

# Dynamic Embedding on Textual Networks via a Gaussian Process

**Presenter:** Pengyu Cheng

**Joint work with:** Yitong Li, Xinyuan Zhang, Liqun Chen, David Carlson, Lawrence Carin

Duke University

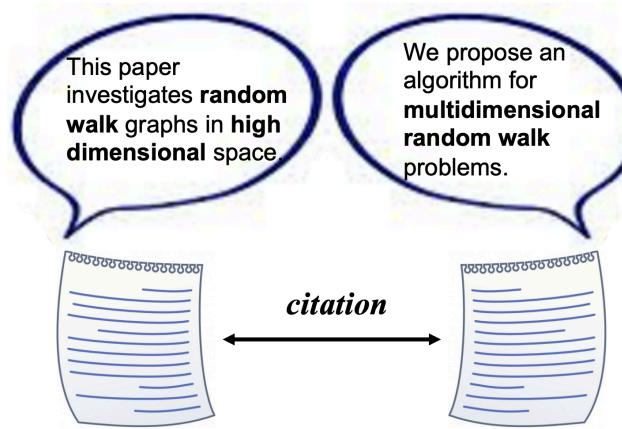


# Textual Networks

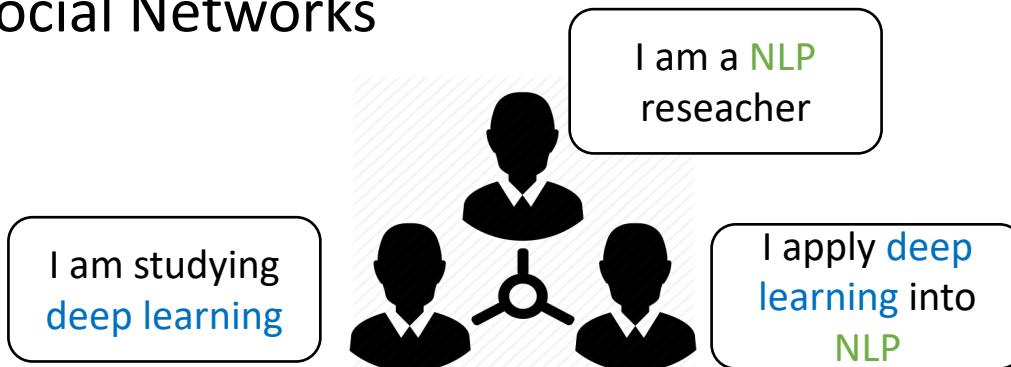
- Networks with textual information as attributes from each node.

- Examples:

- Citation Networks



- Social Networks



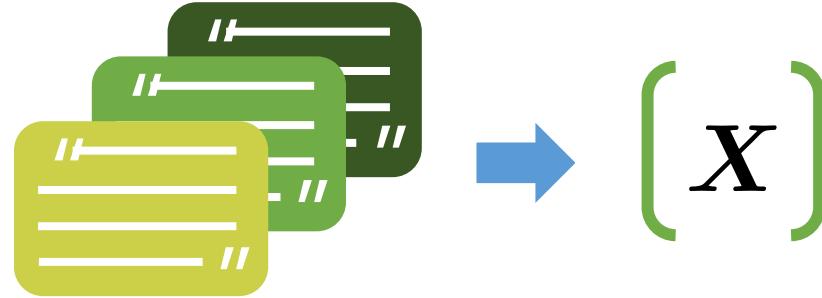
- Tasks on textual networks:

- Link Prediction
  - Node Classification
  - Etc.

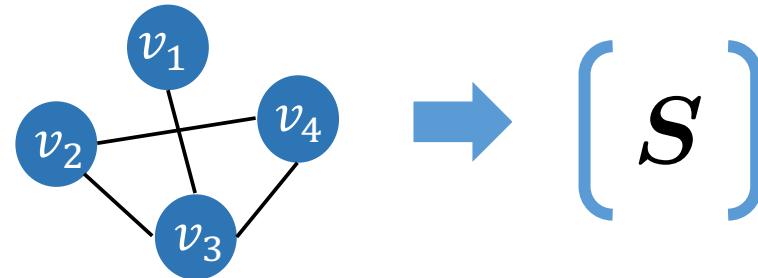


# Textual Network Embedding

- Textual Embedding:



- Network (Structural) Embedding:



- Textual Network Embedding:

$$H = [X; S]$$



# Dynamic Textual Network Embedding

- Textual Networks are always changing:
- For text:
  - Textual information can be modified, e.g., user profile changes
- For network connection:
  - Unseen nodes come, e.g., new user registers.
  - Connection changes, e.g., people begin or lose relationships.
- How to speedily update the network embeddings when network changes?



# Objective

- We aim to update the embeddings when networks change, without **re-training** the whole model.
- For textual embedding:  
Inductively learn a universal text encoder.
- For structural embedding:  
Previous methods require **re-train** all the structural embeddings.
- We address this problem from a **Bayesian Deep Learning** perspective.



# Main Idea

- We treat **structural embeddings** in the **same network** as **samples from the same distribution**.
- We provide a Gaussian **prior** to the structural embeddings
- When network changes,  
we dynamically update the **structural embeddings**  
by calculating the **posterior** distribution via the Bayes's rule.



# Gaussian Process

- Define latent signal function  $f(\mathbf{x}) \sim \text{GP}(\mathbf{0}, k(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}'))$  over **textual** embedding  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $k(\cdot, \cdot)$  is a kernel function.  
 $[f(\mathbf{x}_1), f(\mathbf{x}_2), \dots, f(\mathbf{x}_n)] \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, [k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)]_{n \times n})$
- Propagate  $f(\mathbf{x})$  on the **network** by random walk.
- We use the propagated signals as the **prior** of structural embeddings.

$$[\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{s}_2, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n] \sim \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{0}, \mathbf{P}^T K_{xx} \mathbf{P})$$

$$K_{xx} = [k(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j)]_{n \times n}$$



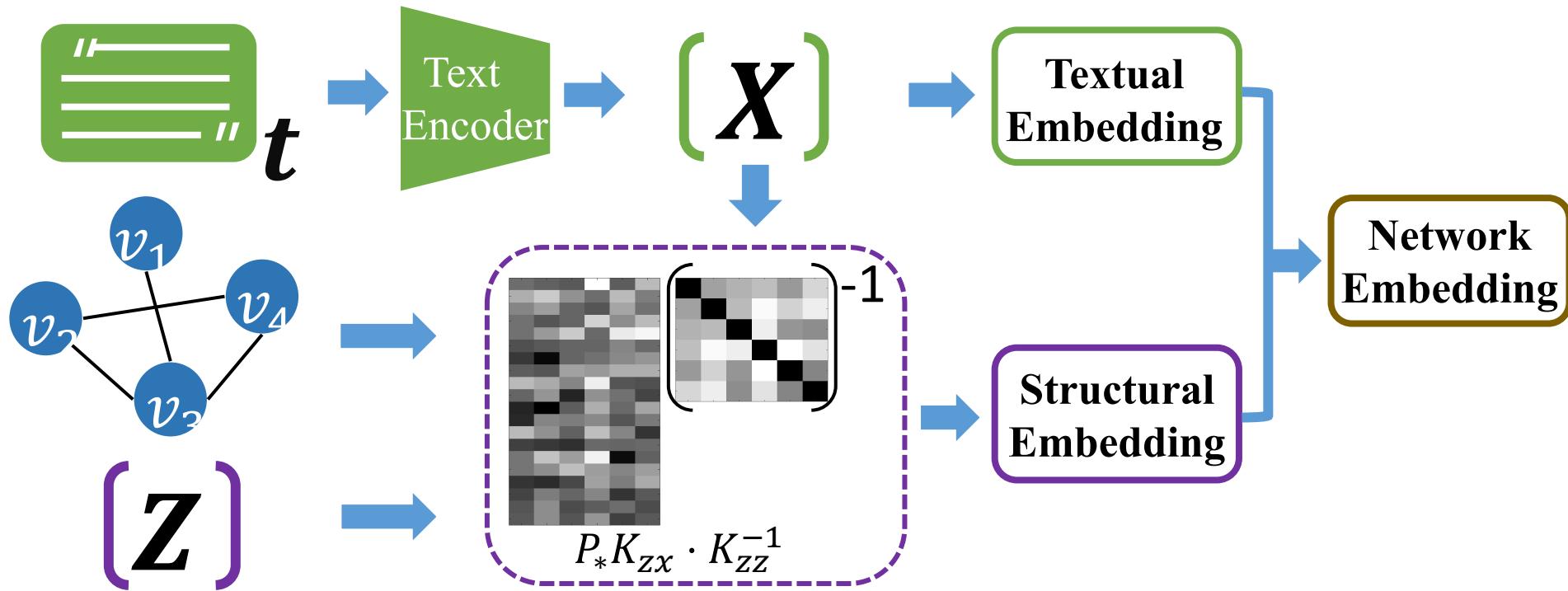
# Inducing points

- Gaussian Process is computationally complex with large data size.
- We learn inducing points on graph to reduce the complexity.
- With learned inducing point  $Z = [z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m]$  and corresponding pseudo-structural embeddings  $U = [u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m]$

We can infer **posterior** of the structural embeddings  $p(S|X, Z, U)$  by the Bayes's rule.



# Framework



# Negative Sampling Loss Function

- Obtain the textual network embedding  $\mathbf{H} = [\mathbf{X}; \mathbf{S}]$ ,
- We train the whole model with unsupervised negative sampling:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{|\mathcal{E}|} \sum_{(v_i, v_j) \in \mathcal{E}} \log (\sigma(\mathbf{h}_i^\top \mathbf{h}_j)) - \frac{1}{N_s} \sum_{(v_i, v_k) \notin \mathcal{E}} \log [1 - \sigma(\mathbf{h}_i^\top \mathbf{h}_k)]$$



# Experiments: Static Networks

- Link prediction

% Training Edges	Cora				
	15%	35%	55%	75%	95%
<b>MMB</b> (Airoldi et al. 2008)	54.7	59.5	64.9	71.1	75.9
<b>node2vec</b> (Grover and Leskovec 2016)	55.9	66.1	78.7	85.9	88.2
<b>LINE</b> (Tang et al. 2015)	55.0	66.4	77.6	85.6	89.3
<b>DeepWalk</b> (Perozzi, Al-Rfou, and Skiena 2014)	56.0	70.2	80.1	85.3	90.3
<b>TADW</b> (Yang et al. 2015)	86.6	90.2	90.0	91.0	92.7
<b>CANE</b> (Tu et al. 2017)	86.8	92.2	94.6	95.6	97.7
<b>DMATE</b> (Zhang et al. 2018a)	91.3	93.7	96.0	97.4	98.8
<b>WANE</b> (Shen et al. 2019)	91.7	94.1	96.2	<b>97.5</b>	<b>99.1</b>
<b>DetGP (Wavg) only Text</b>	83.4	89.1	89.9	90.9	92.3
<b>DetGP (Wavg) only Struct</b>	85.4	89.7	91.0	92.7	94.1
<b>DetGP (Wavg)</b>	92.8	94.8	95.5	96.2	97.5
<b>DetGP (DWavg)</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>97.5</b>	98.8



# Experiments: Static Network

- Node classification:

% Training Nodes	Cora				DBLP			
	10%	30%	50%	70%	10%	30%	50%	70%
<b>LINE</b> (Tang et al. 2015)	53.9	56.7	58.8	60.1	42.7	43.8	43.8	43.9
<b>TADW</b> (Yang et al. 2015)	71.0	71.4	75.9	77.2	67.6	68.9	69.2	69.5
<b>CANE</b> (Tu et al. 2017)	81.6	82.8	85.2	86.3	71.8	73.6	74.7	75.2
<b>DMTE</b> (Zhang et al. 2018a)	81.8	83.9	86.3	87.9	72.9	74.3	75.5	76.1
<b>WANE</b> (Shen et al. 2019)	81.9	83.9	86.4	88.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>DetGP (Wavg) only Text</b>	78.1	81.2	84.7	85.3	71.4	73.3	74.2	74.9
<b>DetGP (Wavg) only Struct</b>	70.9	79.7	81.5	82.3	70.0	71.4	72.6	73.3
<b>DetGP (Wavg)</b>	80.5	85.4	86.7	88.5	76.9	78.3	79.1	79.3
<b>DetGP (DWavg)</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>



# Experiments: Dynamic Networks

- Link prediction

% Training Nodes	Cora				HepTh			
	10%	30%	50%	70%	10%	30%	50%	70%
<b>Only Text (Wavg)</b>	61.2	77.9	87.9	90.3	68.3	83.7	84.2	86.9
<b>Neighbor-Aggregate (Max-Pooling)</b>	54.6	69.1	78.7	87.3	59.6	78.3	79.9	80.7
<b>Neighbor-Aggregate (Mean)</b>	61.8	78.4	88.0	91.2	68.2	83.9	85.5	88.3
<b>GraphSAGE (Max-Pooling)</b>	62.1	78.6	88.6	92.4	68.4	85.8	88.1	91.2
<b>GraphSAGE (Mean)</b>	62.2	79.1	88.9	92.6	69.1	85.9	89.0	92.4
<b>DetGP</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>93.3</b>

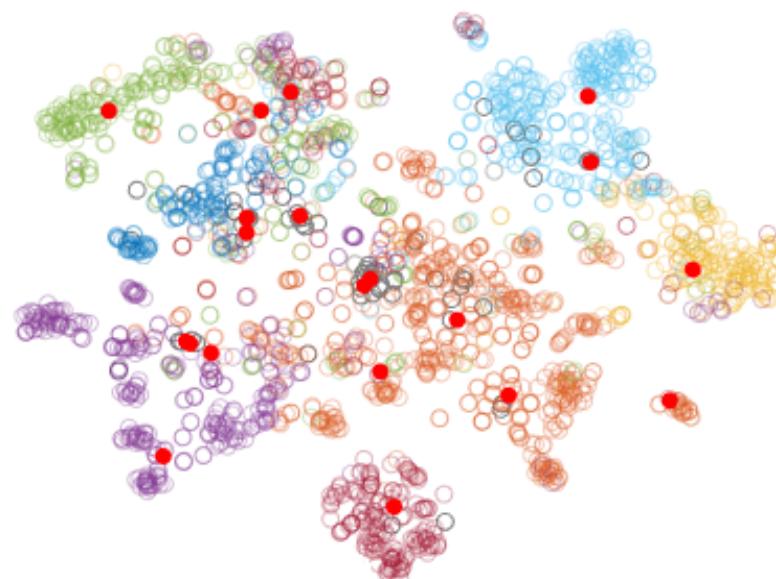
- Node Classification

% Training Nodes	Cora				DBLP			
	10%	30%	50%	70%	10%	30%	50%	70%
<b>Only Text (Wavg)</b>	60.2	76.3	83.5	84.8	56.7	67.9	70.4	73.5
<b>Neighbor-Aggregate (Max-Pooling)</b>	55.8	70.2	78.4	80.5	51.8	60.5	68.3	70.6
<b>Neighbor-Aggregate (Mean)</b>	60.1	77.2	84.1	85.0	56.8	68.2	71.3	74.7
<b>GraphSAGE (Max-Pooling)</b>	61.3	78.2	85.1	86.3	58.9	69.1	72.4	74.9
<b>GraphSAGE (Mean)</b>	61.4	78.4	85.5	<b>86.6</b>	59.0	69.3	72.7	75.1
<b>DetGP</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>75.8</b>



# Experiments:

- T-SNE visualization of learned structural embeddings on Cora dataset.



Source Code: <https://github.com/Linear95/DetGP>

Thank you!

