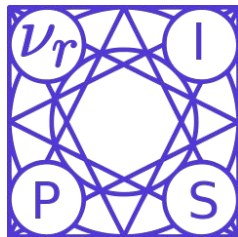


HyperGraph Convolutional Network (HyperGCN)

To Appear as a Poster in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2019

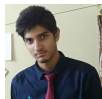


HyperGraph Convolutional Network (HyperGCN)

To Appear as a Poster in Neural Information Processing Systems, 2019



Madhav



Prateek



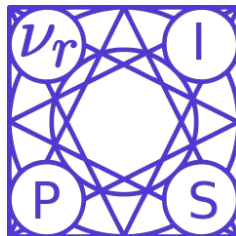
Vikram



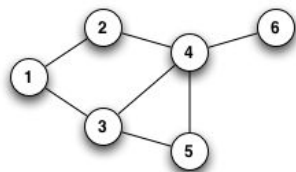
Prof. Anand Louis



Prof. Partha Talukdar



networks have complex relationships

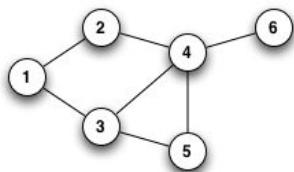


simple graphs do not capture such relationships

networks have complex relationships

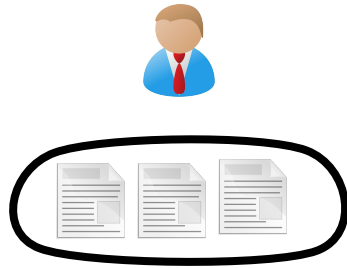


co-authorship

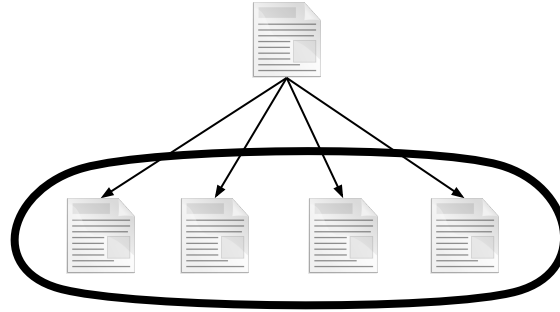


simple graphs do not capture such relationships

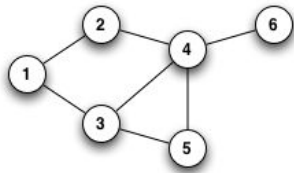
networks have complex relationships



co-authorship



co-citation

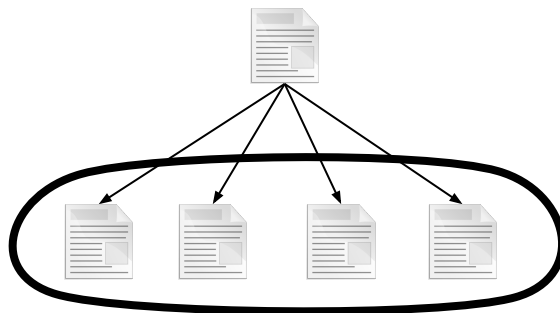


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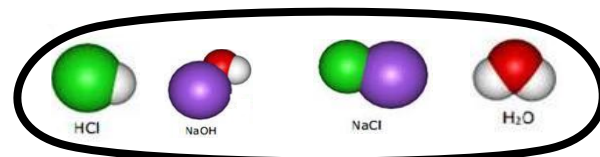
networks have complex relationships



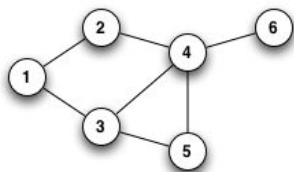
co-authorship



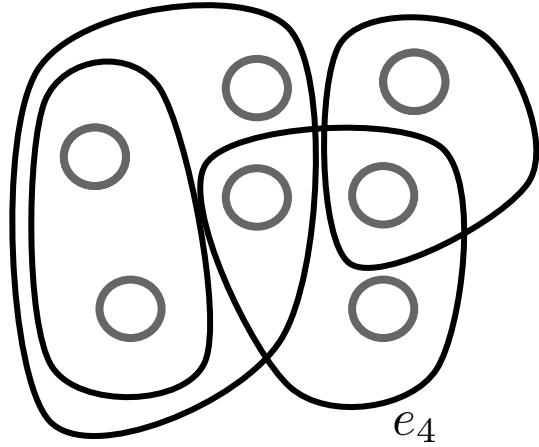
co-citation



chemical reaction



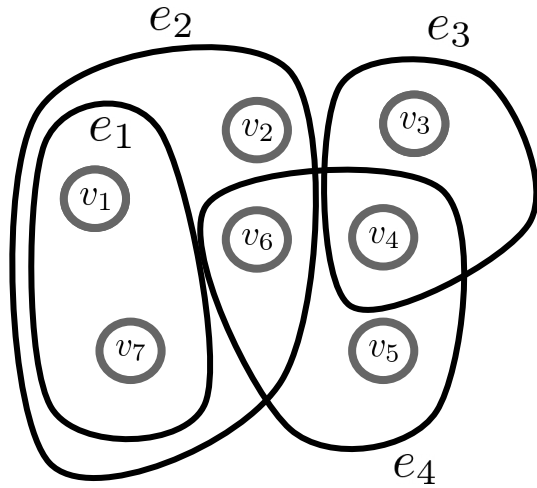
simple graphs do not capture such relationships



an edge can connect any number of vertices

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$



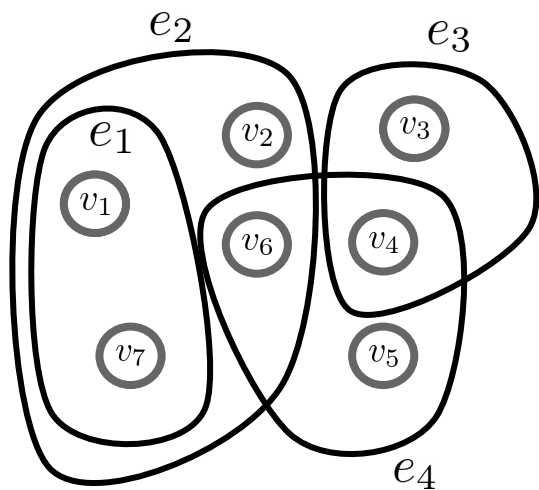
an edge can connect any number of vertices

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

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$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7\}$$

$$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$$



$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

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an edge can connect any number of vertices

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6, v_7\}$$

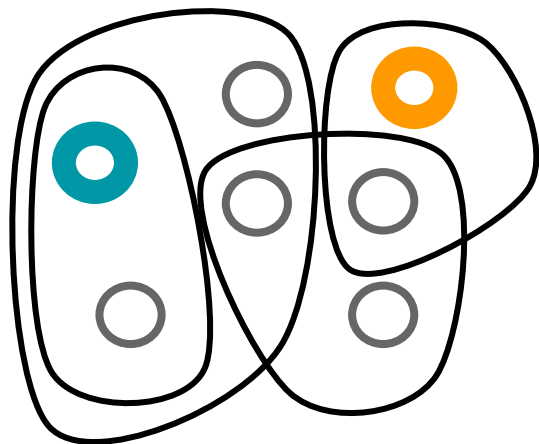
$$E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$$

$$e_1 = \{v_1, v_7\}$$

$$e_2 = \{v_1, v_2, v_6, v_7\}$$

$$e_3 = \{v_3, v_4\}$$

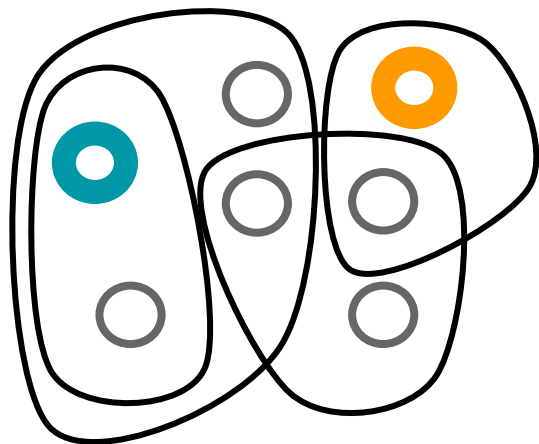
$$e_4 = \{v_4, v_5, v_6\}$$



use labelled and unlabelled data for training

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$



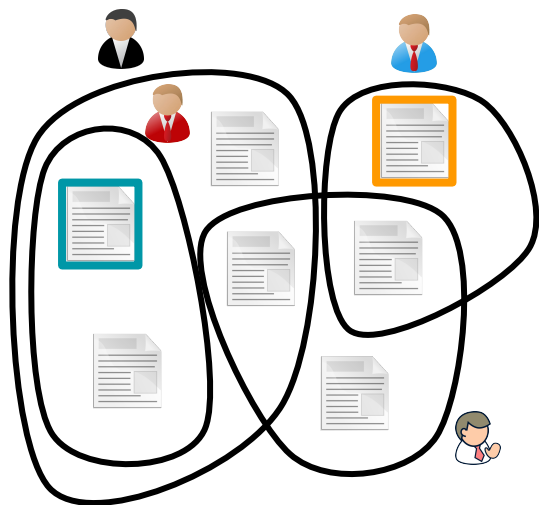
use labelled and unlabelled data for training

expensive

cheap

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$



use labelled and unlabelled data for training

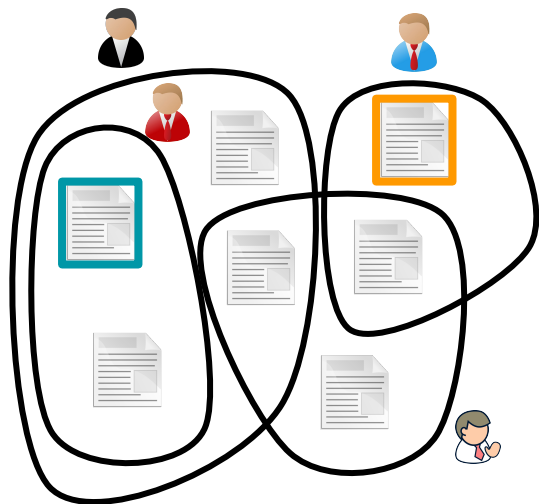
expensive

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e.g. document classification in co-authorship

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

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use labelled and unlabelled data for training

expensive

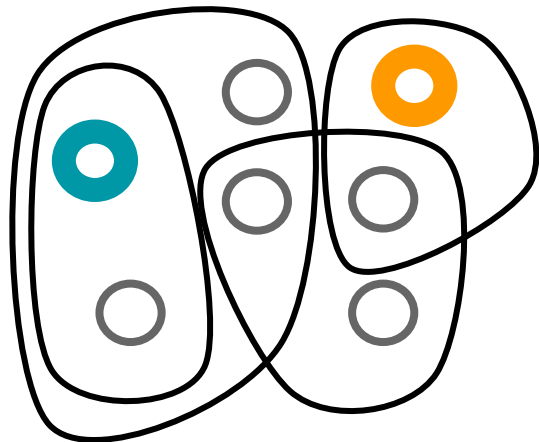
cheap

e.g. document classification in co-authorship

$$\text{Learn } f : \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{y_1, \dots, y_c\}$$

$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$



$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

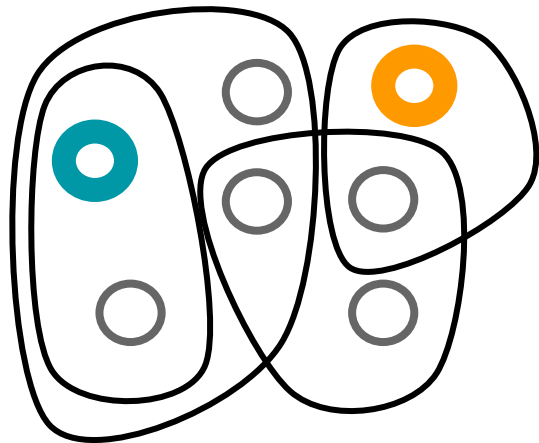
$$E \subseteq 2^V$$

explicit regularisation

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_S}_{\text{supervised}} + \underbrace{\lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)}_{\text{unsupervised}}$$

- Zhou et al. NIPS'06
- Hein et al. NIPS'13
- Anand Louis. STOC'15
- Chan and Liang. COCOON'18

$$\text{Learn } f : \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{y_1, \dots, y_c\}$$



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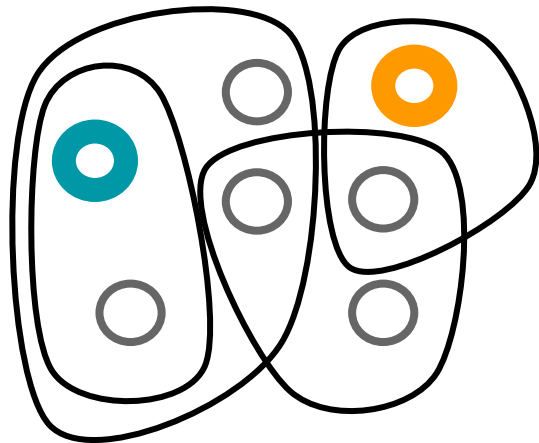
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✗ hyperedges encode similarity

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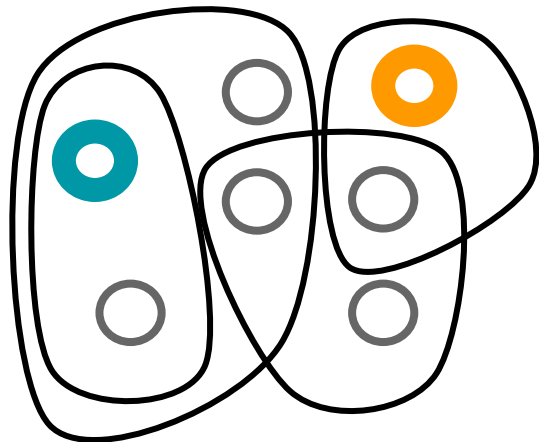
✗ hyperedges encode similarity

$$\text{Learn } f : \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{y_1, \dots, y_c\}$$

Our focus: Implicit regularisation

$$f_{\text{Neural}}(\mathcal{H}, X) = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S$$



$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$

explicit regularisation

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_S}_{\text{supervised}} + \underbrace{\lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)}_{\text{unsupervised}}$$

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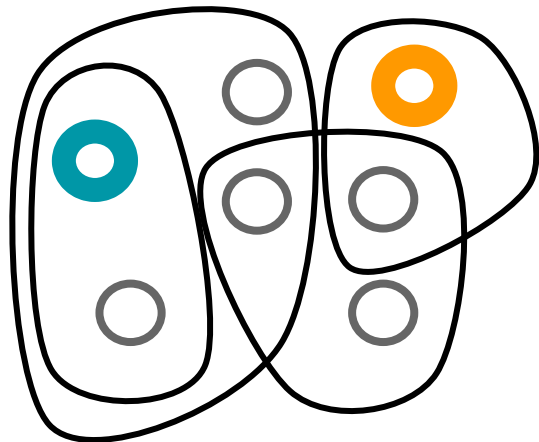
$$\text{Learn } f : \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \rightarrow \{y_1, \dots, y_c\}$$

Our focus: Implicit regularisation

$$f_{\text{Neural}}(\mathcal{H}, X) = ?$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S$$

✓ hyperedges need not encode similarity



$$\mathcal{H} = (V, E)$$

$$E \subseteq 2^V$$

explicit regularisation

$$\mathcal{L} = \underbrace{\mathcal{L}_S}_{\text{supervised}} + \underbrace{\lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)}_{\text{unsupervised}}$$

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Our focus: Implicit regularisation

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$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S$$



hyperedges need not
encode similarity

e.g.

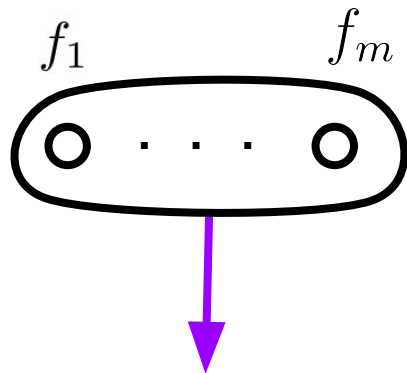


$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S + \lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)$$

$$\text{graphs: } Q(\mathcal{G}, f) = \sum_{\{u,v\} \in E} (f_u - f_v)^2$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S + \lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)$$

hypergraphs: $Q(\mathcal{H}, f) = \sum_{e \in E} \left(\max_{s \in e} f_s - \min_{i \in e} f_i \right)^2$



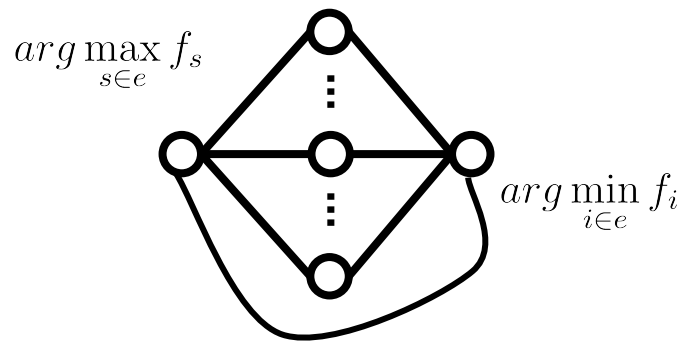
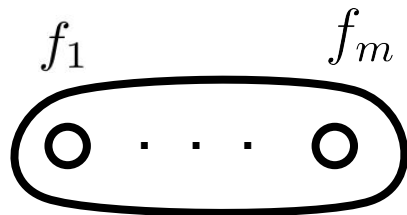
$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S + \lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)$$

hypergraphs: $Q(\mathcal{H}, f) = \sum_{e \in E} \left(\max_{s \in e} f_s - \min_{i \in e} f_i \right)^2$

$\arg \max_{s \in e} f_s$



$\arg \min_{i \in e} f_i$



$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_S + \lambda \cdot Q(\mathcal{H}, f)$$

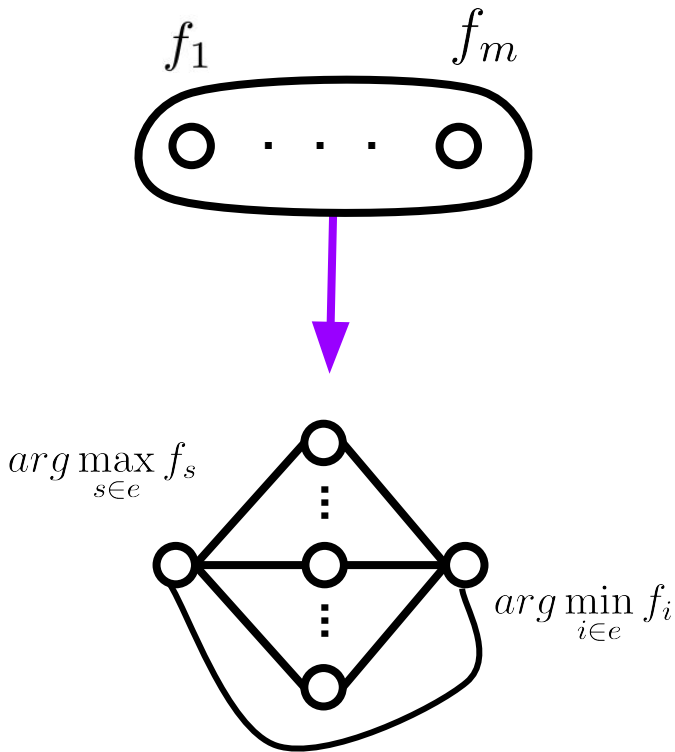
$$\text{hypergraphs: } Q(\mathcal{H}, f) = \sum_{e \in E} \left(\max_{s \in e} f_s - \min_{i \in e} f_i \right)^2$$

$$+ \sum_{e \in E} \sum_{m \in e} \left[\left(\max_{s \in e} f_s - f_m \right)^2 + \left(f_m - \min_{i \in e} f_i \right)^2 \right]$$

[Chan and Liang, COCOON 18]

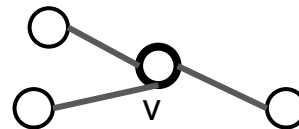
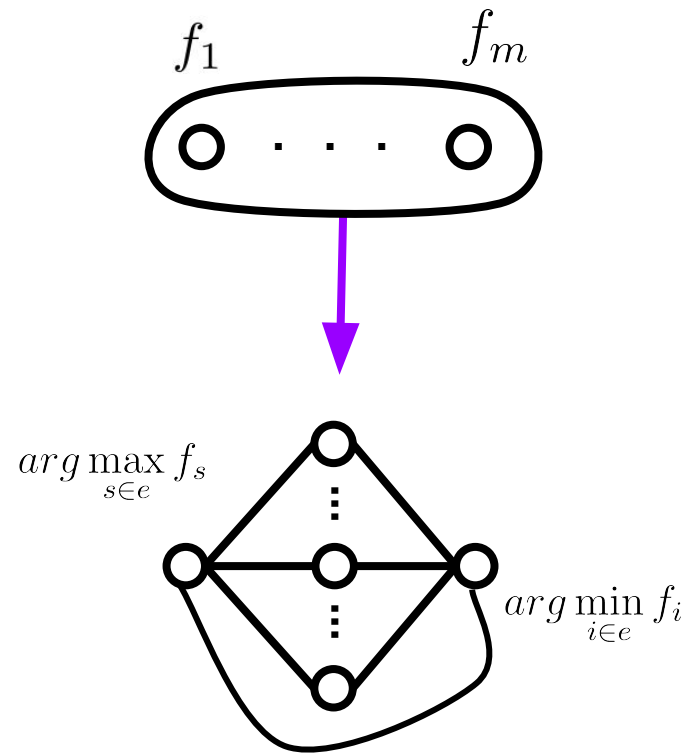
Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

Graph neural network [[Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16](#)]



Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

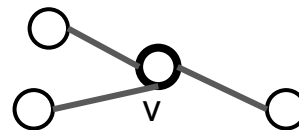
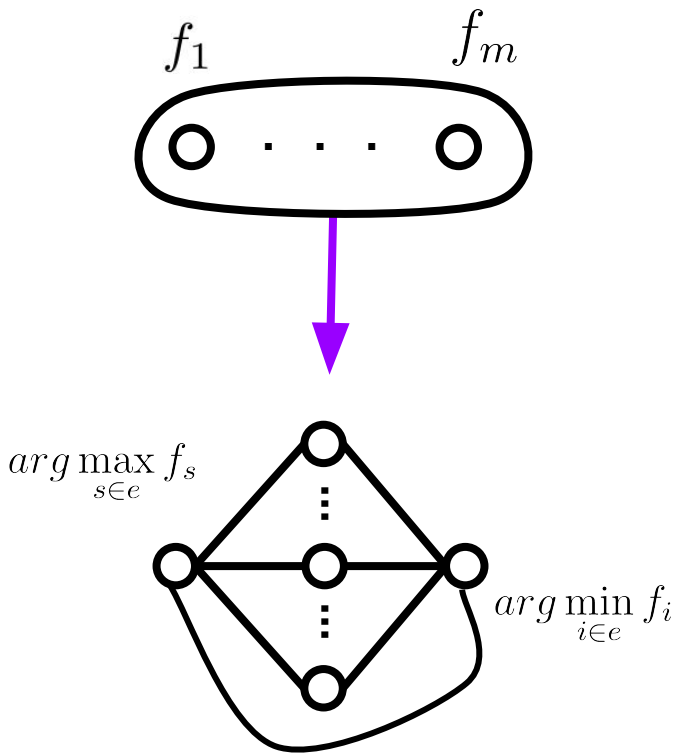
Graph neural network [Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16]



$$h_v^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\frac{W^{\{l\}}}{|\mathcal{N}_v|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v} h_u^{\{l-1\}} + b \right)$$

Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

Graph neural network [Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16]



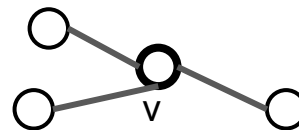
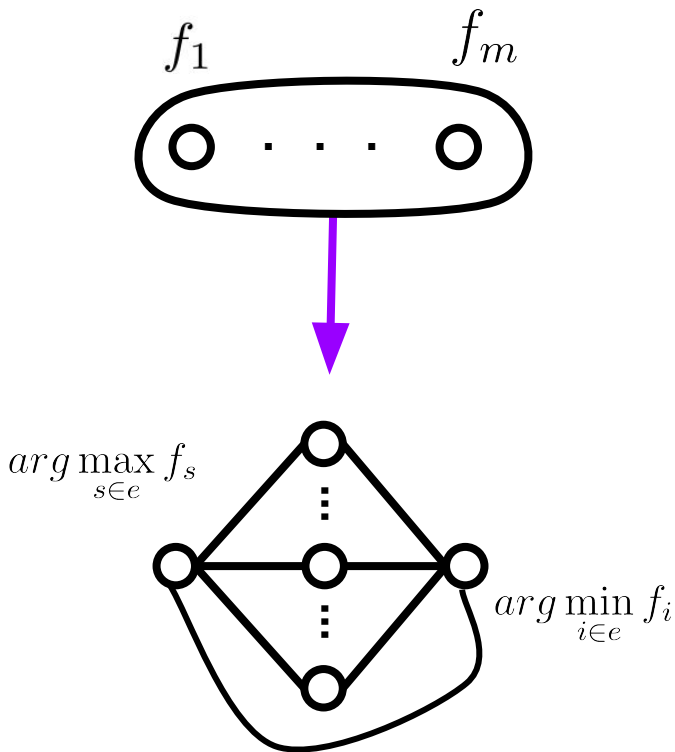
$$h_v^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\frac{W^{\{l\}}}{|\mathcal{N}_v|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v} h_u^{\{l-1\}} + b \right)$$

representation in current layer

representation in previous layer

Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

Graph neural network [Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16]

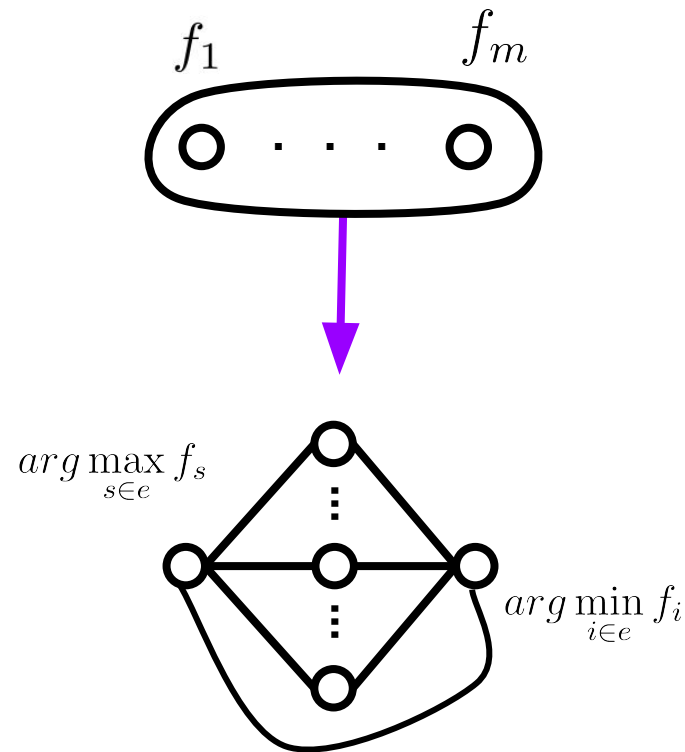


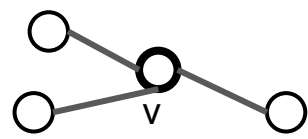
$$h_v^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\frac{W^{\{l\}}}{|\mathcal{N}_v|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v} h_u^{\{l-1\}} + b \right)$$

representation in current layer non-linear activation set of all neighbours of v representation in previous layer

Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

Graph neural network [Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16]





$$h_v^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\frac{W^{\{l\}}}{|\mathcal{N}_v|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v} h_u^{\{l-1\}} + b \right)$$

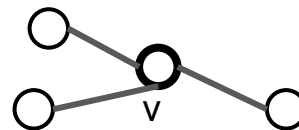
$h_v^{\{l\}}$ / representation in current layer
 σ / non-linear activation
 $\sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v}$ / set of all neighbours of v
 $h_u^{\{l-1\}}$ / representation in previous layer
 b / bias

weight in current layer

Graph-based Hypergraph Modelling

Graph neural network [Kipf and Welling, ICLR'16]

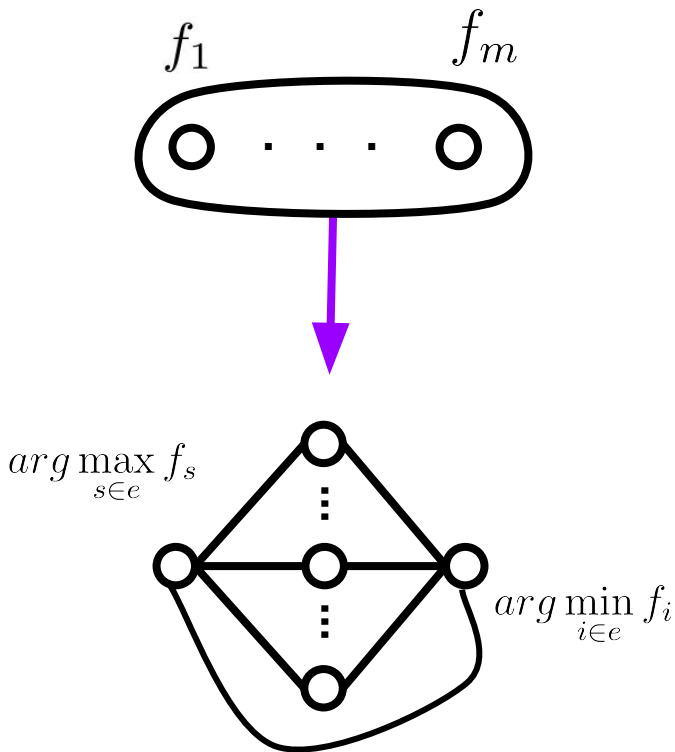
$$H^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(A \cdot H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}} \right)$$



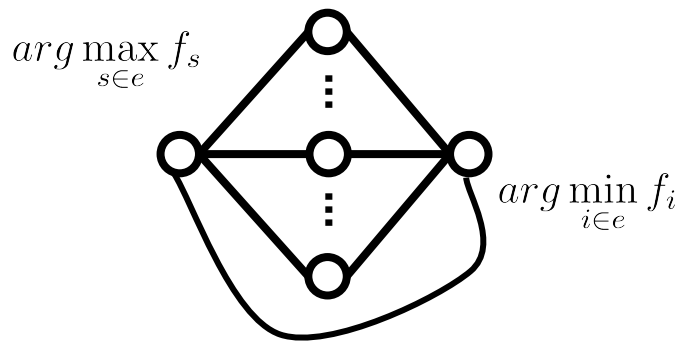
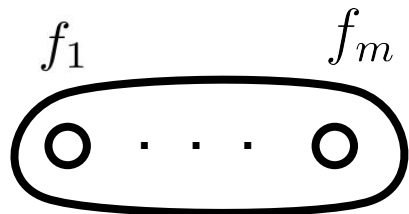
weight in current layer

$$h_v^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\frac{W^{\{l\}}}{|\mathcal{N}_v|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in \mathcal{N}_v} h_u^{\{l-1\}} + b \right)$$

representation in current layer non-linear activation set of all neighbours of v representation in previous layer bias



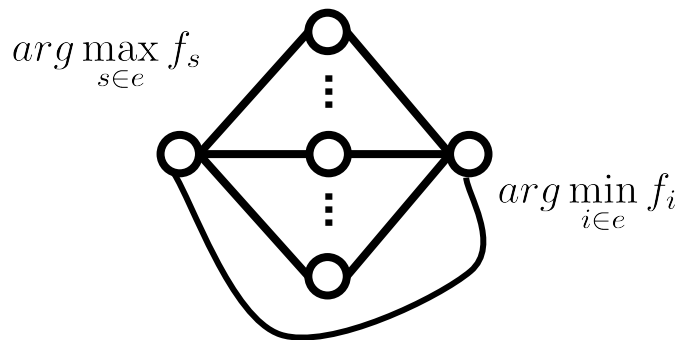
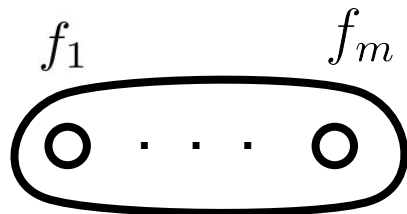
Hypergraph Convolutional Network



$$H^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(A \cdot H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}} \right)$$

$$\text{Set } f = H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}}$$

Hypergraph Convolutional Network

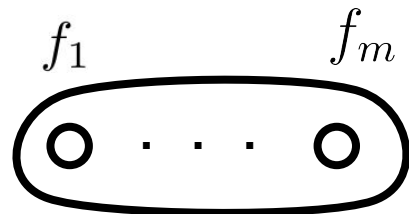


$$H^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\begin{matrix} A & H^{\{l-1\}} & W^{\{l\}} \\ n \times n & n \times d_{l-1} & d_{l-1} \times d_l \end{matrix} \right)$$

Set $f = H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}}$

parameters shared across input

Hypergraph Convolutional Network

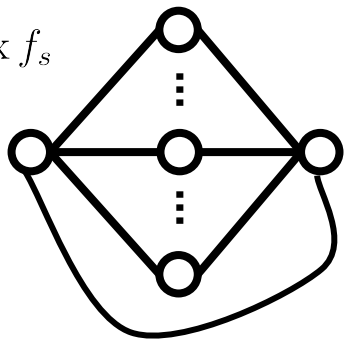


$$H^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\underset{n \times n}{A} \cdot \underset{n \times d_{l-1}}{H^{\{l-1\}}} \cdot \underset{d_{l-1} \times d_l}{W^{\{l\}}} \right)$$

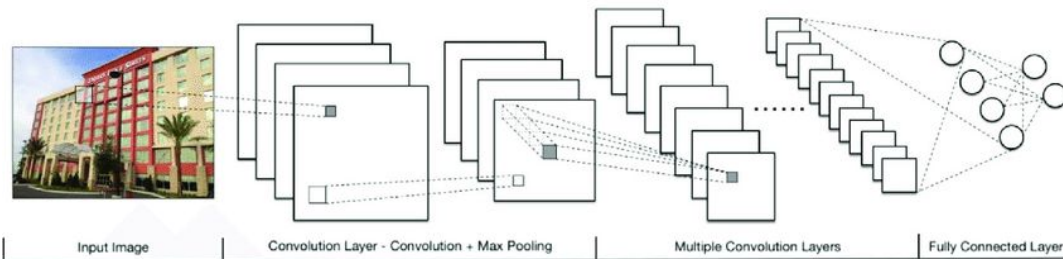
Set $f = H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}}$

parameters shared across input

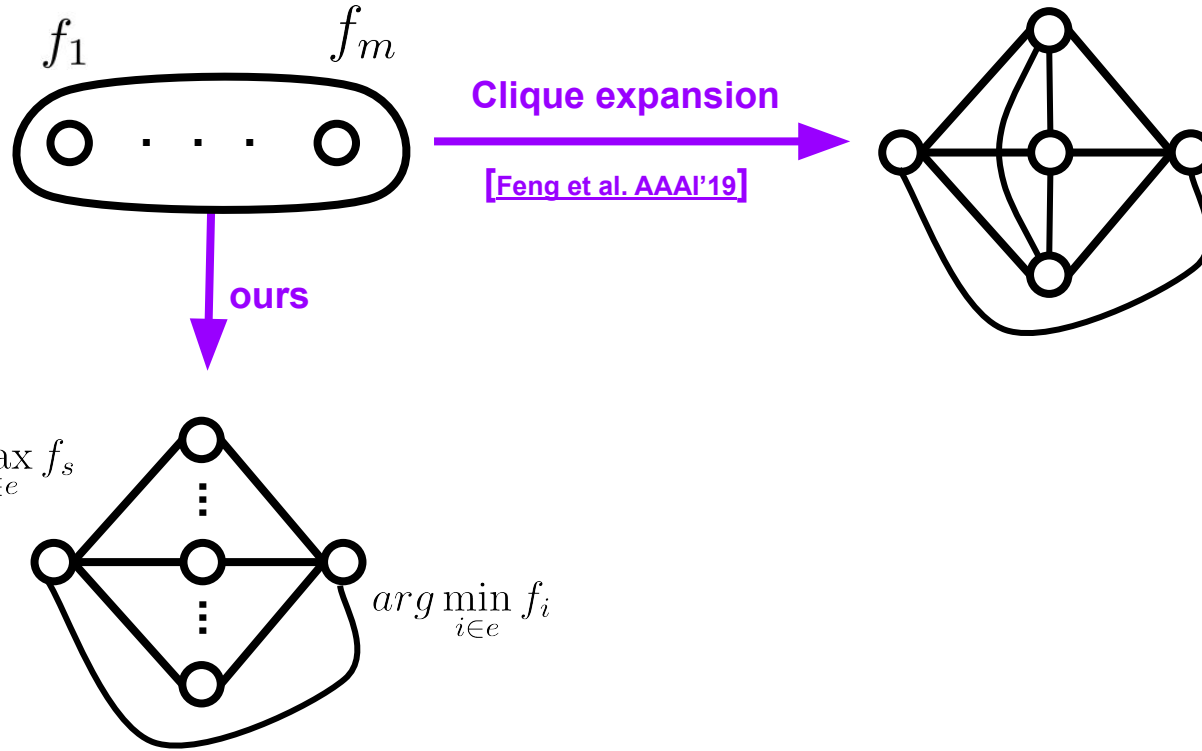
$$\arg \max_{s \in e} f_s$$



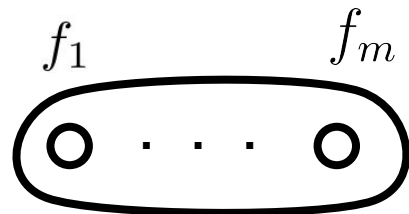
$$\arg \min_{i \in e} f_i$$



A simple, strong baseline

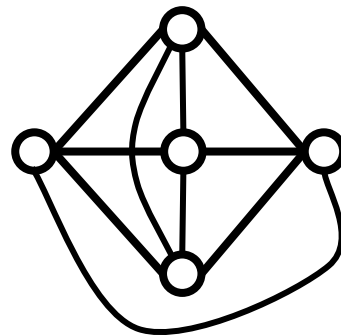


A simple, strong baseline



Clique expansion

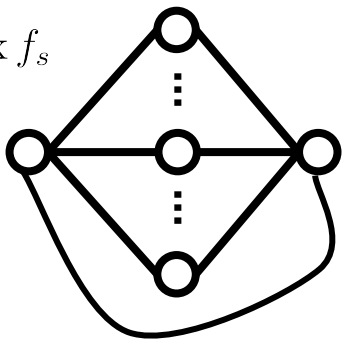
[Feng et al. AAAI'19]



Graph is fixed

ours

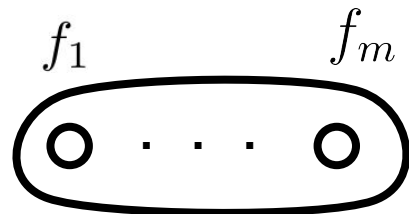
$\arg \max_{s \in e} f_s$



Graph depends on
representation

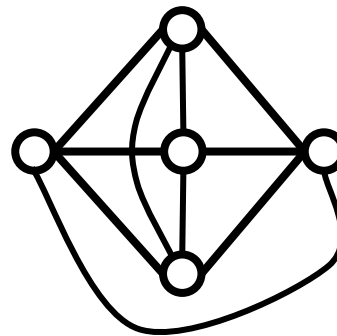
$\arg \min_{i \in e} f_i$

A simple, strong baseline



Clique expansion

[Feng et al. AAAI'19]

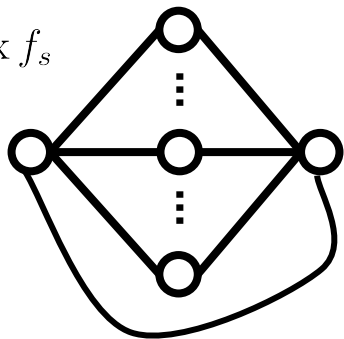


Graph is fixed

number of edges is $\binom{m}{2}$

ours

$\arg \max_{s \in e} f_s$

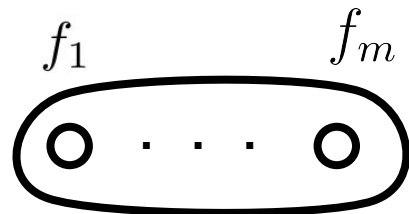


Graph depends on
representation

$\arg \min_{i \in e} f_i$

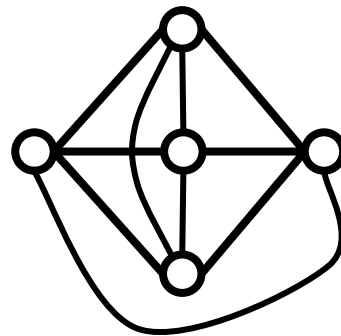
number of edges is $2m-3$

A simple, strong baseline



Clique expansion

[Feng et al. AAAI'19]

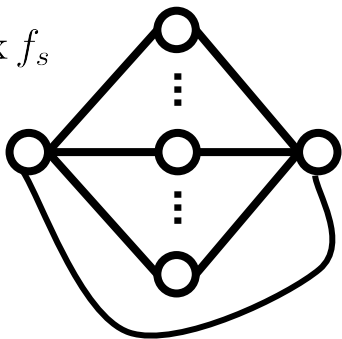


Graph is fixed

number of edges is mC_2

ours

$\arg \max_{s \in e} f_s$



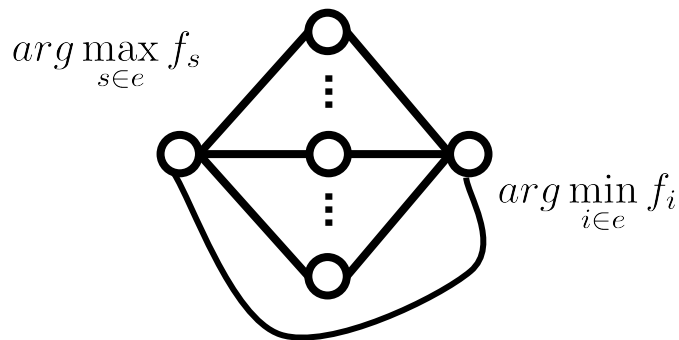
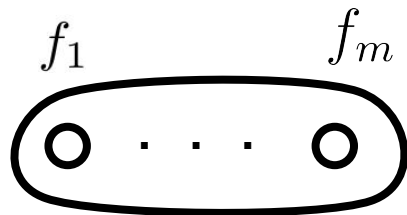
Graph depends on
representation

$\arg \min_{i \in e} f_i$

number of edges is $2m-3$

document classification on co-citation networks

	Cora	Citeseer
Avg. Hyperedge size	3.0 ± 1.1	3.2 ± 2.0
GCN on Clique Expansion	32.41 ± 1.8	37.40 ± 1.6
HyperGCN	32.37 ± 1.7	37.35 ± 1.6



$$H^{\{l\}} = \sigma \left(\begin{matrix} A & H^{\{l-1\}} & W^{\{l\}} \\ n \times n & n \times d_{l-1} & d_{l-1} \times d_l \end{matrix} \right)$$

HyperGCN

Set $f = H^{\{l-1\}} \cdot W^{\{l\}}$

FastHyperGCN

Set $f = H^{\{0\}} = X$

Experiments on large noisy hypergraphs

Test accuracy (lower is better) on co-authorship and co-citation datasets

	DBLP
Avg. Hyperedge size	8.5 ± 8.8
GCN on Clique Expansion	45.27 ± 2.4
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Test accuracy (lower is better) on co-authorship and co-citation datasets

	DBLP	Pubmed	Cora
Avg. Hyperedge size	8.5 ± 8.8	4.3 ± 5.7	4.2 ± 4.1
GCN on Clique Expansion	45.27 ± 2.4	29.41 ± 1.5	31.90 ± 1.9
HyperGCN	41.64 ± 2.6	25.56 ± 1.6	30.08 ± 1.8
FastHyperGCN	41.78 ± 2.8	29.48 ± 1.6	32.54 ± 1.8

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Average training time (lower is better) of an epoch

	DBLP	Pubmed
GCN on Clique Expansion	0.115s	0.019s
FastHyperGCN	0.035s	0.016s

What NeurIPS reviewers liked in the paper



- Bridges different fields
Spectral hypergraph theory + graph neural networks

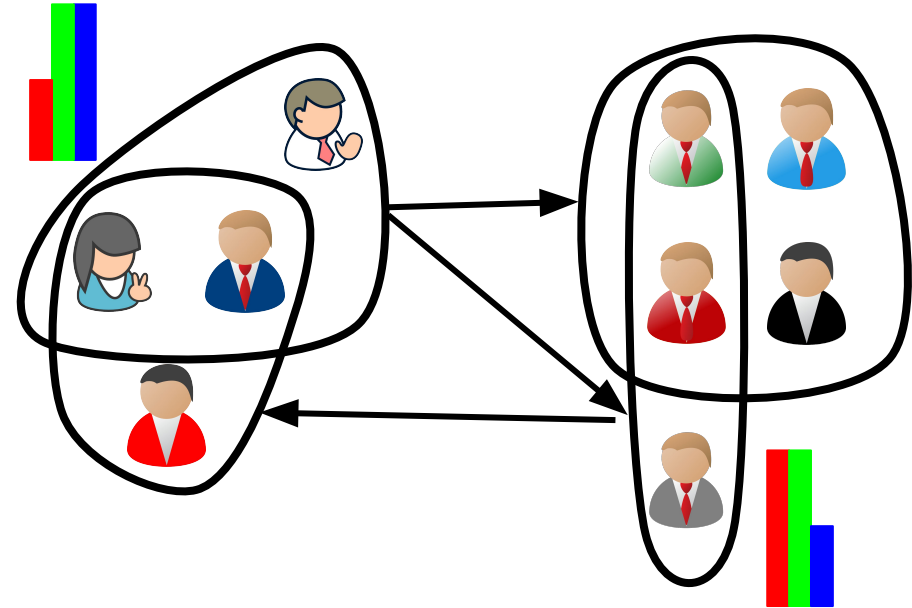
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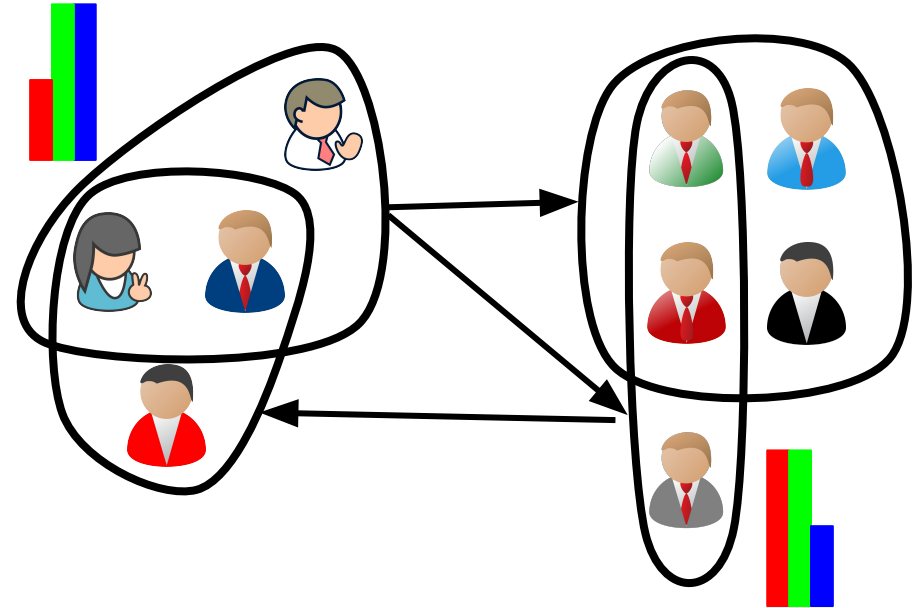
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Spectral hypergraph theory + graph neural networks
- Reduces complexity from quadratic to linear
 mC_2 to $2m-3$
- Improves performance on large noisy hypergraphs
lower error and training time

- **Soft Semi-supervised learning** (submitted to ICLR 2020)



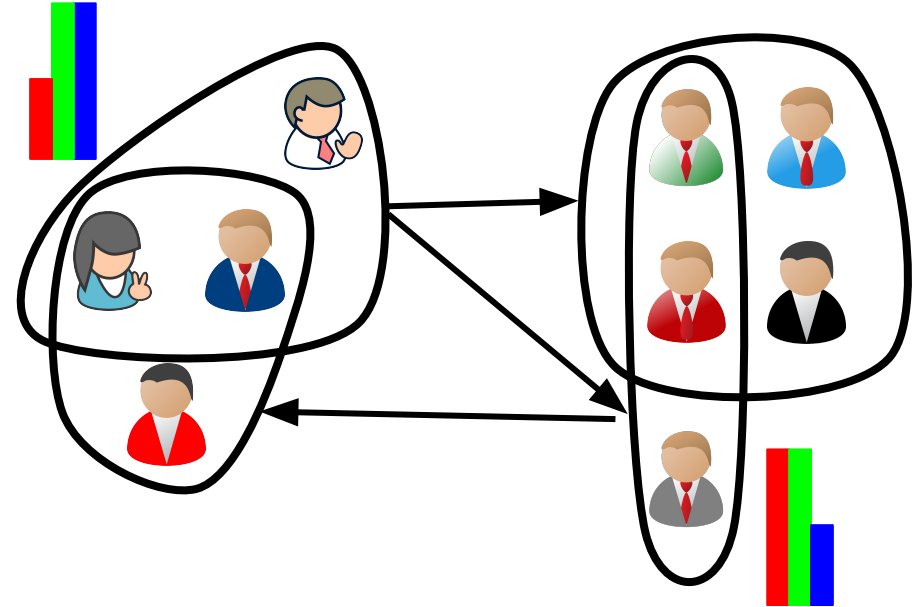
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- **Soft Semi-supervised learning** (submitted to ICLR 2020)

- **Unsupervised learning**

✗ Inherently transductive
cannot handle unseen vertices at test time



Q & A

