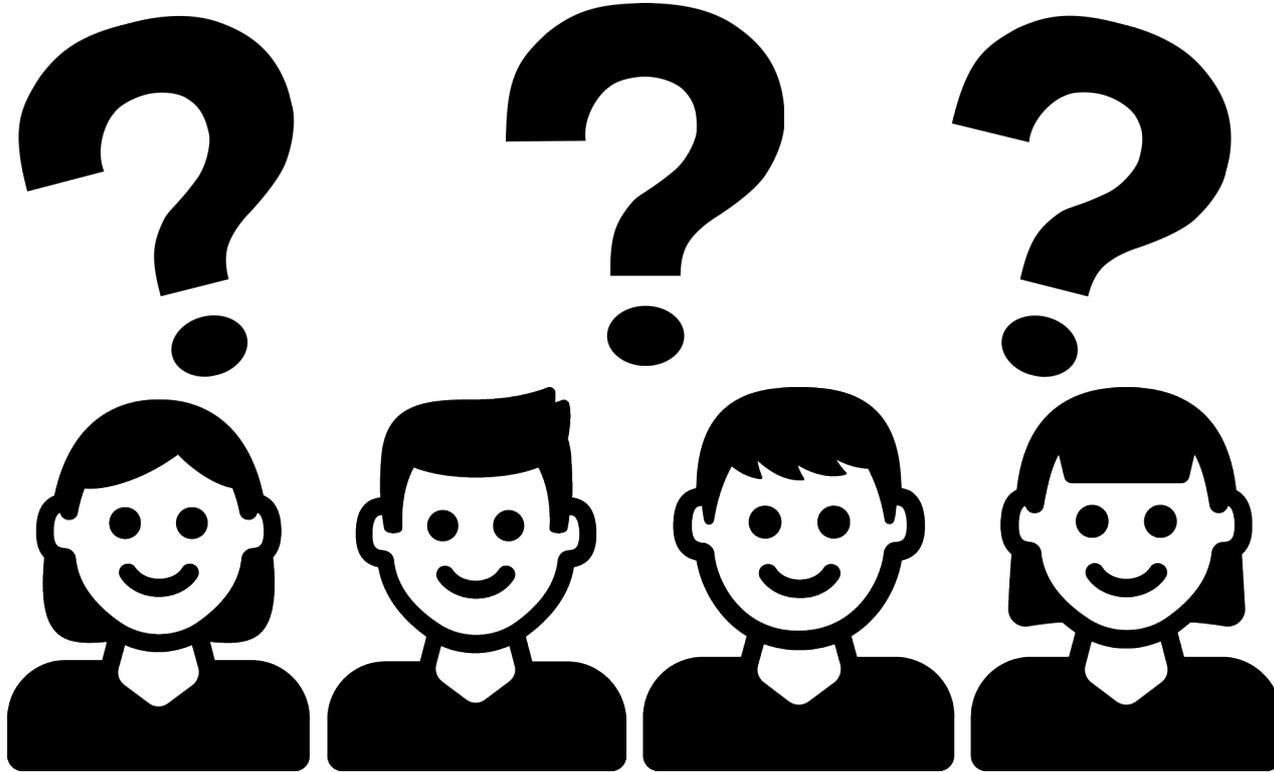
Nodes: [4.1, 4.2, 6.4, 1.0, 1.0, 5.0, 1.7,  
3.0, 5.0]

Graph: [8.0]

# Useful Matrices

Adjacency	<b>W</b>	Weight of edges
Degree	<b>D</b>	Diagonal matrix with number of edges for each node
Laplacian	<b>L</b>	<b>D - W</b>
Node Features	<b>X</b>	Information stored

# Question break



10



**Graph Neural  
Network**  
GNN



9.1

## Graphs are everywhere

- Complex data structures
- Basics of graph theory

9.2

## Learning on Graphs

- Graph embedding
- Transductive and inductive learning
- Tasks on graph learning

9.3

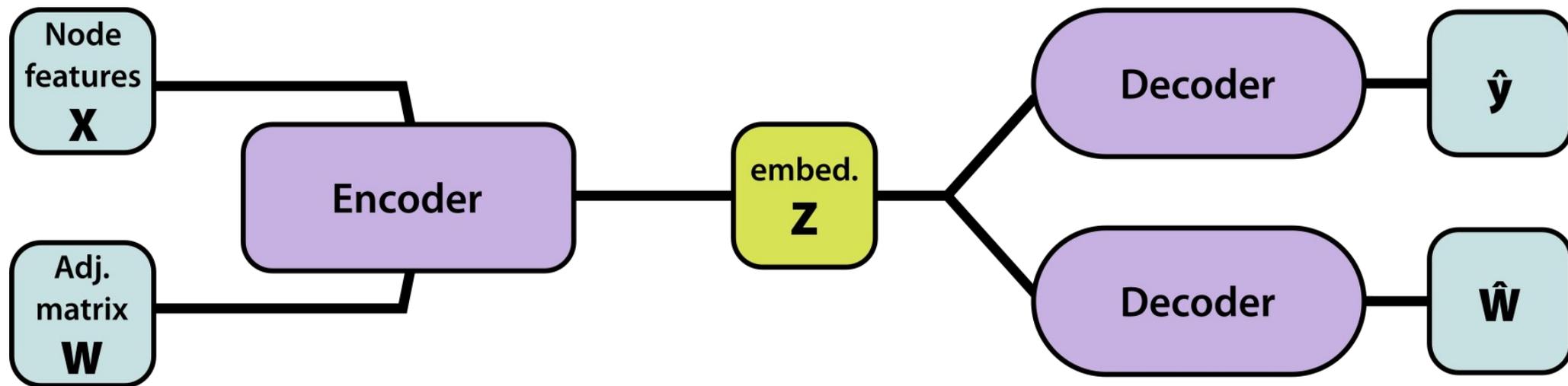
## A few examples

- Taxonomy of methods
- Graph convolution
- Message passing
- Graph Transformer

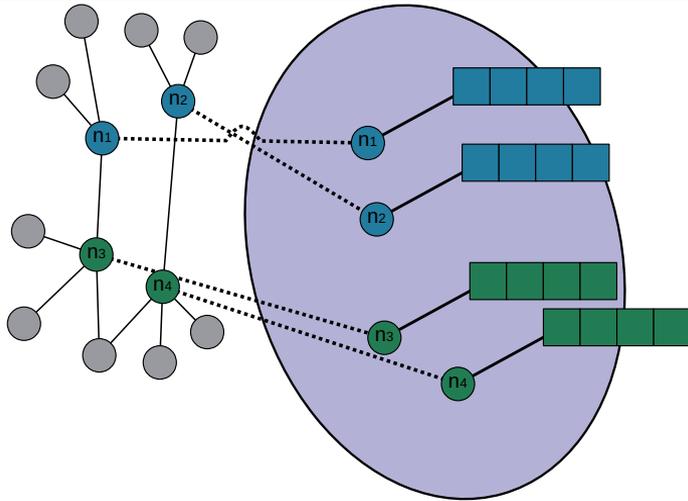


# Graph embedding

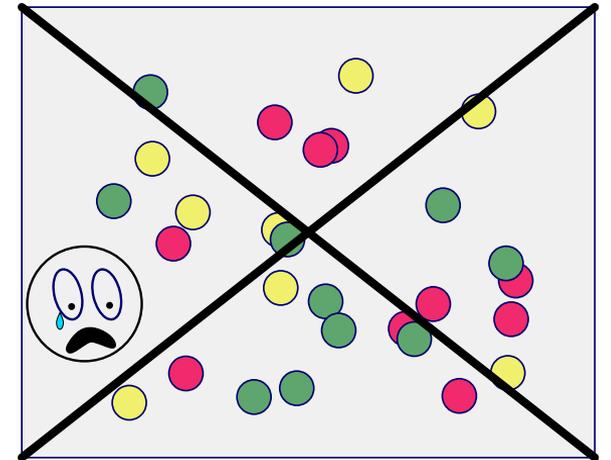
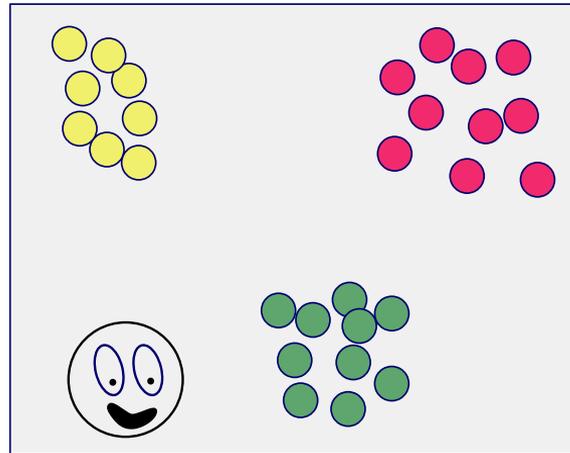
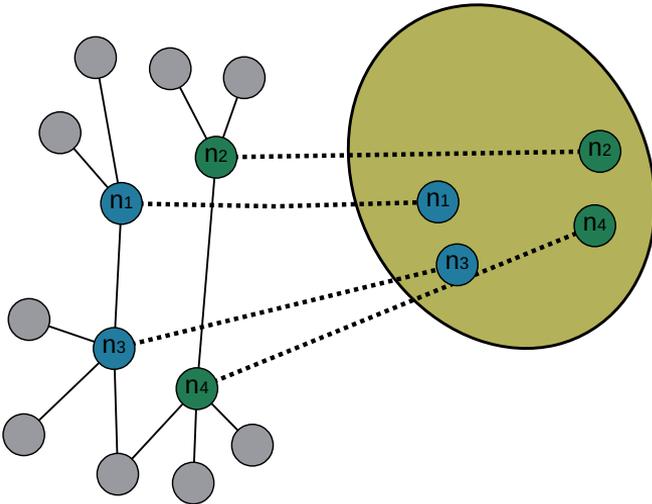
- We need to find a representation of the graph that is processable



# Graph embedding



- Features stored in nodes/edges/graphs are not easily processed.
- We transform the features into a vector in the latent space (**Dimension is a hyperparameter**).
- The embedding has to be suited for the task → **Learnable**.

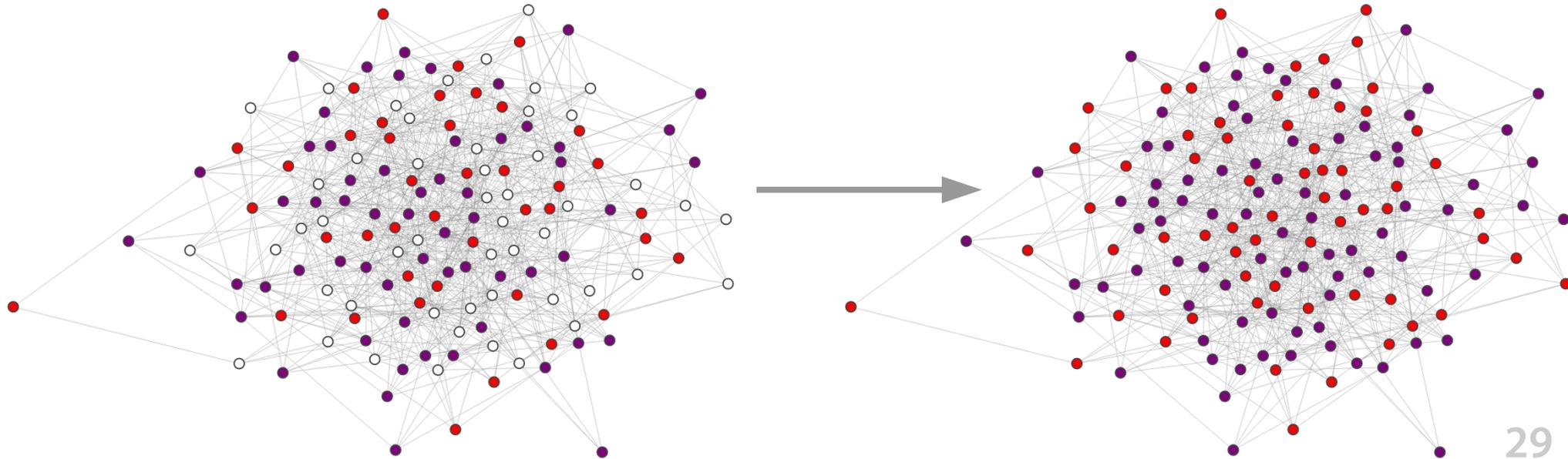


# Transductive learning

The model has access to the complete graph

It is not possible to add new nodes

Node labeling

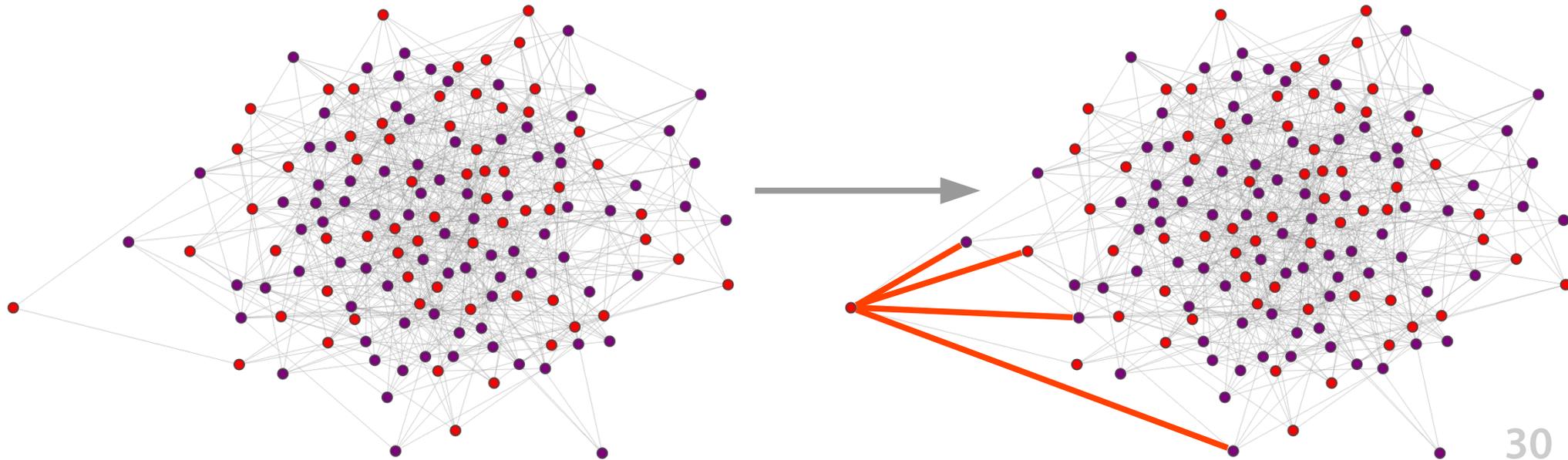


# Transductive learning

The model has access to the complete graph

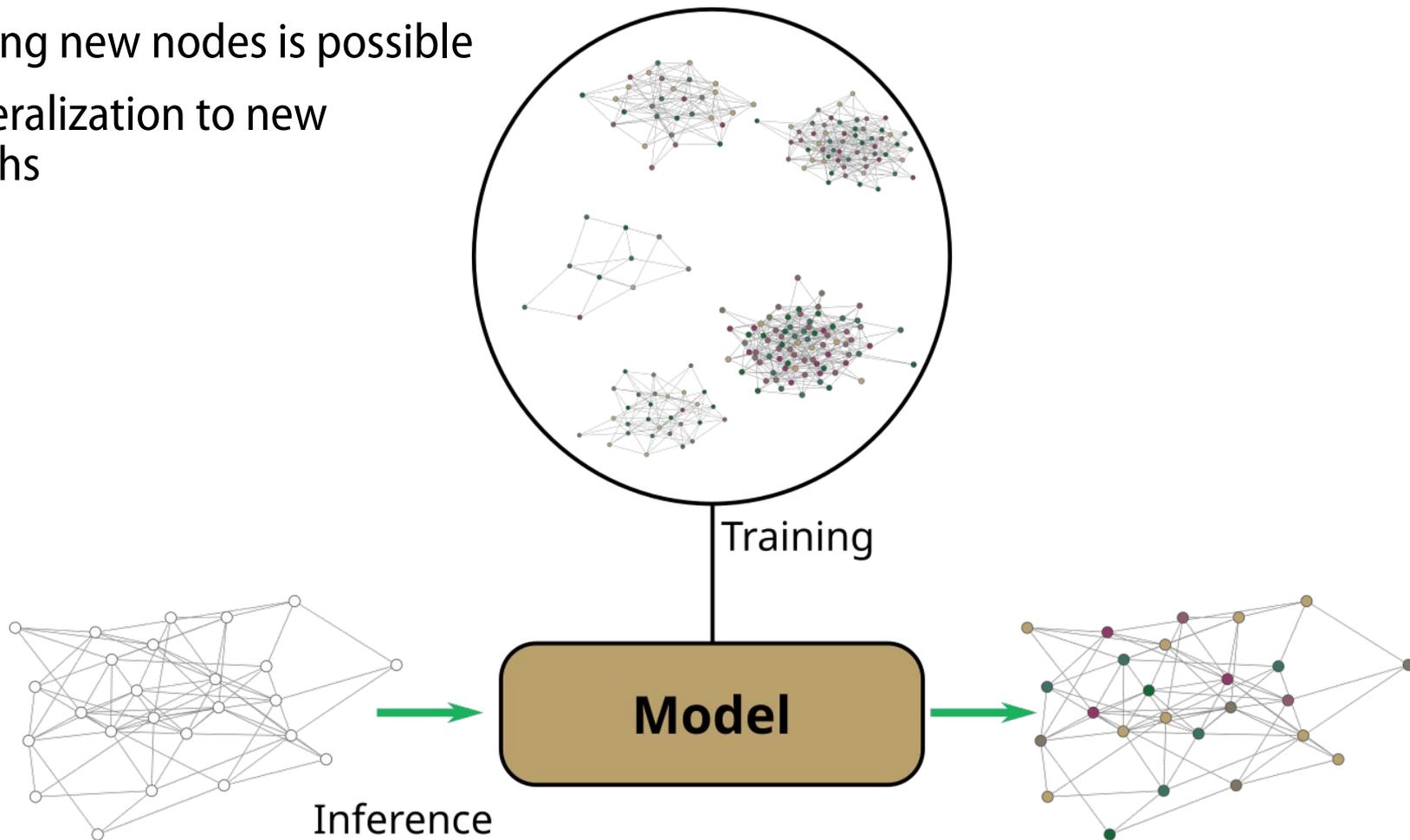
It is not possible to add new nodes

Find new edges



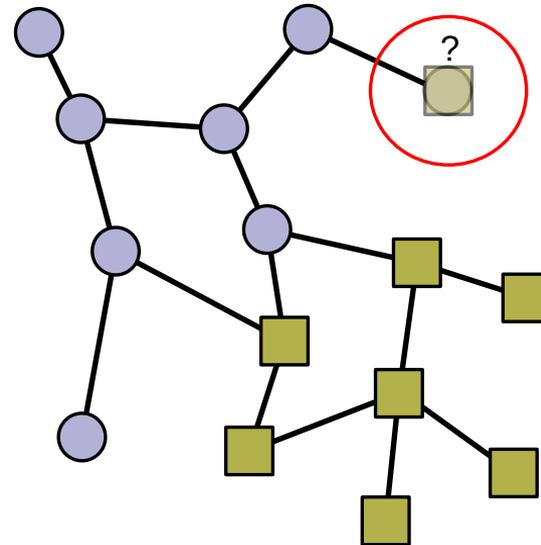
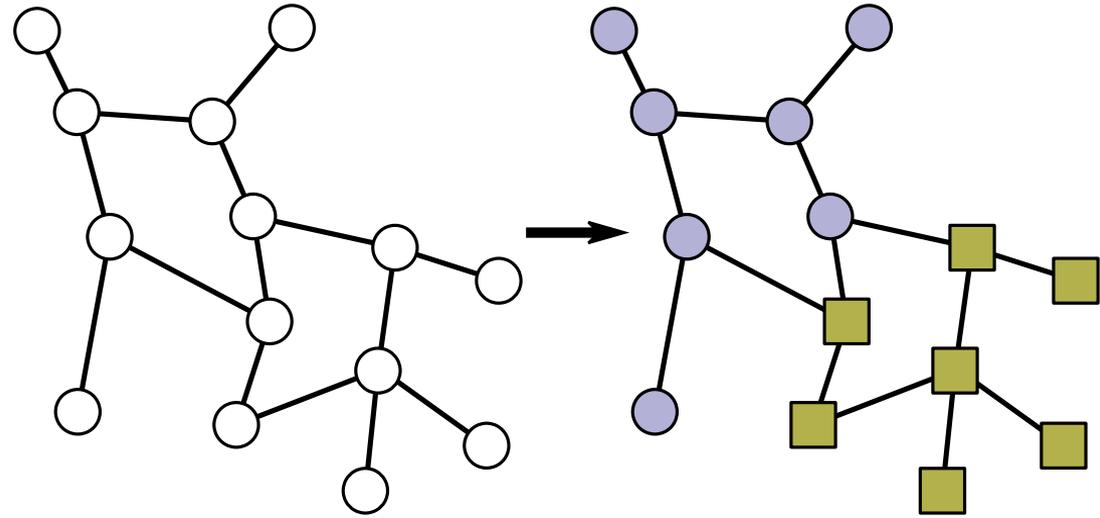
# Inductive learning

- The model has access only to a part of the graph (train set)
- Adding new nodes is possible
- Generalization to new graphs



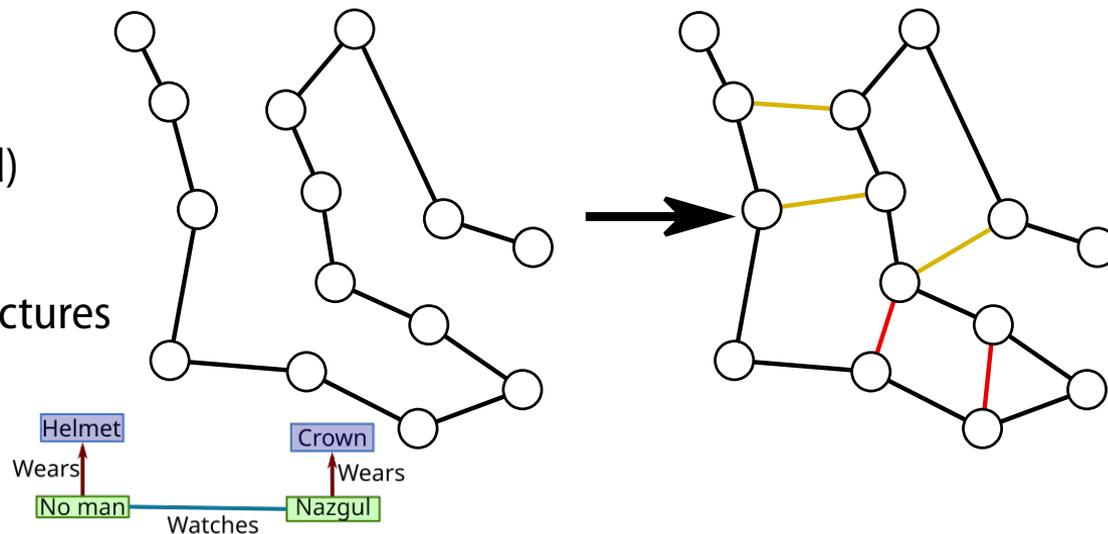
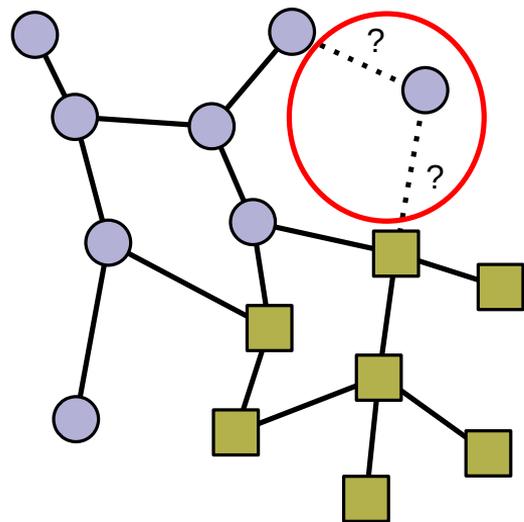
# Tasks on nodes

- Labeling nodes in a graph (clustering)
  - Find topic of a research paper (CORA, etc)
  - Find bots in a social network
  - ...
- Labeling new nodes
- Perform regression



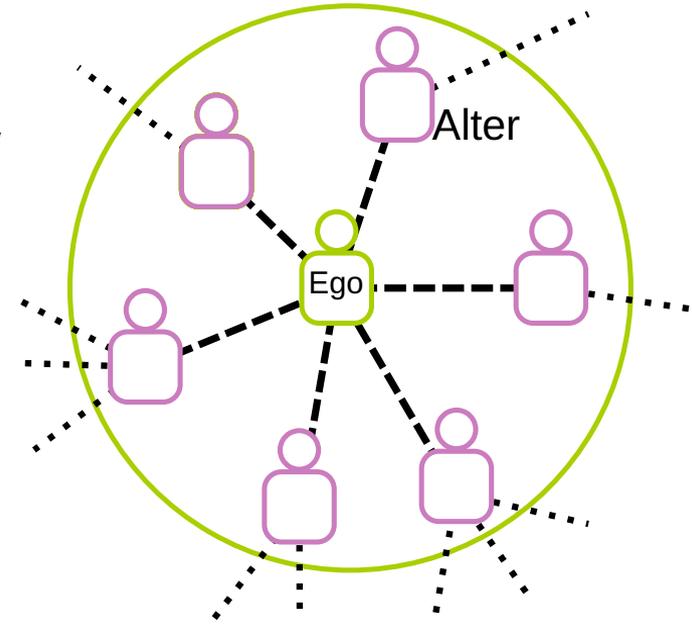
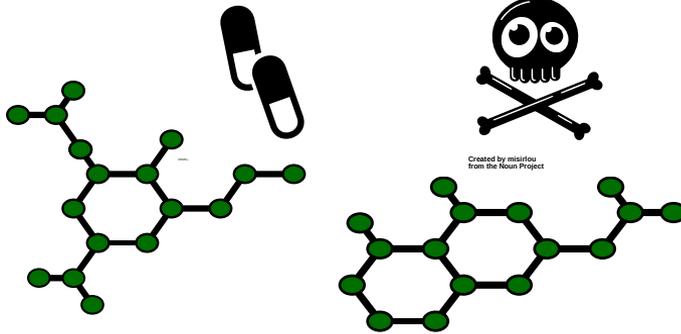
# Tasks on edges

- Find relationships
  - Contact map of aminoacids (Alphafold)
  - Contact suggestion (social network)
  - ETA for directions (regression)
  - Relationships between segments in pictures
  - ...

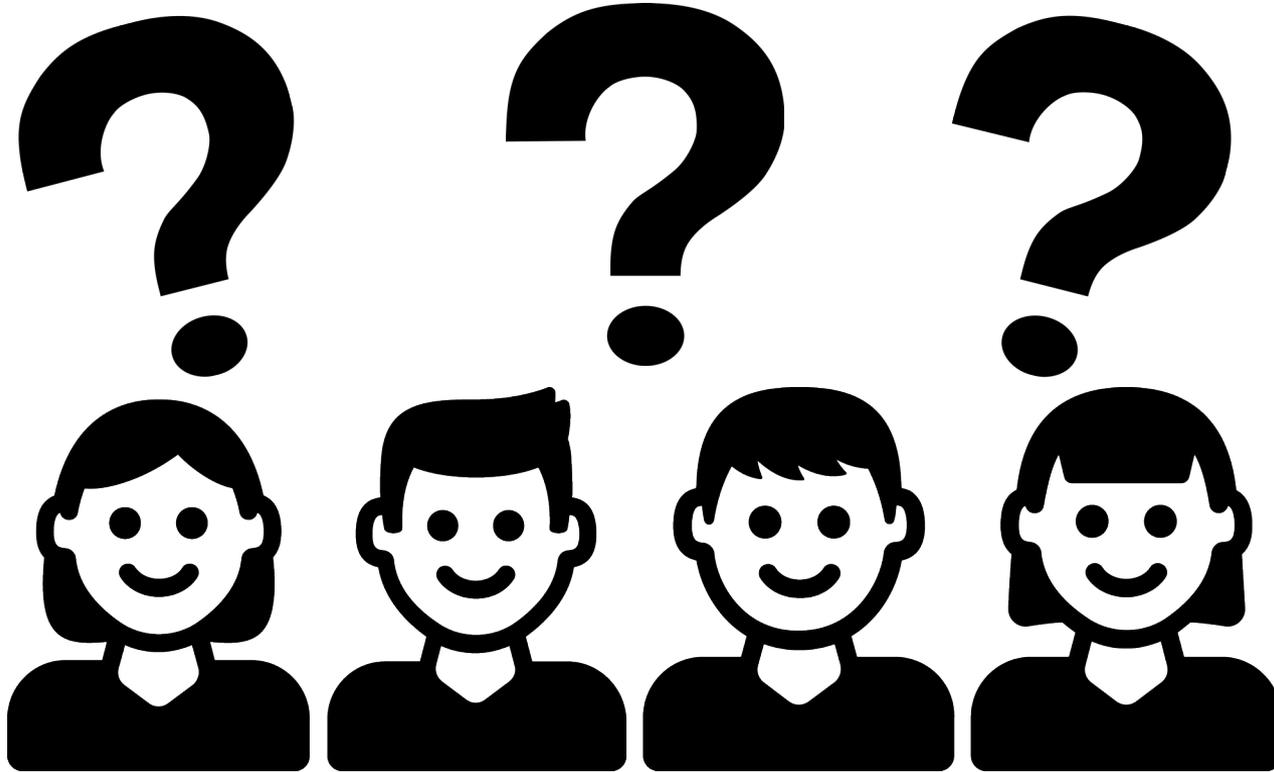


# Tasks on graphs

- Predict properties of graphs
  - Chemical properties (solubility, carcinogenic, possible drug)
  - Classification of the research field in an ego network
  - ...



# Question break



10



**Graph Neural  
Network**  
GNN



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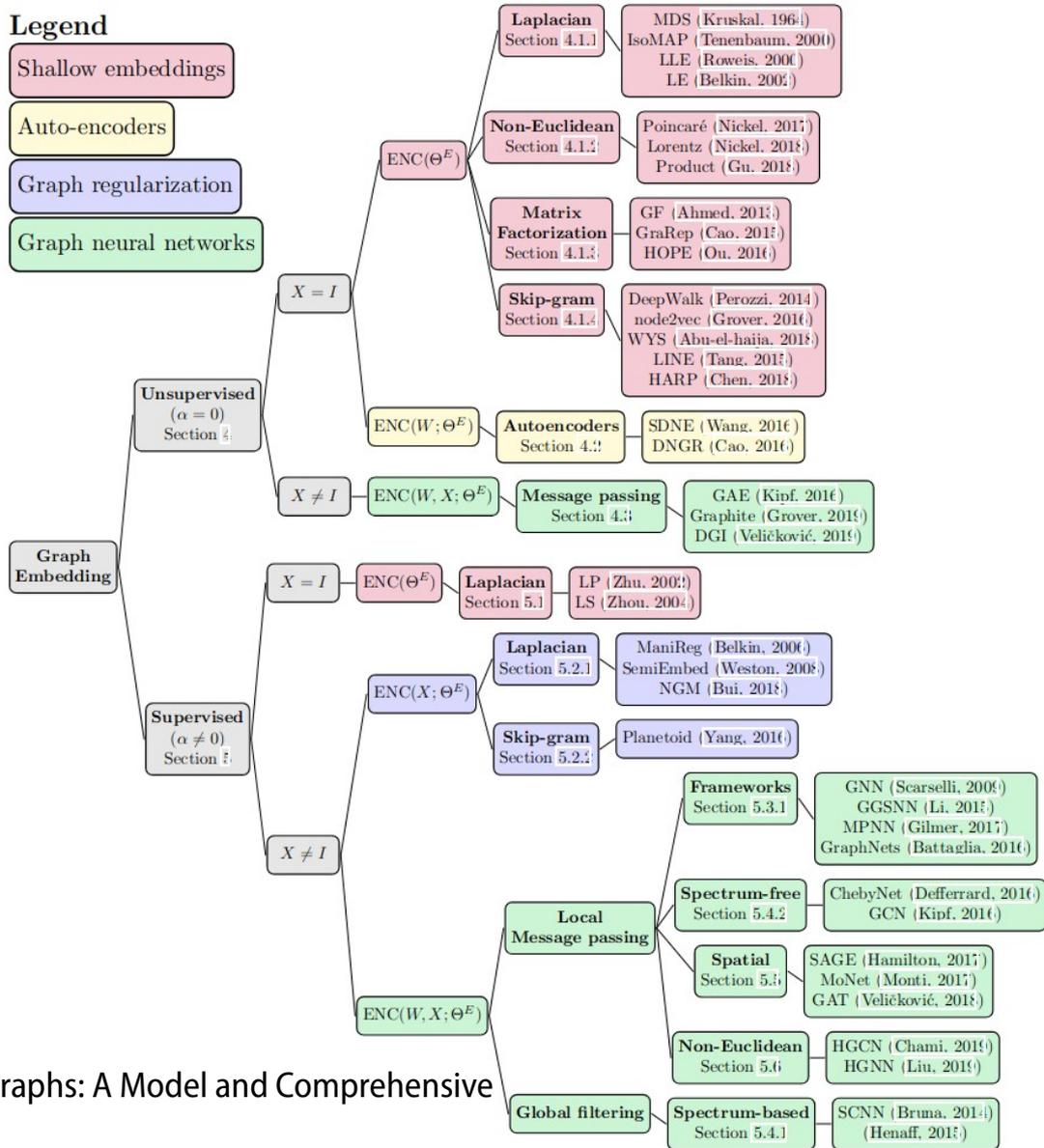
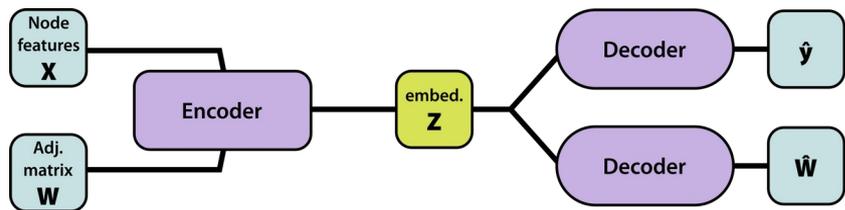
9.3

## A few examples

- Taxonomy of methods
- Graph convolution
- Message passing
- Graph Transformer

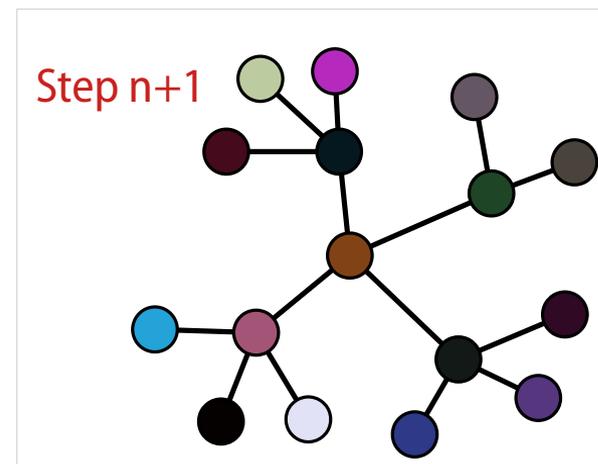
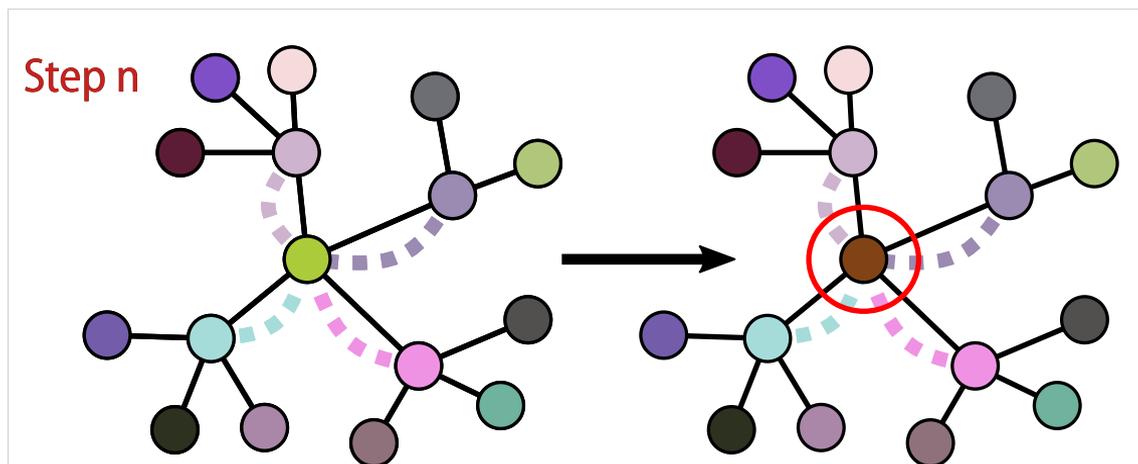


# Taxonomy of methods



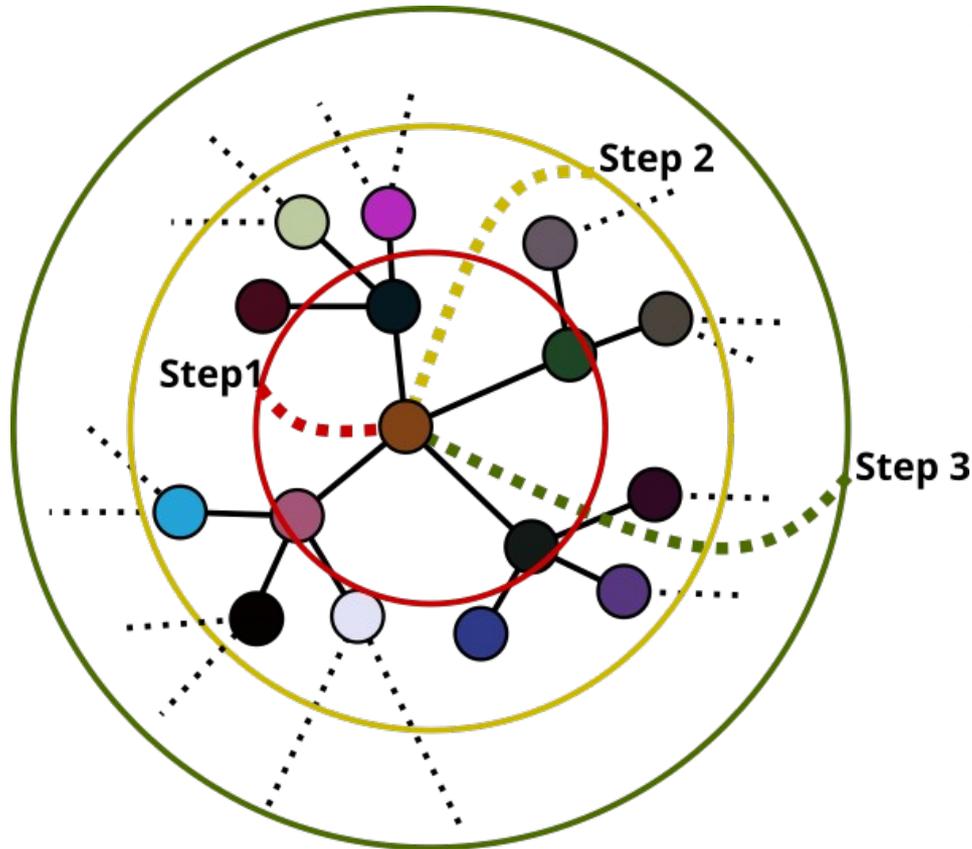
# Graph convolution

- Just like for images we can learn from neighborhood with a convolution.



- A bit more complex since the number of neighbors is unlikely to be constant.
- We want the operator to be **permutation invariant**.

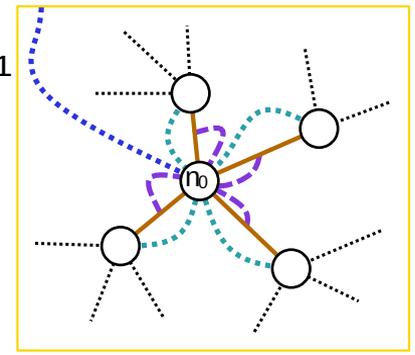
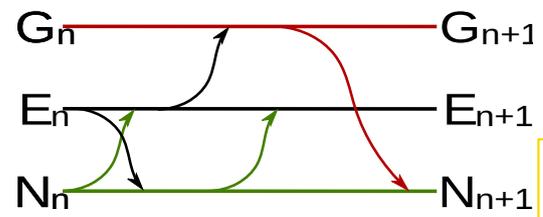
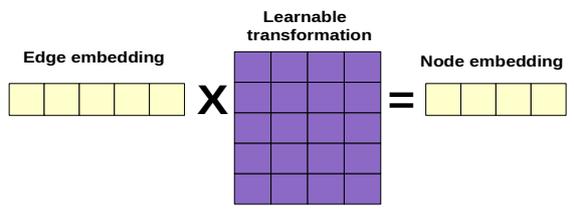
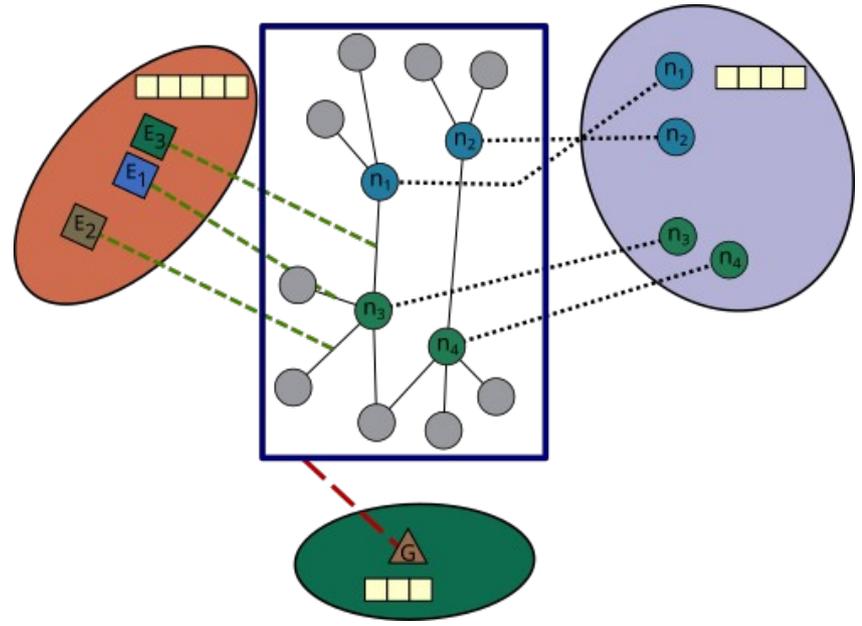
# Graph convolution



- Several steps are needed to retrieve information for distant nodes.
- For large graphs → a **cutoff**
- It is possible to use a **virtual node** connected to all other nodes. But in practice this becomes quickly intractable.

# Message passing

- We have embeddings for each part of the graph (possibly different vector sizes).
- Each part can learn from the others via a transformation.

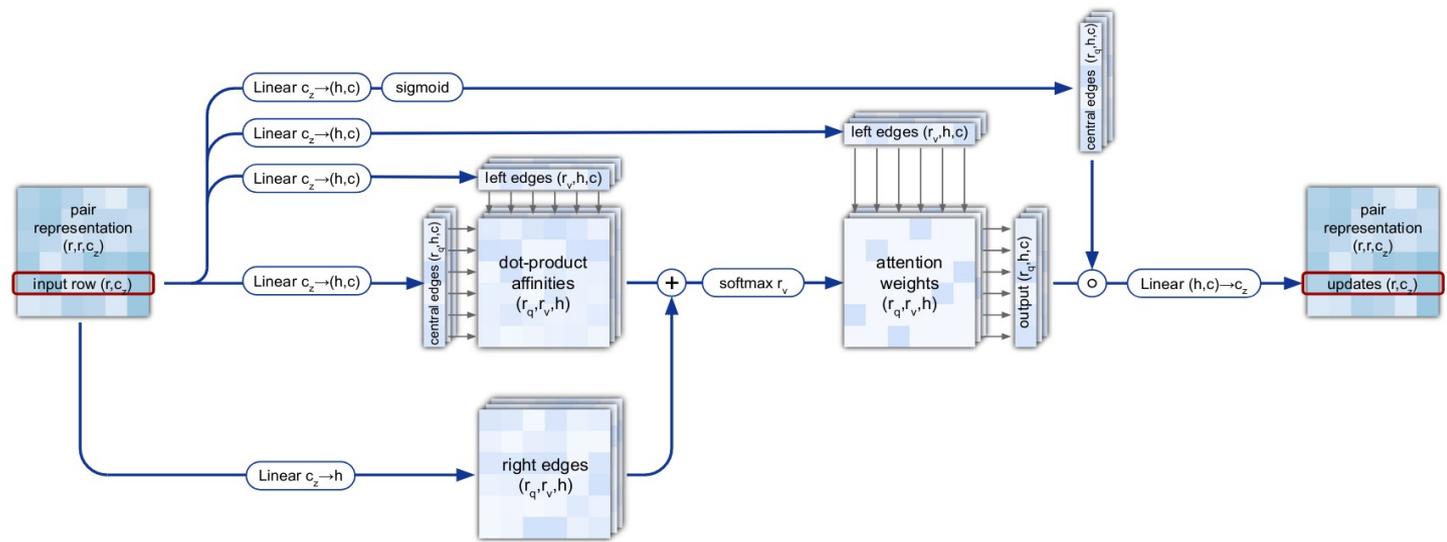
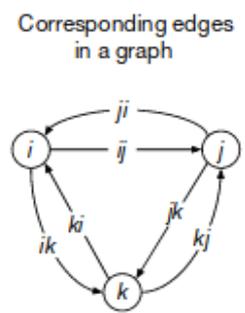
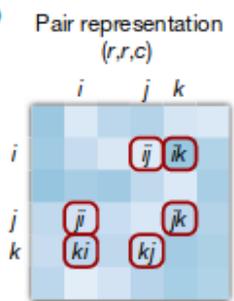


$$n_0 = (f_{NN}, f_{EN}, f_{GN})$$

- Information is aggregated to form a message that the node/edge will send to others.

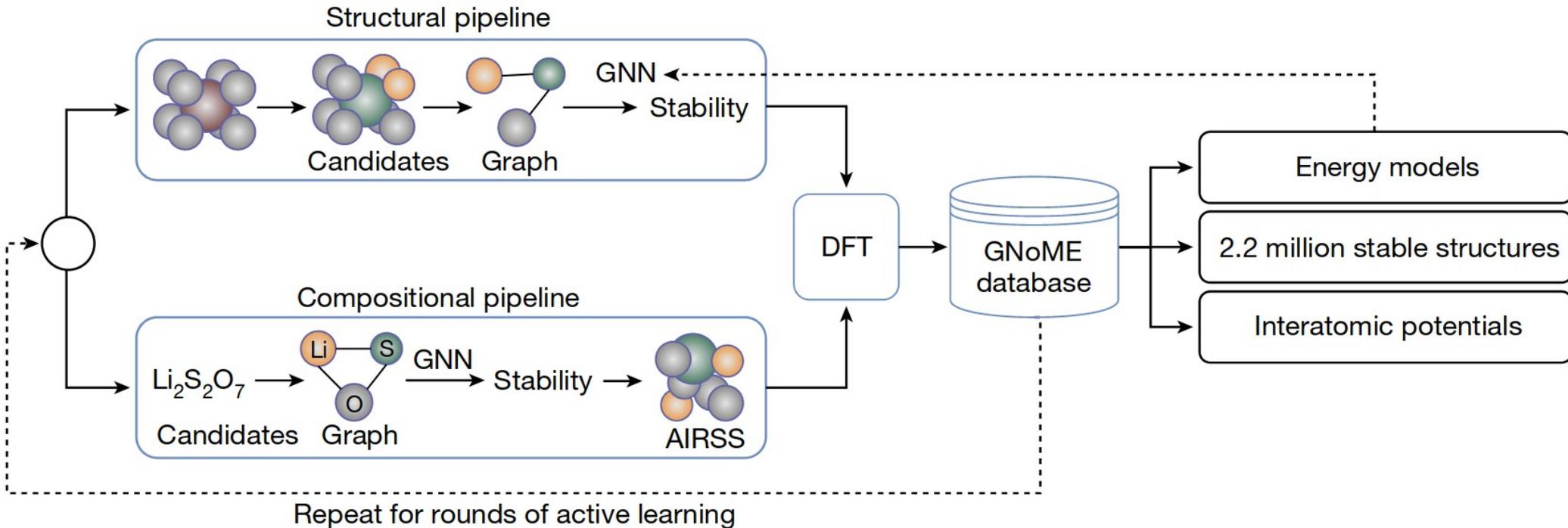
# AlphaFold transformer

**b**



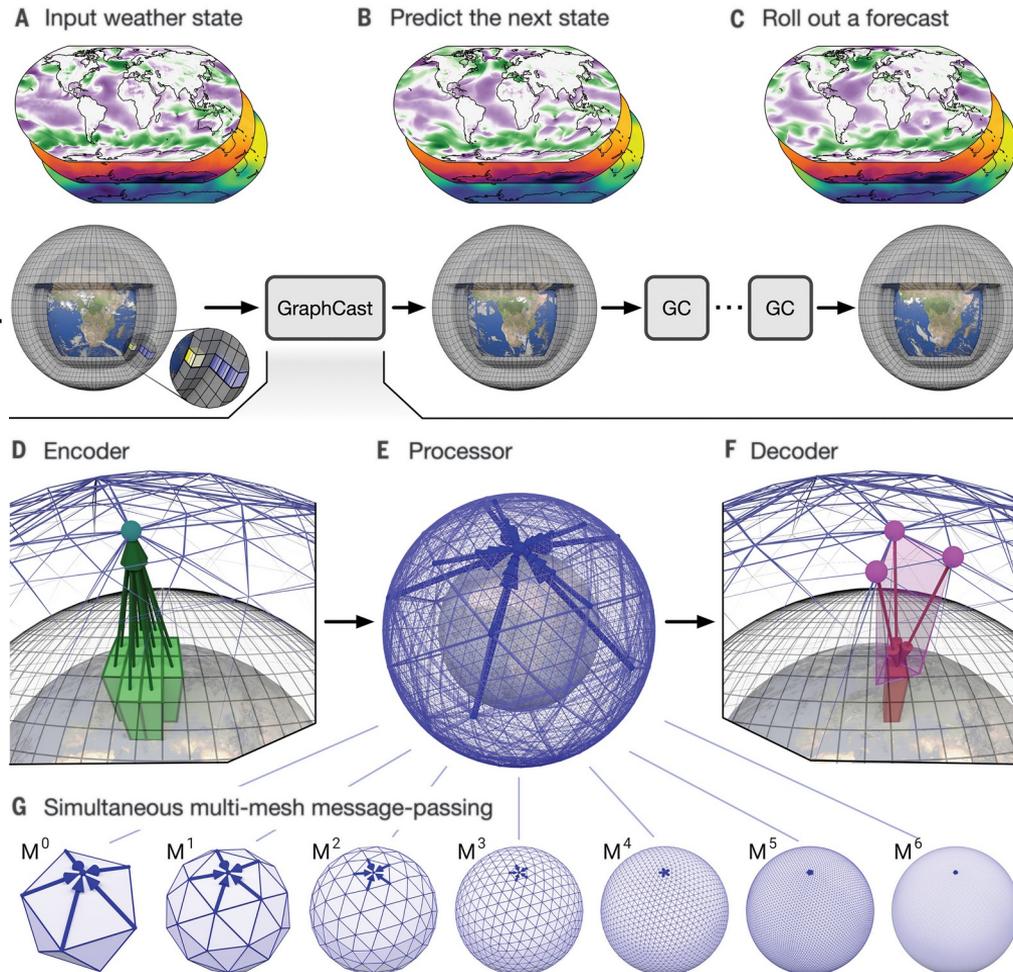
**Supplementary Figure 7** | Triangular self-attention around starting node. Dimensions: r: residues, c: channels, h: heads

## Generation of novel crystal structures

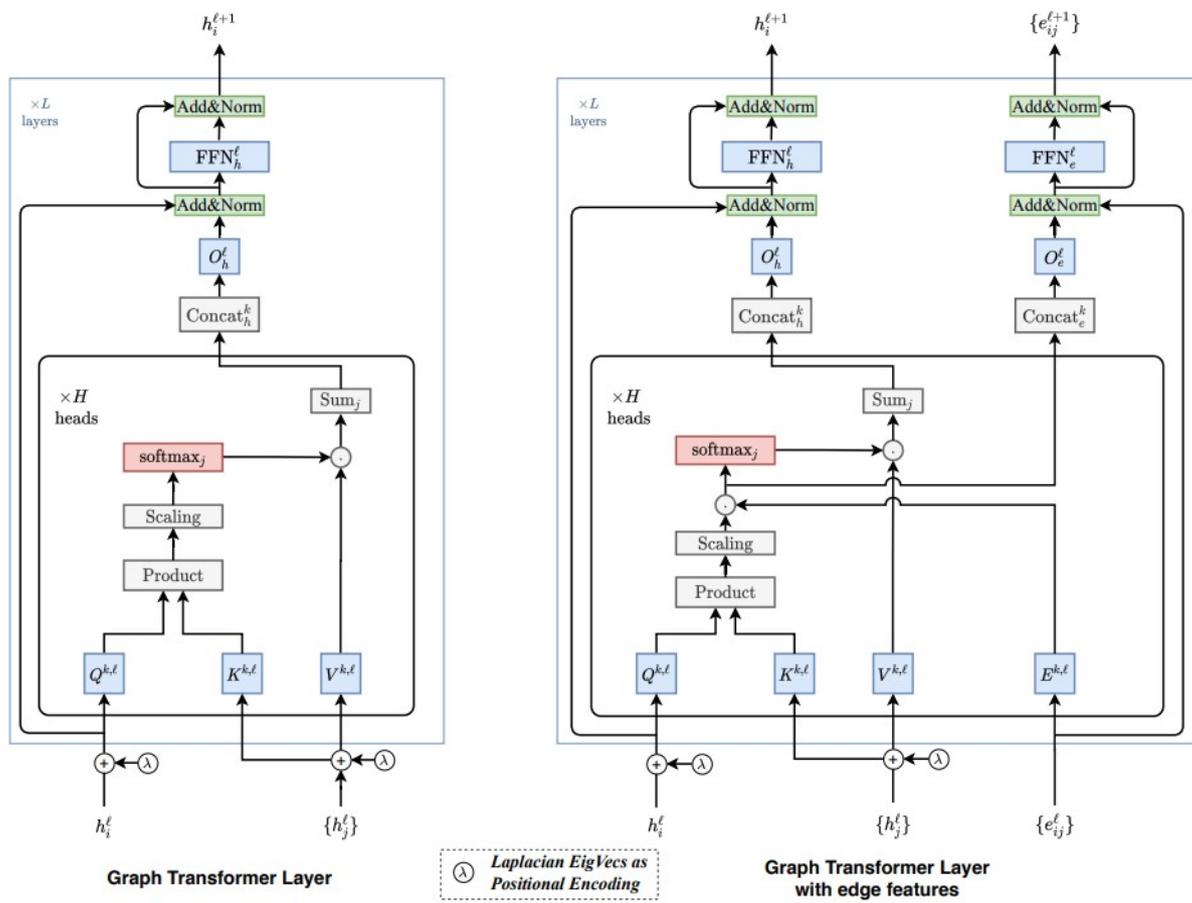


# GraphCast

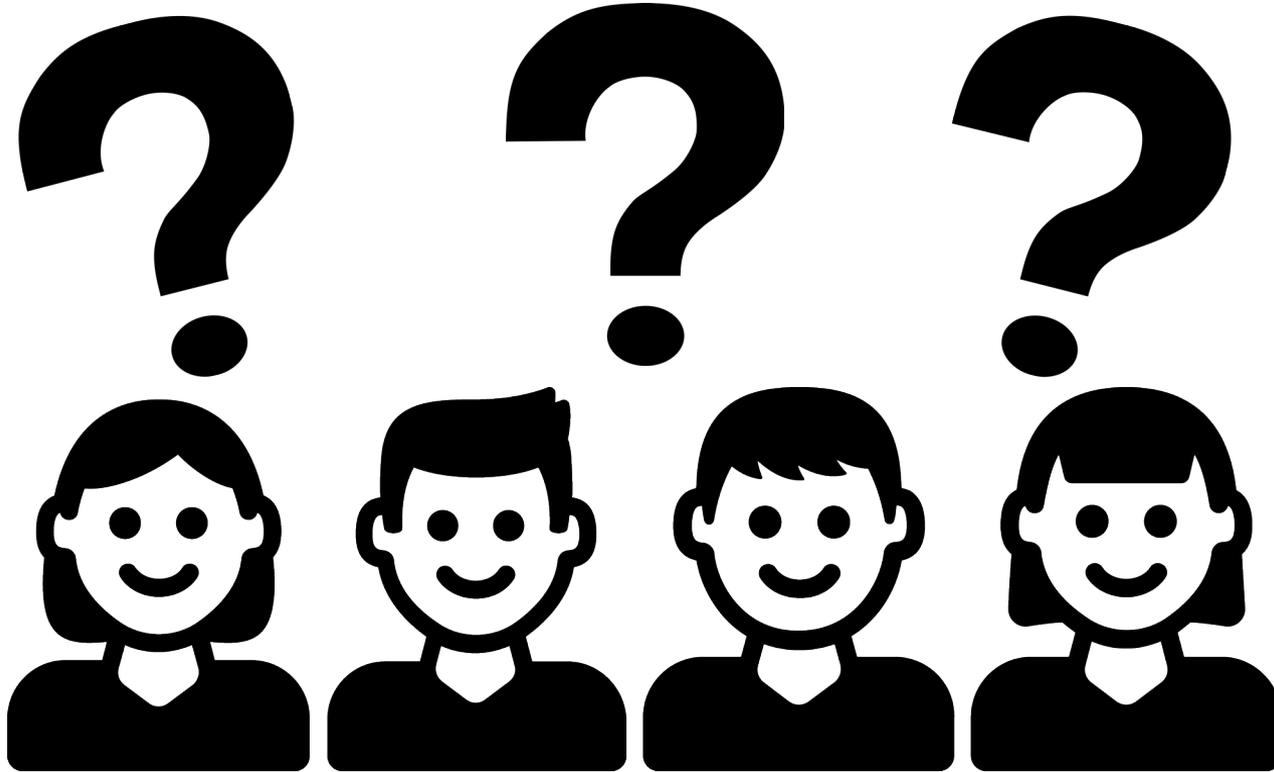
Prediction of the weather with temporal graphs



# Graph Transformer Network



# Question break



## Libraries

- Pytorch Geometric
- Deep Graph Library
- Graph Nets
- Spektral
- ...

- <https://logconference.org/>
- <https://ogb.stanford.edu/>

## Tutorials

- [https://antoniolonga.github.io/Pytorch\\_geometric\\_tutorials/](https://antoniolonga.github.io/Pytorch_geometric_tutorials/)
- <https://docs.dgl.ai/tutorials/blitz>

# References

## → Books

- Deep Learning on Graphs (Jiliang Tang and Yao Ma)
- Introduction to Graph Neural Networks (Introduction to Graph Neural Networks)

## → Websites

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## → Articles

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