Multi-Class and Multi-Task Strategies for Neural Directed Link Prediction



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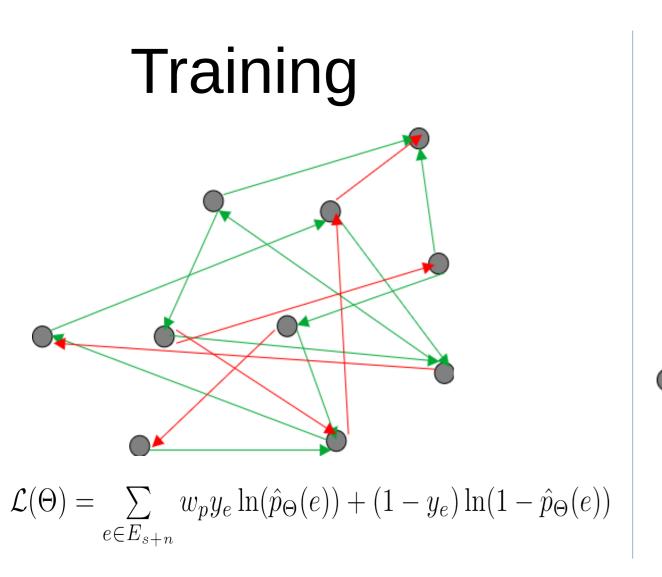
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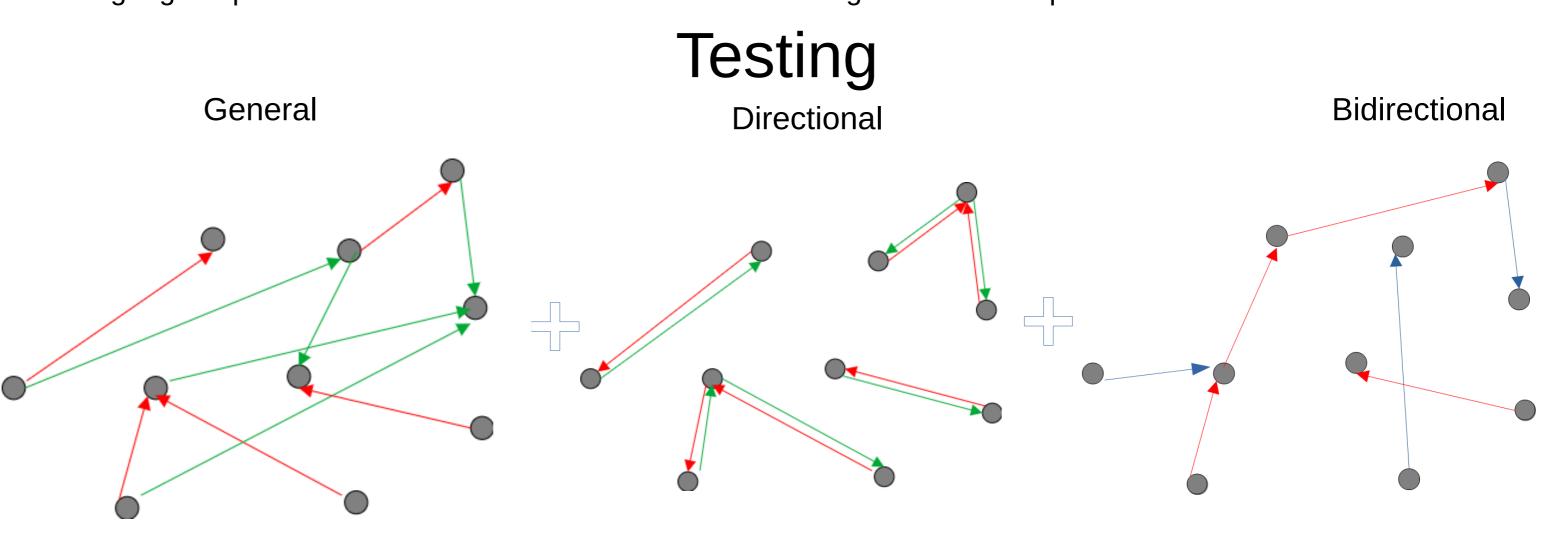


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(NAIVE) DIRECTED LINK PREDICTION

In the context of Graph Machine Learning, Link Prediction (LP) is a foundational task. Graph Neural Networks (GNN) perform LP by decoding pairs of node embeddings into a probability that an edge between them exists. We find that LP's directed variant (DLP) has been poorly explored. Infact, evaluating DLP models require a nuanced setup made of three test sets, respectively measuring the model's ability to predict edge's existence, direction and bidirectionality. Nevertheless, we find that training general DLP models using the standard contrastive setup as in Undirected Link Prediction (ULP) does not work. A few prior works have, at best, trained specialized models for each test set, leaving the question open on how get good performance across the three test sets out of a general DLP-capable GNN model.





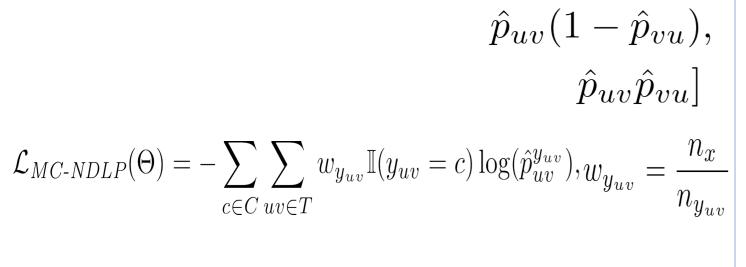
		GENERAL		DIRECTIONAL		BIDIRECTIONAL	
model	decoder	ROC-AUC	AUPRC	ROC-AUC	AUPRC	ROC-AUC	AUPRC
GAE	$ec{z}_i \cdot ec{z}_j$	84.6	88.6	50.0	50.0	62.4	64.0
GR-GAE	$\sigma(\vec{z}_v[0] - \lambda \ln(\vec{z}_u[1:] - \vec{z}_v[1:] _2^2))$	89.2	92.4	63.4	61.5	69.1	66.5
MLP-GAE	$\mathrm{MLP}(\overrightarrow{z}_v \overrightarrow{z}_u)$	77.1	78.2	90.7	90.7	69.9	69.7
MAGNET	MLP-like	75.2	77.8	90.4	89.8	71.9	70.4

NEW TRAINING STRATEGIES

We devise three training strategies that allow a general DLP-capable GNN model to perform well across the three sub tasks simultaneously. The first strategy, Multi-Class NDLP (MC-NDLP) recognizes that the underwhelming performances reported above are due to an imbalance between uni- and bi-directional edges in the naive training set, and makes up for it by mapping NDLP to a four-class classification task where the loss contributions of uni- and bi-directional edges are rebalanced together with that of positives and negatives. The second and third tasks instead split the training set in three sets whose composition mimics that of the three test sets, and apply multi-task learning techniques, respectively MGDA and Scalarization.

Multi Class

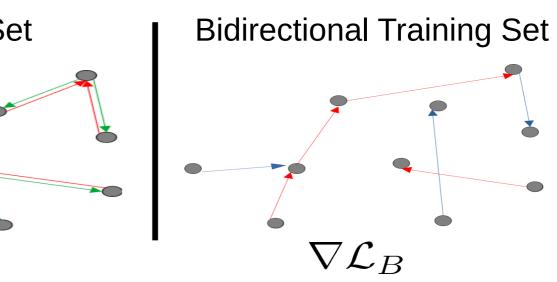
$[\hat{p}_{uv}^{nb}, \hat{p}_{uv}^{nu}, \hat{p}_{uv}^{pu}, \hat{p}_{uv}^{pb}] = [(1 - \hat{p}_{uv})(1 - \hat{p}_{vu}),$ $(1 - \hat{p}_{uv})\hat{p}_{vu},$ $[\hat{p}_{uv}\hat{p}_{vu}]$



MGDA

General Training Set Directional Training Set $abla \mathcal{L}_D$ $\nabla \mathcal{L}_G$

$$\vec{g}_{\text{MGDA}} = \min_{\substack{||\sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \nabla \mathcal{L}_{i}||_{2}^{2} \\ \theta' = \theta - \eta \vec{g}_{\text{MGDA}}}} \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \nabla \mathcal{L}_{i} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} = 1$$



Scalarization

$$\vec{g}_{\mathrm{S}} = \sum_{i} \alpha_{i} \nabla \mathcal{L}_{i}$$
 $\theta' = \theta - \eta \vec{g}_{\mathrm{S}}$

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	GENERAL		DIRECTIONAL		BIDIRECTIONAL	
model strategy	ROC-AUC	AUPRC	ROC-AUC	AUPRC	ROC-AUC	AUPRC
GR-GAE BASELINE	89.2 ± 0.4	92.4 ± 0.2	63.4 ± 2.5	61.5 ± 2.7	69.1 ± 3.1	66.5 ± 3.3
MO-NDLP	84.5 ± 1.1	86.3 ± 1.1	80.6 ± 0.7	80.2 ± 0.9	79.6 ± 4.3	84.6 ± 3.5
MC-NDLP	88.6 ± 0.4	90.0 ± 0.4	82.1 ± 0.5	81.8 ± 0.7	77.3 ± 2.2	76.3 ± 1.7
S-NDLP	87.8 ± 0.6	89.5 ± 0.5	82.3 ± 0.5	81.6 ± 0.4	89.6 ± 1.6	92.4 ± 1.1
MLP-GAE BASELINE	77.1 ± 0.9	78.2 ± 0.6	90.7 ± 0.6	90.7 ± 0.6	69.9 ± 3.2	69.7 ± 3.7
MO-NDLP	76.0 ± 0.8	76.4 ± 0.7	93.4 ± 0.6	93.5 ± 0.6	80.7 ± 1.6	79.2 ± 2.4
MC-NDLP	74.5 ± 0.7	75.6 ± 0.7	94.3 ± 0.6	94.4 ± 0.5	71.7 ± 2.4	65.7 ± 1.8
S-NDLP	74.7 ± 1.0	74.9 ± 0.9	90.5 ± 0.7	90.0 ± 0.9	72.0 ± 2.6	70.5 ± 2.9
MAGNET BASELINE	75.2 ± 1.4	77.8 ± 1.0	90.4 ± 0.9	89.8 ± 0.8	71.9 ± 2.3	70.4 ± 2.8
MO-NDLP	74.4 ± 1.4	77.4 ± 1.1	91.3 ± 1.0	90.9 ± 1.0	70.6 ± 2.7	68.6 ± 2.7
MC-NDLP	74.4 ± 1.0	77.4 ± 1.0	92.1 ± 0.7	91.6 ± 0.7	71.8 ± 2.6	70.0 ± 2.6
S-NDLP	74.6 ± 1.3	77.5 ± 1.1	91.0 ± 1.0	90.4 ± 1.0	71.8 ± 2.8	70.2 ± 2.9

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