

# GRAPH NEURAL NETWORKS & ROTATIONAL EQUIVARIANCE

University of California, Berkeley Fall 2023, CS 189/289A: Introduction to Machine Learning

Rasmus Malik Hoeegh Lindrup

Postdoc, BAIR/ICSI

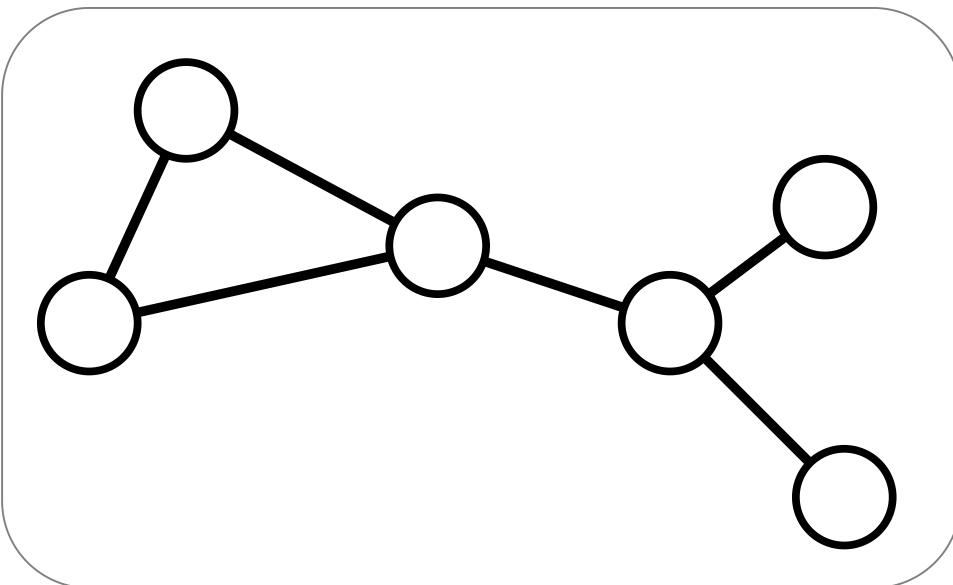
Building on slides originally made by Daniel Rothchild

# OUTLINE

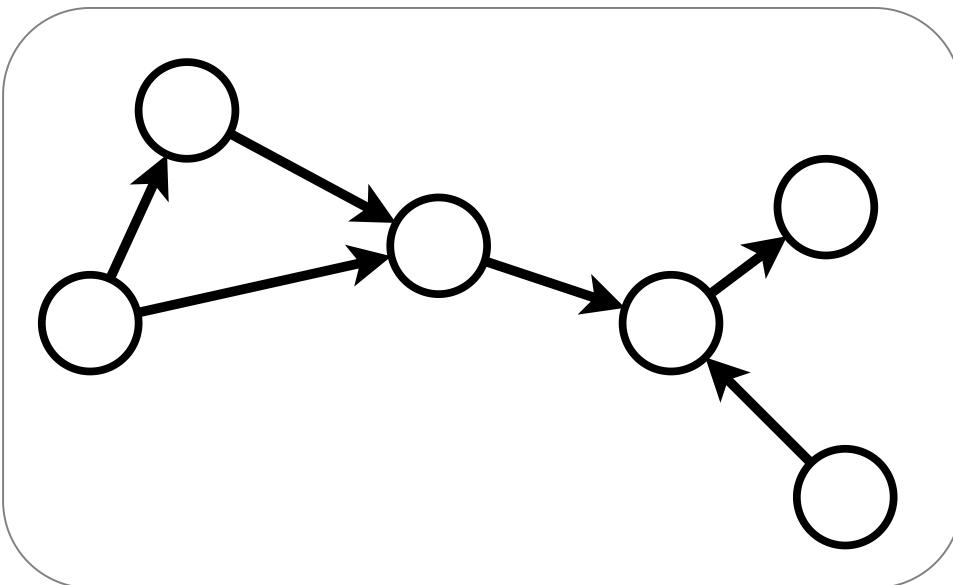
- Lecture 1
  - Graph data
  - Graph tasks
  - Invariance and equivariance
  - Message passing
- Lecture 2
  - Rotational equivariance
  - Equivariant neural networks

# GRAPH DATA

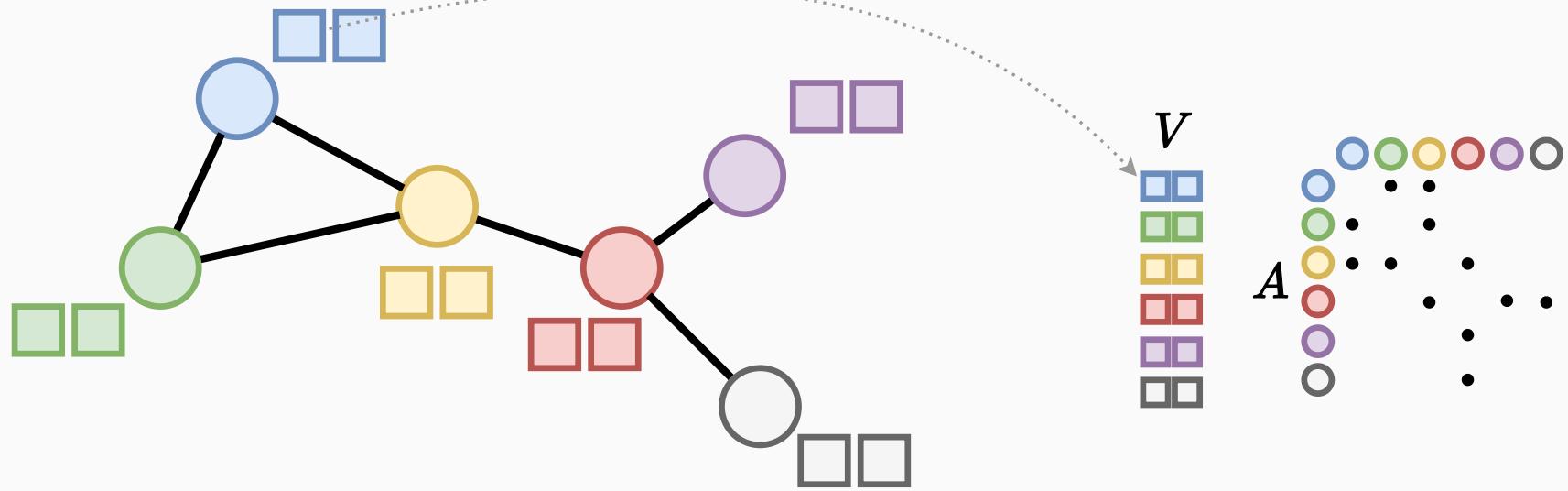
# GRAPH



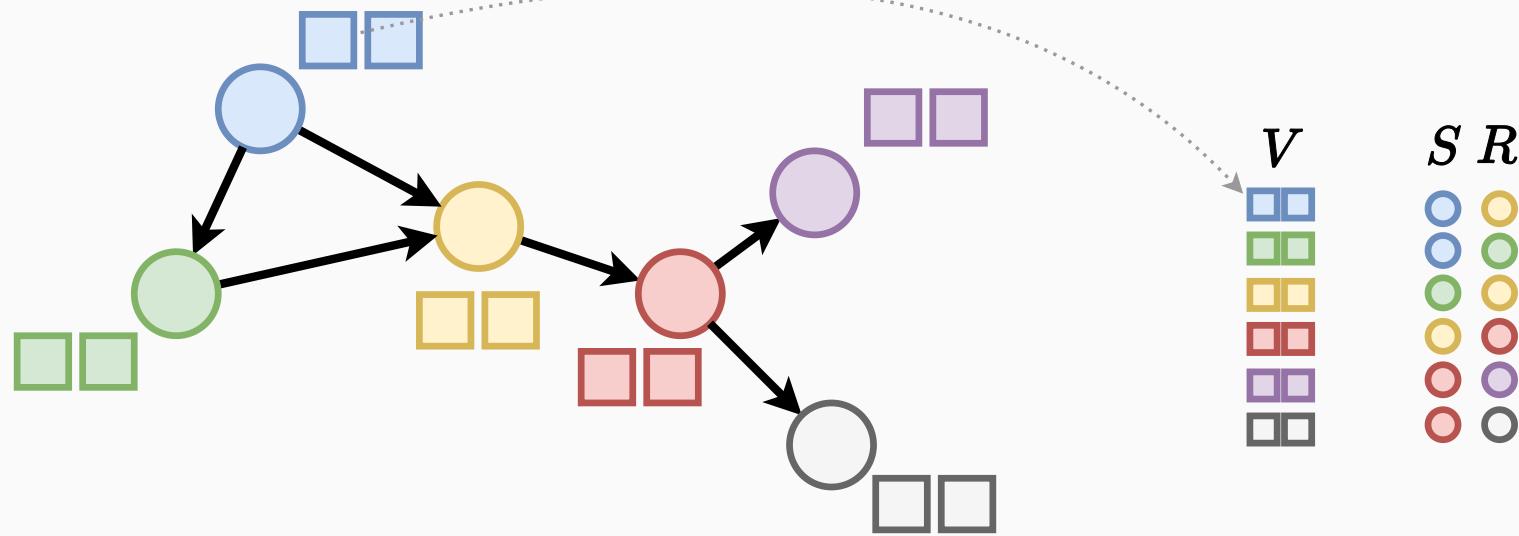
# GRAPH



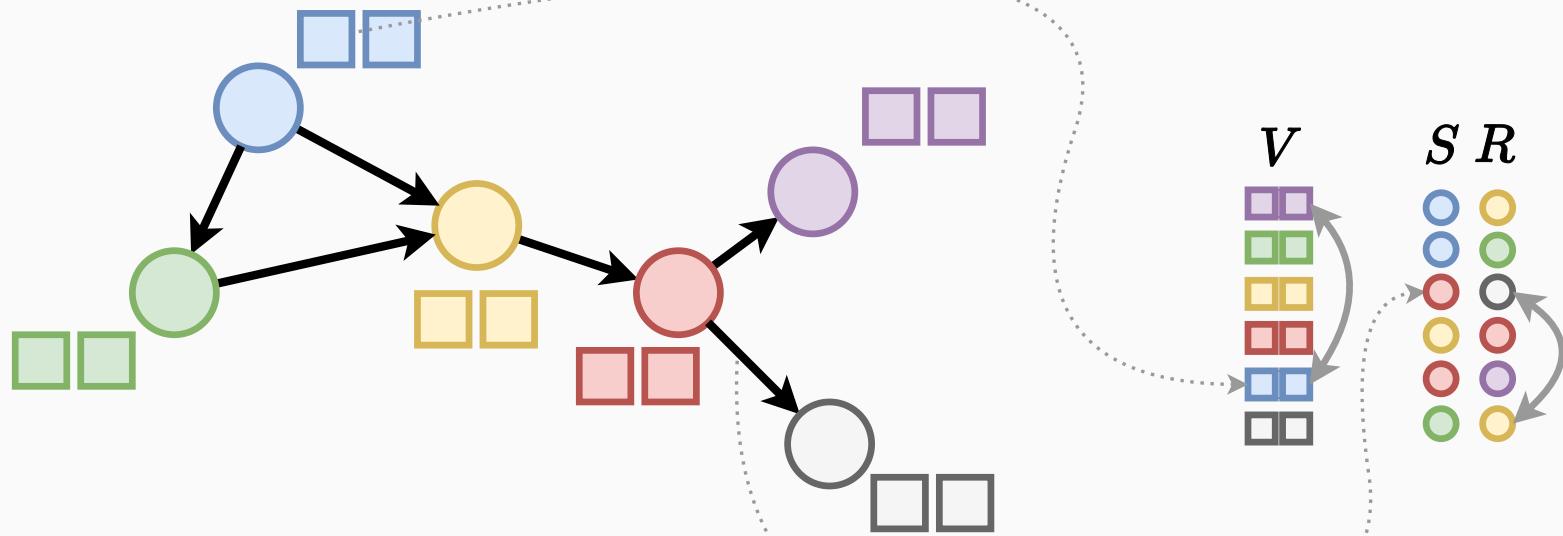
# REPRESENTING A GRAPH



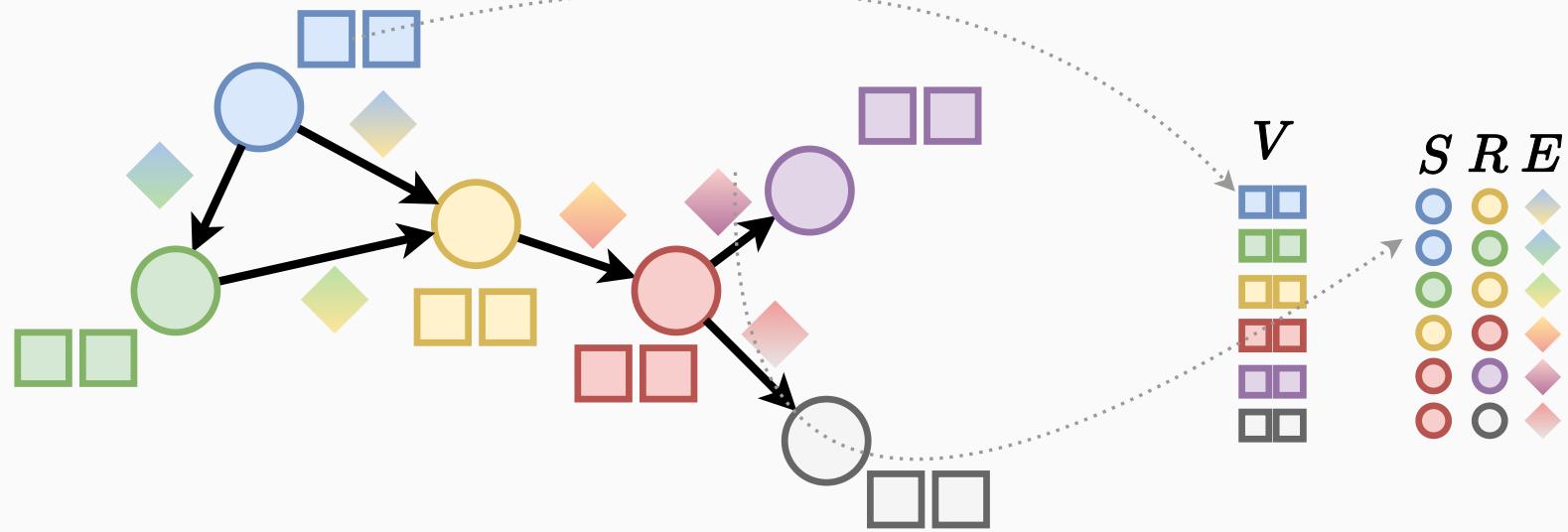
# REPRESENTING A GRAPH



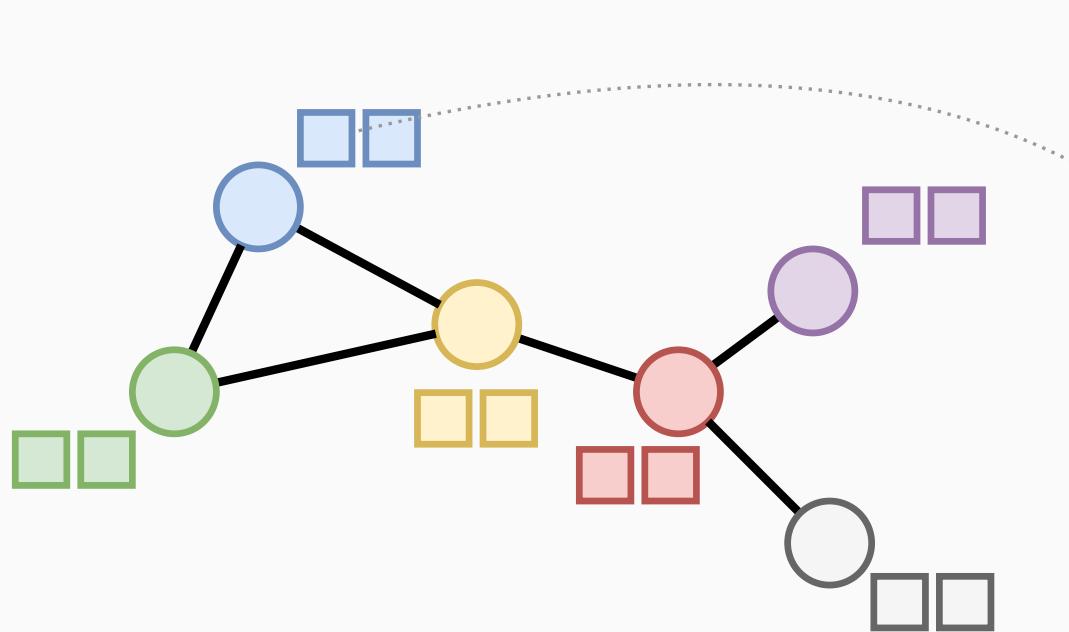
# REPRESENTING A GRAPH



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# REPRESENTING A GRAPH



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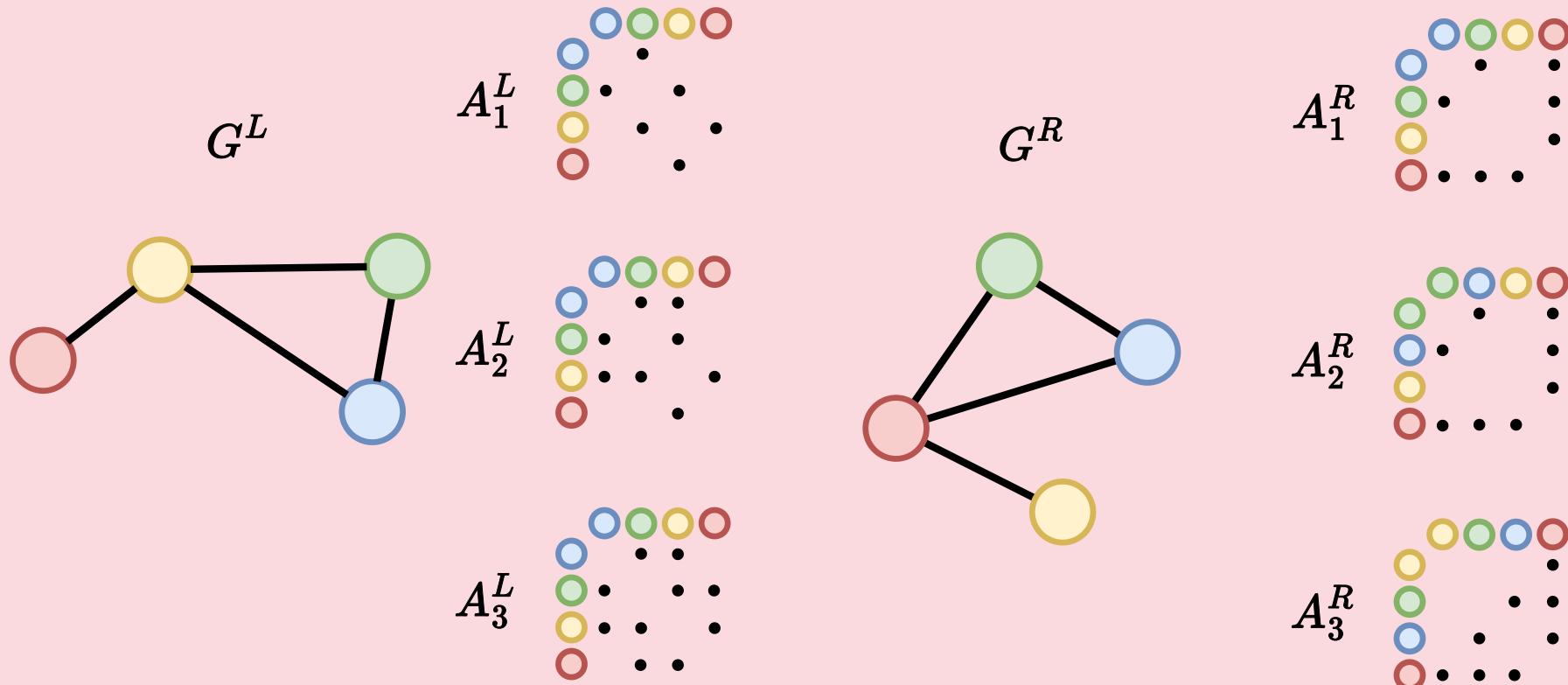
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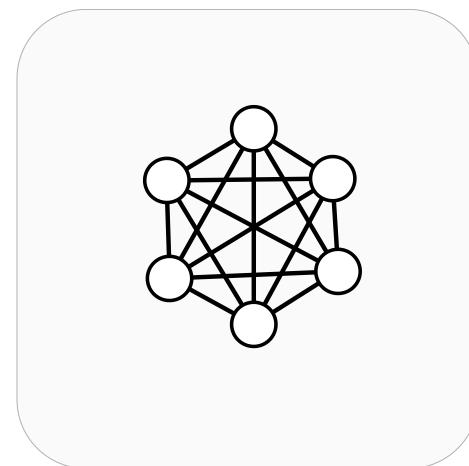
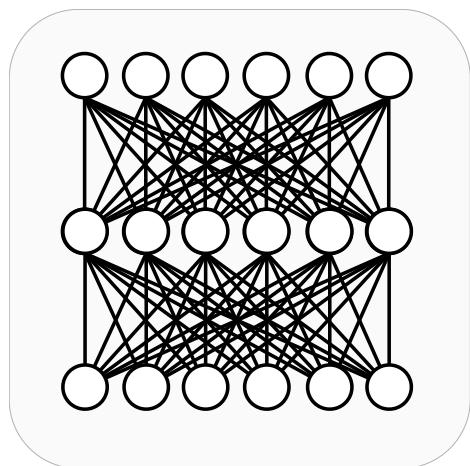
The diagram consists of three horizontal rows of colored circles, each row representing a different category. The colors used are blue, green, yellow, red, purple, and grey. Numerical labels are placed next to some of the circles to indicate their count or value.

- Row 1:** Contains 6 circles. The counts are: 1 (blue), 1 (green), 1 (yellow), 1 (red), 1 (purple), and 1 (grey).
- Row 2:** Contains 7 circles. The counts are: 2 (blue), 2 (green), 3 (yellow), 3 (red), 2 (purple), and 2 (grey).
- Row 3:** Contains 7 circles. The counts are: 2 (blue), -1 (green), -1 (yellow), -1 (red), -1 (purple), and 2 (grey). Note that the green and yellow circles have negative values.

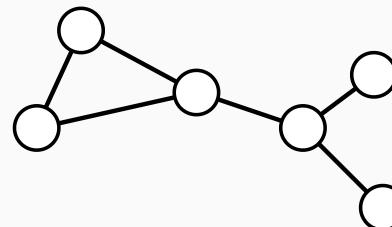
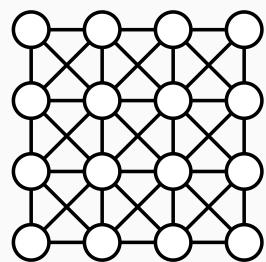
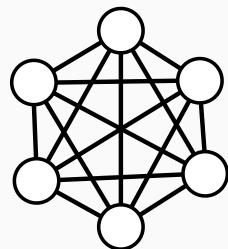
# WHICH GRAPH CORRESPONDS TO THESE REPRESENTATIONS?



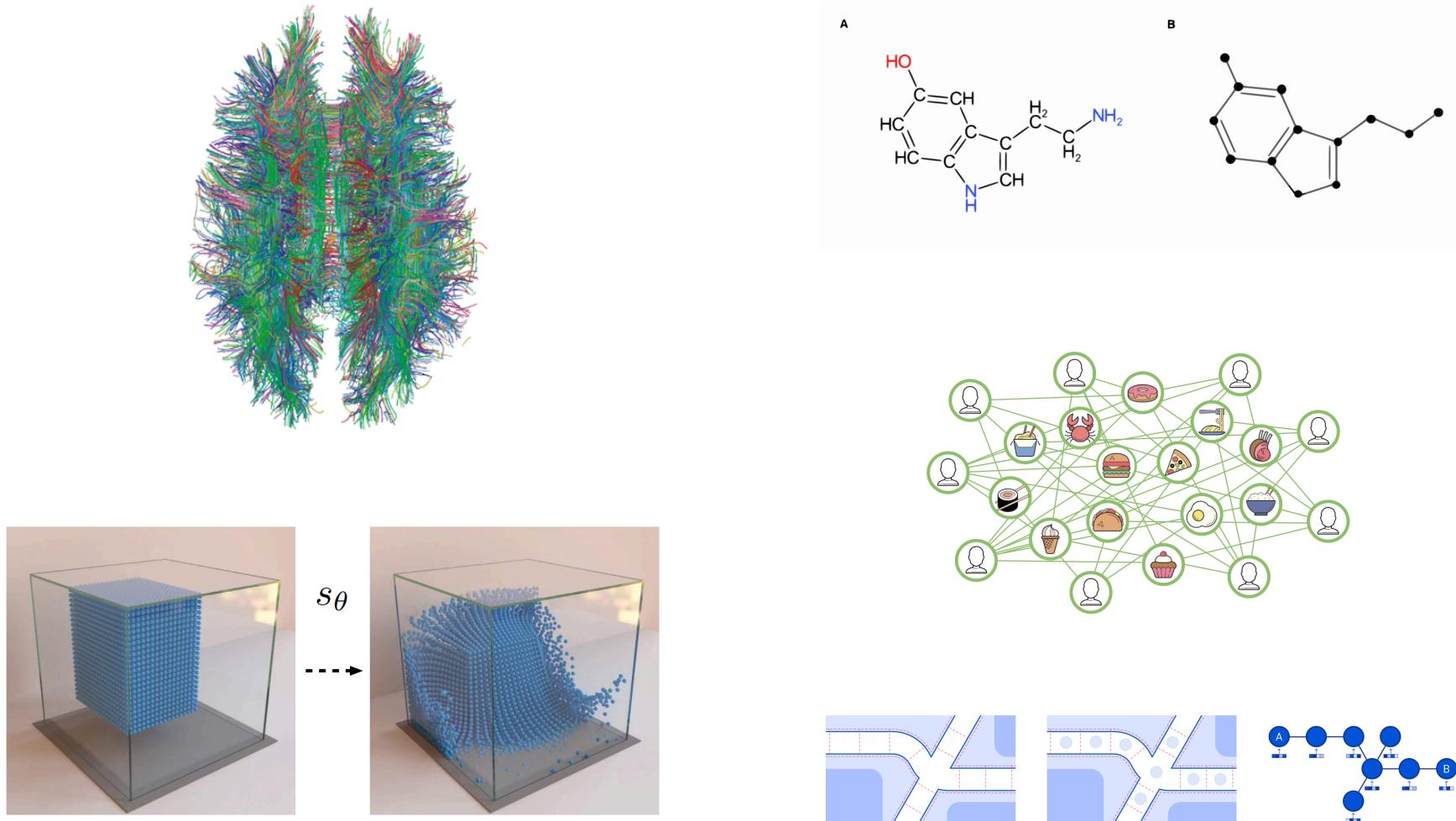
# COMMON ARCHITECTURES



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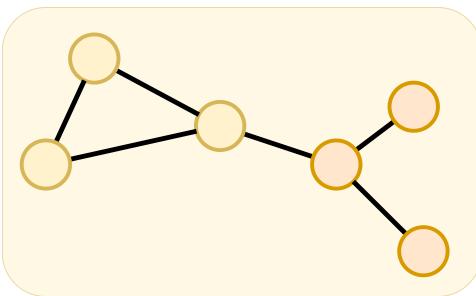
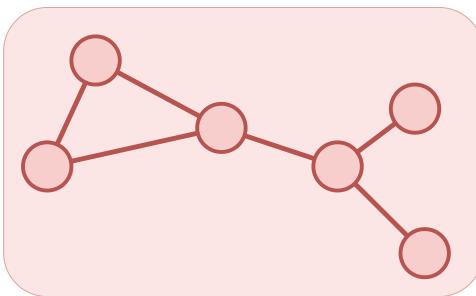
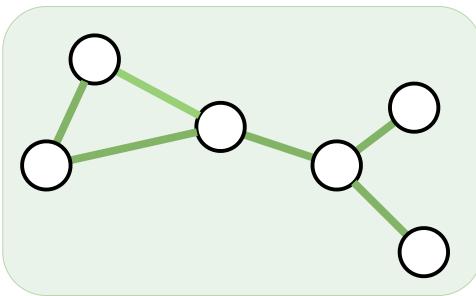
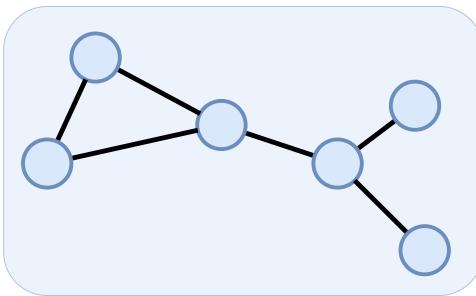


# GRAPHS



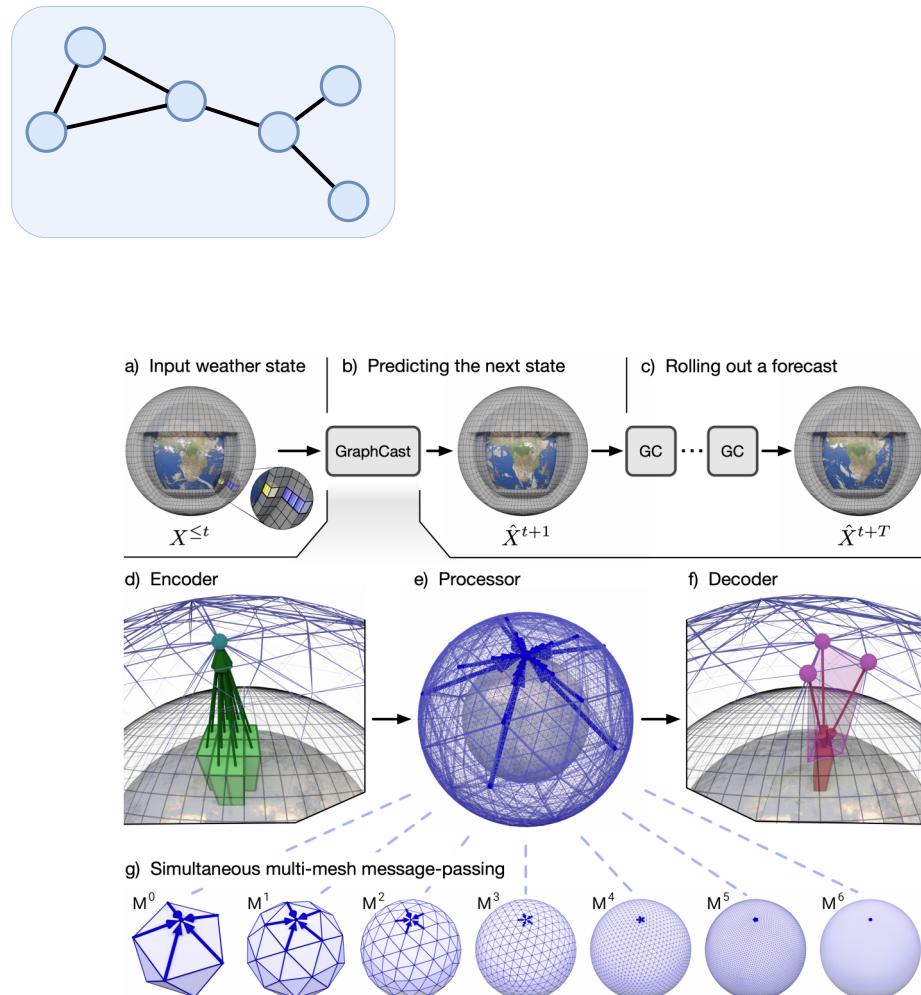
# GRAPH TASKS

# CONCEPTUAL GRAPH TASKS



# NODE-LEVEL: WEATHER FORECASTING

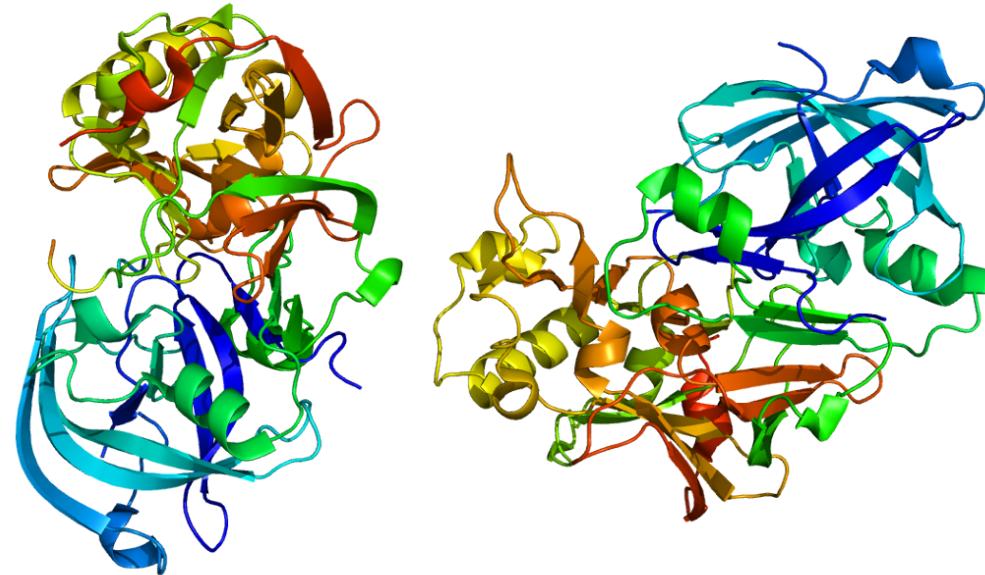
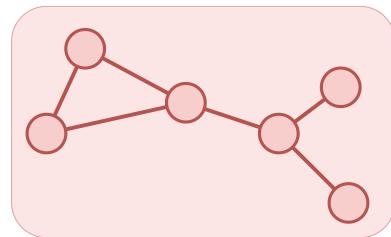
- Data: atmospheric variables like temperatures, wind speeds, pressures, etc., at different times, various longitude/latitudes, and levels in the atmosphere
- Represent the global weather state as a graph, model long-range dependencies with multi-mesh
- Task: predict future states of the graph, predicting future node features



(Lam, Remi, et al. "GraphCast: Learning skillful medium-range global weather forecasting." arXiv preprint arXiv:2212.12794 (2022).)

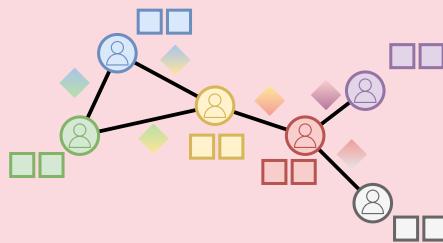
# DRUG DISCOVERY: GRAPH-LEVEL

- Alzheimer's disease,  
Amyloid Beta plaques, beta-secretase 1 protein (BACE1)
- Inhibit BACE1: good candidate for an Alzheimer's drug
- Task: given graph predict BACE1 inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub>)

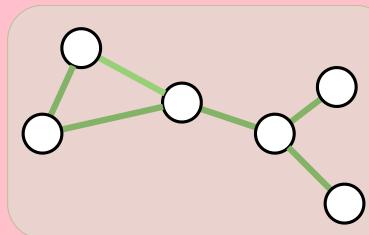
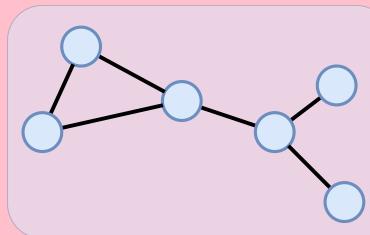
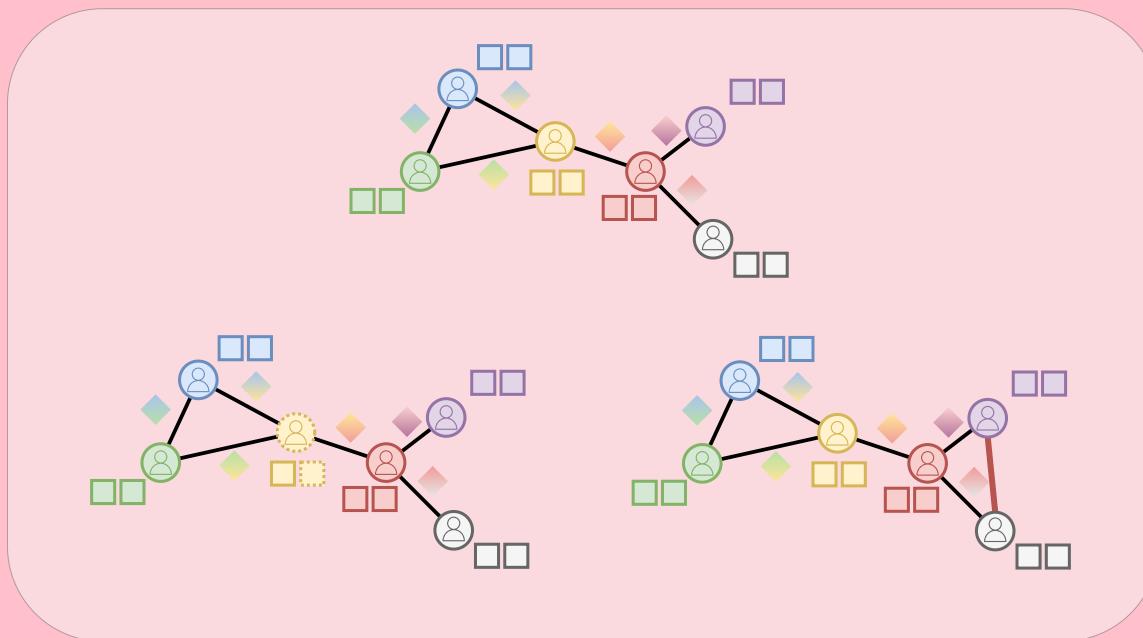


(By Emw, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=8762997>)

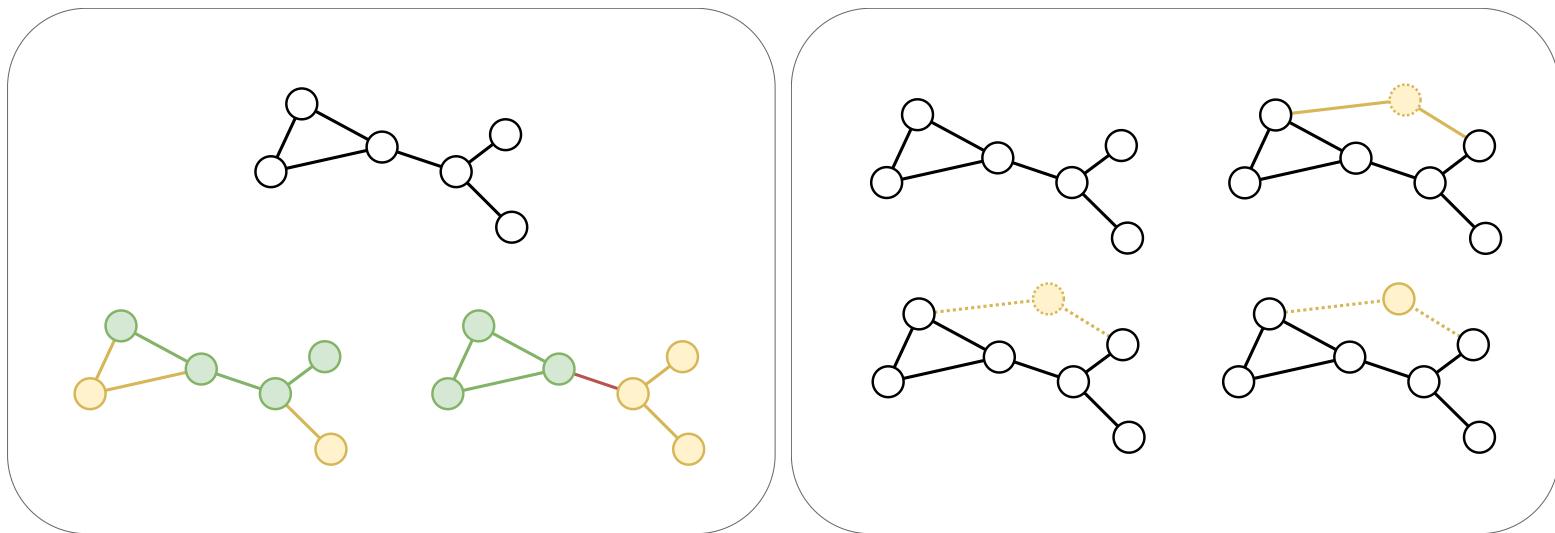
# DISCUSSION: GRAPH-, NODE-, OR EDGE-LEVEL?



# DISCUSSION: GRAPH-, NODE-, OR EDGE- LEVEL?

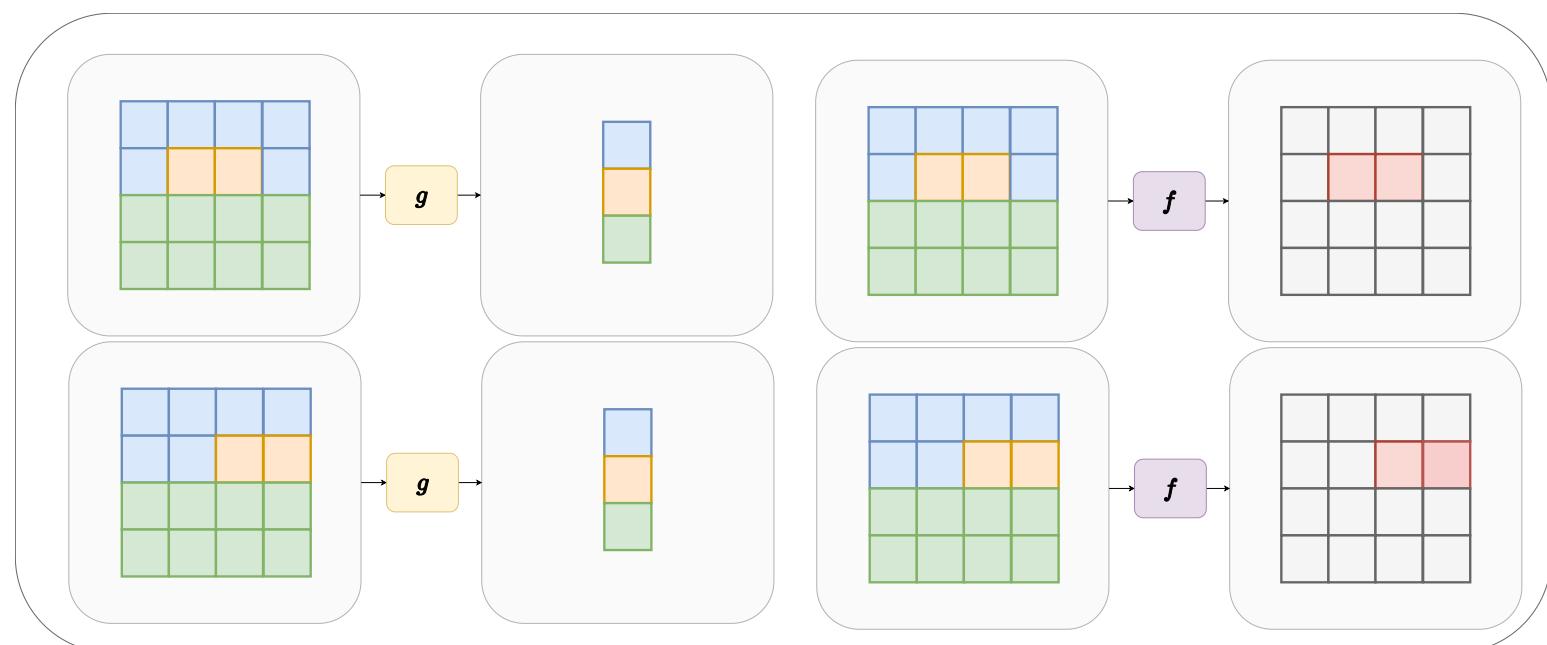


# EVALUATION

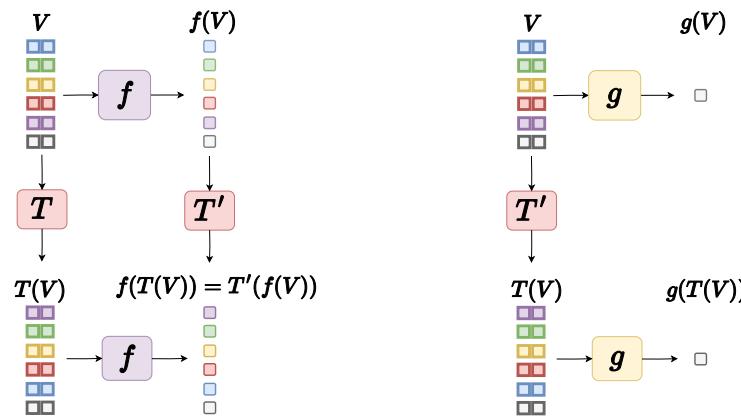


# INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCES

# TRANSLATIONAL INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



# PERMUTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE

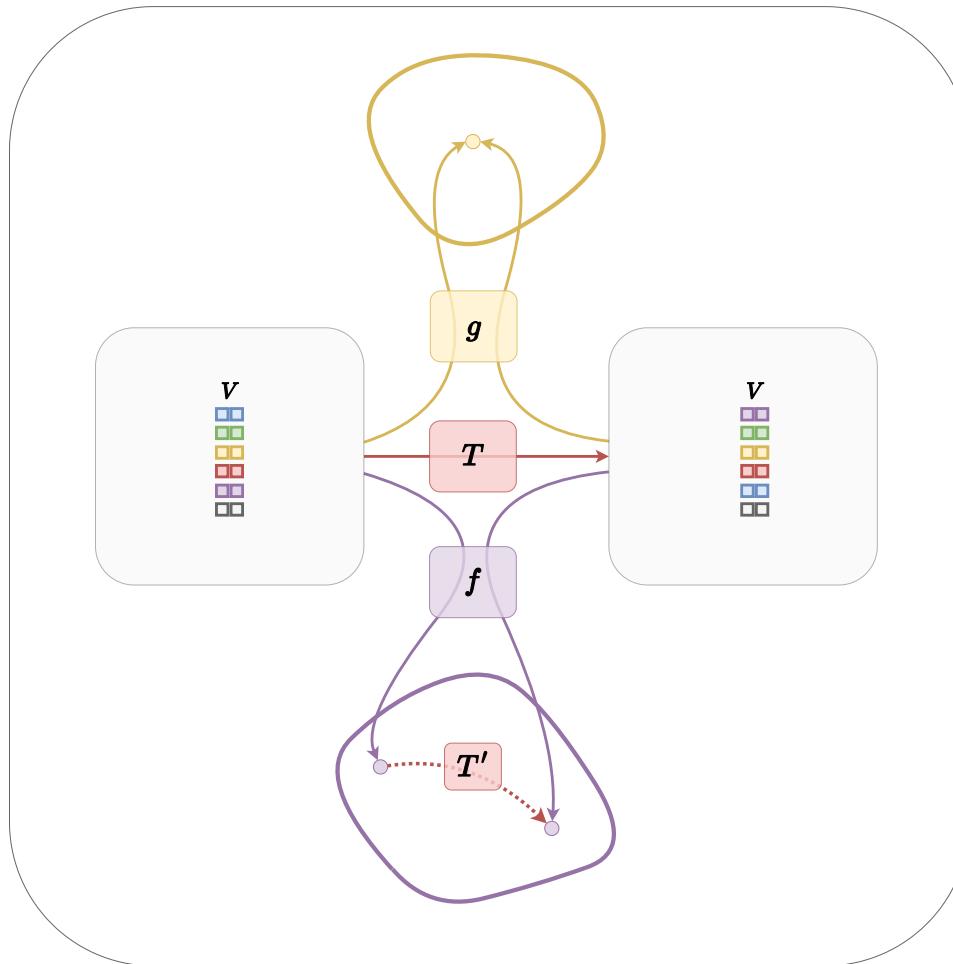


# PERMUTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE

$$g(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^\top) = g(\mathbf{A})$$

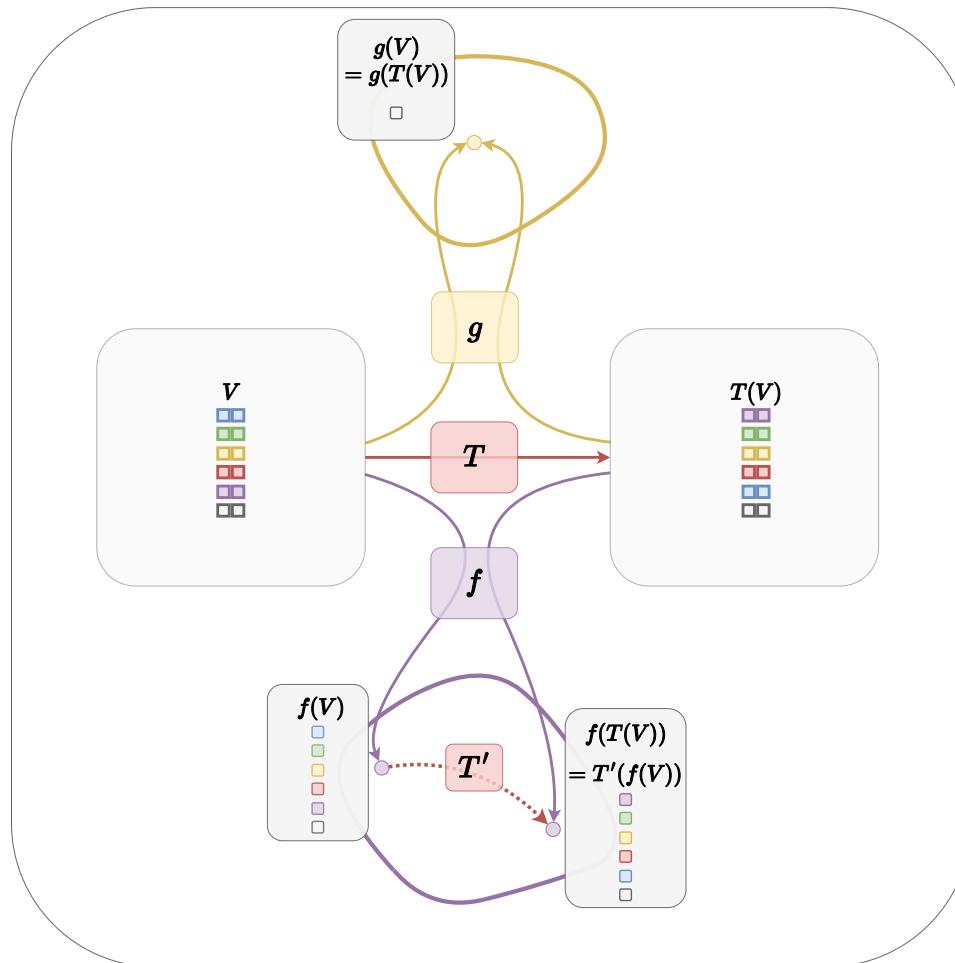
$$f(\mathbf{P} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{P}^\top) = \mathbf{P} f(A)$$

# PERMUTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE

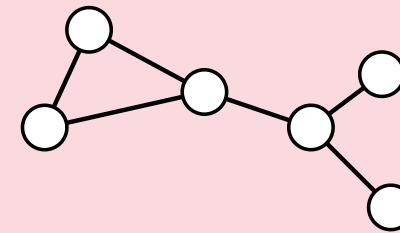
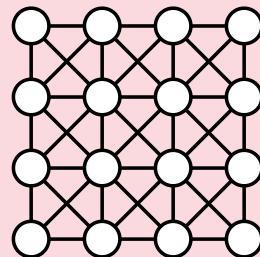
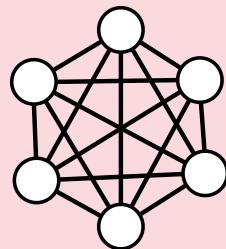


(Adapted from lecture by Mikkel Schmidt given at DTU's course (2022) "Graph Representation Learning")

# PERMUTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE

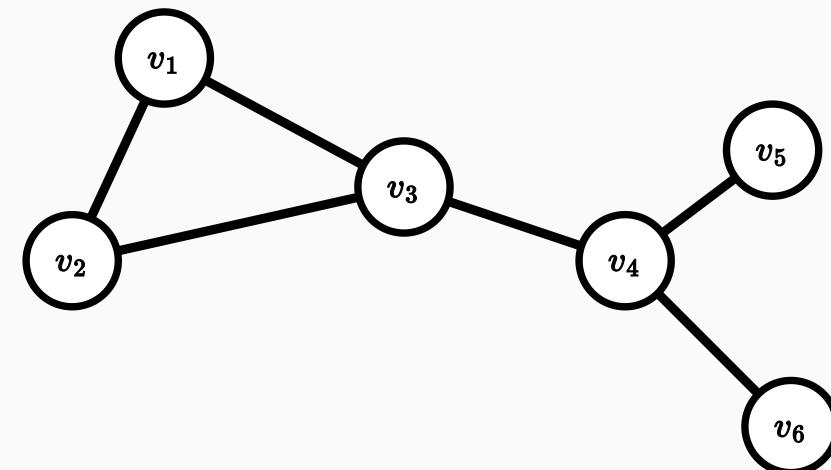


# DISCUSSION: IN- AND EQUIVARIANCES OF MLPS, CNNS, RNNs, GNNS?

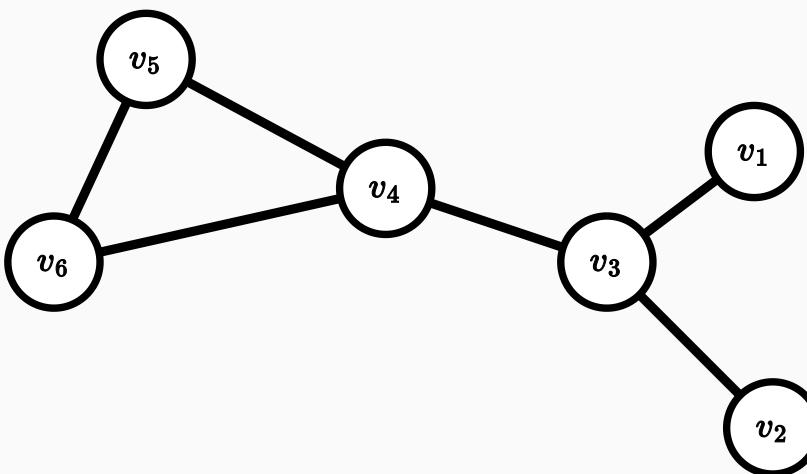


# MESSAGE PASSING

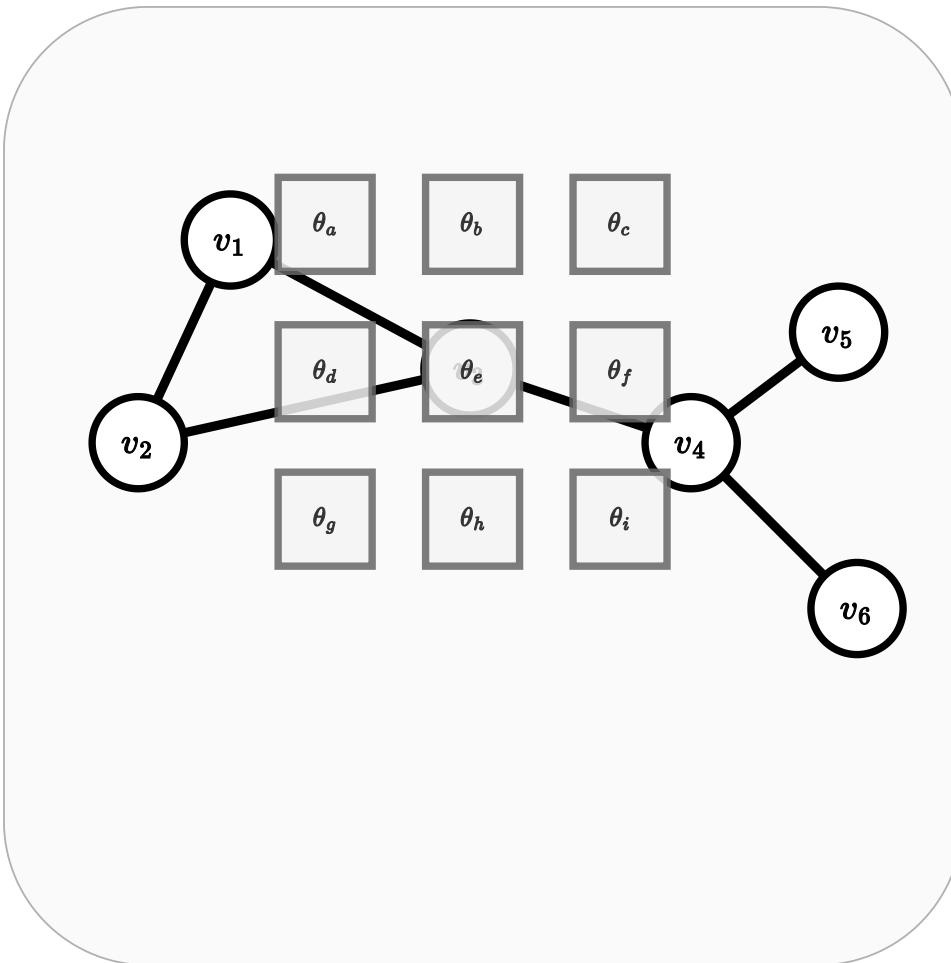
# GRAPH WITH ORDERING



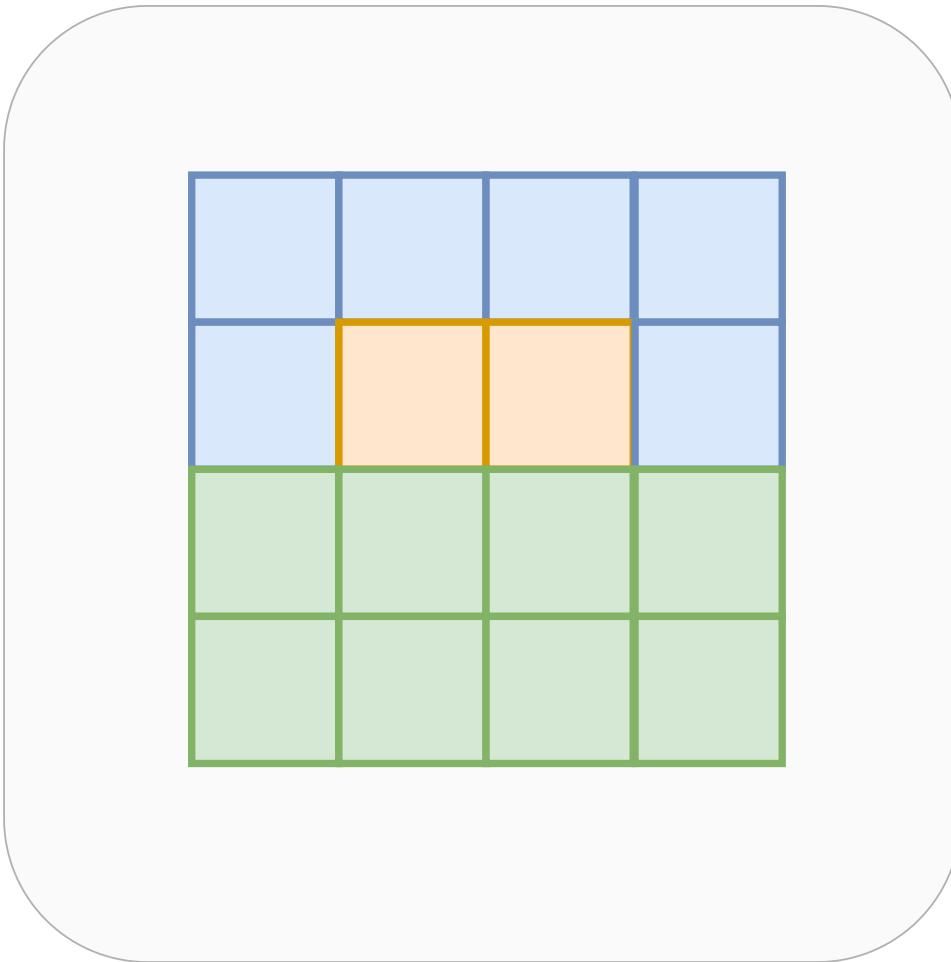
# GRAPH WITH ORDERING



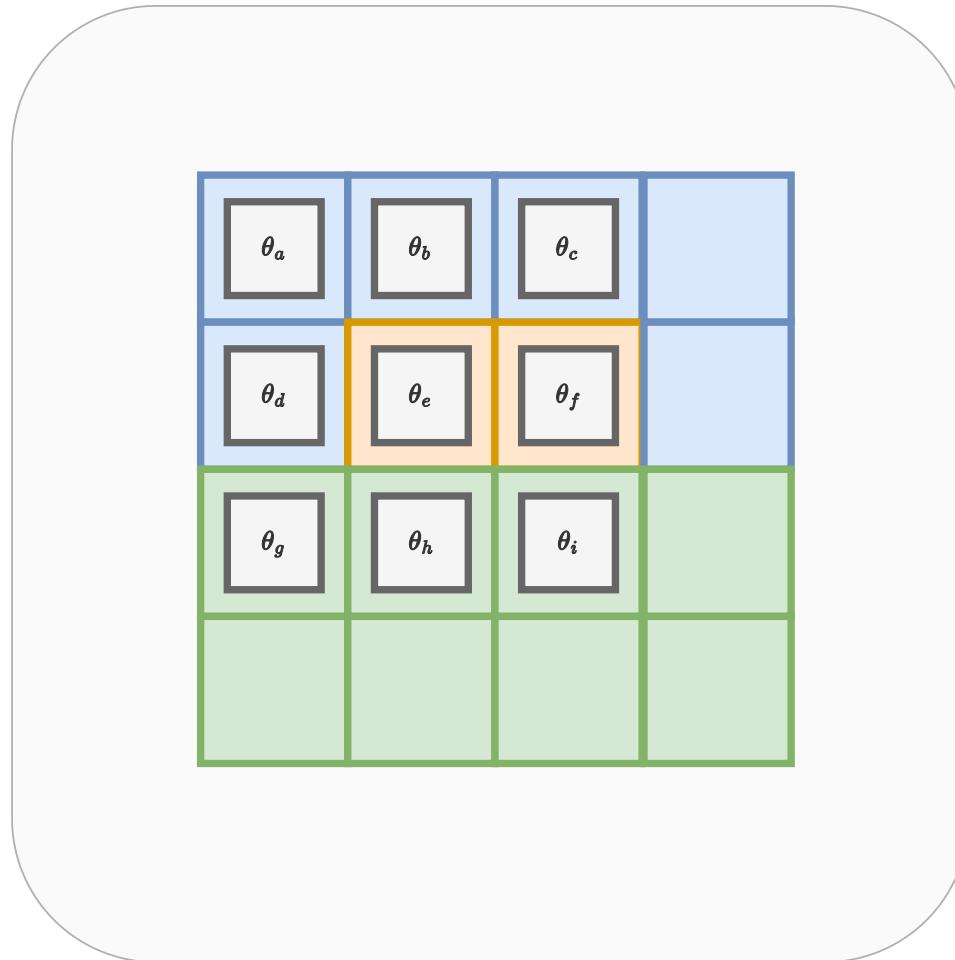
# APPLYING CONVOLUTIONAL FILTER?



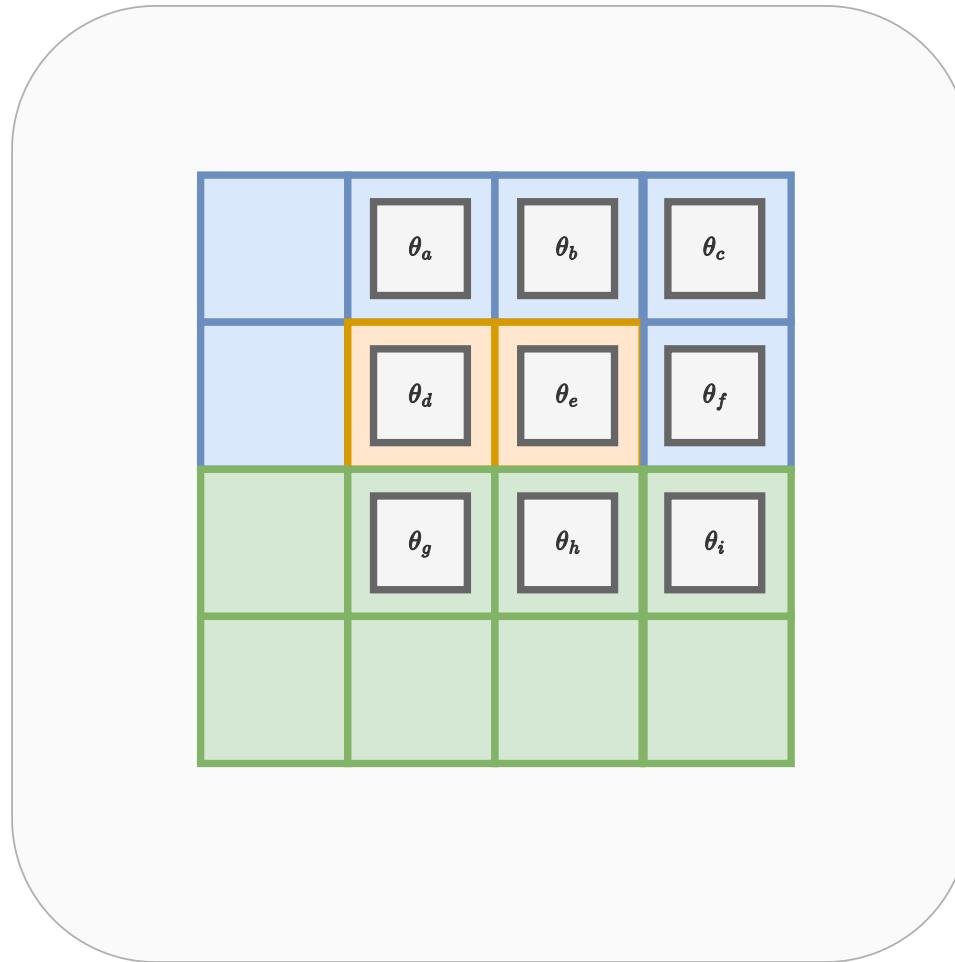
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



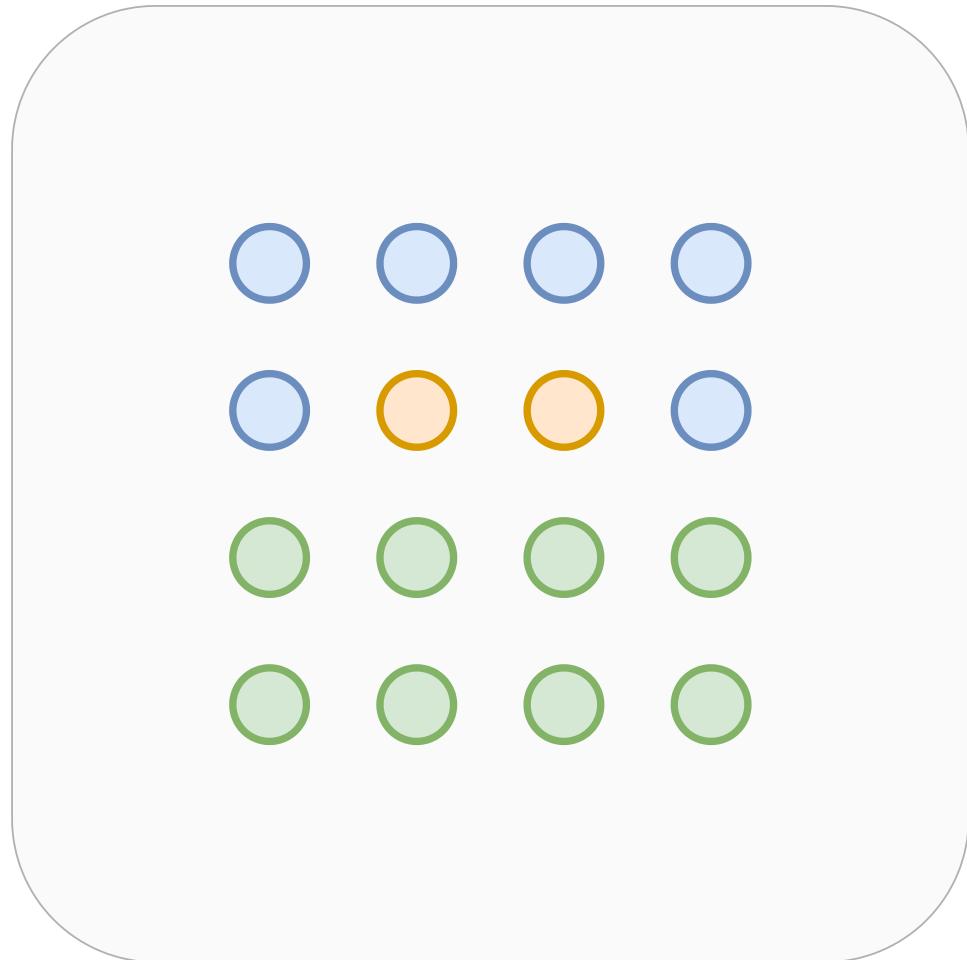
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



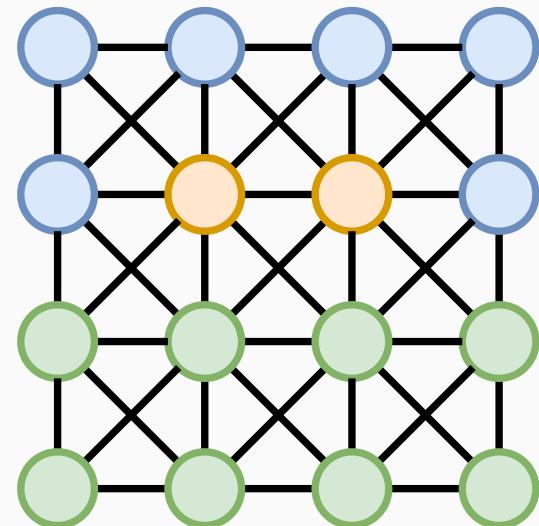
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



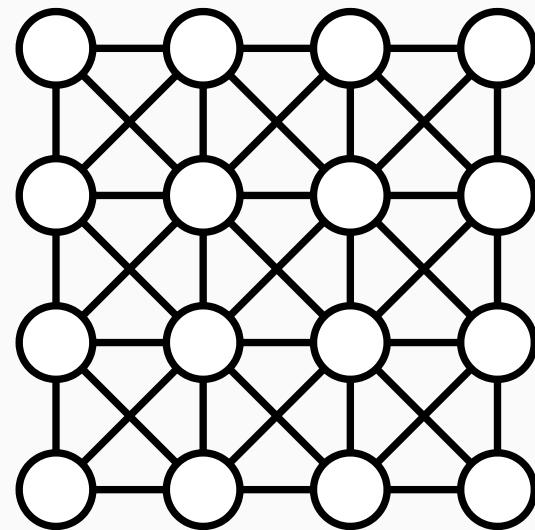
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



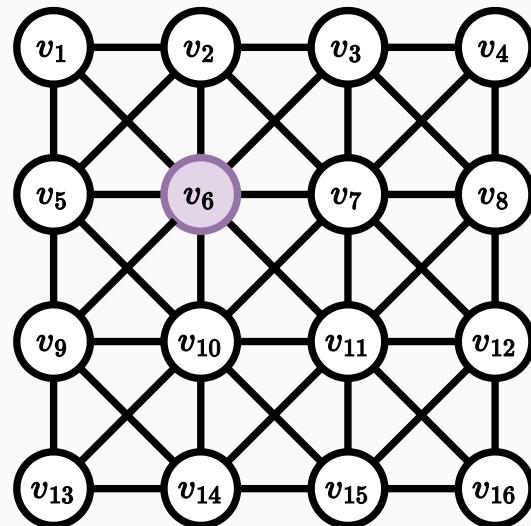
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



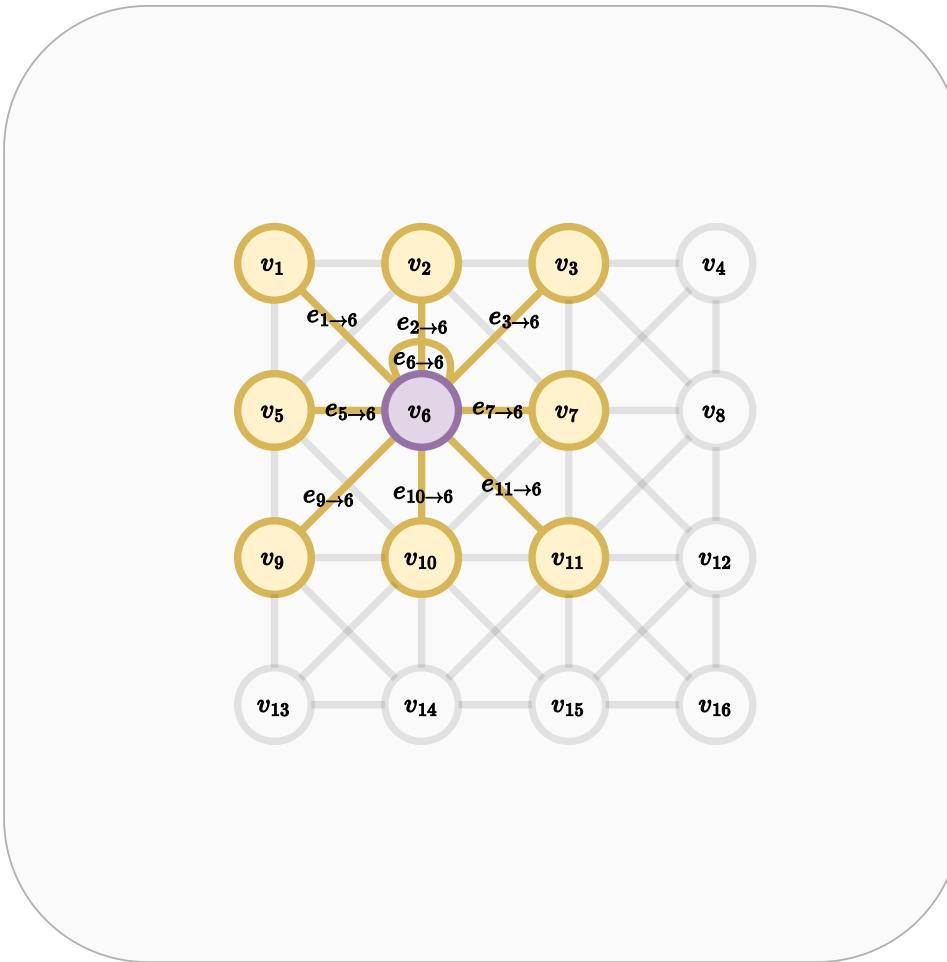
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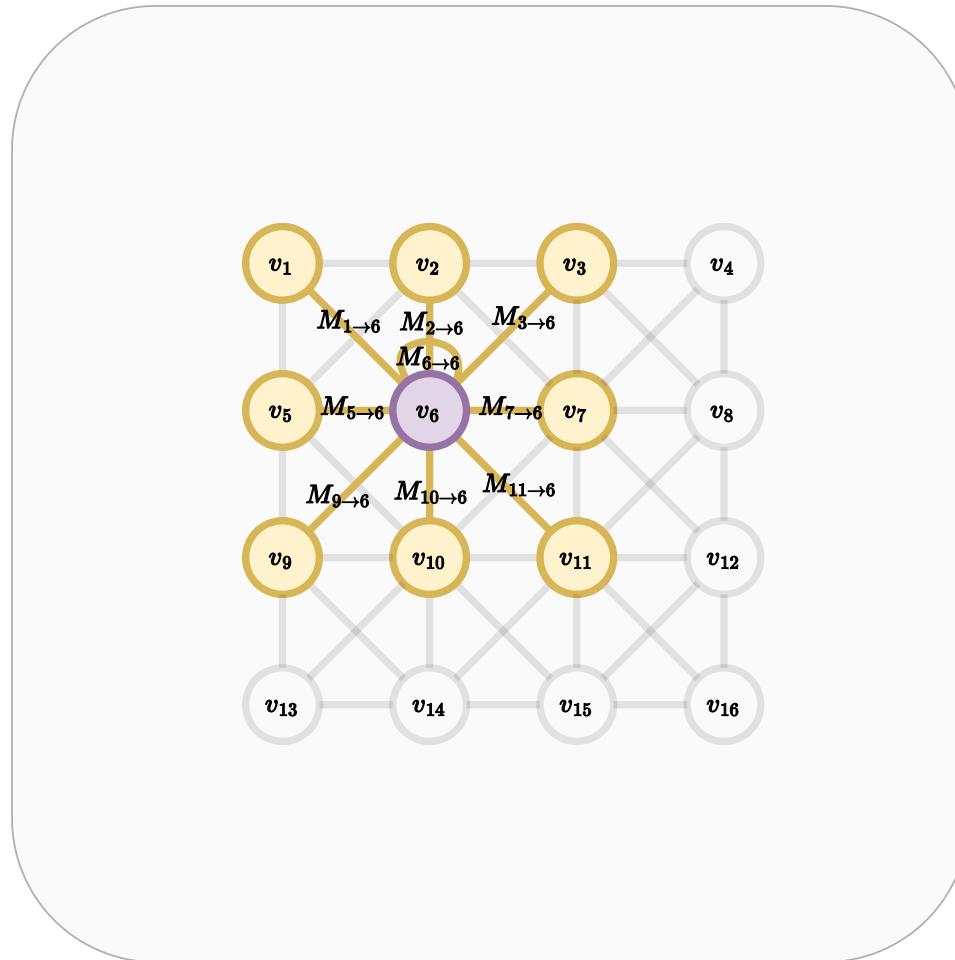
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



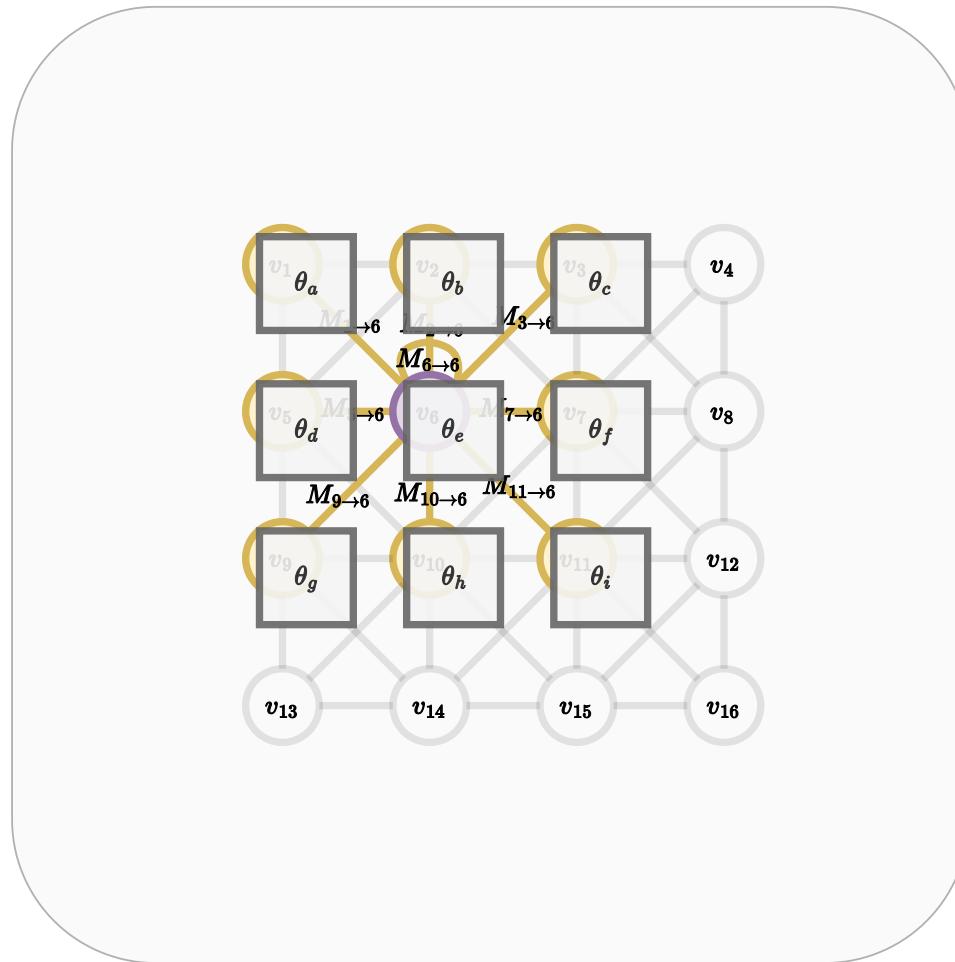
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



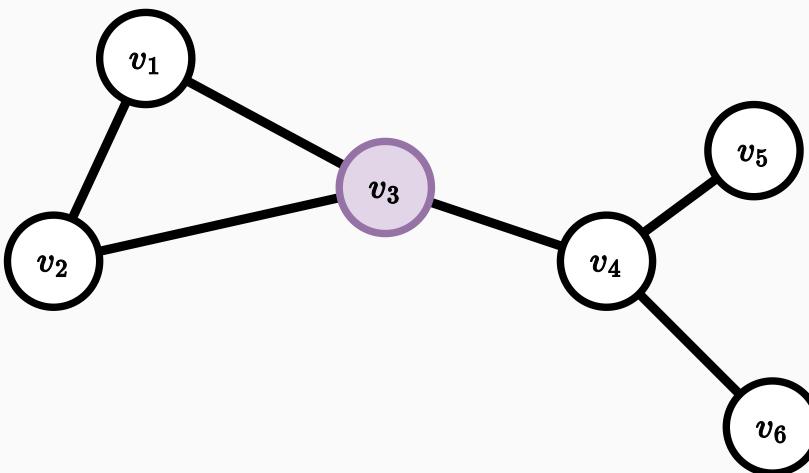
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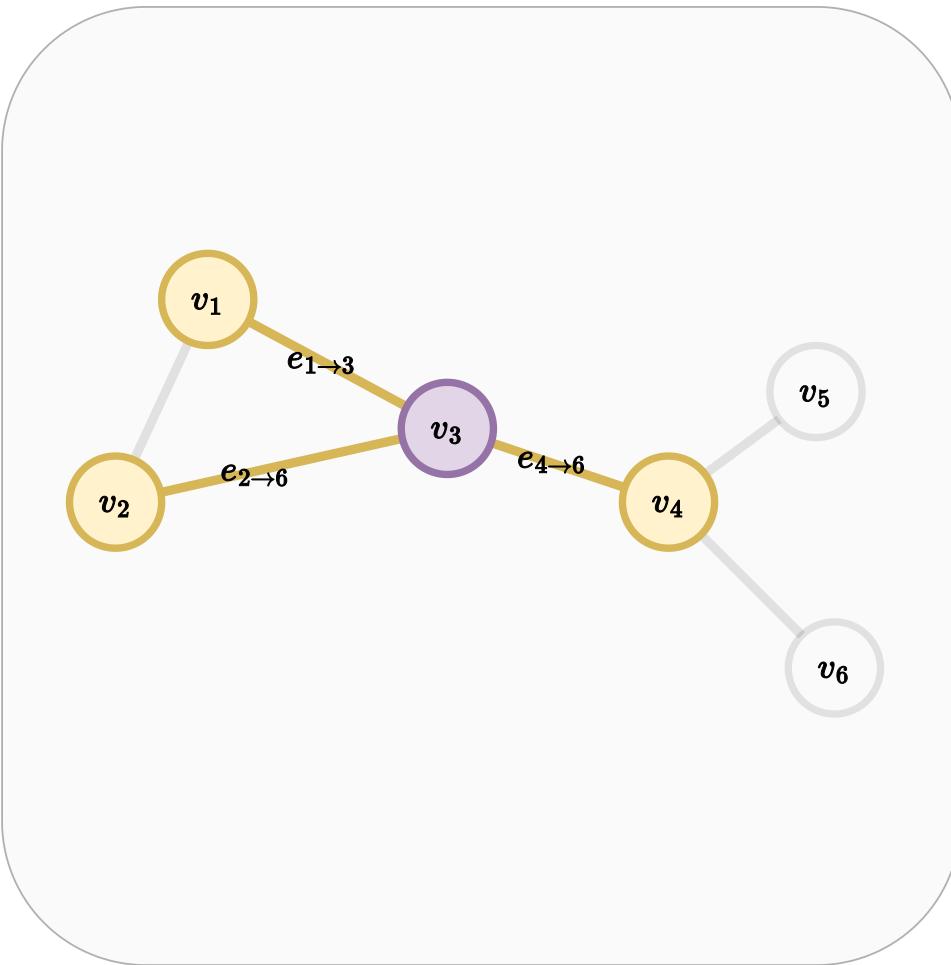
# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



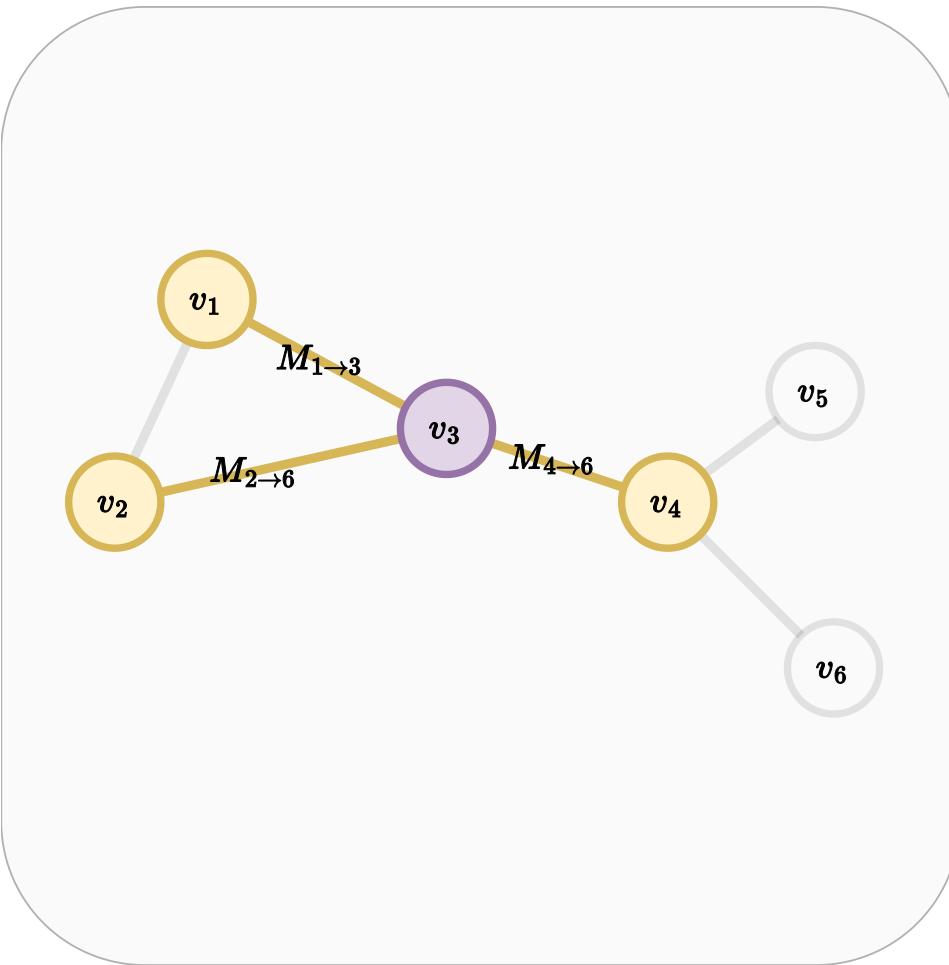
# MESSAGE PASSING ON GRAPH



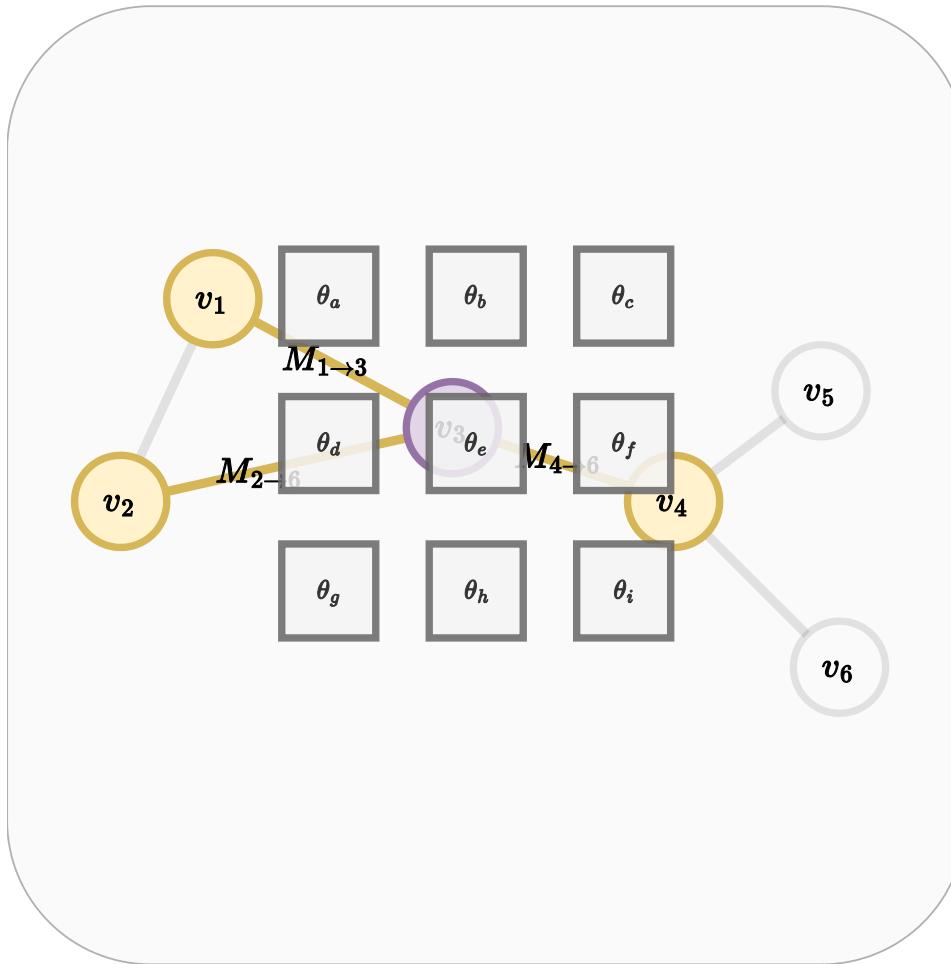
# MESSAGE PASSING ON GRAPH



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# ABSTRACT MESSAGE PASSING

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{N}(u)}^{(k)} = \text{AGGREGATE}^{(k)} \left( \{\mathbf{h}_v^{(k)}, \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(u)\} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{h}_u^{k+1} = \text{UPDATE}^{(k)} \left( \mathbf{h}_u^{(k)}, \mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{N}(u)}^{(k)} \right)$$

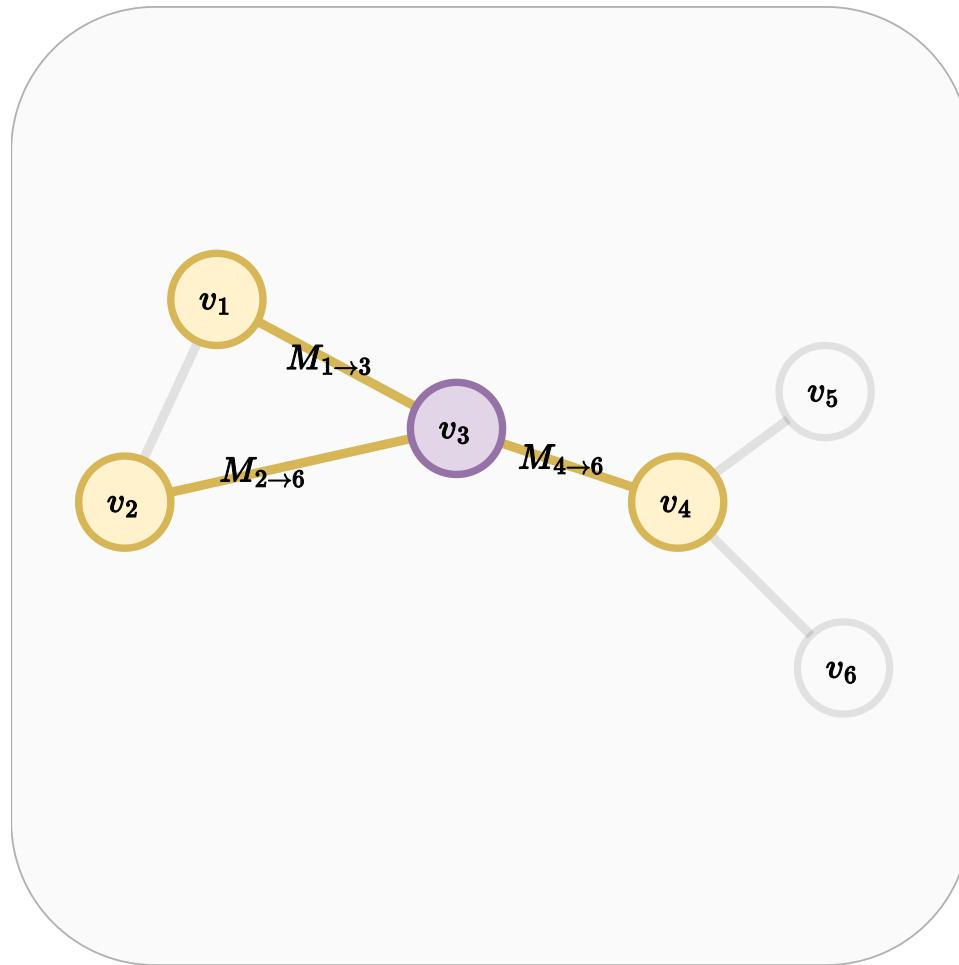
(Based on Chap. 5 in: Hamilton, William L. Graph representation learning. Morgan & Claypool Publishers, 2020.)

# BASIC INSTANTIATION OF MESSAGE PASSING

$$\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W}_{\text{self}}^{(k)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} + \mathbf{W}_{\text{neigh}}^{(k)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \left( \mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)} + \mathbf{b}^{(k)} \right) \right)$$

(Based on Chap. 5 in: Hamilton, William L. Graph representation learning. Morgan & Claypool Publishers, 2020.)

# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING



# CONVOLUTION AS MESSAGE PASSING ON GRID

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## Algorithm 1 CNN as message passing

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**Input:** Weight matrix,  $\mathbf{W}$ , with parameters  $\theta_{u \rightarrow v}$ , neighborhood function,  $\mathcal{N}$ .

**Input:** Graph,  $\mathcal{G}$  with nodes  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^V$  and edges  $\mathcal{E} = \{e_{u \rightarrow v} | u, v \in \mathcal{V}\}$ .

**Output:** Updated node features  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(1)}$  for all nodes  $u$

Initialize  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}$  as  $v_u$

**for**  $k \in [0]$  **do**

**for**  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  **do**

**for**  $v \in \mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}$  **do**

            Compute messages :  $\mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u} = \theta_{v \rightarrow u} \cdot \mathbf{h}_v^{(k)}$

**end for**

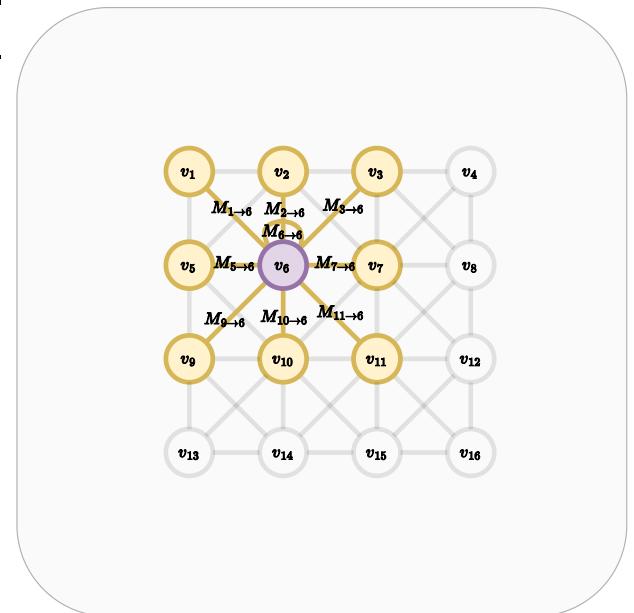
        Compute total message:  $\mathbf{M}_u = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u}$

        Update node:  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \sigma(\mathbf{M}_u)$

**end for**

**end for**

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# MESSAGE PASSING ON GRAPH

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**Algorithm 2** Basic graph message passing

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**Input:** Weight matrices,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{self}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{neigh}}$ , and bias,  $\mathbf{b}$ , neighborhood function,  $\mathcal{N}$ .

**Input:** Graph,  $\mathcal{G}$  with nodes  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^V$  and edges  $\mathcal{E} = \{e_{u \rightarrow v} | u, v \in \mathcal{V}\}$ , and a specified  $K$  number of rounds of message passing.

**Output:** Updated node features  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(K+1)}$  for all nodes  $u$

Initialize  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}$  as  $v_u$  for all nodes  $u$

**for**  $k \in [0, 1, \dots, K]$  **do**

**for**  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  **do**

**for**  $v \in \mathcal{N}(u)$  **do**

            Compute messages :  $\mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{neighbors}} \mathbf{h}_v^{(k)} + \mathbf{b}$

**end for**

        Compute self message:  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{self}} \mathbf{h}_u^{(k)}$

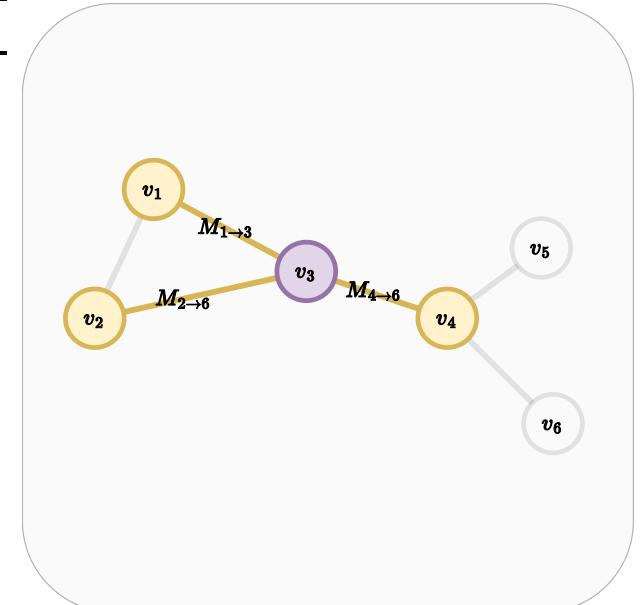
        Compute total message:  $\mathbf{M}_u = \mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} + \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u}$

        Update node:  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \sigma(\mathbf{M}_u)$

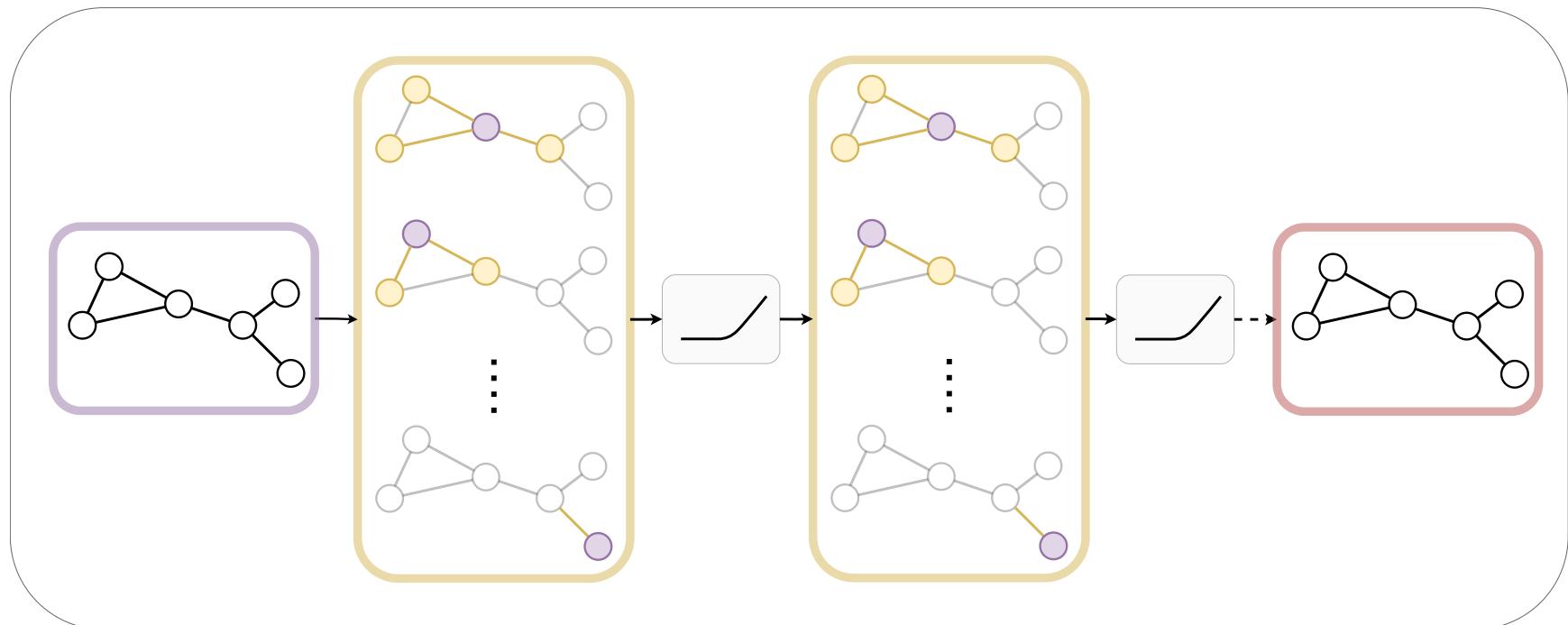
**end for**

**end for**

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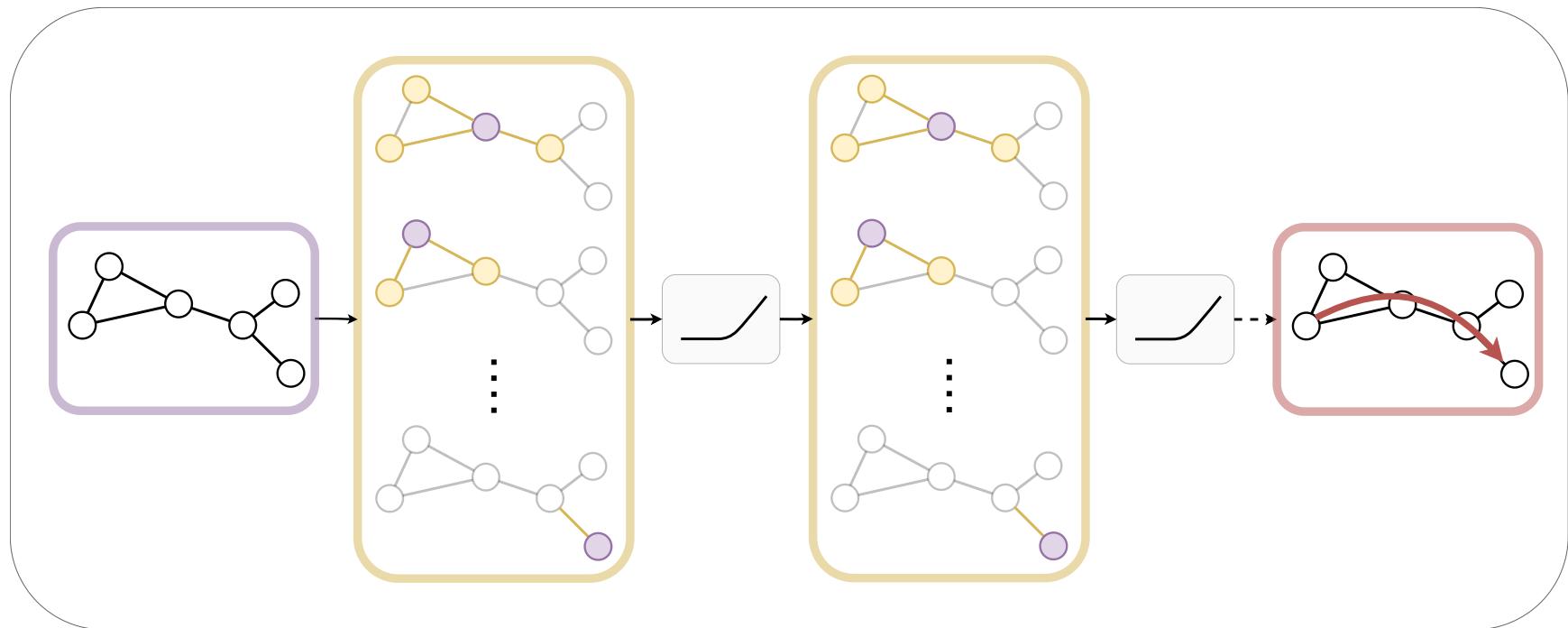


# GRAPH MESSAGE PASSING NETWORKS



(Adapted from Thomas Kipf, <https://tkipf.github.io/graph-convolutional-networks/>)

# GRAPH MESSAGE PASSING NETWORKS



# DISCUSSION: WHAT ISSUES MIGHT A NAIVE IMPLEMENTATION RUN INTO?

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Graph-level:

$$\mathbf{H}^{(t)} = \sigma \left( \mathbf{A} \mathbf{H}^{(k-1)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{neigh}}^{(k)} + \mathbf{H}^{(k-1)} \mathbf{W}_{\text{self}}^k \right)$$

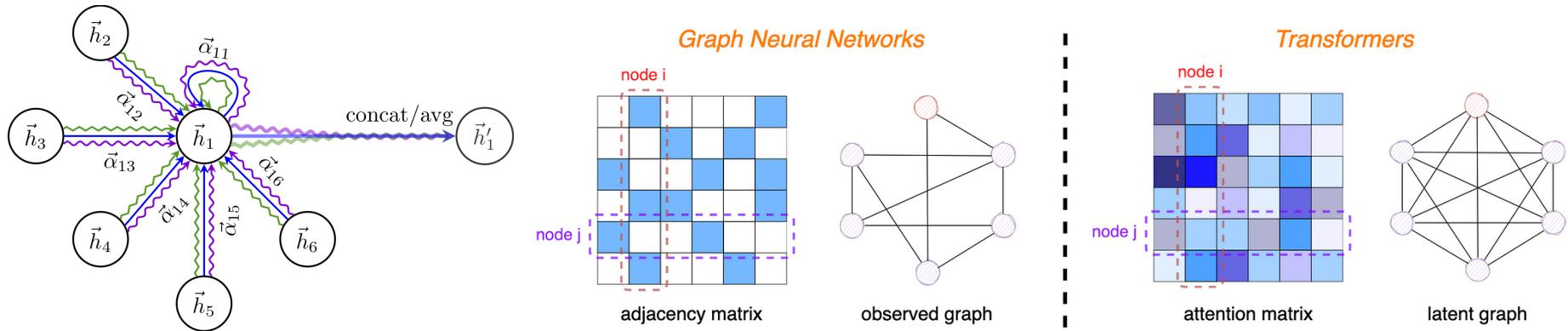
Normalization:

$$\mathbf{h}_u^k = \sigma \left( \mathbf{W}^{(k)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}} \frac{\mathbf{h}_v}{\sqrt{|\mathcal{N}(u)| |\mathcal{N}(v)|}} \right)$$

# GRAPH ATTENTION NETWORKS AND TRANSFORMERS

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathcal{N}(u)} = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \alpha_{u,v} \mathbf{h}_v$$

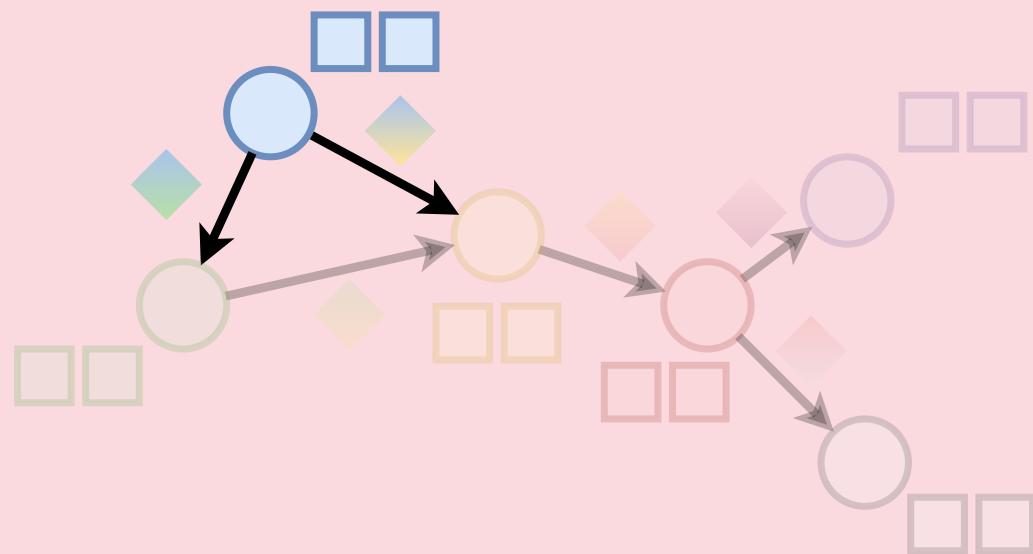
$$\alpha_{u,v} = \frac{\exp(\mathbf{a}^\top [\mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_u \oplus \mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_v])}{\sum_{v' \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \exp(\mathbf{a}^\top [\mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_u \oplus \mathbf{W}\mathbf{h}_{v'}])}$$



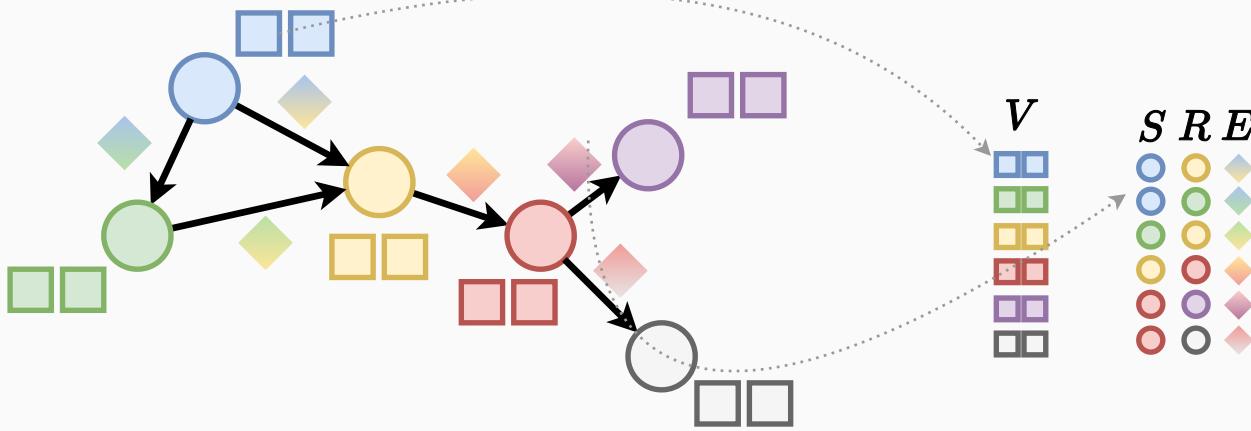
(left: Veličković, Petar, et al. "Graph Attention Networks." arXiv preprint arXiv:1710.10903 (2017))  
(right: [How to Build Graph Transformers with O\(N\) Complexity](#) by Qitian Wu in @TDataScience)

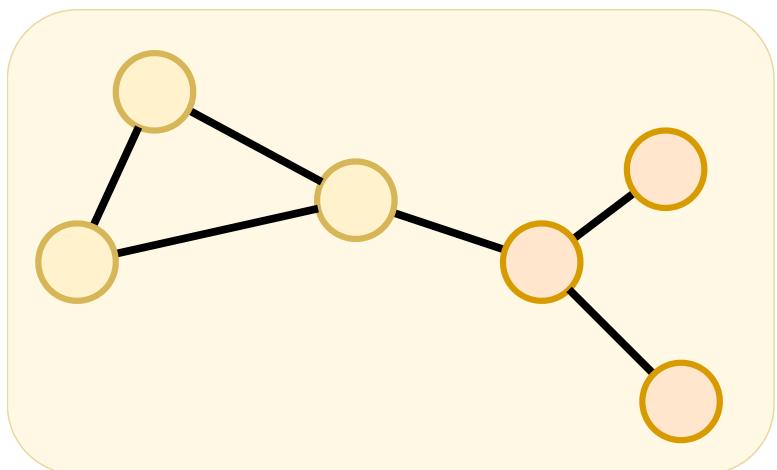
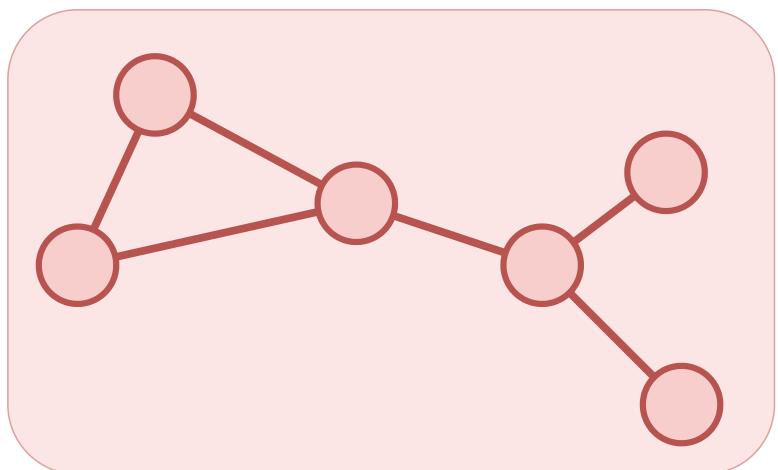
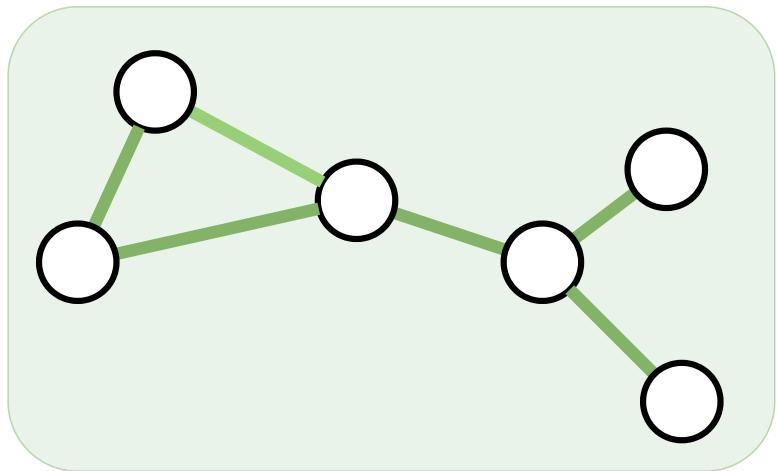
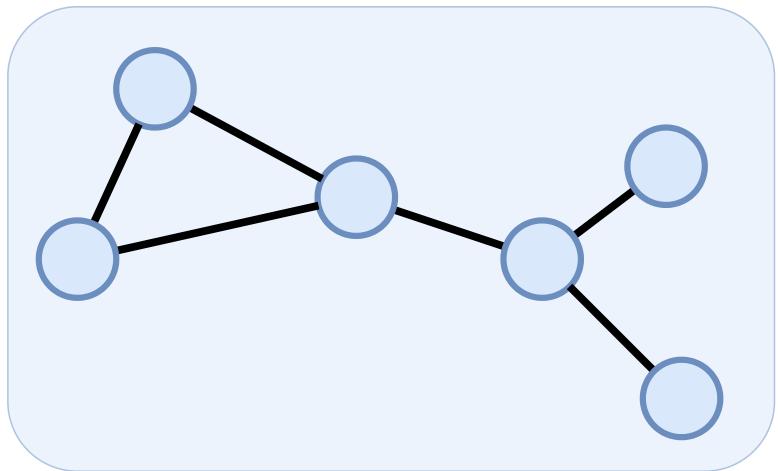


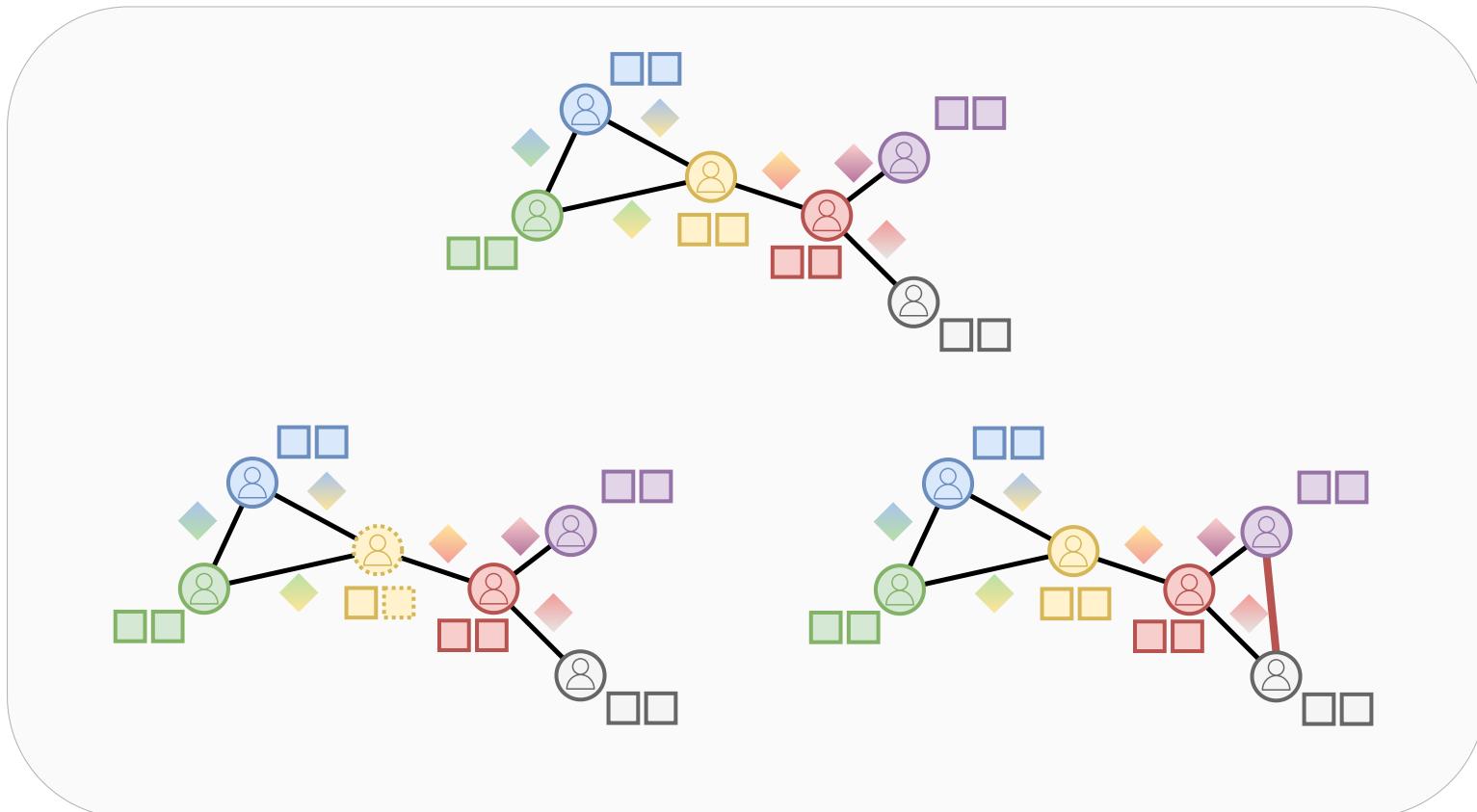
# DISCUSSION: LIVE DEMO

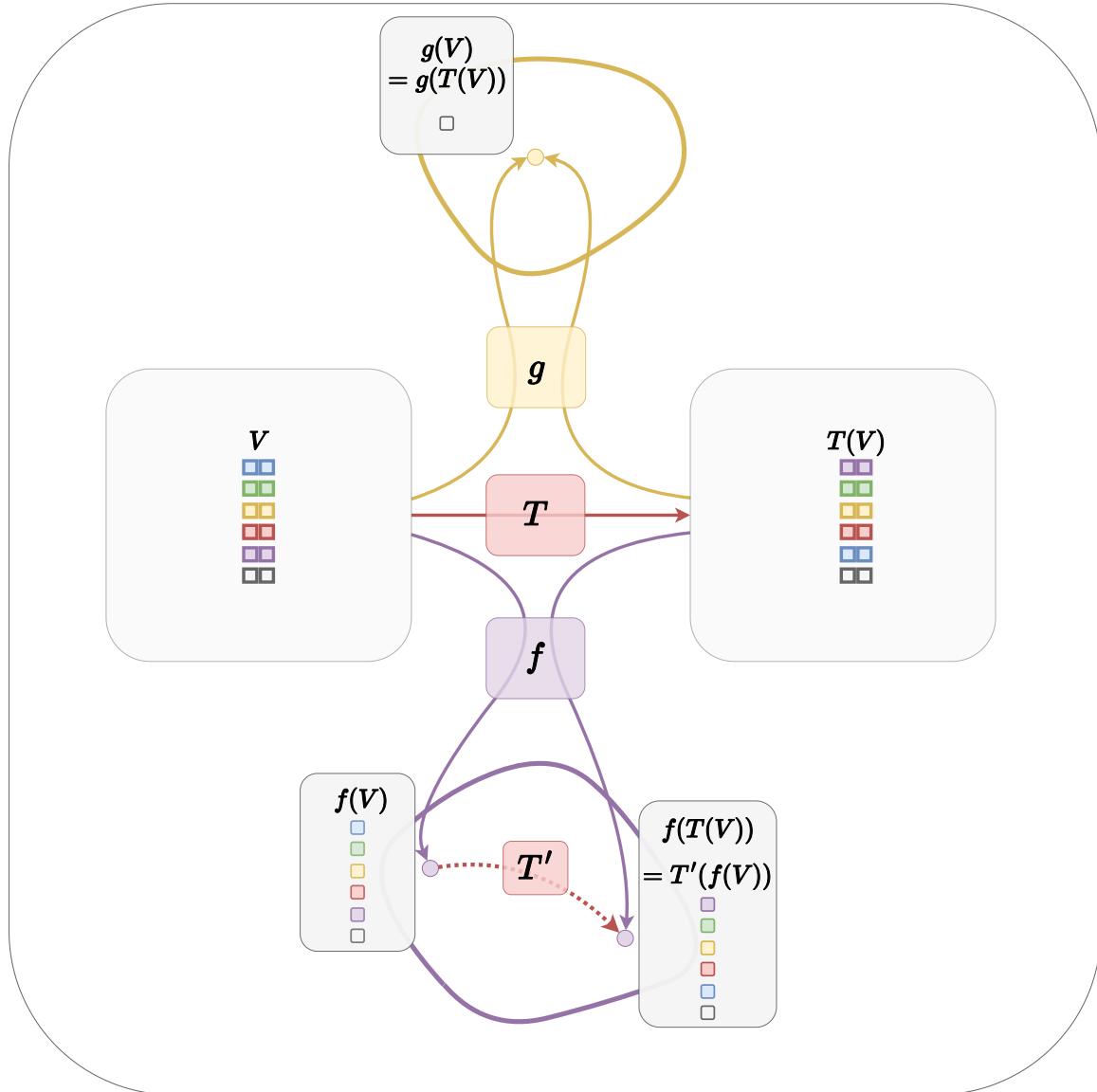


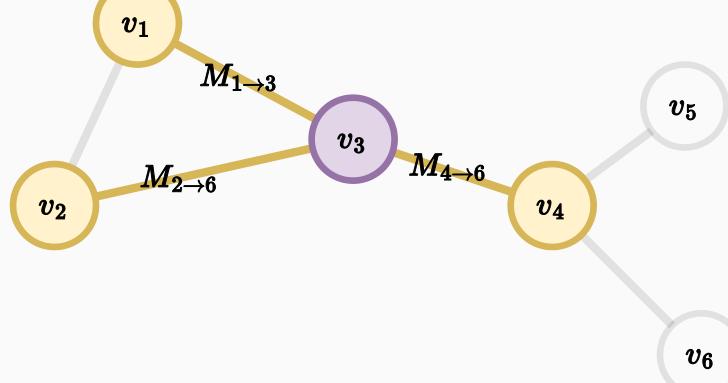
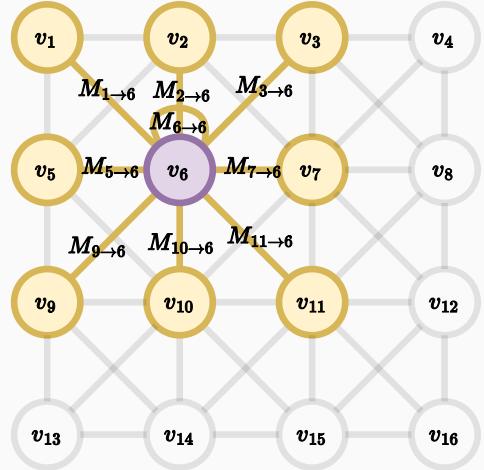
# **RECAP LECTURE 1**



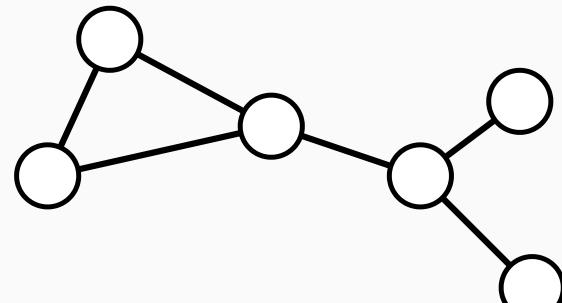
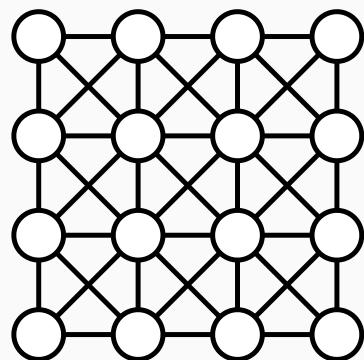
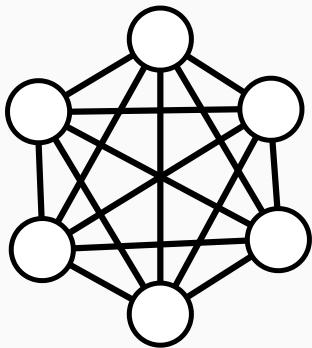












# MESSAGE PASSING ON GRAPH

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**Algorithm 3** Basic graph message passing

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**Input:** Weight matrices,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{self}}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_{\text{neigh}}$ , and bias,  $\mathbf{b}$ , neighborhood function,  $\mathcal{N}$ .

**Input:** Graph,  $\mathcal{G}$  with nodes  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^V$  and edges  $\mathcal{E} = \{e_{u \rightarrow v} | u, v \in \mathcal{V}\}$ , and a specified  $K$  number of rounds of message passing.

**Output:** Updated node features  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(K+1)}$  for all nodes  $u$

Initialize  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}$  as  $v_u$  for all nodes  $u$

**for**  $k \in [0, 1, \dots, K]$  **do**

**for**  $u \in \mathcal{V}$  **do**

**for**  $v \in \mathcal{N}(u)$  **do**

            Compute messages :  $\mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{neighbors}} \mathbf{h}_v^{(k)} + \mathbf{b}$

**end for**

        Compute self message:  $\mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} = \mathbf{W}_{\text{self}} \mathbf{h}_u^{(k)}$

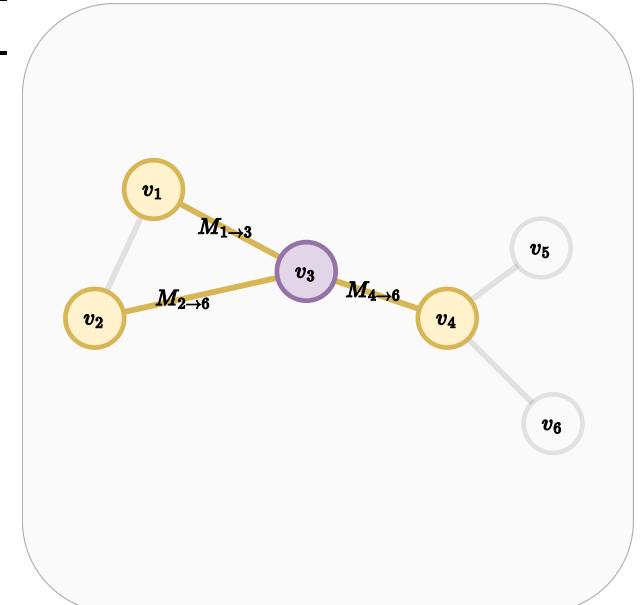
        Compute total message:  $\mathbf{M}_u = \mathbf{M}_{\text{self}} + \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \mathbf{M}_{v \rightarrow u}$

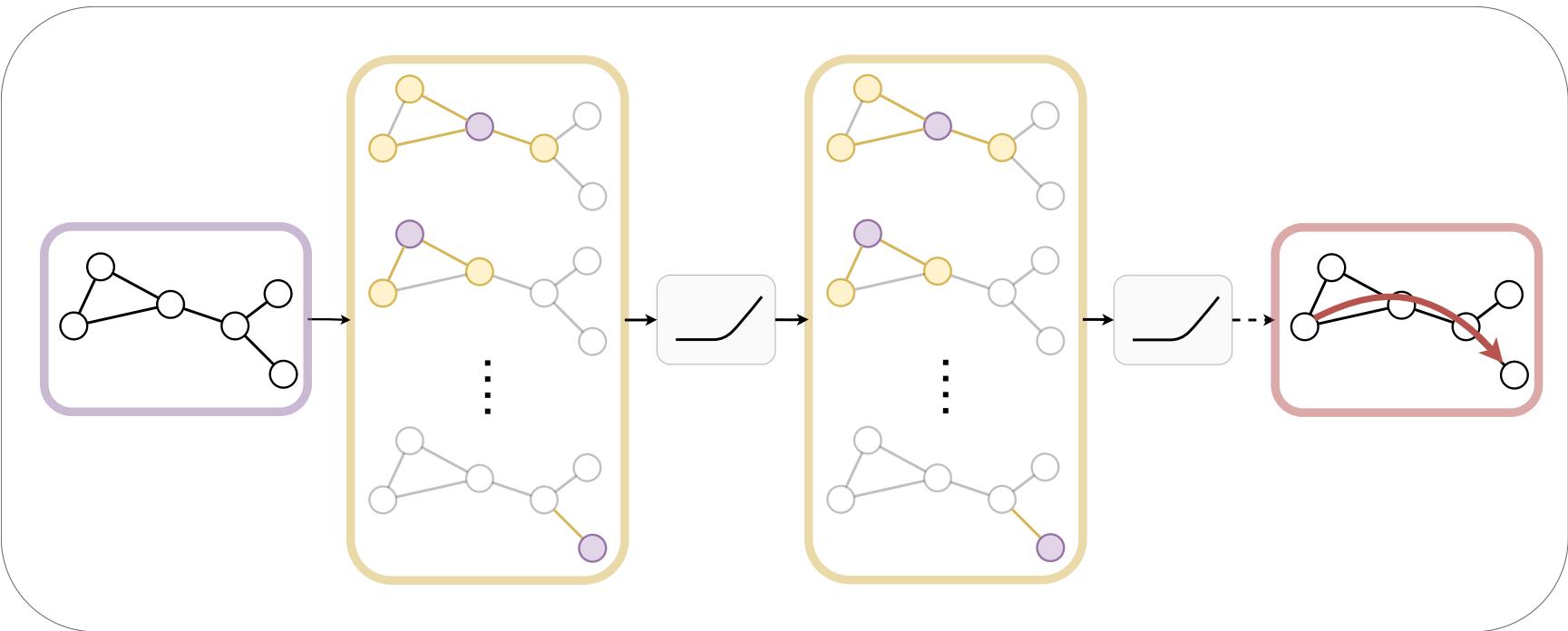
        Update node:  $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k+1)} \leftarrow \sigma(\mathbf{M}_u)$

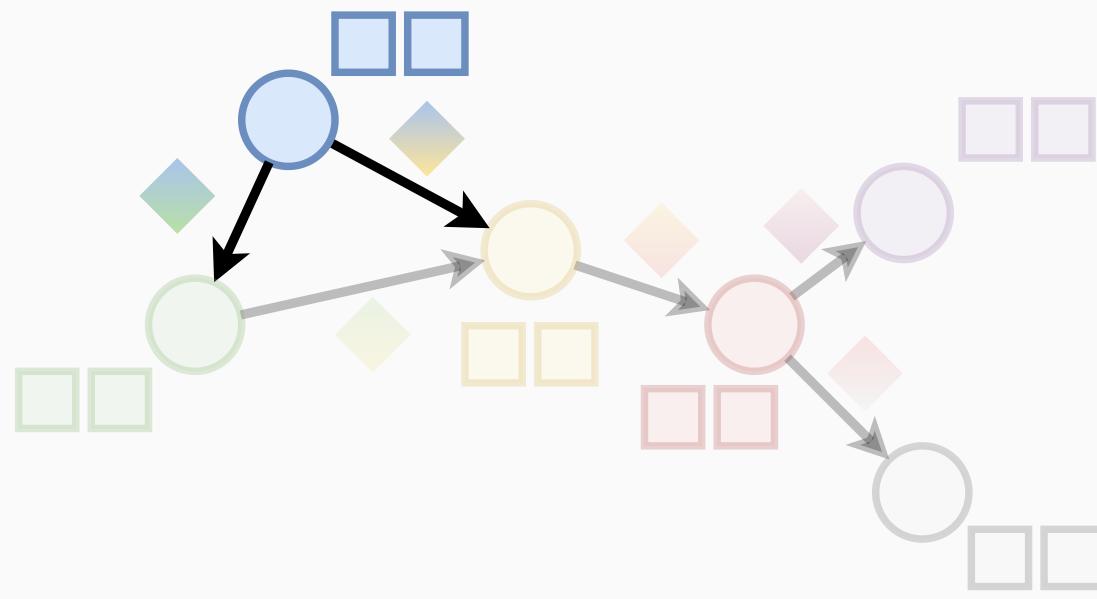
**end for**

**end for**

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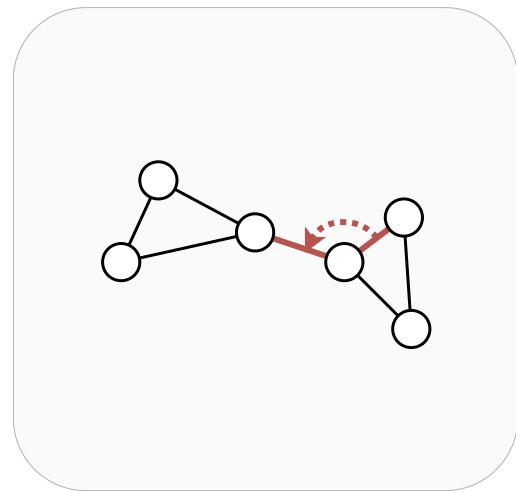
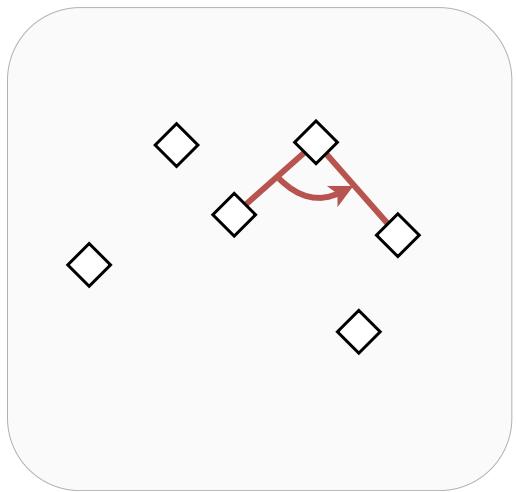
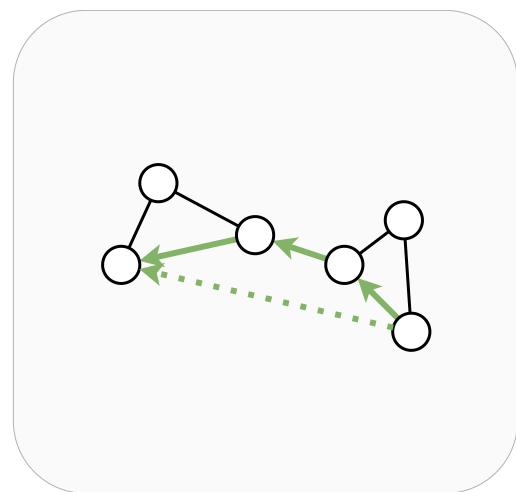
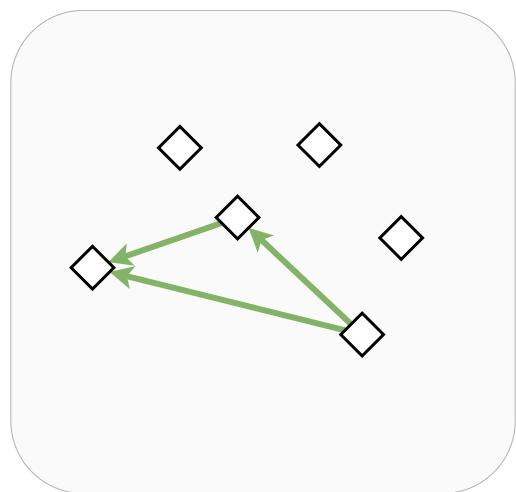




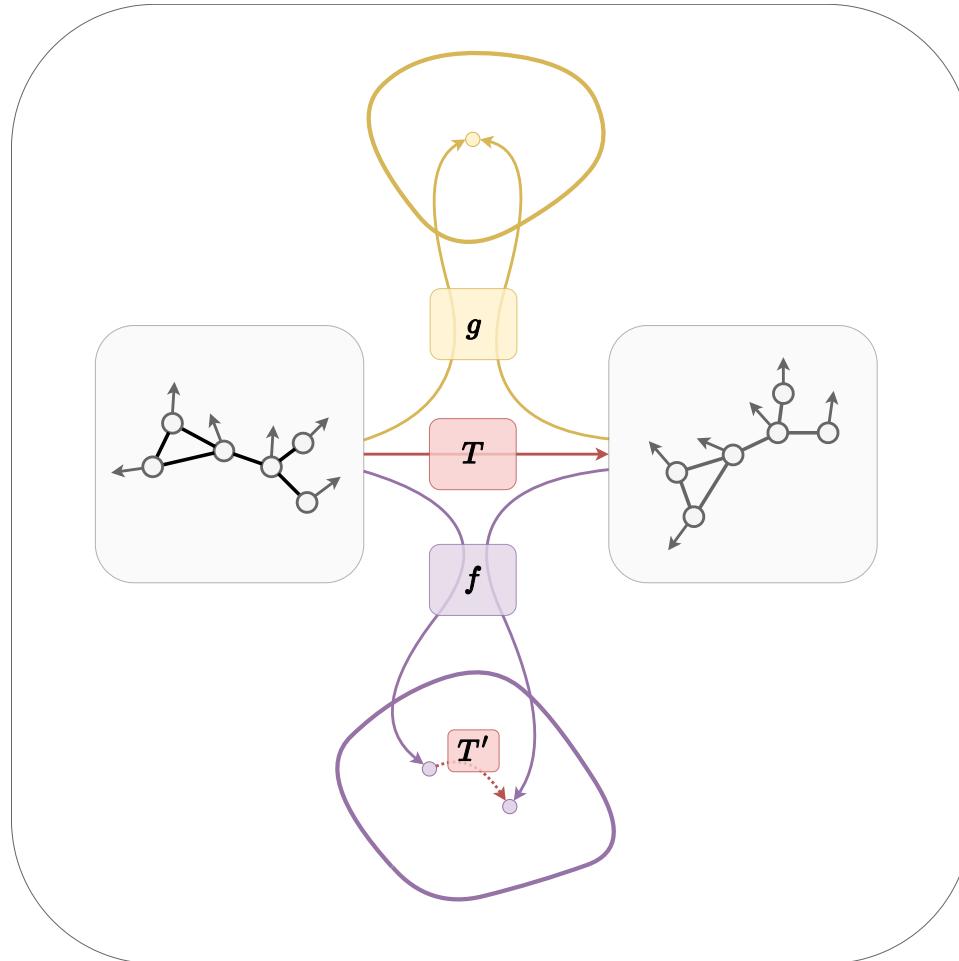


# **GEOMETRIC INFORMATION**

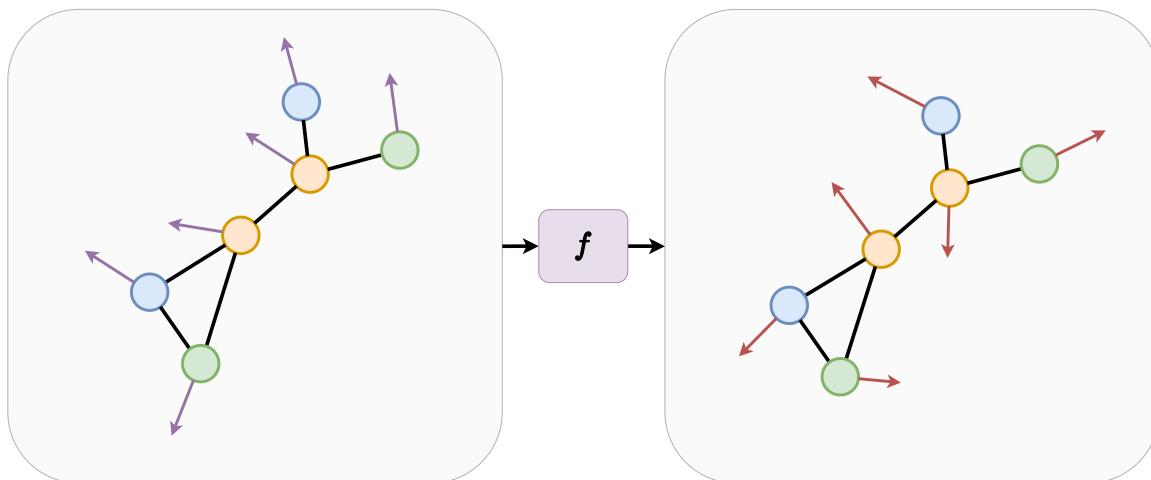
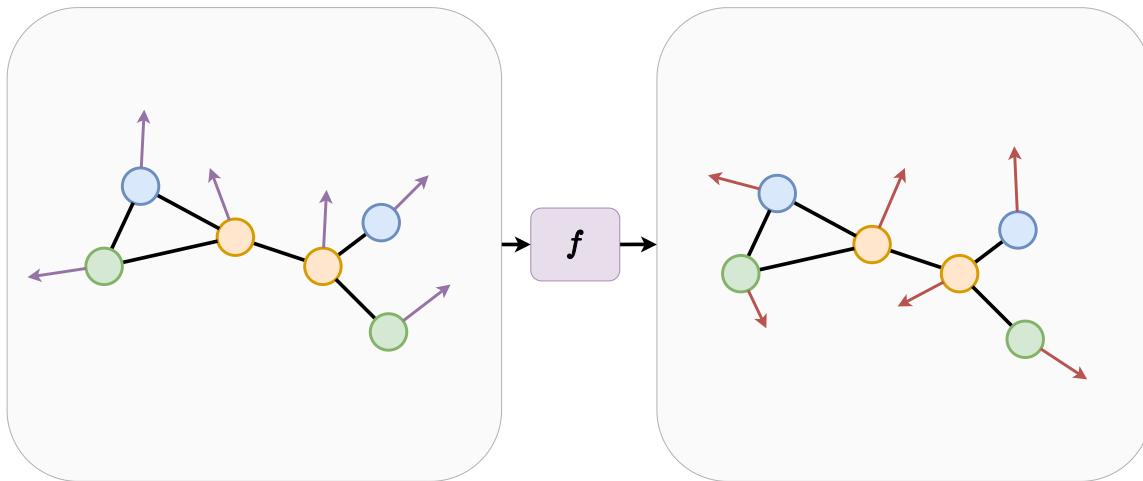
# GEOMETRIC INFORMATION



# ROTATION INvariance AND EQUIVARIANCE



# ROTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE



# ROTATION INVARIANCE AND EQUIVARIANCE

