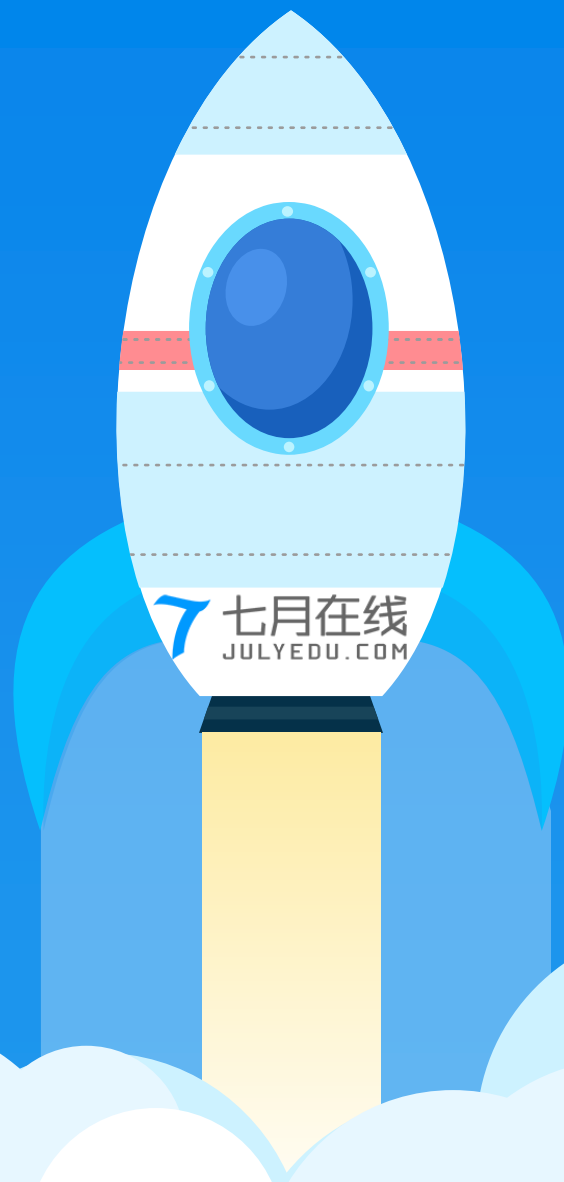
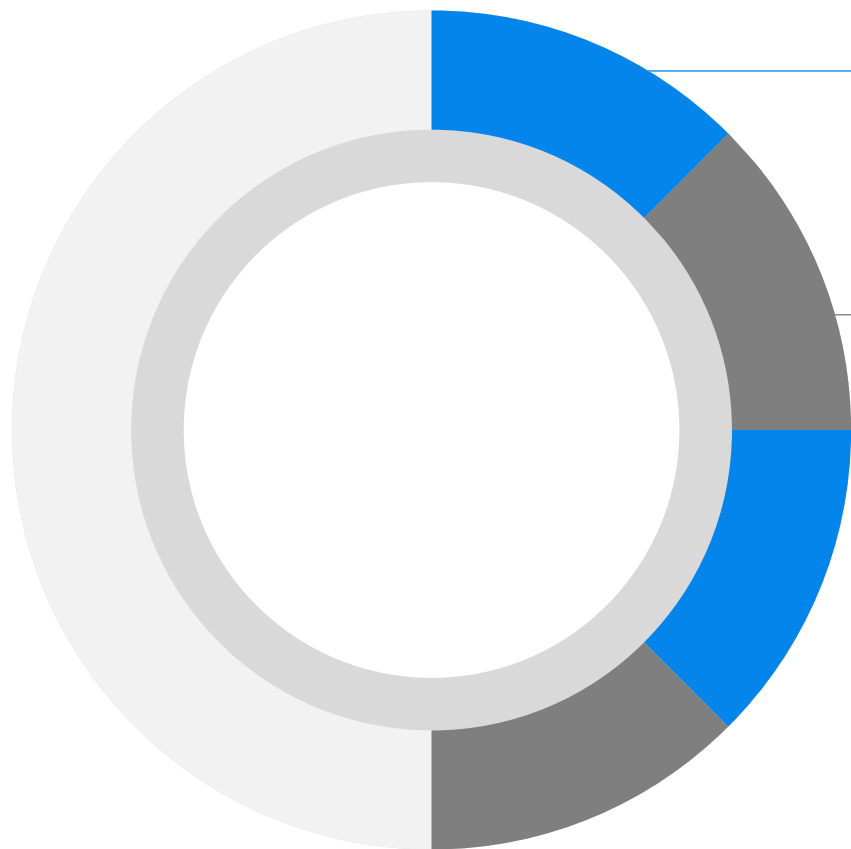


# 《动态图概述》

主讲： 彭老师

<https://www.julyedu.com/>





## 动态图数据集介绍

Dynamic Graph Datasets



## 动态图神经网络分类

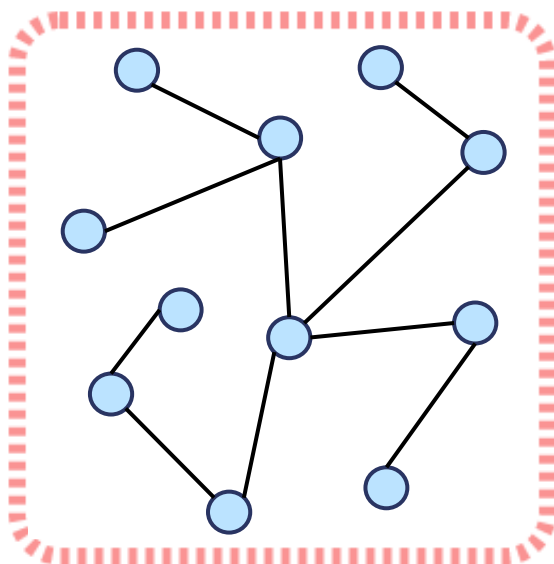
Dynamic Graph Neural Networks

# **/01** 动态图数据集介绍

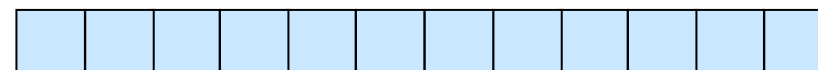
Dynamic Graph Datasets

# Static Graph

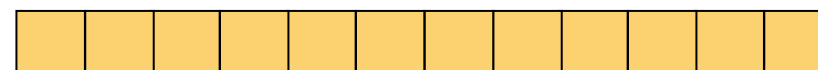
**Static Graphs** are a kind of data structure that models a set of **objects** (**nodes**), their **interactions** (**edges**) and the corresponding information (representations).



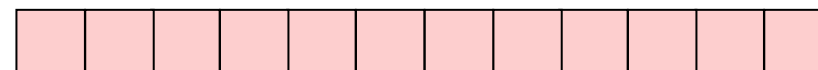
Node Representations



Link Representations



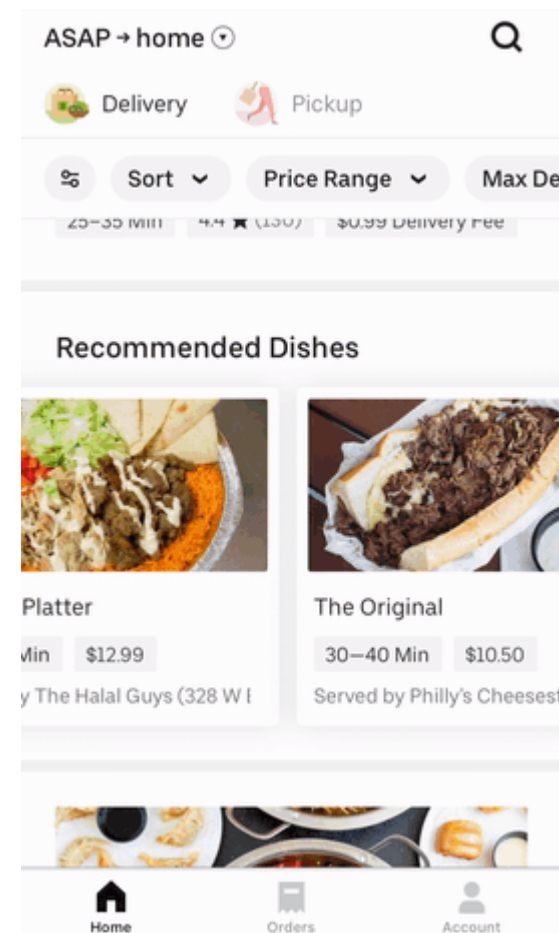
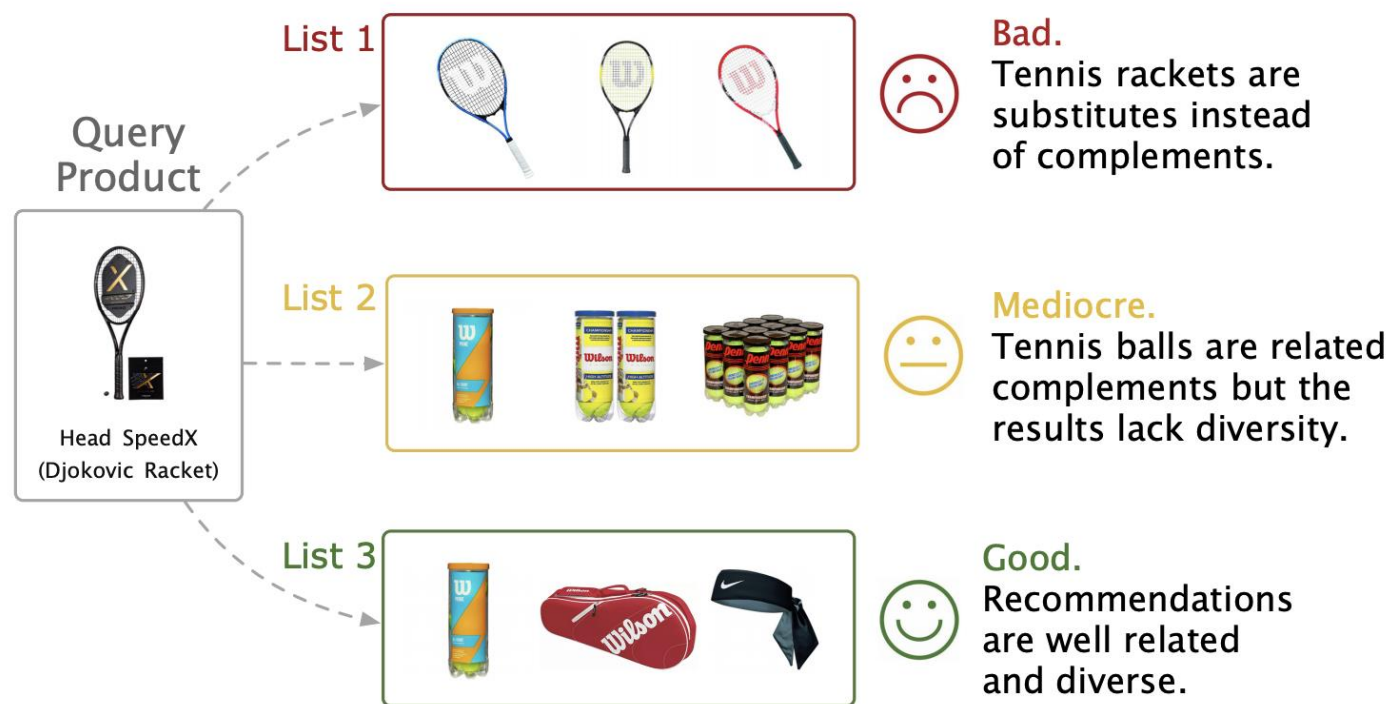
Graph Representations



# Applications of Static GNNs

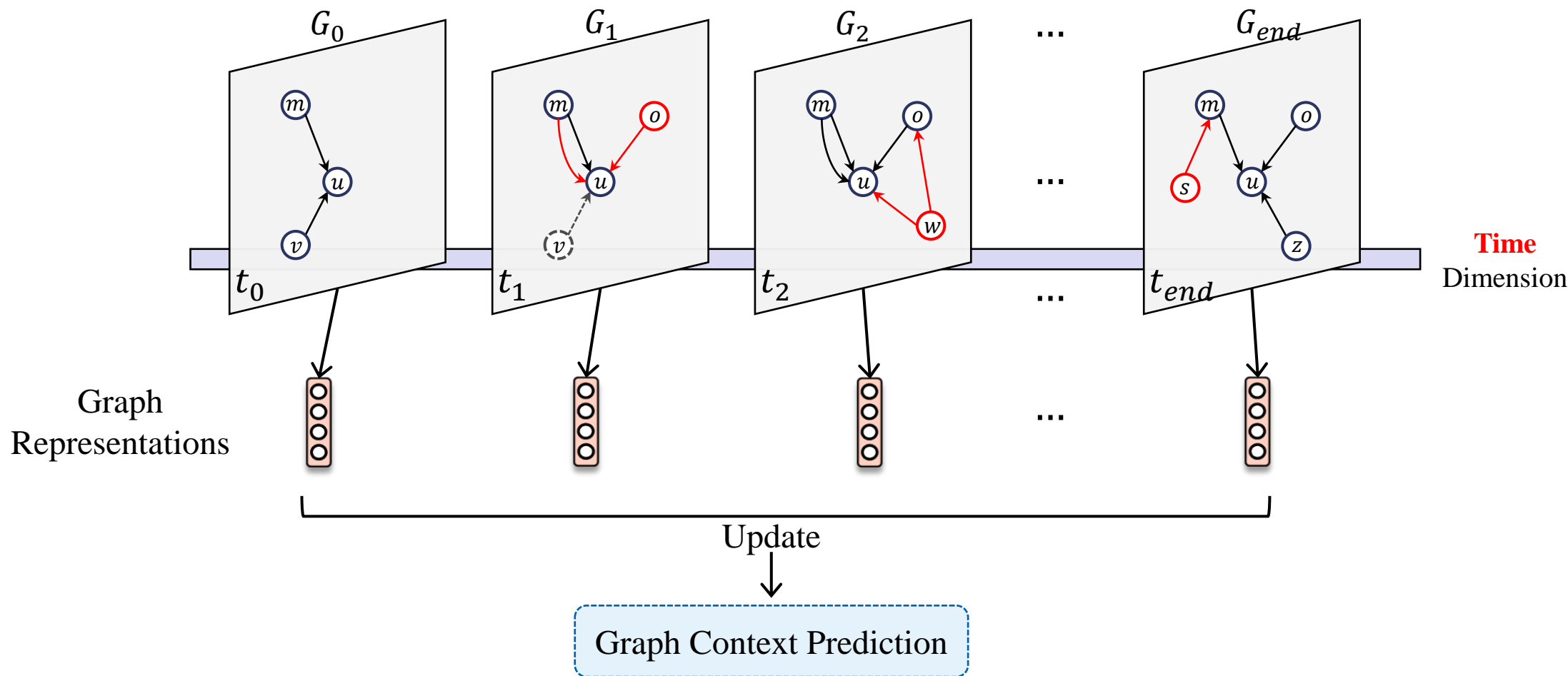
## Recommender System

### “To-buy-together” Recommendations



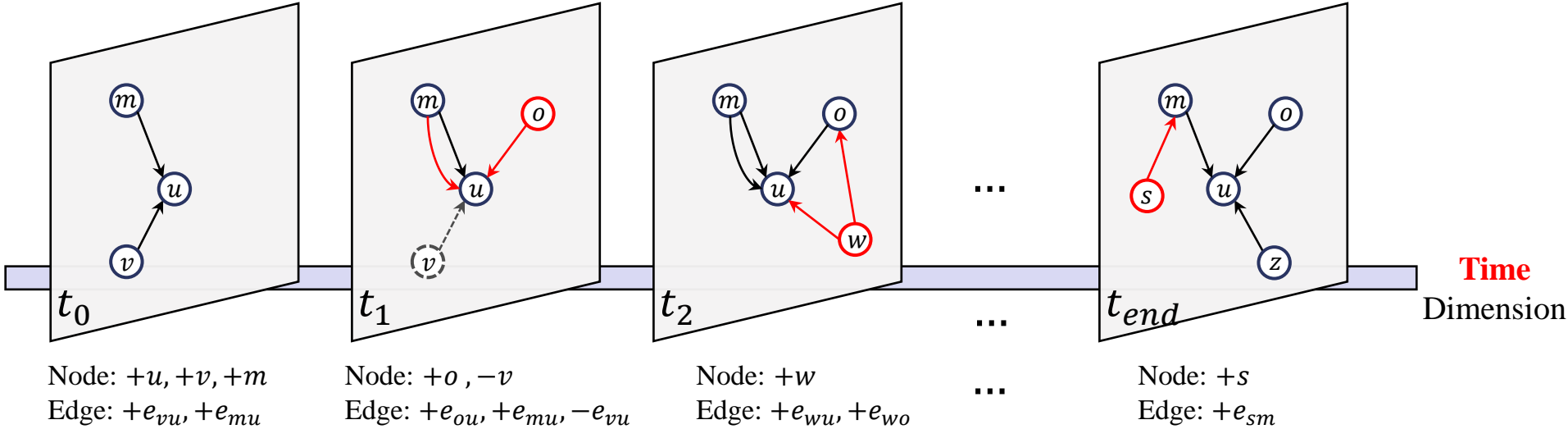
# Dynamic Graph

Time-varied graph-based structure.



# Dynamic Continuous Graph

Raw time-  
varied Data



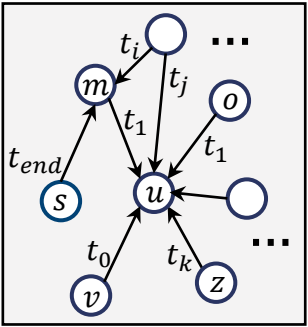
## Dynamic Continuous Graph

Pros: Information loss **less**

Cons: The **most** complicated  
network

Node	Edge
$t_0: +u, +v, +m;$	$t_0: +e_{vu}, +e_{mu};$
$t_1: +o, -v;$	$t_1: +e_{ou}, +e_{mu}, -e_{vu};$
$t_2: +w;$	$t_2: +e_{wu}, +e_{wo};$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$t_{end}: +s;$	$t_{end}: +e_{sm};$

Graph Evolution



Projection on 2D  
Temporal graph



# Dynamic Continuous Graph

**Reddit** post dataset consists of one month of posts made by users on subreddits;

**Wikipedia** edits dataset is one month of edits made by edits on Wikipedia pages;

**LastFM** song listens dataset has one month of who listens-to-which song information;

*Task 1: Details of MOOC datasets?*

Data	Users	Items	Interactions
Reddit	10,000	984	672,447
Wikipedia	8,227	1,000	157,474
LastFM	980	1,000	1,293,103
MOOC	7,047	97	411,749



# Dynamic Continuous Graph



Node:

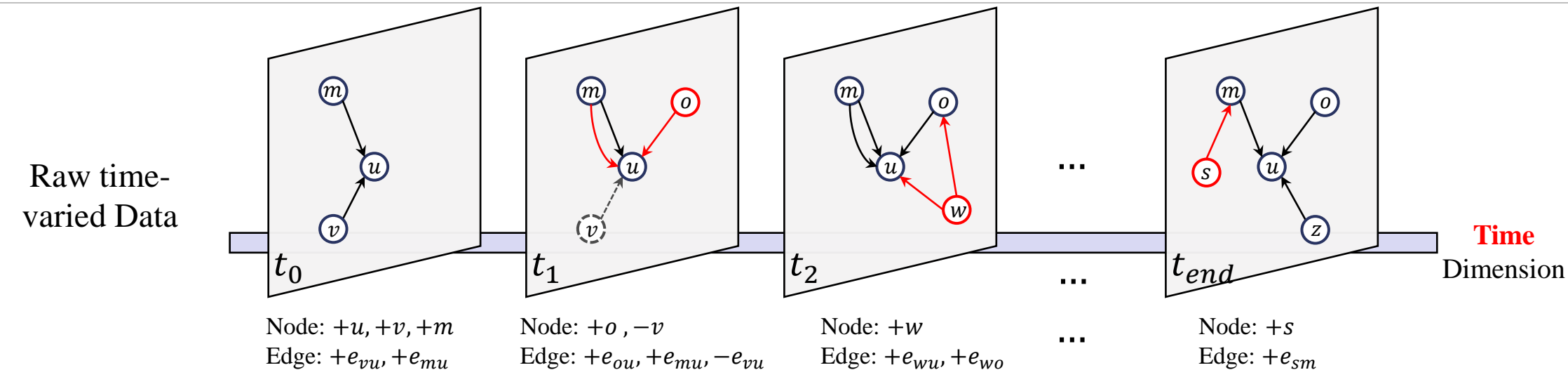
User ID; Item ID

Time:

Timestamp

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	user_id	item_id	timestamp	state_label	comma_separated_list_of_features			
2	0	0	0	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.106784	-0.06731
3	0	1	6	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.106784	-0.06731
4	1	12	7839	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.106784	-0.06731
5	1	11	7846	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.106784	-0.06731
6	2	1	37868	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.607805	1.337563
7	3	1	37953	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.106784	-0.06731
8	4	1	37969	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	1.108826	7.157747
9	4	3	38018	0	-0.31999	-0.4357	0.607805	0.133387

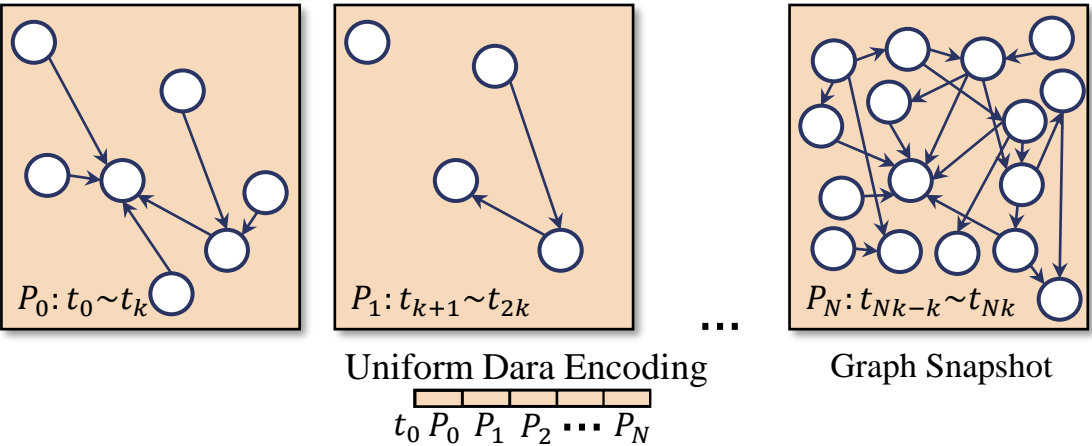
# Dynamic Discrete Graph



Dynamic Discrete Graph

Pros: **Less** complex Network

Cons: Information loss **more**



# Dynamic Discrete Graph

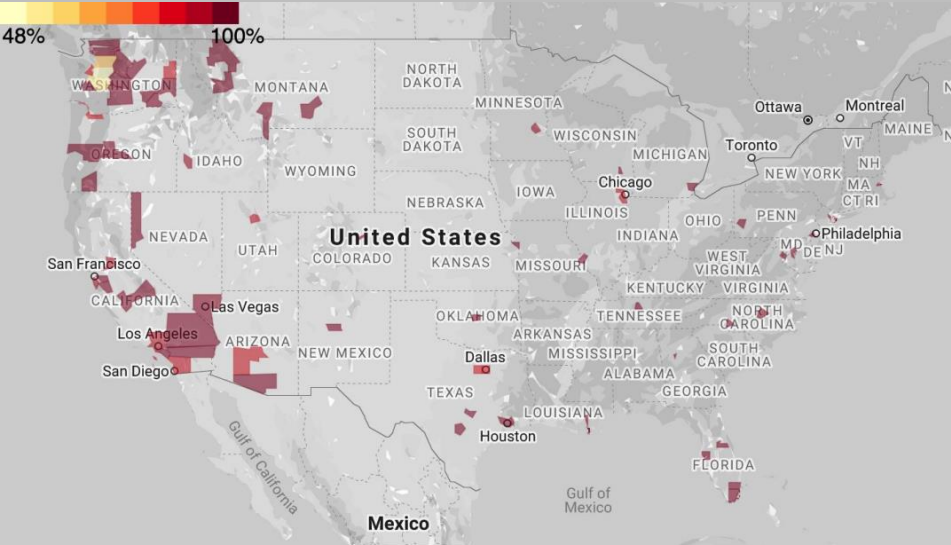


Time Step ==> Duration

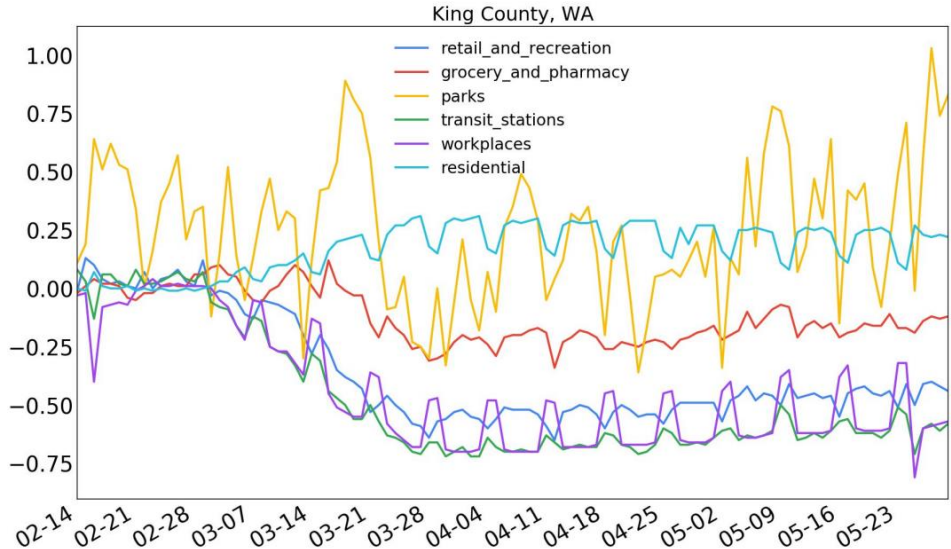
Timestamp ==> Instant

Attribute	Communication		Rating	
	Enron	UCI	Yelp	ML-10M
# of Nodes	143	1,809	6,569	20,537
# of Links	2,347	16,822	95,361	43,760
# of Time steps	12	13	12	13

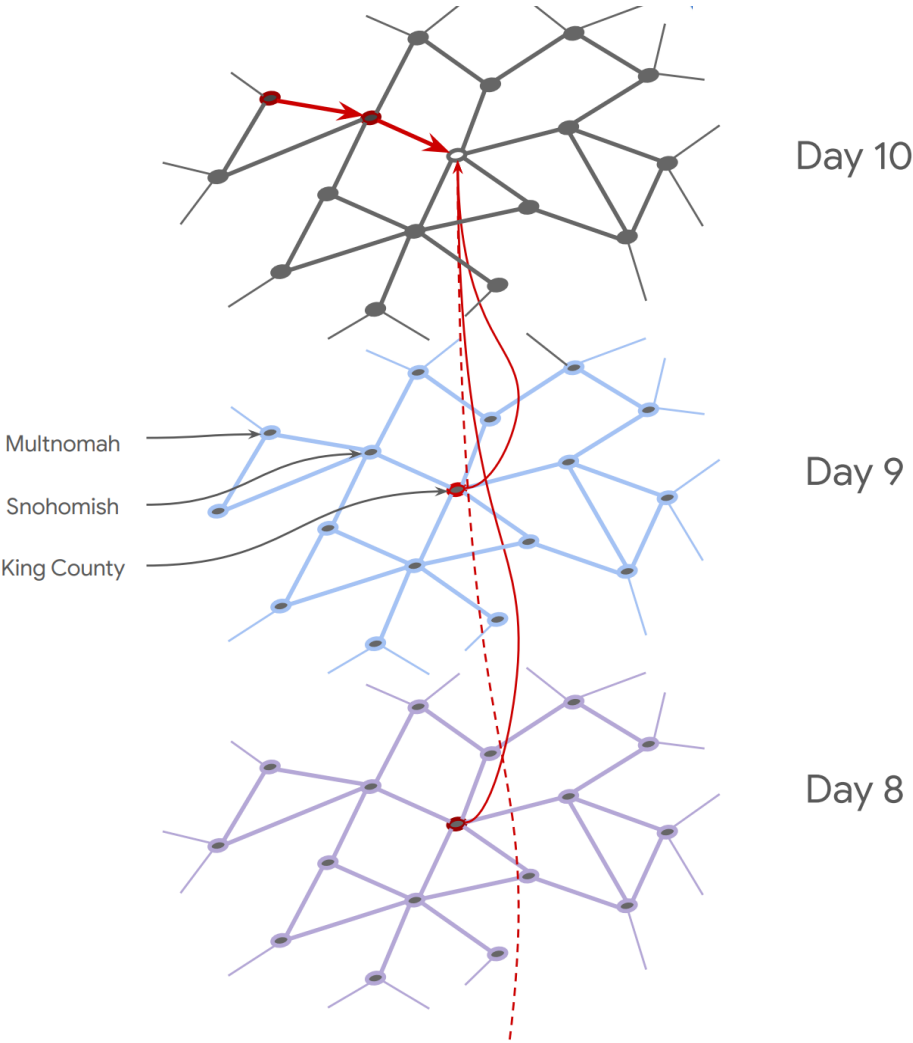
# Applications of Dynamic GNNs



Top: Inter-county mobility data from King County.  
Bottom: Intra-county mobility data from King County.



## COVID-2019 Mobility



# **/02** 动态图神经网络分类

## Dynamic Graph Neural Networks





# Dynamic Graph Neural Networks

**Dynamic networks** add a new dimension to network modelling and prediction – **time**.

A DGNN, is considered to be a neural network architecture which can encode a dynamic network and where the **aggregation of neighbouring node features** is part of the neural network architecture.

A dynamic network have both **temporal** and **structural** patterns.

Two Keys:

- **Structural** Information;
- **Temporal** Information.

# Dynamic Graph Neural Networks

**Dynamic Network:** A Dynamic Network is a graph  $G = (V, E)$

where:

$V = \{(v, t_s, t_e)\}$  , with  $v$  a vertex of the graph and  $t_s, t_e$  are respectively the start and end timestamps for the existence of the vertex (with  $t_s \leq t_e$ ).

$E = \{(u, v, t_s, t_e)\}$ , with  $u, v \in V$  and  $t_s, t_e$  are respectively the start and end timestamps for the existence of the edge (with  $t_s \leq t_e$ ).

# Dynamic Graph Neural Networks



Priori knowledge:

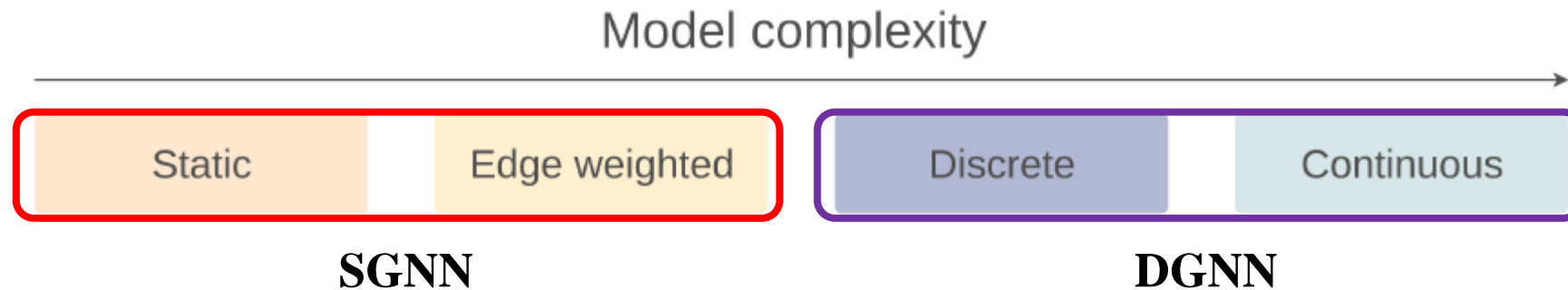
- ❖ Temporal granularity
- ❖ Link duration spectrum
- ❖ Node dynamic



# Temporal Granularity

**Dynamic Network:** A Dynamic Network is a graph  $G = (V, E)$

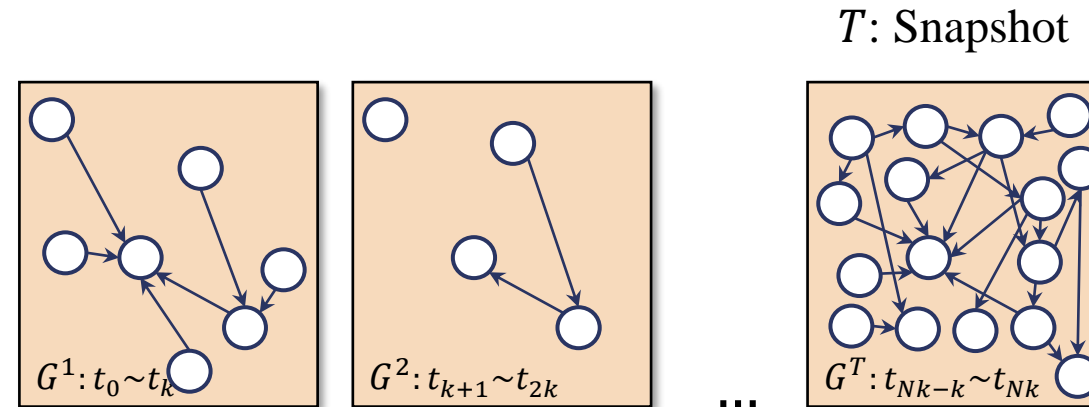
Dynamic network representations can be grouped into four distinct levels ordered by temporal granularity: (i) static, (ii) edge weighted, (iii) **discrete**, and (iv) **continuous** networks.



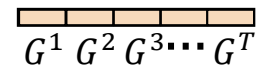
# Dynamic Discrete Representations

**Discrete** Representations: use an ordered set of graphs (snapshots) to represent a dynamic graph.

$$DG = (G^1, G^2 \dots G^T)$$



Uniform Data Encoding





# Dynamic Continuous Representation

Dynamic **Continuous** network representations are the only representations that have exact temporal information.

This makes them the **most complex** but also the representation with the most potential.

Three continuous representations:

- (i) event-based;
- (ii) contact sequence;
- (iii) graph streams.

# Dynamic Continuous Representation

**Event-based** continuous representation:  $EB = \{(u_i, v_i, t_i, \Delta_i), i = 1, 2, 3 \dots\}$

**Contact Sequence** continuous representation:  $CS = \{(u_i, v_i, t_i), i = 1, 2, 3 \dots\}$

**Graph Streams** continuous representation:  $GS = \{e_1, e_2, \dots\}$

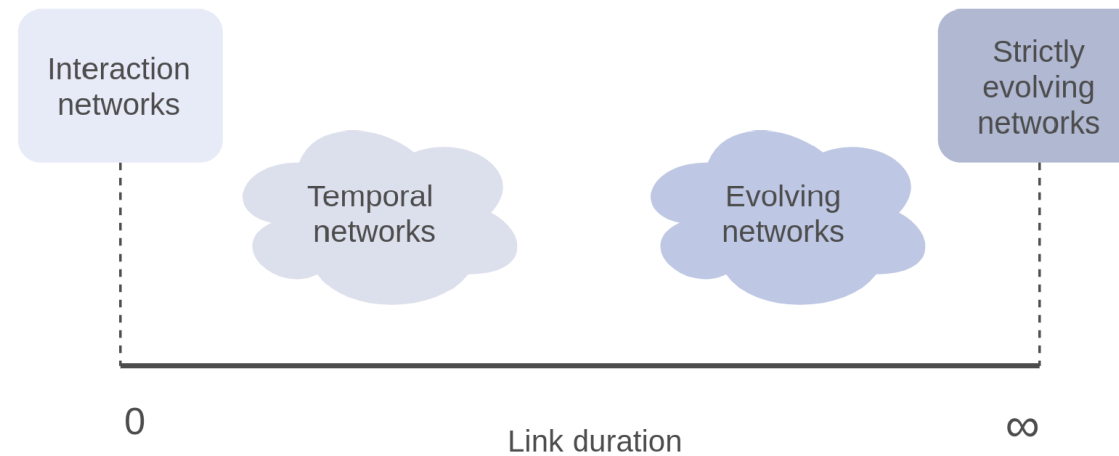
where  $u_i$  and  $v_i$  is a node pair on which the  $i$  event occurs,  $t_i$  is the timestamp for when the event starts and  $\Delta_i$  is the duration of the event.

Where  $e_i = (u_i, v_i, t_i, \delta_i)$ ,  $\delta_i \in \{-1, 1\}$ :  $-1$  represents an edge removal and  $1$  represents that an edge is added.

# Link Duration Spectrum

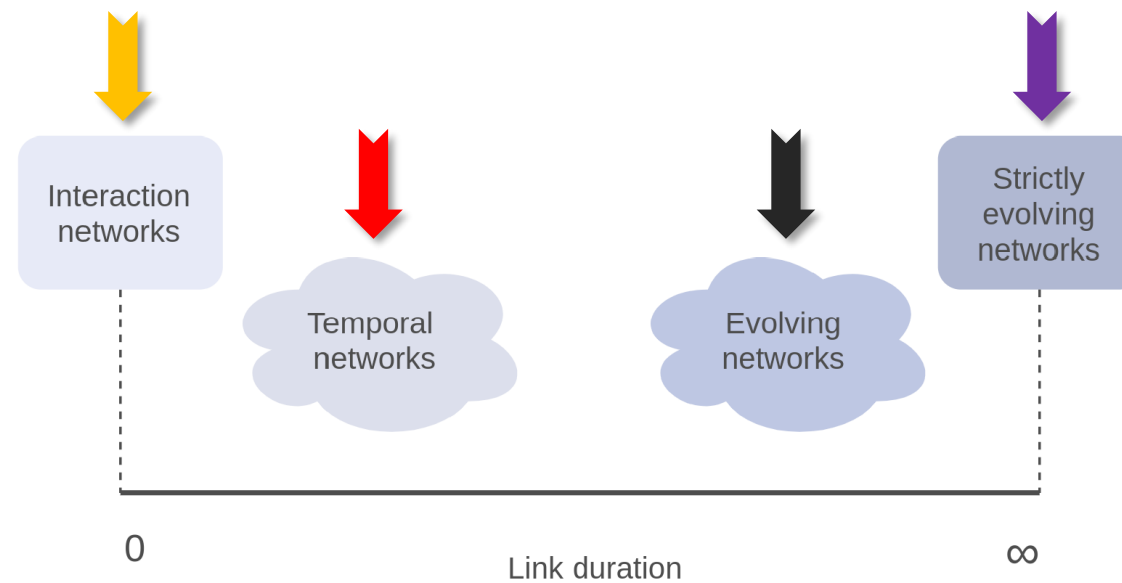
Temporal and evolving networks on the link duration spectrum:

The spectrum goes from 0 (links have no duration) to infinity (links last forever).



# Link Duration Spectrum

The spectrum go from 0 (links have no duration) to infinity (links last forever).



# Node Dynamics

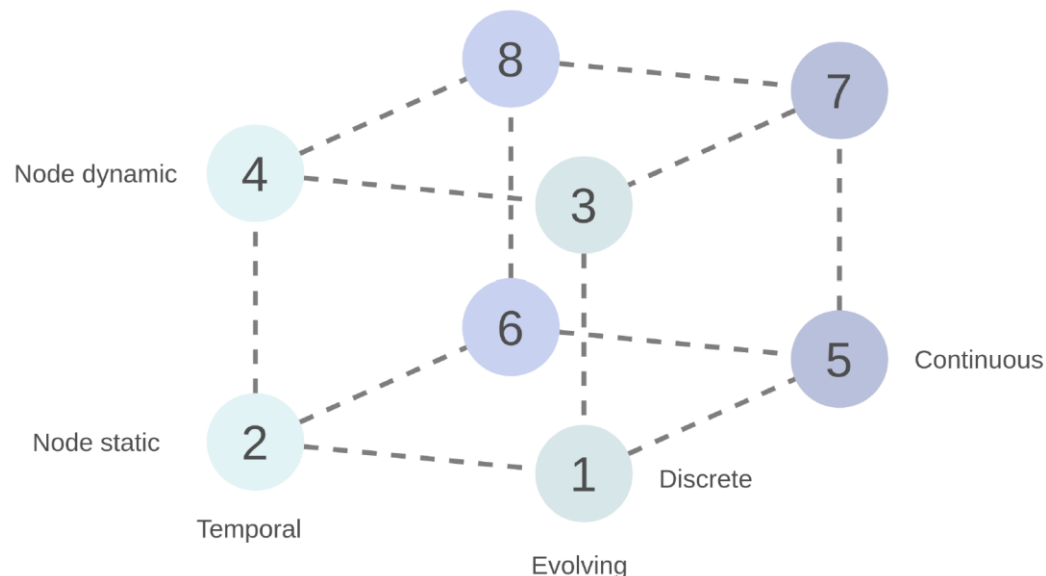


**Static** where the number of nodes stay static over time;

**Dynamic** where the nodes may appear and disappear. A notable special case of node dynamic networks are the networks where nodes may only appear;

Growing networks are those where nodes may only appear. (special case of dynamic ones)

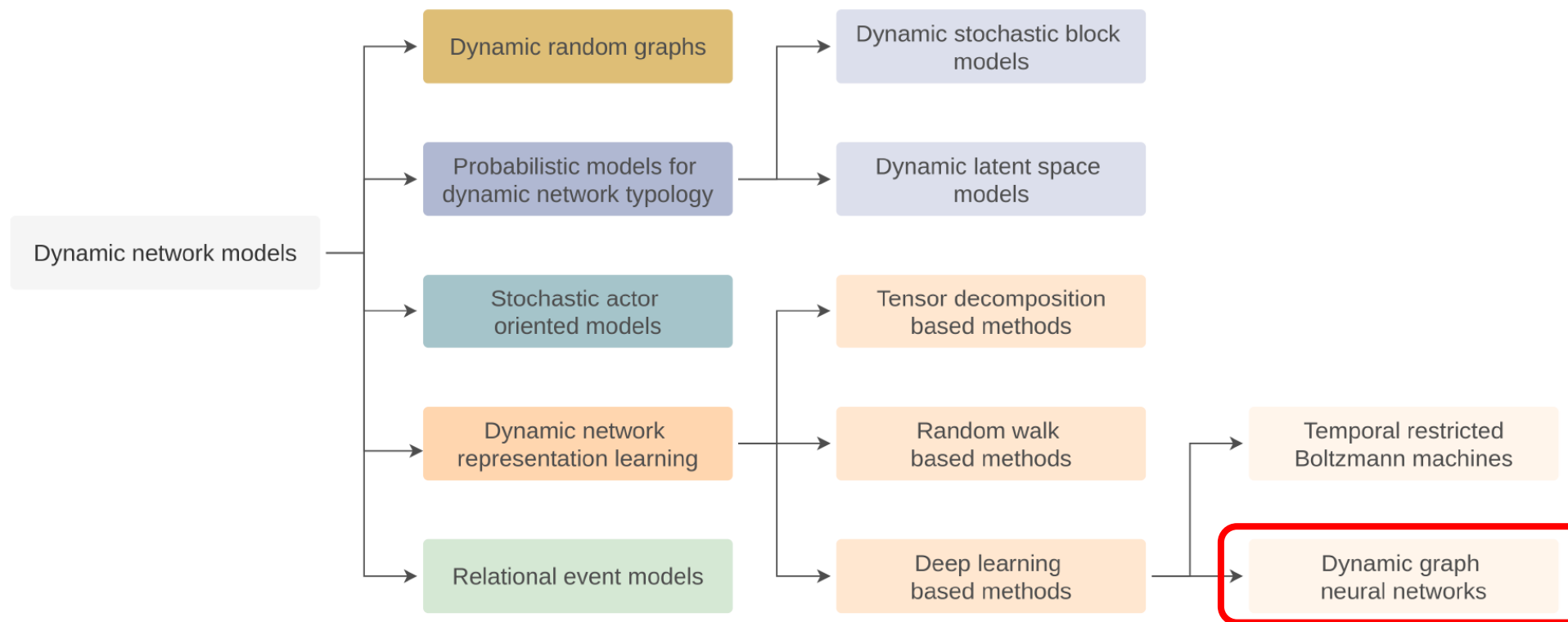
# Dynamics Network Cube



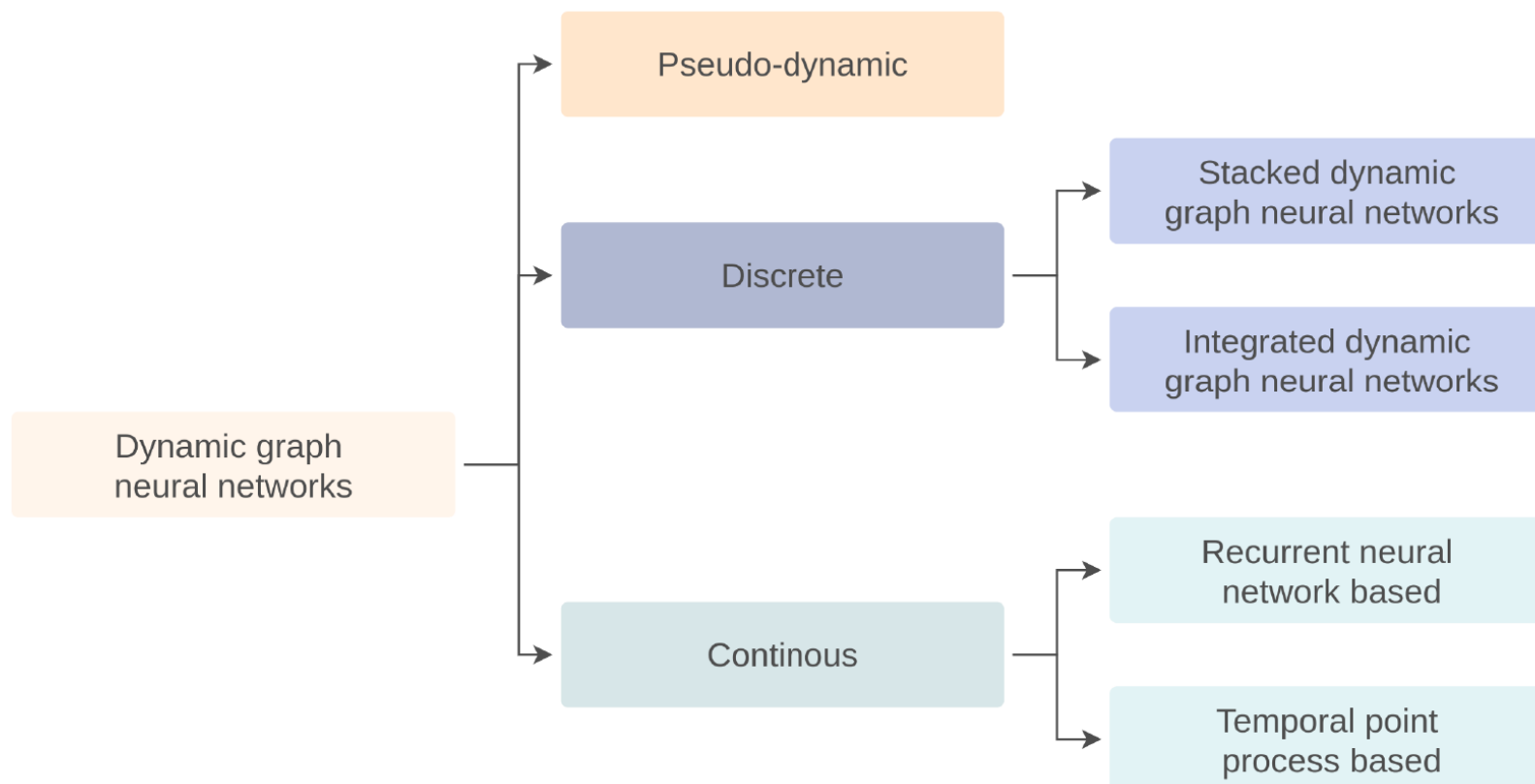
Node	Temporal granularity	Node dynamics	Link duration	Precise dynamic network term
1	Discrete	Node static	Evolving	Discrete node static evolving network
2			Temporal	Discrete node static temporal network
3		Node dynamic	Evolving	Discrete node dynamic evolving network
4			Temporal	Discrete node dynamic temporal network
5	Continuous	Node static	Evolving	Continuous node static evolving network
6			Temporal	Continuous node static temporal network
7		Node dynamic	Evolving	Continuous node dynamic evolving network
8			Temporal	Continuous node dynamic temporal network



# Dynamic Network Models

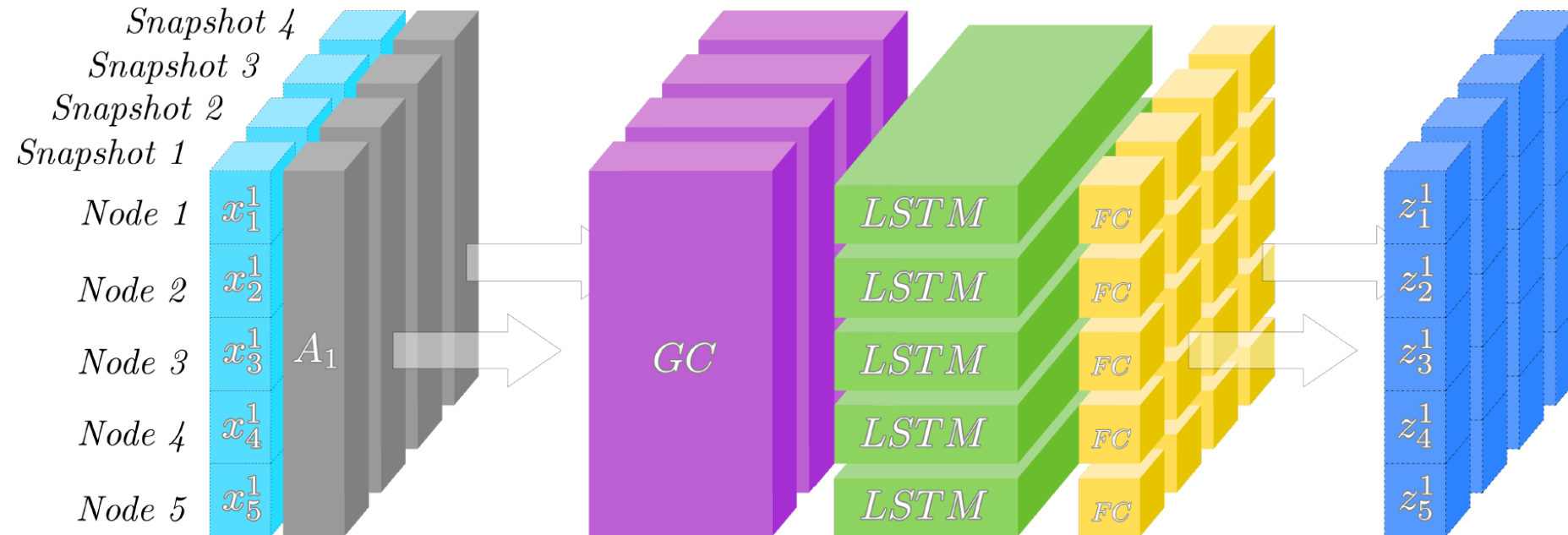


# Dynamic Graph Neural Networks



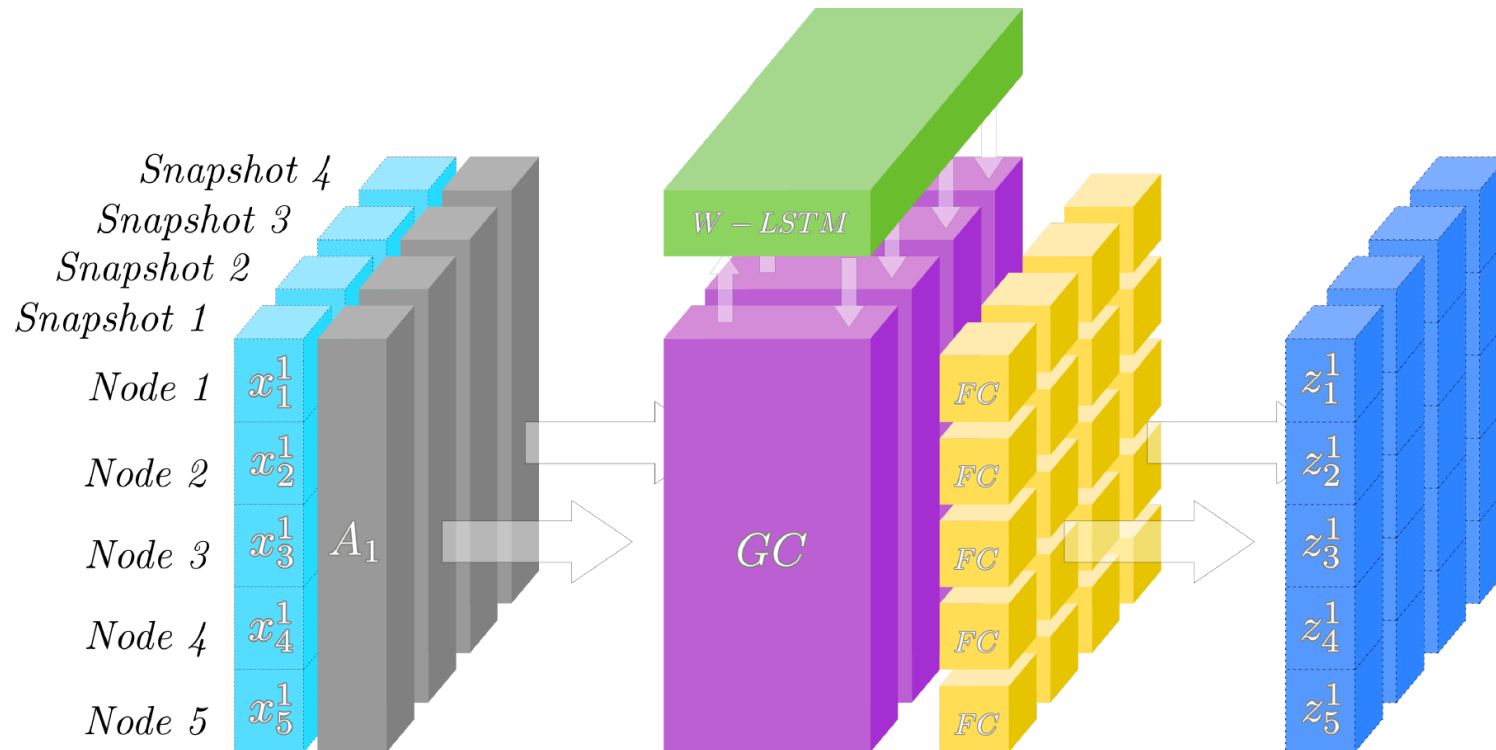
# Stacked Dynamic Graph Neural Networks

**SDGNN**: model a discrete dynamic graph is to have a separate GNN handle each snapshot of the graph and feed the output of each GNN to a time series component.



# Integrated Dynamic Graph Neural Networks

**IDGNN:** are encoders which combine GNNs and RNNs in one layer and thus combine modeling of the spatial and the temporal domain in that one layer.



# Dynamic Continuous Graph Neural Networks

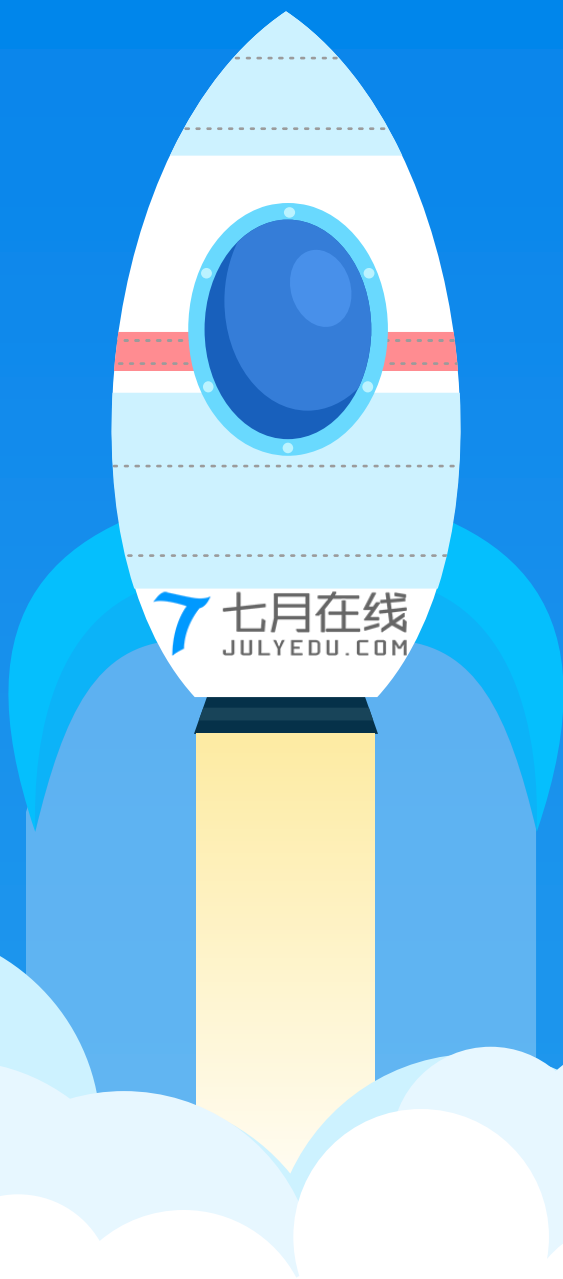


*Task 2:*

- a. Types of Dynamic Continuous Graph Neural Networks;*
- b. Classical Approaches of each type.*



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# THANKS

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