

FTEC5920 Financial Technology Project II

Federated Graph Link Prediction Implementation

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Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)

- Capture intricate connections and dependencies between nodes and edges
- Message Passing Neural Network (MPNN) framework

Aggregate neighbors' info : $a^{(l)}(v) = \text{AGGREGATE} \left(\{h^{(l-1)}(u) | u \in \mathcal{N}(v)\} \right)$

Feed forward : $h^{(l)}(v) = \text{UPDATE} \left(h^{(l-1)}(v), a^{(l)}(v) \right)$

Link Prediction Task

- Encoder-decoder framework
 - GNN for deep embedding

$$\text{ENC} : \mathbf{Z} = GNN(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$$

- Inner-product decoder by looking up the embedding matrix $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{|\mathcal{V}| \times d}$
For node pairs $(\mathbf{z}_u, \mathbf{z}_v)$

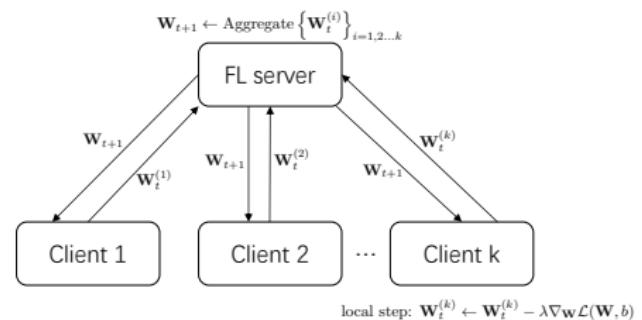
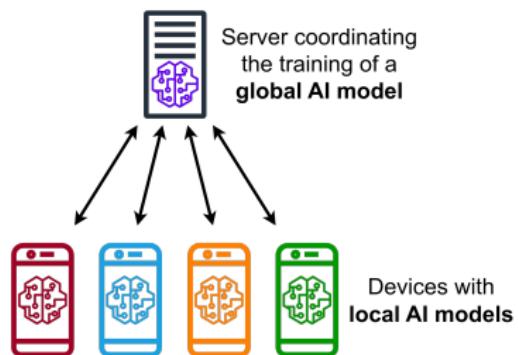
$$\text{DEC} : \hat{y}_i = DEC(\mathbf{z}_u, \mathbf{z}_v)$$

- Loss function: mean square error (MSE) for regression and cross-entropy for classification

$$\mathcal{L} = \sum_{(u,v) \in \mathcal{D}} loss(\mathbf{z}_u^T \mathbf{z}_v, y_i)$$

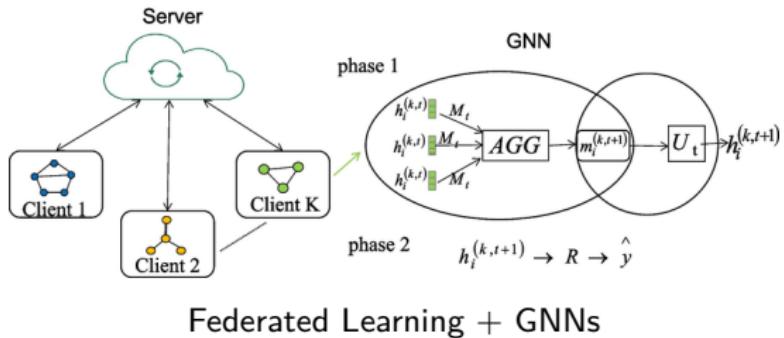
Federated Learning (FL)

- Multiple parties collaboratively construct a machine learning model while keeping their private data locally
- Handle privacy concerns of sensitive data sources, such as bank transaction systems, healthcare industries, and social networks



FedAvg algorithm (McMahan et al., 2017)

Our Implementation: FedGNNs



■ Applications

- Recommendation system prediction: link regression
- Anti-Money Laundering (AML) detection: link classification
- GitHub: <https://github.com/Worshipper6/Industrial-project>

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Data Sources

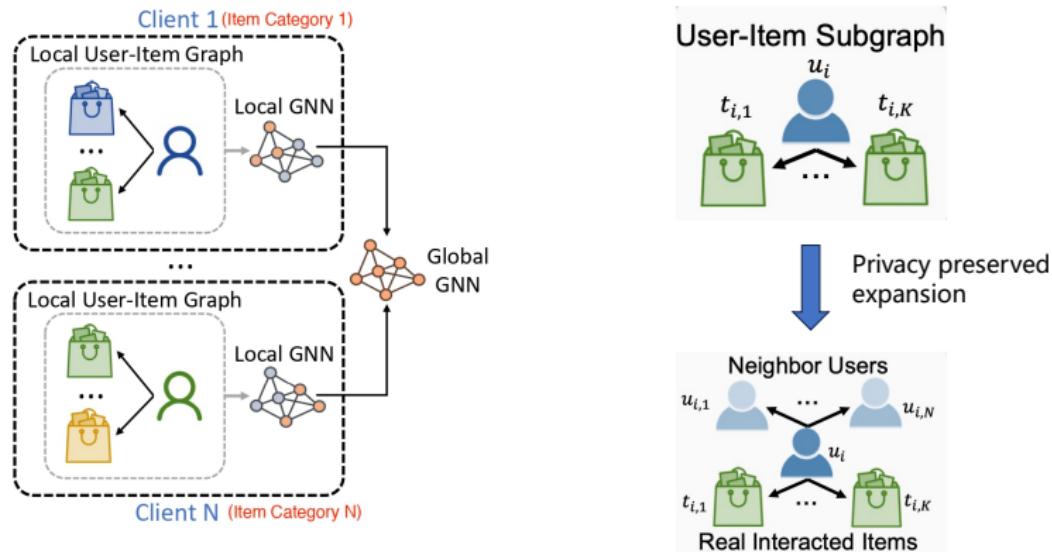
- Epinions
 - User ratings for various products on shopping website Epinions.com
 - 22166 users, 53717 ratings on a numerical scale ranging from 1 to 5
 - Products belongs to 27 categories, such as Electronics, Kids & Family, Restaurants
- MovieLens
 - User ratings for movies collected by GroupLens Research Group
 - 610 users, 100836 5-star ratings
 - Each movie has 3 features, including movie names, genres and release years

Federated Settings

- We adopt GCN, GAT, GraphSage as GNN models

Epinions: Items that belong to the same category form a client, in total 27 clients

MovieLens: Each user acts as a client, in total 610 clients



(He et al., 2021; Wu et al., 2021)

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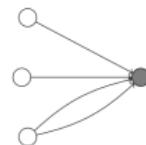
4 Empirical Analysis

- Link Regression
- Link Classification

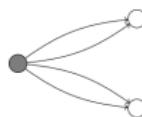
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Motivation

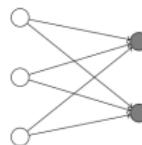
- Complex structure of criminals' money laundering patterns
- Legal and privacy concerns of bank transaction data
- Highly imbalance of data labels (legitimate or laundering)



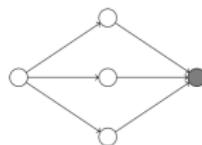
(a) Degree-in = 4



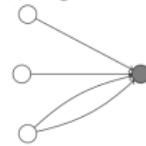
(b) Degree-out = 4



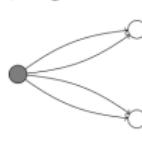
(c) Directed Biclique



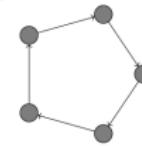
(d) Scatter-Gather



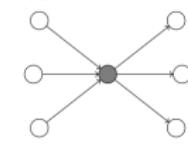
(e) Fan-in = 3



(f) Fan-out = 2



(g) Directed Cycle (5)



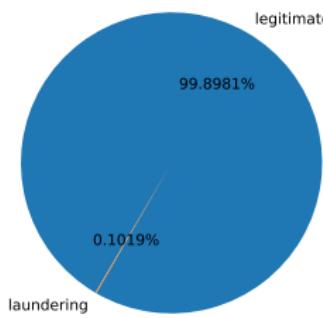
(h) Gather-Scatter

Graph-structure Money Laundering Patterns (Egressy et al., 2023)

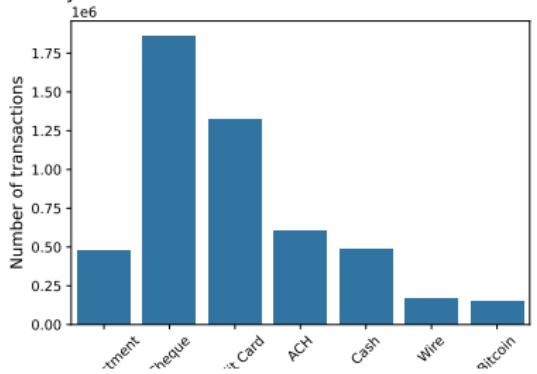
Data Sources

- Synthetic transaction data from IBM, available at Kaggle
- 4268525 transaction records from 336889 bank accounts, 970 banks
Each record has four features
- Our task is to predict whether a transaction is laundering or not

Label Distribution of AML HI-Small Dataset



Payment Format Distribution of AML HI-Small Dataset



Models for Directed Graphs

- We adopt GAT, RGCN, PNA as GNN models
- We add the Reverse Message-Passing Mechanism for directed graphs
 - Aggregate incoming neighbors

$$a_{in}^{(l)}(v) = \text{AGGREGATE} \left(\{h^{(l-1)}(u) | u \in \mathcal{N}_{in}(v)\} \right)$$

Aggregate outgoing neighbors

$$a_{out}^{(l)}(v) = \text{AGGREGATE} \left(\{h^{(l-1)}(u) | u \in \mathcal{N}_{out}(v)\} \right)$$

Feed forward

$$h^{(l)}(v) = \text{UPDATE} \left(h^{(l-1)}(v), a_{in}^{(l)}(v), a_{out}^{(l)}(v) \right)$$

(Egressy et al., 2023)

- Federated setting: 5 uniform partitions of original transactions

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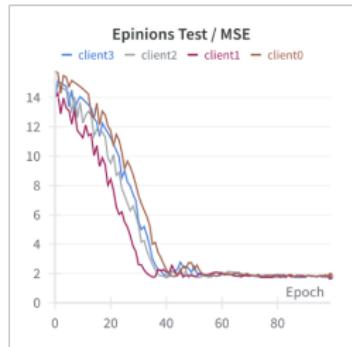
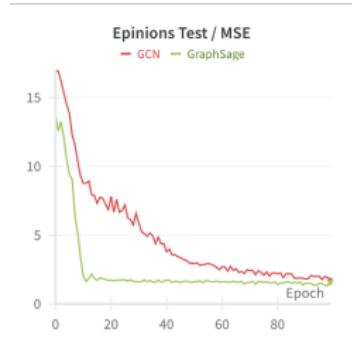
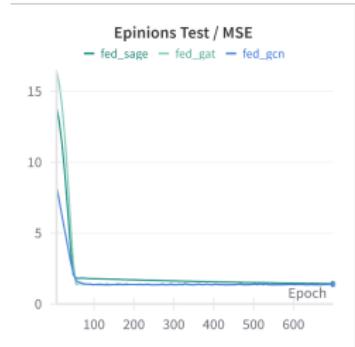
Link Regression

- FL performance is close to centralized training
- GCN tends to be robust in FL and local training
- Similar performance of three models

Recommendation system prediction: Test mean square error (MSE)

Datasets (MSE)	FL			Centralized		
	GCN	GAT	SAGE	GCN	GAT	SAGE
Epinions	1.374	1.359	1.443	1.317		1.360
MovieLens	1.052	1.088	1.133	0.822	0.880	

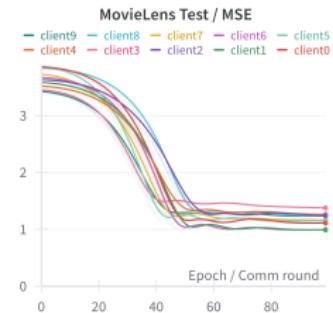
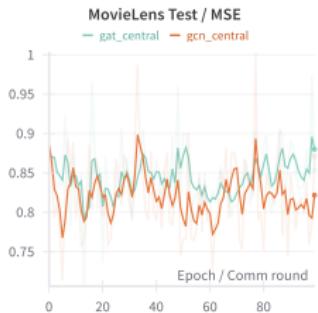
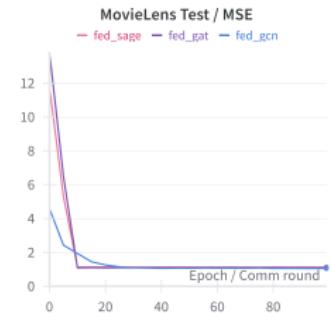
Link Regression



Epinions FL

Epinions central

Epinions local



MovieLens FL

MovieLens central

MovieLens local

Link Classification

- FL performance is undesirable in all models under Message Passing Neural Network (MPNN) framework
- We observe dramatic improvements in FL after adding Reverse Message Passing

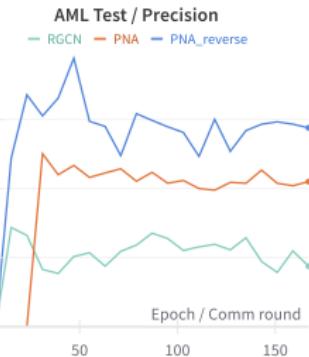
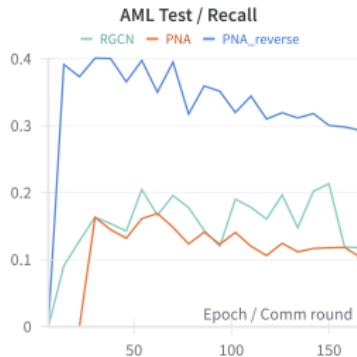
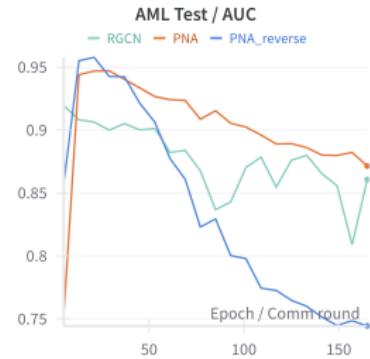
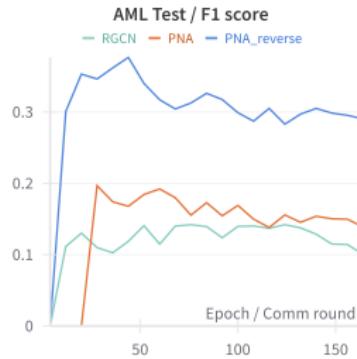
AML Minority class F1 score

F1 score	GAT	RGCN	PNA	r-PNA ¹
FL	0	0.1187	0.1679	0.3766
Centralized	0	0.3042	0.4181	0.4814
Local (avg)	0	0.0823	0.1015	0.2345

¹With Reverse Message Passing

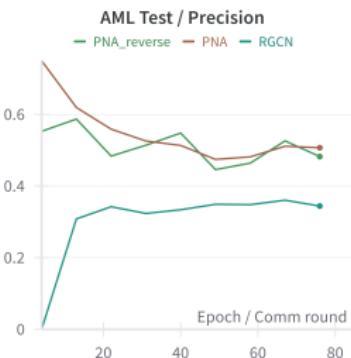
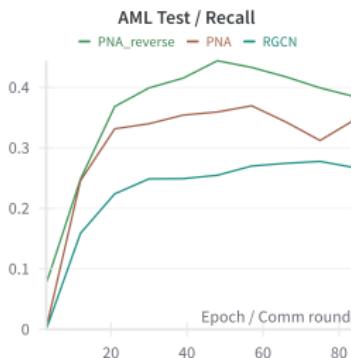
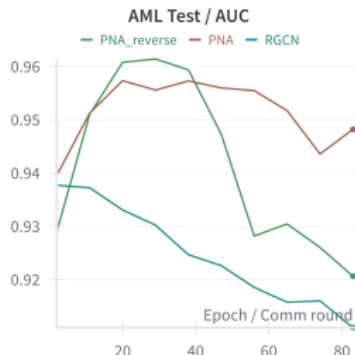
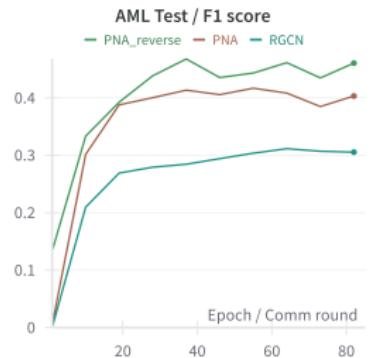
Link Classification

- AML detection Federated Learning (FL) performance



Link Classification

- AML detection Centralized Training performance



Link Classification

- AML detection Client Local Training performance (r-PNA)

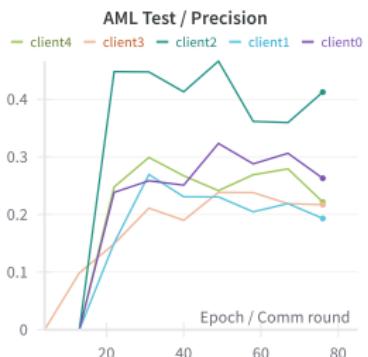
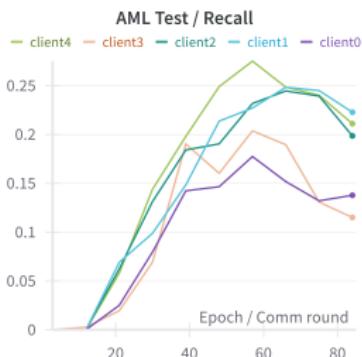
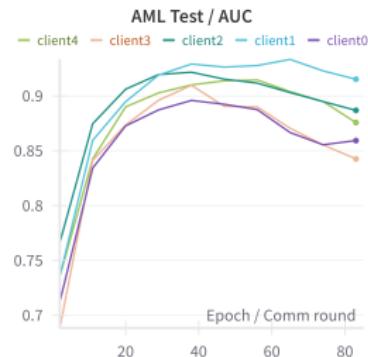
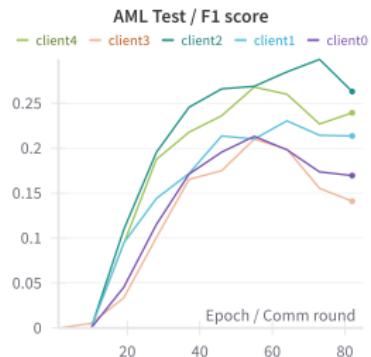


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Discussion

■ Summary

- The effectiveness of FL varies in different scenarios
- GNN model selection does not dominate the performance of two recommendation system prediction tasks
- Reverse Message Passing is important in Federated AML detection

Discussion

- Summary
 - The effectiveness of FL varies in different scenarios
 - GNN model selection does not dominate the performance of two recommendation system prediction tasks
 - Reverse Message Passing is important in Federated AML detection
- Future study
 - Add port numbering and ego IDs to improve AML detection
 - Simulate more patterns in FL settings, such as non-IID distributions

Thanks for listening!

References

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