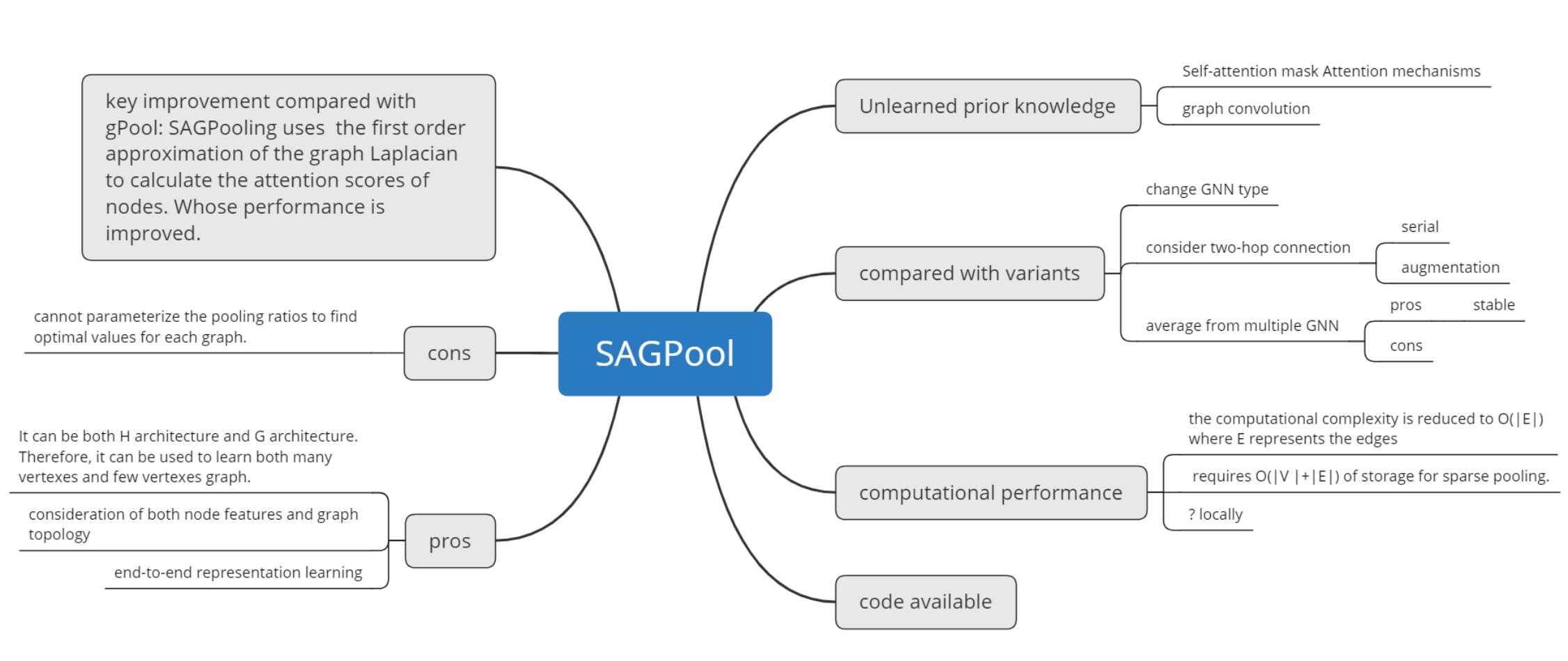
key improvement compared with gPool: SAGPooling uses the first order approximation of the graph Laplacian to calculate the attention scores of nodes. Whose performance is improved.
cons
cannot parameterize the pooling ratios to find optimal values for each graph.
pros
It can be both H architecture and G architecture. Therefore, it can be used to learn both many vertexes and few vertexes graph.
consideration of both node features and graph topology
end-to-end representation learning
SAGPool
Unlearned prior knowledge
Self-attention mask Attention mechanisms
graph convolution
compared with variants
change GNN type
consider two-hop connection
serial
augmentation
average from multiple GNN
pros
stable
cons
computational performance
the computational complexity is reduced to O(|E|) where E represents the edges
requires O(|V |+|E|) of storage for sparse pooling.
? locally
code available