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Stanford CS224W: Machine Learning with Heterogeneous Graphs

CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs

Jure Leskovec, Stanford University

<http://cs224w.stanford.edu>



Announcements

- **Colab 1 due today**
 - Gradescope submissions close at 11:59 PM
- **Homework 1 due this Thursday**

Stanford CS224W: **Heterogeneous Graphs**

CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs

Jure Leskovec, Stanford University

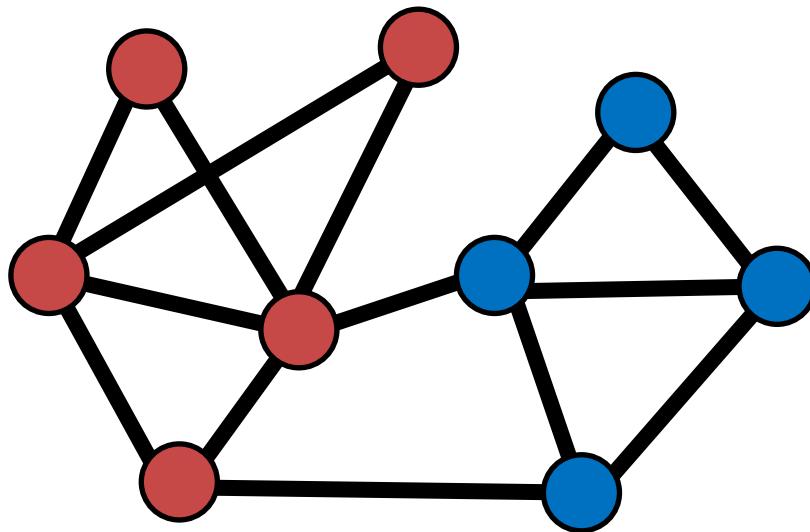
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Today: Heterogeneous Graphs

- So far we only handle graphs with one edge type
- How to handle graphs with multiple nodes or edge types (a.k.a **heterogeneous graphs**)?
- **Goal:** Learning with **heterogeneous graphs**
 - Relational GCNs
 - Heterogeneous Graph Transformer
 - Design space for heterogeneous GNNs

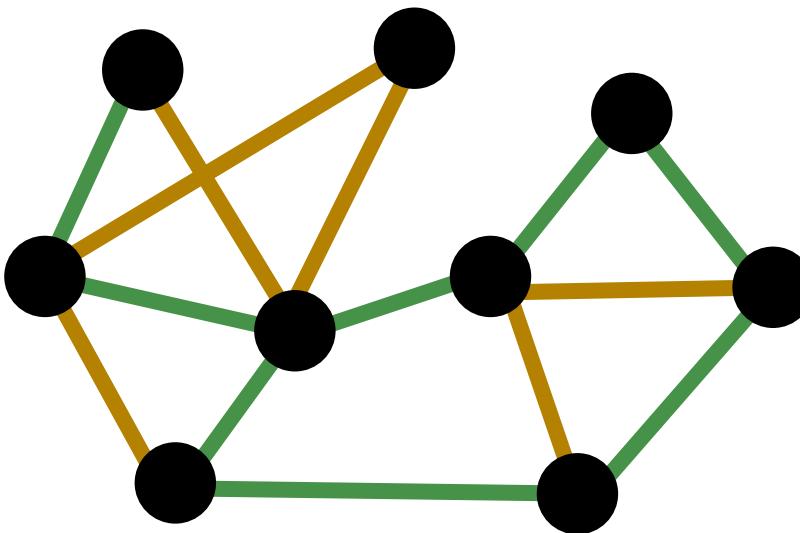
Heterogeneous Graphs: Motivation



2 types of nodes:

- **Node type A: Paper nodes**
- **Node type B: Author nodes**

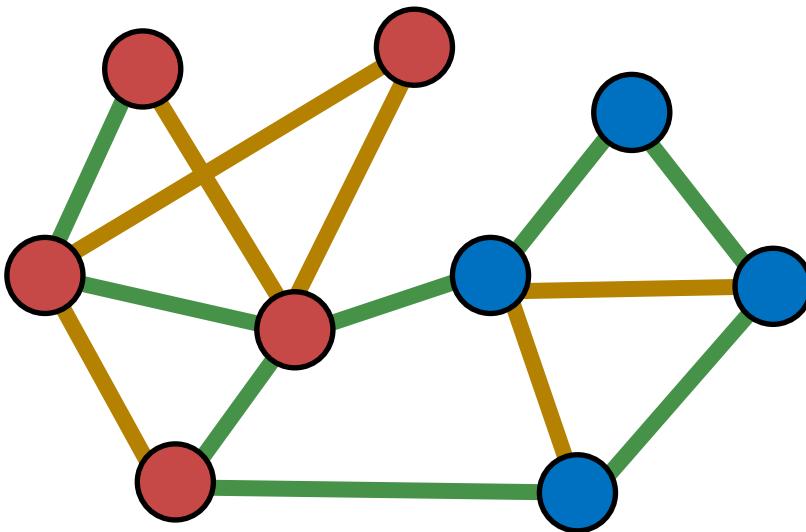
Heterogeneous Graphs: Motivation



2 types of edges:

- Edge type A: Cite
- Edge type B: Like

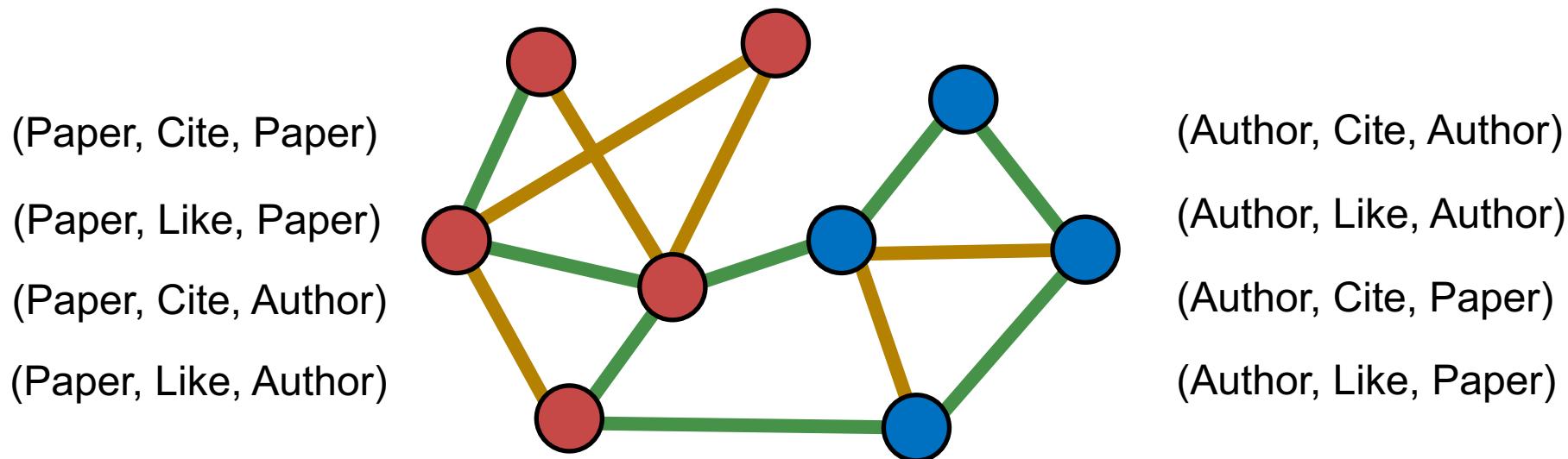
Heterogeneous Graphs: Motivation



A graph could have multiple types of nodes and edges! **2 types of nodes + 2 types of edges.**

Heterogeneous Graphs: Motivation

8 possible relation types!



Relation types: (node_start, edge, node_end)

- We use **relation type to describe an edge** (as opposed to edge type)
- Relation type better captures the interaction between nodes and edges

Heterogeneous Graphs

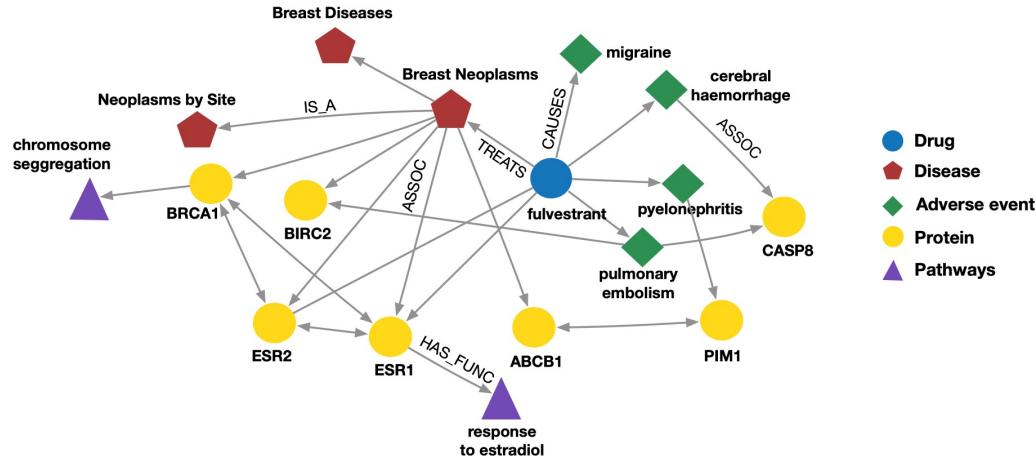
- A heterogeneous graph is defined as

$$G = (V, E, \tau, \phi)$$

- Nodes with node types $v \in V$
 - Node type for node v : $\tau(v)$
- Edges with edge types $(u, v) \in E$
 - Edge type for edge (u, v) : $\phi(u, v)$
 - Relation type for edge e is a tuple: $r(u, v) = (\tau(u), \phi(u, v), \tau(v))$
- There are other definitions for heterogeneous graphs as well – describe graphs with node & edge types

An edge can be described as a pair of nodes

Many Graphs are Heterogeneous Graphs (1)



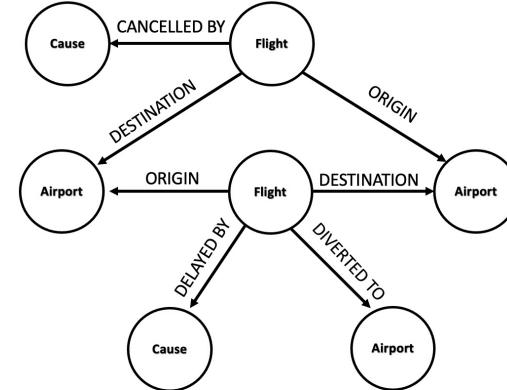
Biomedical Knowledge Graphs

Example node: Migraine

Example relation: (fulvestrant, Treats, Breast Neoplasms)

Example node type: Protein

Example edge type: Causes



Event Graphs

Example node: SFO

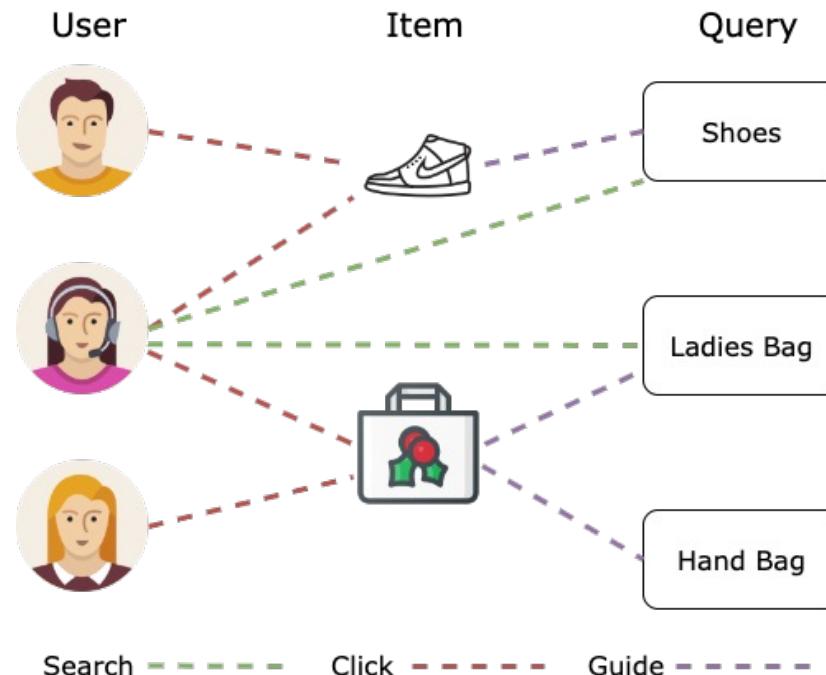
Example relation: (UA689, Origin, LAX)

Example node type: Flight

Example edge type: Destination

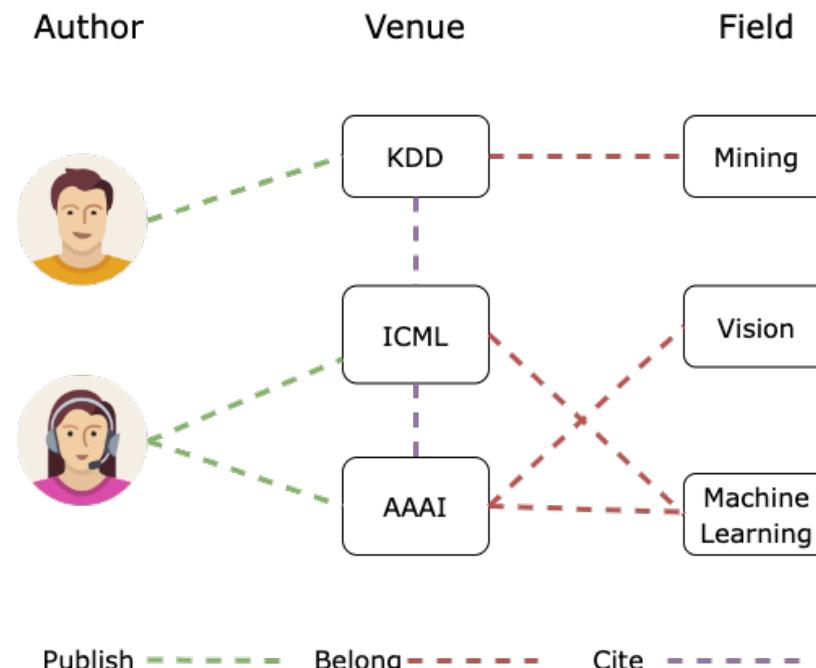
Many Graphs are Heterogeneous Graphs (2)

- Example: E-Commerce Graph
 - **Node types:** User, Item, Query, Location, ...
 - **Edge types:** Purchase, Visit, Guide, Search, ...
 - Different node type's features spaces can be different!



Many Graphs are Heterogeneous Graphs (3)

- Example: Academic Graph
 - **Node types:** Author, Paper, Venue, Field, ...
 - **Edge types:** Publish, Cite, ...
 - Benchmark dataset: **Microsoft Academic Graph**



Discussions: Type or Feature?

- **Observation:** We can also treat types of nodes and edges as features
 - **Example:** Add a one-hot indicator for nodes and edges
 - Append feature [1, 0] to each “author node”; Append feature [0, 1] to each “paper node”
 - Similarly, we can assign edge features to edges with different types
 - Then, a heterogeneous graph reduces to a standard graph
- **When do we need a heterogeneous graph?**

Discussions: Type or Feature?

- **When do we need a heterogeneous graph?**
 - **Case 1:** Different node/edge types **have different shapes of features**
 - An “author node” has 4-dim feature, a “paper node” has 5-dim feature
 - **Case 2:** We know different relation types represent **different types of interactions**
 - (English, translate, French) and (English, translate, Chinese) require different models

Discussions: Heterogeneous?

- Ultimately, **heterogeneous graph** is a **more expressive graph representation**
 - Captures **different types of interactions between entities**
- But it also **comes with costs**
 - More expensive (computation, storage)
 - More complex implementation
- There are many ways to **convert a heterogeneous graph to a standard graph** (that is, a homogeneous graph)

Stanford CS224W: Relational GCN (RGCN)

CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs

Jure Leskovec, Stanford University

<http://cs224w.stanford.edu>



Recap: Classical GNN Layers: GCN

- **(1) Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN)**

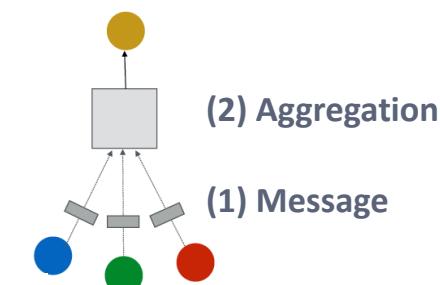
$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}^{(l)} \sum_{u \in N(v)} \frac{\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)}}{|N(v)|} \right)$$

- How to write this as Message + Aggregation?

Message

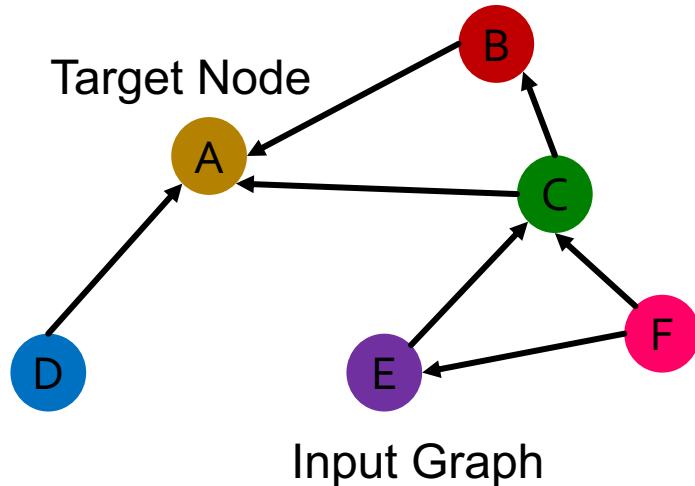
$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{u \in N(v)} \mathbf{W}^{(l)} \frac{\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)}}{|N(v)|} \right)$$

Aggregation



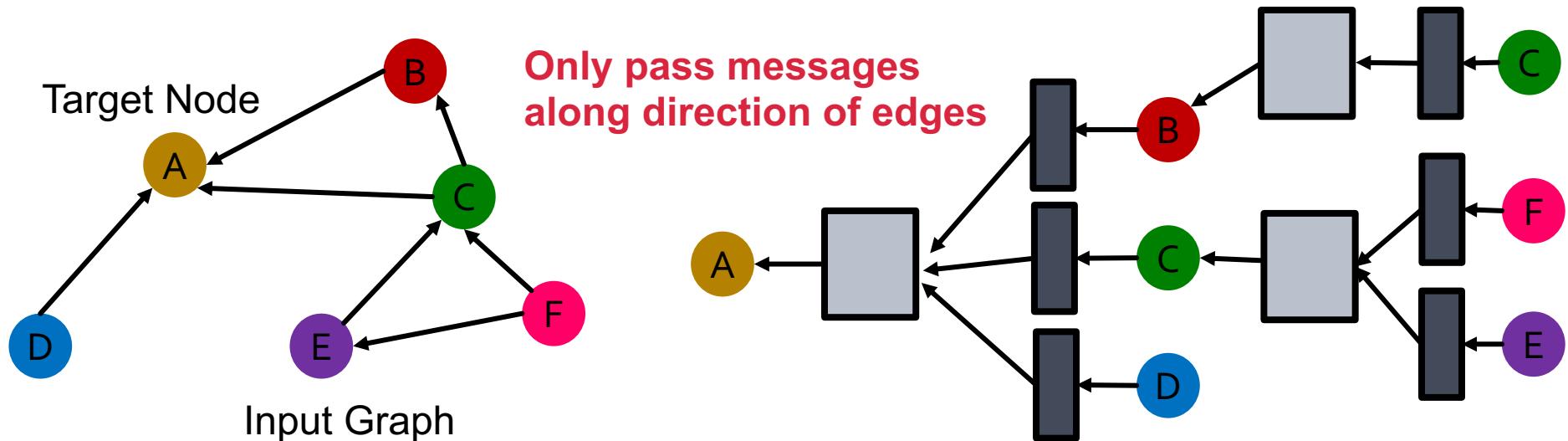
Relational GCN

- We will extend **GCN** to handle heterogeneous graphs with multiple edge/relation types
- We start with a directed graph with **one** relation
 - How do we run GCN and update the representation of the **target node A** on this graph?



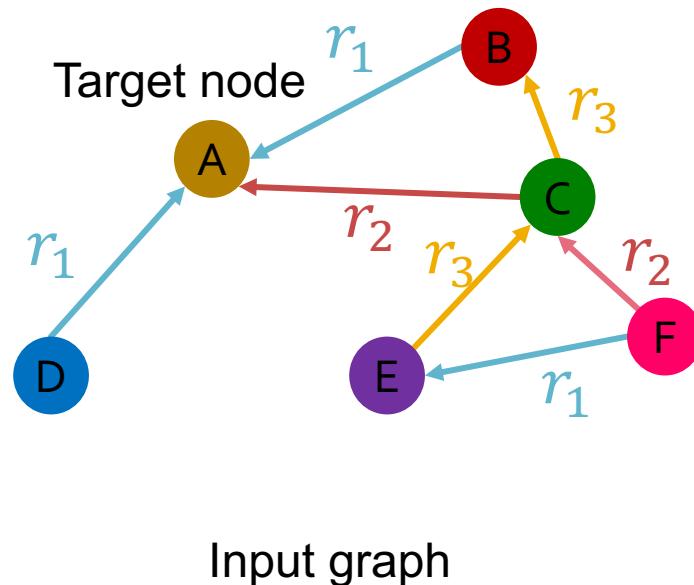
Relational GCN

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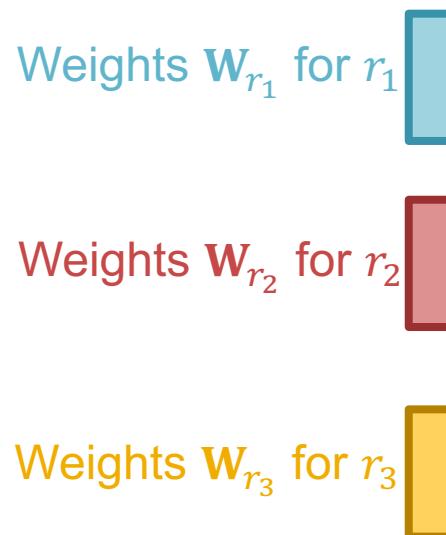
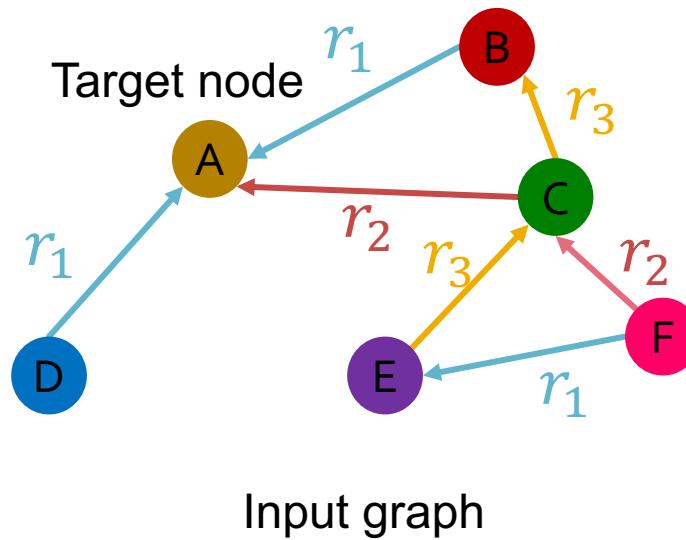
Relational GCN (1)

- What if the graph has multiple relation types?



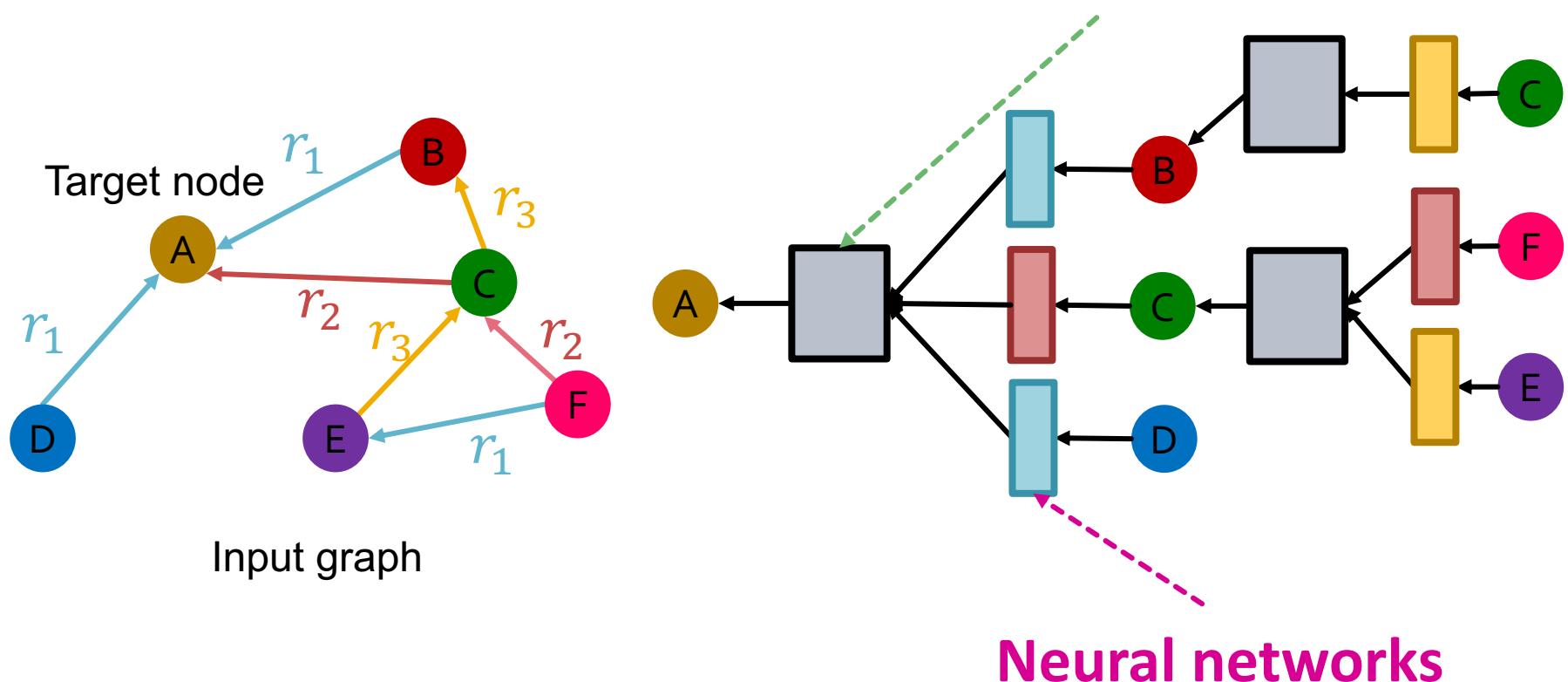
Relational GCN (2)

- What if the graph has **multiple relation types**?
- Use different neural network weights for different relation types.



Relational GCN (3)

- What if the graph has **multiple relation types**?
- Use different neural network weights for different relation types! **Aggregation**



Relational GCN (4)

- Introduce a set of neural networks for each relation type!

Weight for rel_1

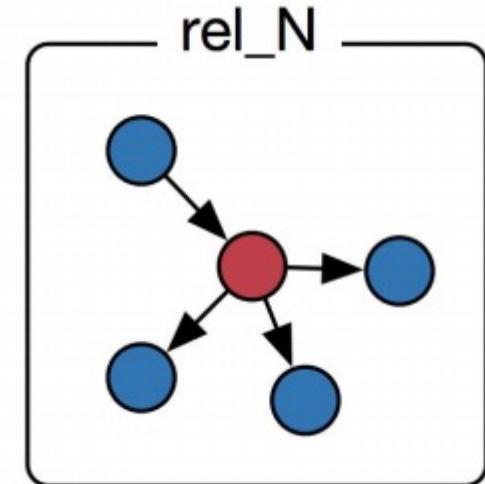
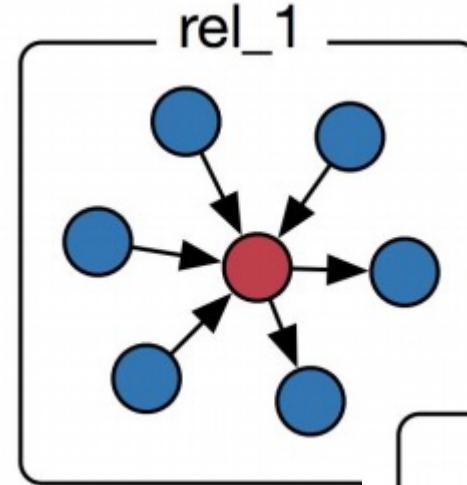


...

Weight for rel_N



Weight for self-loop



Relational GCN: Definition

- Relational GCN (RGCN):

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{r \in R} \sum_{u \in N_v^r} \frac{1}{c_{v,r}} \mathbf{W}_r^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(l)} + \mathbf{W}_0^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} \right)$$

- How to write this as Message + Aggregation?

- Message:

- Each neighbor of a given relation:

$$\mathbf{m}_{u,r}^{(l)} = \frac{1}{c_{v,r}} \mathbf{W}_r^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(l)}$$

Normalized by node degree
of the relation $c_{v,r} = |N_v^r|$

- Self-loop:

$$\mathbf{m}_v^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}_0^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(l)}$$

- Aggregation:

- Sum over messages from neighbors and self-loop, then apply activation

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l+1)} = \sigma \left(\text{Sum} \left(\left\{ \mathbf{m}_{u,r}^{(l)}, u \in N(v) \right\} \cup \left\{ \mathbf{m}_v^{(l)} \right\} \right) \right)$$

RGCN: Scalability

- Each relation has L matrices: $\mathbf{W}_r^{(1)}, \mathbf{W}_r^{(2)} \dots \mathbf{W}_r^{(L)}$
- The size of each $\mathbf{W}_r^{(l)}$ is $d^{(l+1)} \times d^{(l)}$
 $d^{(l)}$ is the hidden dimension in layer l
- **Rapid growth of the number of parameters w.r.t number of relations!**
 - Overfitting becomes an issue
- **Two methods to regularize the weights $\mathbf{W}_r^{(l)}$**
 - (1) Use block diagonal matrices
 - (2) Basis/Dictionary learning

(1) Block Diagonal Matrices

- Key insight: make the weights sparse!
 - Use block diagonal matrices for \mathbf{W}_r

$$W_r =$$
A diagram showing a 3x3 grid of green circles inside a rounded rectangular frame.

Limitation: only nearby neurons/dimensions can interact through W

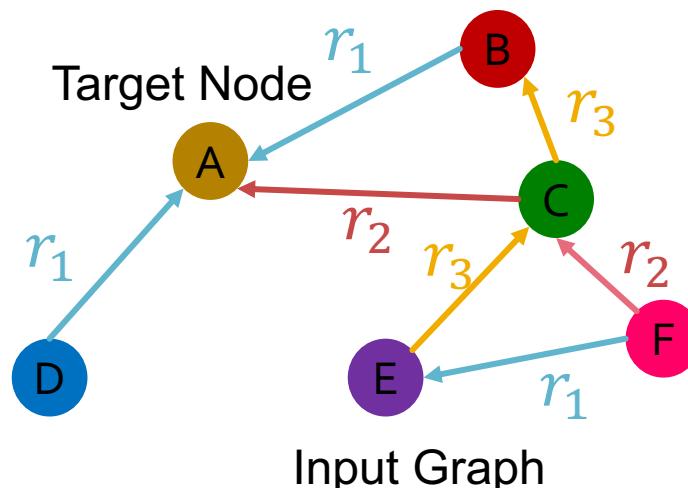
- If use B low-dimensional matrices, then # param reduces from $d^{(l+1)} \times d^{(l)}$ to $B \times \frac{d^{(l+1)}}{B} \times \frac{d^{(l)}}{B}$

(2) Basis Learning

- Key insight: **Share weights** across different relations!
- Represent the matrix of each relation as a **linear combination** of **basis transformations**
 $\mathbf{W}_r = \sum_{b=1}^B a_{rb} \cdot \mathbf{V}_b$, where \mathbf{V}_b is shared across all relations
 - \mathbf{V}_b are the basis matrices
 - a_{rb} is the importance weight of matrix \mathbf{V}_b
- Now each relation only needs to learn $\{a_{rb}\}_{b=1}^B$, which is B scalars

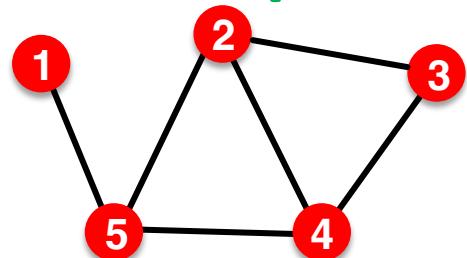
Example: Entity/Node Classification

- **Goal:** Predict the label of a given node
- **RGCN** uses the representation of the final layer:
 - If we predict the class of **node A** from ***k* classes**
 - Take the **final layer (prediction head)**: $\mathbf{h}_A^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^k$, each item in $\mathbf{h}_A^{(L)}$ represents **the probability of that class**

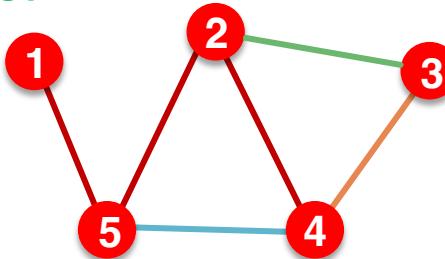


Example: Link Prediction

Link prediction split:



Split



Every edge also has a relation type, this is independent of the 4 categories.

In a heterogeneous graph, the homogeneous graphs formed by every single relation also have the 4 splits.

Training message edges for r_1

Training supervision edges for r_1

Validation edges for r_1

Test edges for r_1

⋮

Training message edges for r_n

Training supervision edges for r_n

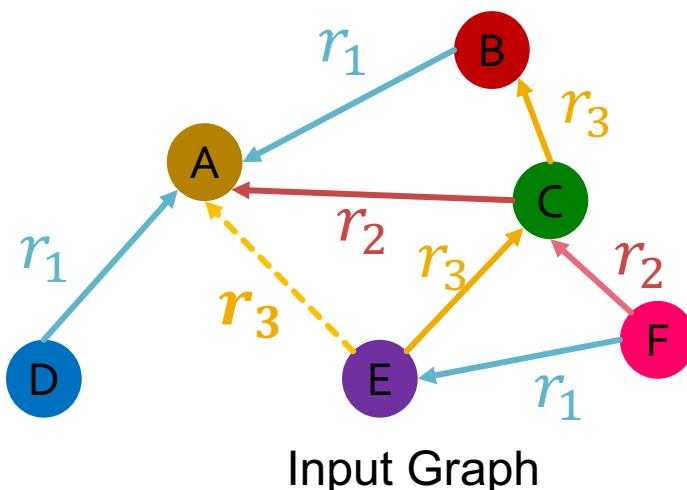
Validation edges for r_n

Test edges for r_n

Training message edges
Training supervision edges
Validation edges
Test edges

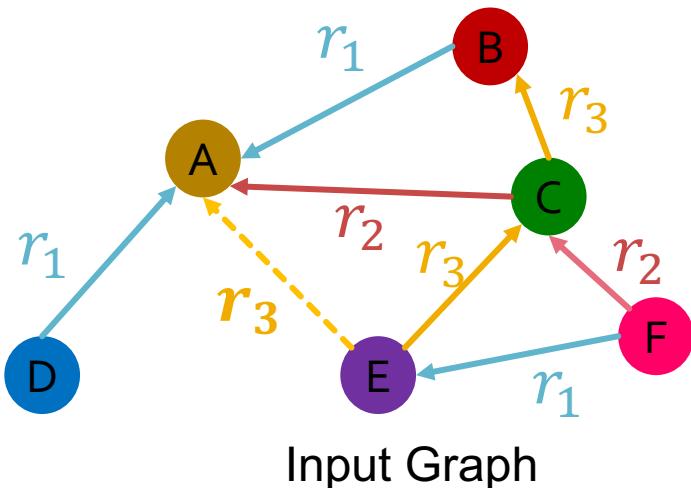
RGCN for Link Prediction (1)

- Assume (E, r_3, A) is training supervision edge, all the other edges are training message edges
- Use RGCN to score (E, r_3, A) !
 - Take the final layer of E and A : $\mathbf{h}_E^{(L)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_A^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d$
 - Relation-specific score function $f_{r_i}: \mathbb{R}^d \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - One example $f_{r_1}(\mathbf{h}_E, \mathbf{h}_A) = \mathbf{h}_E^T \mathbf{W}_{r_1} \mathbf{h}_A$, $\mathbf{W}_{r_1} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$



RGCN for Link Prediction (2)

■ Training:



1. Use RGCN to score the **training supervision edge** (E, r_3, A)
2. Create a **negative edge** by perturbing the **supervision edge** (E, r_3, B)
 - **Corrupt the tail of** (E, r_3, A)
 - e.g., (E, r_3, B), (E, r_3, D)

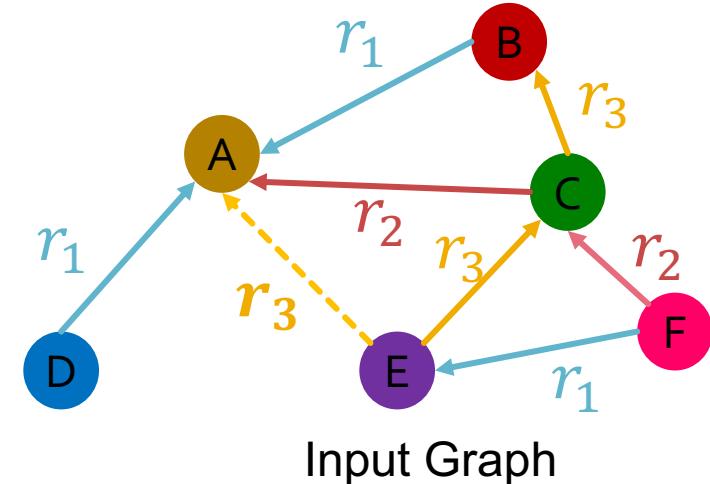
training supervision edges: (E, r_3, A)
training message edges: all the rest existing edges (solid lines)

Note the negative edges should NOT belong to training message edges or training supervision edges!
e.g., (E, r_3, C) is NOT a negative edge

(1) Use **training message edges** to predict **training supervision edges**

RGCN for Link Prediction (3)

■ Training:



1. Use RGCN to score the **training supervision edge** (E, r_3, A)
2. Create a **negative edge** by perturbing the **supervision edge** (E, r_3, B)
3. Use GNN model to score **negative edge**
4. Optimize a standard cross entropy loss (as discussed in Lecture 6)
 1. Maximize the score of **training supervision edge**
 2. Minimize the score of **negative edge**

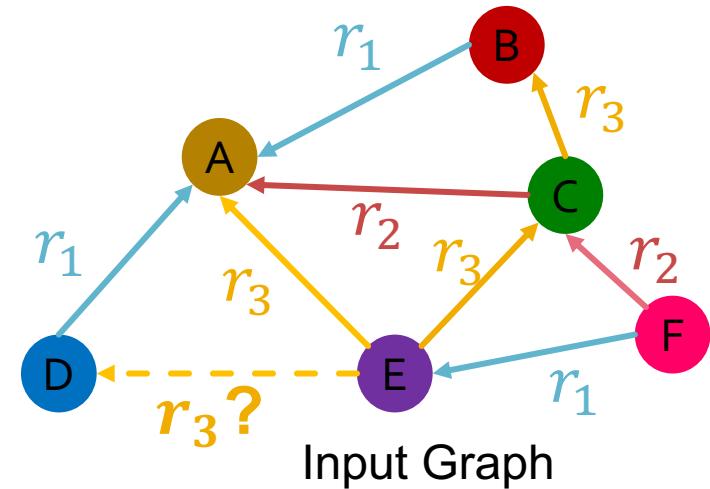
$$\ell = -\log \sigma(f_{r_3}(h_E, h_A)) - \log(1 - \sigma(f_{r_3}(h_E, h_B)))$$

σ ... Sigmoid function

RGCN for Link Prediction (4)

■ Evaluation:

- Validation time as an example, same at the test time



Evaluate how the model can predict the validation edges with the relation types.
Let's predict validation edge (E, r_3, D)
Intuition: the score of (E, r_3, D) should be higher than all (E, r_3, v) where (E, r_3, v) is NOT in the training message edges and training supervision edges, e.g., (E, r_3, B)

validation edges: (E, r_3, D)

training message edges & training supervision

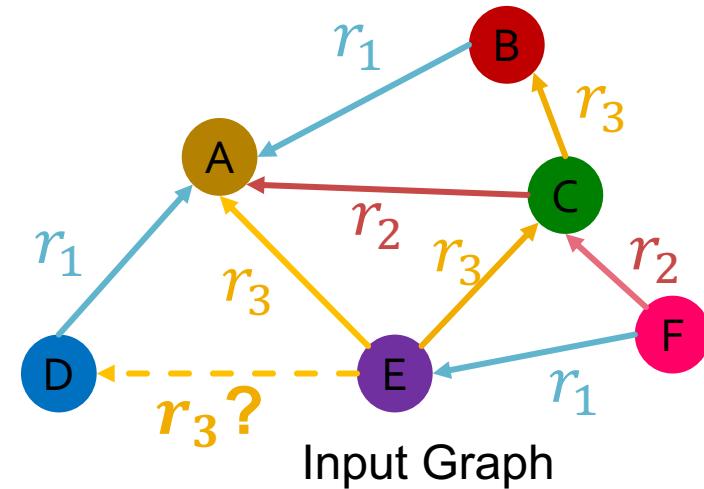
edges: all existing edges (solid lines)

(2) At validation time:

Use training message edges & training supervision edges to predict validation edges

RGCN for Link Prediction (5)

- Evaluation:
 - Validation time as an example, same at the test time

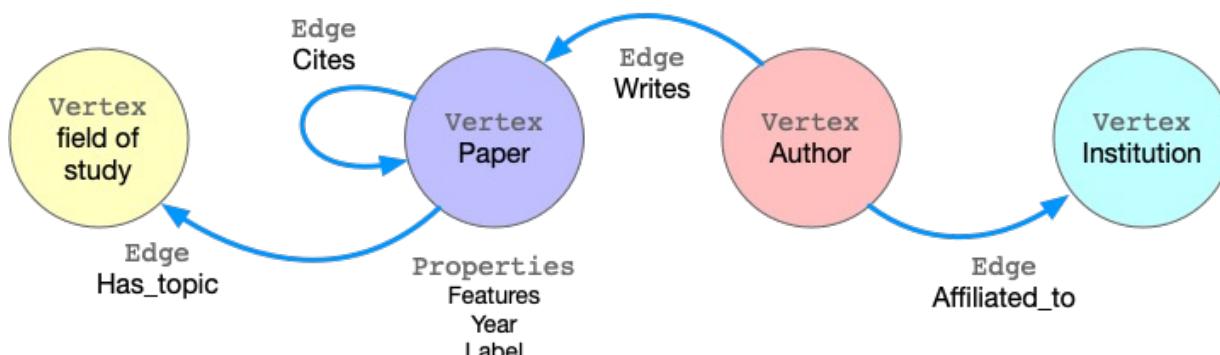


Evaluate how the model can predict the validation edges with the relation types.
Let's predict validation edge (E, r_3, D)
Intuition: the score of (E, r_3, D) should be higher than all (E, r_3, v) where (E, r_3, v) is NOT in the training message edges and training supervision edges, e.g., (E, r_3, B)

1. Calculate the score of (E, r_3, D)
2. Calculate the score of all the negative edges: $\{(E, r_3, v) | v \in \{B, F\}\}$, since (E, r_3, A) , (E, r_3, C) belong to training message edges & training supervision edges
3. Obtain the ranking RK of (E, r_3, D) .
4. Calculate metrics
 1. Hits@k: 1 [$RK \leq k$]. Higher is better
 2. Reciprocal Rank: $\frac{1}{RK}$. Higher is better

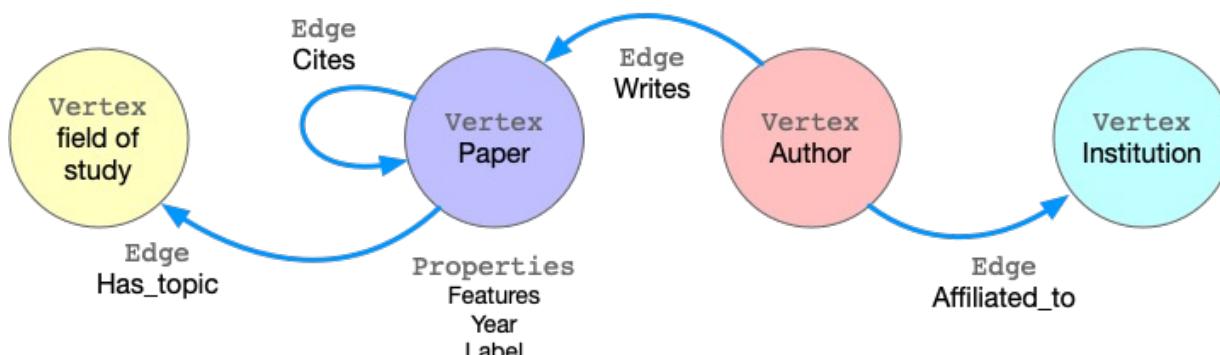
Benchmark for Heterogeneous Graphs (1)

- Benchmark dataset
 - [ogbn-mag](#) from Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG)
- Four (4) types of entities
 - Papers: 736k nodes
 - Authors: 1.1m nodes
 - Institutions: 9k nodes
 - Fields of study: 60k nodes



Benchmark for Heterogeneous Graphs (2)

- Benchmark dataset
 - [ogbn-mag](#) from Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG)
- Four (4) directed relations
 - An **author** is "affiliated with" an **institution**
 - An **author** "writes" a **paper**
 - A **paper** "cites" a **paper**
 - A **paper** "has a topic of" a **field of study**



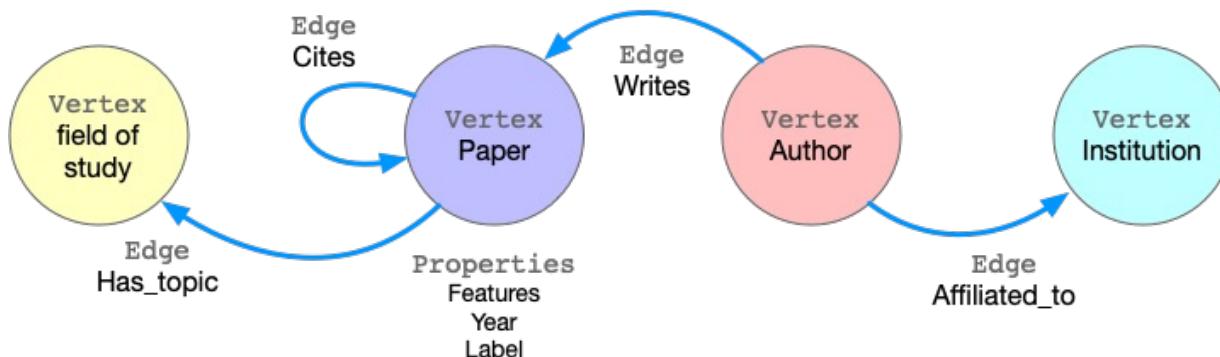
Benchmark for Heterogeneous Graphs (3)

■ Prediction task

- Each paper has a **128-dimensional word2vec** feature vector
- Given the **content, references, authors, and author affiliations** from ogbn-mag, predict the **venue of each paper**
- 349-class classification problem due to 349 venues considered

■ Time-based dataset splitting

- **Training set:** papers published **before 2018**
- **Test set:** papers published **after 2018**



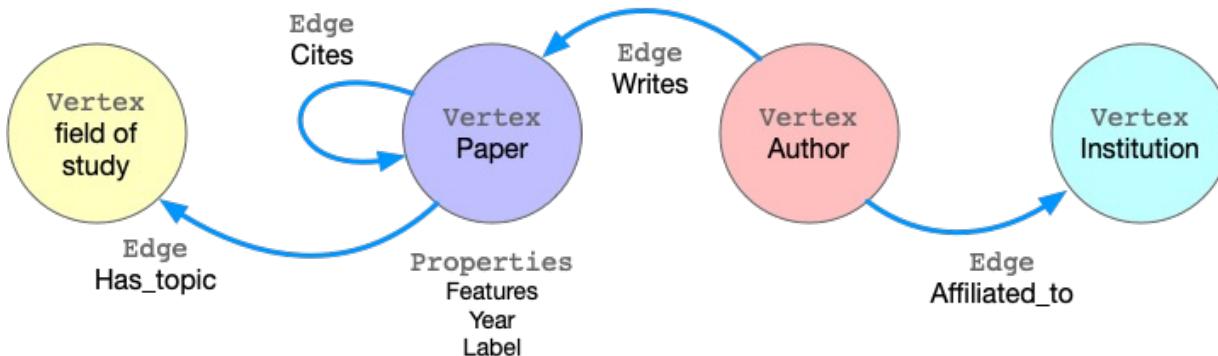
Benchmark for Heterogeneous Graphs (4)

- Benchmark results:

	Rank	Method	Ext. data	Test Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Contact	References	#Params	Hardware	Date
SOTA	1	SeHGNN (ComplEx embs)	No	0.5719 ± 0.0012	0.5917 ± 0.0009	Xiaocheng Yang (ICT-GIMLab)	Paper, Code	8,371,231	NVIDIA Tesla T4 (15 GB)	Jul 7, 2022
R-GCN	21	NeighborSampling (R-GCN aggr)	No	0.4678 ± 0.0067	0.4761 ± 0.0068	Matthias Fey – OGB team	Paper, Code	154,366,772	GeForce RTX 2080 (11GB GPU)	Jun 26, 2020

- SOTA method: SeHGNN

- ComplEx (Next lecture) + Simplified GCN (Lecture 17)



Summary of RGCN

- **Relational GCN**, a graph neural network for heterogeneous graphs
- Can perform entity classification as well as link prediction tasks.
- Ideas can easily be extended into RGNN (RGraphSAGE, RGAT, etc.)
- **Benchmark:** [ogbn-mag](#) from Microsoft Academic Graph, to predict **paper venues**

Stanford CS224W: Heterogeneous Graph Transformer

CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs
Jure Leskovec, Stanford University
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Recap: Graph Attention Networks

■ Graph Attention Networks (GAT)

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \sigma(\sum_{u \in N(v)} \alpha_{vu} \mathbf{W}^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)})$$

Attention weights

Not all node's neighbors are equally important

- Attention is inspired by cognitive attention.
- The attention α_{vu} focuses on the important parts of the input data and fades out the rest.
 - Idea: the NN should devote more computing power on that small but important part of the data.
- Can we adapt GAT for heterogeneous graphs?

Heterogeneous Graph Transformer

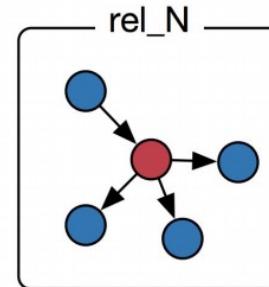
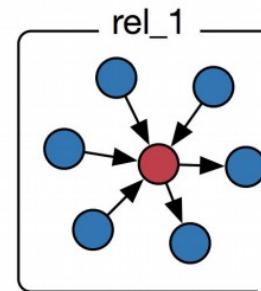
- **Motivation:** GAT is **unable to represent** different node & different edge types
- Introduce a set of neural networks for each relation type is **too expensive** for attention
 - Recall: relation describes (node_s, edge, node_e)

Weight for rel_1



...

Weight for rel_N



Too expensive!

Basics: Attention in Transformer

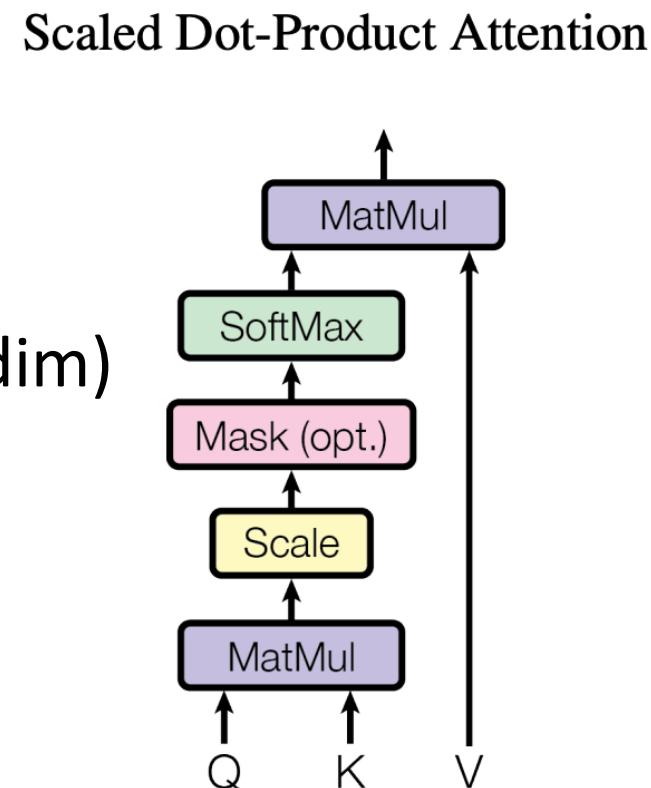
- HGT uses Scaled Dot-Product Attention (proposed in Transformer)

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

- Query: Q , Key: K , Value: V
 - Q, K, V have shape (batch_size, dim)

How do we obtain Q, K, V ?

- Apply Linear layer to the input
 - $Q = Q_{\text{Linear}}(X)$
 - $K = K_{\text{Linear}}(X)$
 - $V = V_{\text{Linear}}(X)$

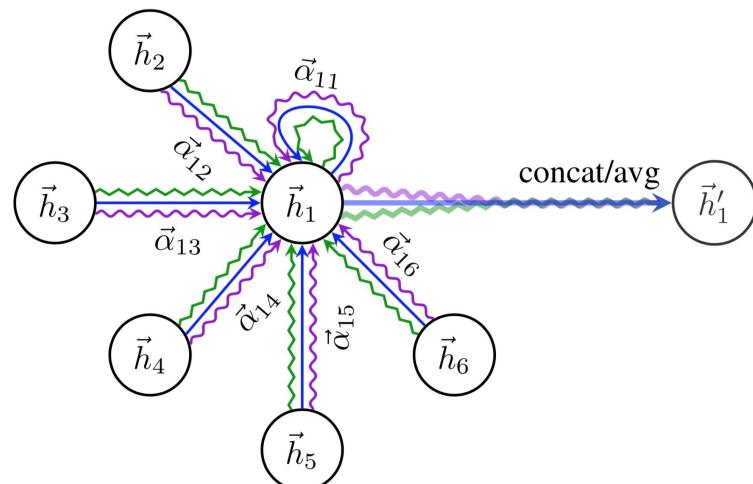


Heterogeneous Mutual Attention (1)

- **Recall:** Applying GAT to a homogeneous graph
 - $H^{(l)}$ is the l -th layer representation:

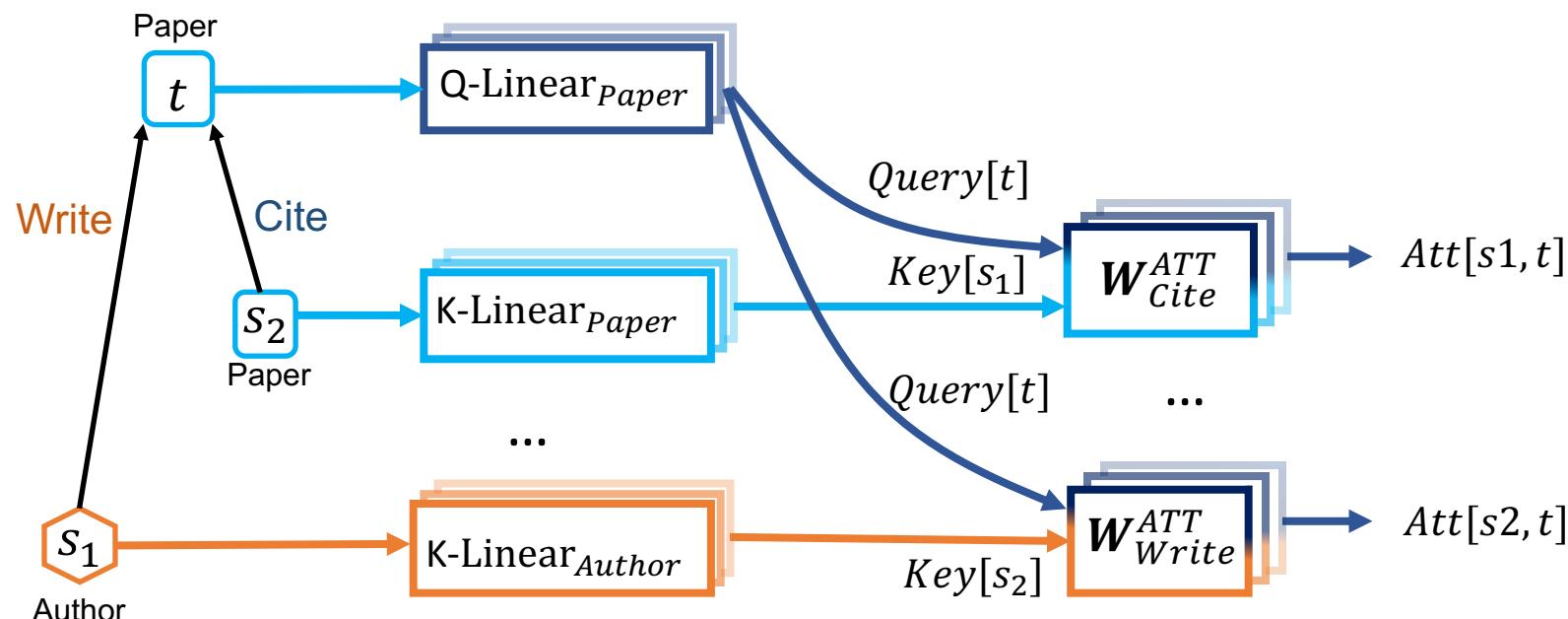
$$H^l[t] \leftarrow \text{Aggregate}_{\forall s \in N(t), \forall e \in E(s,t)} (\text{Attention}(s, t) \cdot \text{Message}(s))$$

How do we take relation type (node_s, edge, node_e) into attention computation?



Heterogeneous Mutual Attention (2)

- **Innovation:** Decompose heterogeneous attention to Node- and edge-type dependent attention mechanism
 - **3 node weight matrices, 2 edge weight matrices**
 - **Without decomposition:** $3 \times 2 \times 3 = 18$ relation types \rightarrow 18 weight matrices (suppose all relation types exist)



Heterogeneous Mutual Attention (3)

- **Heterogeneous Mutual Attention:**

$$ATT\text{-}head^i(s, e, t) = \left(K^i(s) \ W_{\phi(e)}^{ATT} \ Q^i(t)^T \right)$$

$$K^i(s) = \text{K-Linear}_{\tau(s)}^i \left(H^{(l-1)}[s] \right)$$

$$Q^i(t) = \text{Q-Linear}_{\tau(t)}^i \left(H^{(l-1)}[t] \right)$$

- Each **relation** ($T(s), R(e), T(t)$) has a distinct set of **projection weights**
 - $T(s)$: type of node s , $R(e)$: type of edge e
 - $T(s)$ & $T(t)$ parameterize $K\text{-}Linear_{T(s)}$ & $Q\text{-}Linear_{T(t)}$, which further return Key and Query vectors $K(s)$ & $Q(t)$
 - Edge type $R(e)$ directly parameterizes $W_{R(e)}$

More Details on HGT

- A full HGT layer

$$\tilde{H}^{(l)}[t] = \bigoplus_{\forall s \in N(t)} \left(\text{Attention}_{HGT}(s, e, t) \cdot \text{Message}_{HGT}(s, e, t) \right)$$

We have just computed

- Similarly, HGT **decomposes weights** with node & edge types in the **message computation**

$$\text{Message}_{HGT}(s, e, t) = \parallel_{i \in [1, h]} \text{MSG-head}^i(s, e, t)$$

$$\text{MSG-head}^i(s, e, t) = \text{M-Linear}_{\tau(s)}^i \left(H^{(l-1)}[s] \right) W_{\phi(e)}^{MSG}$$

Weights for
each node type

Weights for
each edge type

HGT vs R-GCN: Performance

- **Benchmark:** [ogbn-mag](#) from Microsoft Academic Graph, to predict [paper venues](#)

Rank	Method	Ext. data	Test Accuracy	Validation Accuracy	Contact	References	#Params	Hardware	Date
18	HGT (LADIES Sample)	No	0.4927 ± 0.0061	0.4989 ± 0.0047	Ziniu Hu	Paper , Code	21,173,389	Tesla K80 (12GB GPU)	Jan 26, 2021
21	NeighborSampling (R-GCN aggr)	No	0.4678 ± 0.0067	0.4761 ± 0.0068	Matthias Fey – OGB team	Paper , Code	154,366,772	GeForce RTX 2080 (11GB GPU)	Jun 26, 2020

- HGT uses **much fewer parameters**, even though the attention computation is expensive, while **performs better than R-GCN**
 - Thanks to the weight decomposition over node & edge types

Stanford CS224W: Design Space of Heterogeneous GNNs

CS224W: Machine Learning with Graphs

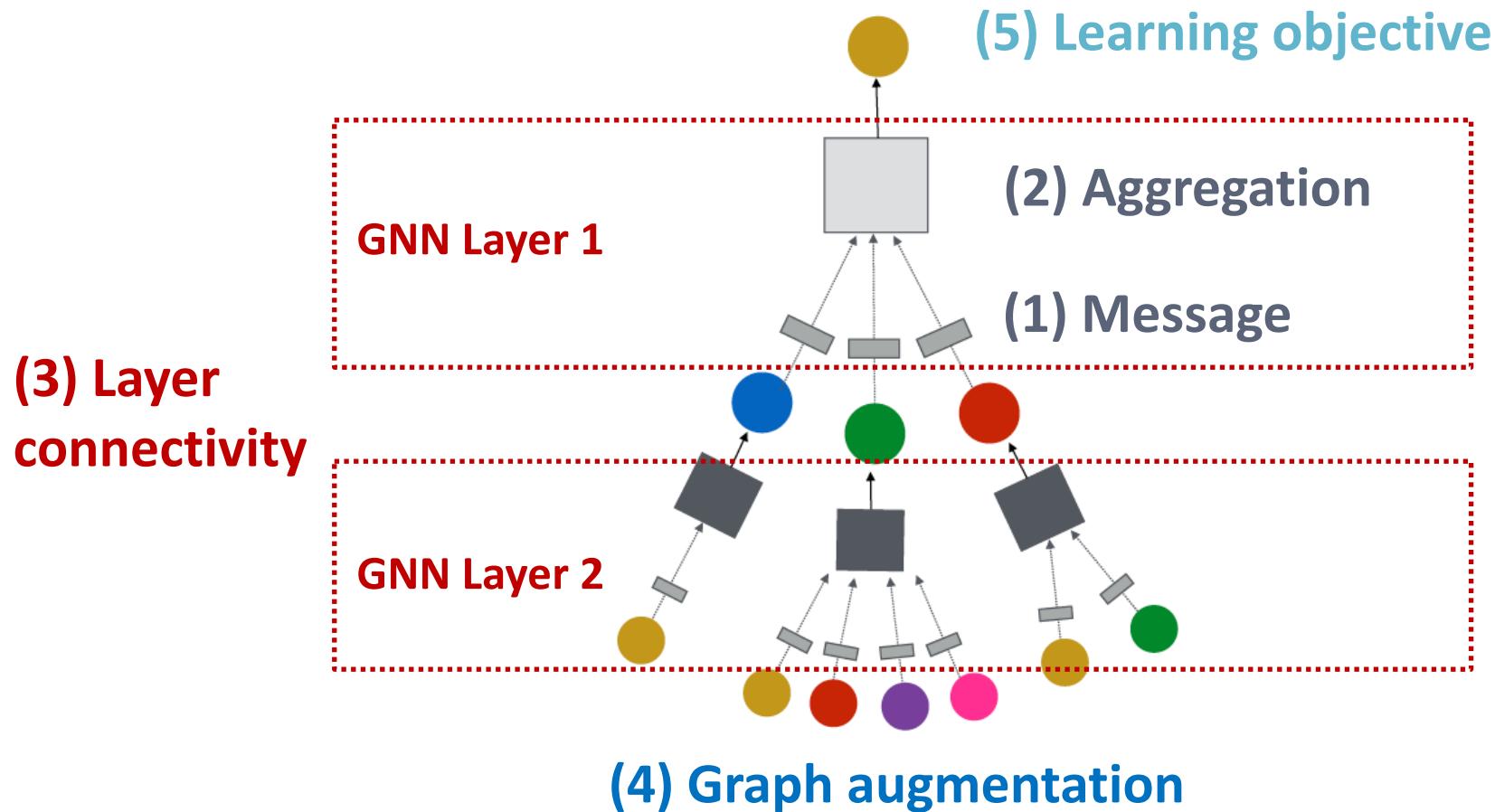
Jure Leskovec, Stanford University

<http://cs224w.stanford.edu>



Recap: GNN Framework

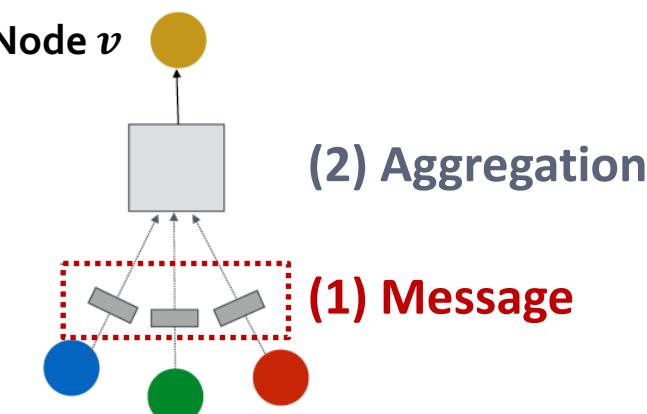
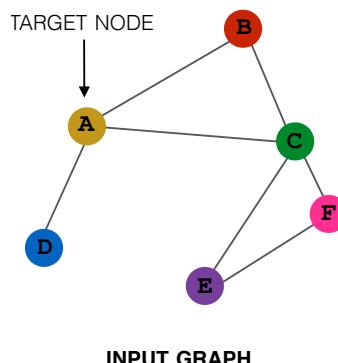
How do we extend the general GNN design space to heterogeneous graphs?



Recap: Message Computation

■ (1) Message computation

- **Message function:** $\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)} = \text{MSG}^{(l)}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)})$
- **Intuition:** Each node will create a message, which will be sent to other nodes later
- **Example:** A Linear layer $\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}^{(l)}\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)}$



Heterogeneous Message

- **(1) Heterogeneous message computation**
 - **Message function:** $\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)} = \text{MSG}_r^{(l)}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)})$
 - **Observation:** A node could **receive multiple types of messages**. **Num of message type = Num of relation type**
 - **Idea:** Create a different message function for each relation type
 - $\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)} = \text{MSG}_r^{(l)}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)})$, $r = (u, e, v)$ is the relation type between node u that sends the message, edge type e , and node v that receive the message
 - **Example:** A Linear layer $\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)} = \mathbf{W}_r^{(l)} \mathbf{h}_u^{(l-1)}$

Recap: Message Aggregation

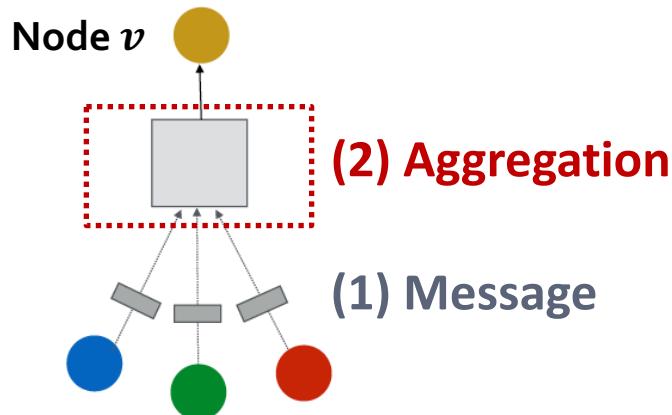
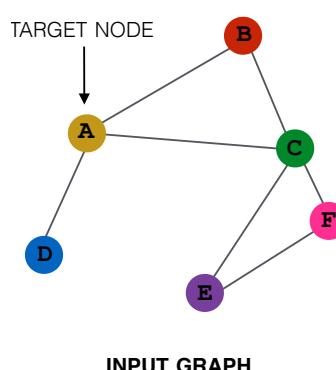
■ (2) Aggregation

- **Intuition:** Each node will aggregate the messages from node v 's neighbors

$$\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \text{AGG}^{(l)} \left(\left\{ \mathbf{m}_u^{(l)}, u \in N(v) \right\} \right)$$

- **Example:** Sum(\cdot), Mean(\cdot) or Max(\cdot) aggregator

- $\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \text{Sum}(\{\mathbf{m}_u^{(l)}, u \in N(v)\})$



Heterogeneous Aggregation

■ (2) Heterogeneous Aggregation

- **Observation:** Each node could receive multiple types of messages from its neighbors, and multiple neighbors may belong to each message type.
- **Idea:** We can define a 2-stage message passing

- $\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \text{AGG}_{all}^{(l)} \left(\text{AGG}_r^{(l)} \left(\left\{ \mathbf{m}_u^{(l)}, u \in N_r(v) \right\} \right) \right)$
- Given all the messages sent to a node
- Within each message type, aggregate the messages that belongs to the edge type with $\text{AGG}_r^{(l)}$
- Aggregate across the edge types with $\text{AGG}_{all}^{(l)}$
- **Example:** $\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \text{Concat} \left(\text{Sum} \left(\left\{ \mathbf{m}_u^{(l)}, u \in N_r(v) \right\} \right) \right)$

Recap: Layer connectivity

- **(3) Layer connectivity**
 - Add skip connections, pre/post-process layers
- The diagram illustrates a neural network architecture. It starts with two 'MLP Layer' boxes labeled 'Pre-process layers'. An arrow points down to a dashed box containing three 'GNN Layer' boxes. A red dotted arrow labeled 'Skip connection' points from the output of each 'GNN Layer' back to its input. From the bottom of the dashed box, an arrow points down to two 'MLP Layer' boxes labeled 'Post-process layers'.

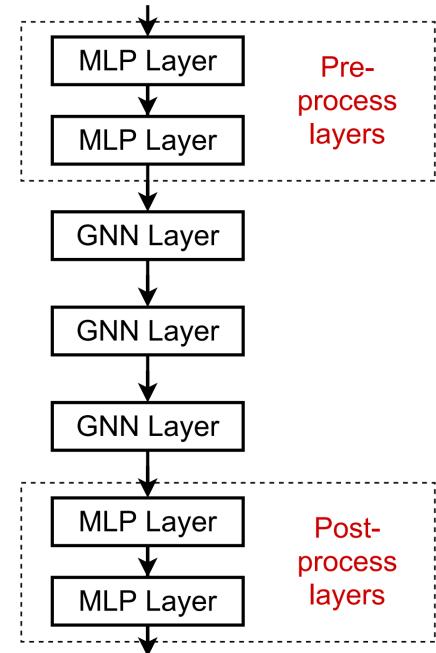
Pre-processing layers: Important when encoding node features is necessary.
E.g., when nodes represent images/text

Post-processing layers: Important when reasoning / transformation over node embeddings are needed
E.g., graph classification, knowledge graphs

In practice, adding these layers works great!

Heterogeneous GNN Layers

- Heterogeneous pre/post-process layers:
 - MLP layers **with respect to each node type**
 - Since the output of GNN are **node embeddings**
 - $\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)} = \text{MLP}_{T(v)}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(l)})$
 - $T(v)$ is the type of node v
- Other successful GNN designs are also encouraged for heterogeneous GNNs: skip connections, batch/layer normalization, ...



Recap: Graph Manipulation

- **Graph Feature manipulation**
 - The input graph lacks features → **feature augmentation**
- **Graph Structure manipulation**
 - The graph is **too sparse** → **Add virtual nodes / edges**
 - The graph is **too dense** → **Sample neighbors when doing message passing**
 - The graph is **too large** → **Sample subgraphs to compute embeddings**
 - Will cover later in lecture: Scaling up GNNs

Heterogeneous Graph Manipulation

- **Graph Feature manipulation**
 - **2 Common options:** compute graph statistics (e.g., node degree) within each relation type, or across the full graph (ignoring the relation types)
- **Graph Structure manipulation**
 - Neighbor and subgraph sampling are also common for heterogeneous graphs.
 - **2 Common options:** sampling within each relation type (ensure neighbors from each type are covered), or sample across the full graph

Recap: GNN Prediction Heads

Node-level prediction:

- $\hat{y}_v = \text{Head}_{\text{node}}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}) = \mathbf{W}^{(H)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$

Edge-level prediction:

- $\hat{y}_{uv} = \text{Head}_{\text{edge}}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}) = \text{Linear}(\text{Concat}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}))$

Graph-level prediction:

- $\hat{y}_G = \text{Head}_{\text{graph}}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall v \in G\})$

Heterogeneous Prediction Heads

Node-level prediction:

- $\hat{y}_v = \text{Head}_{\text{node}, T(v)}(\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}) = \mathbf{W}_{T(v)}^{(H)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}$

Edge-level prediction:

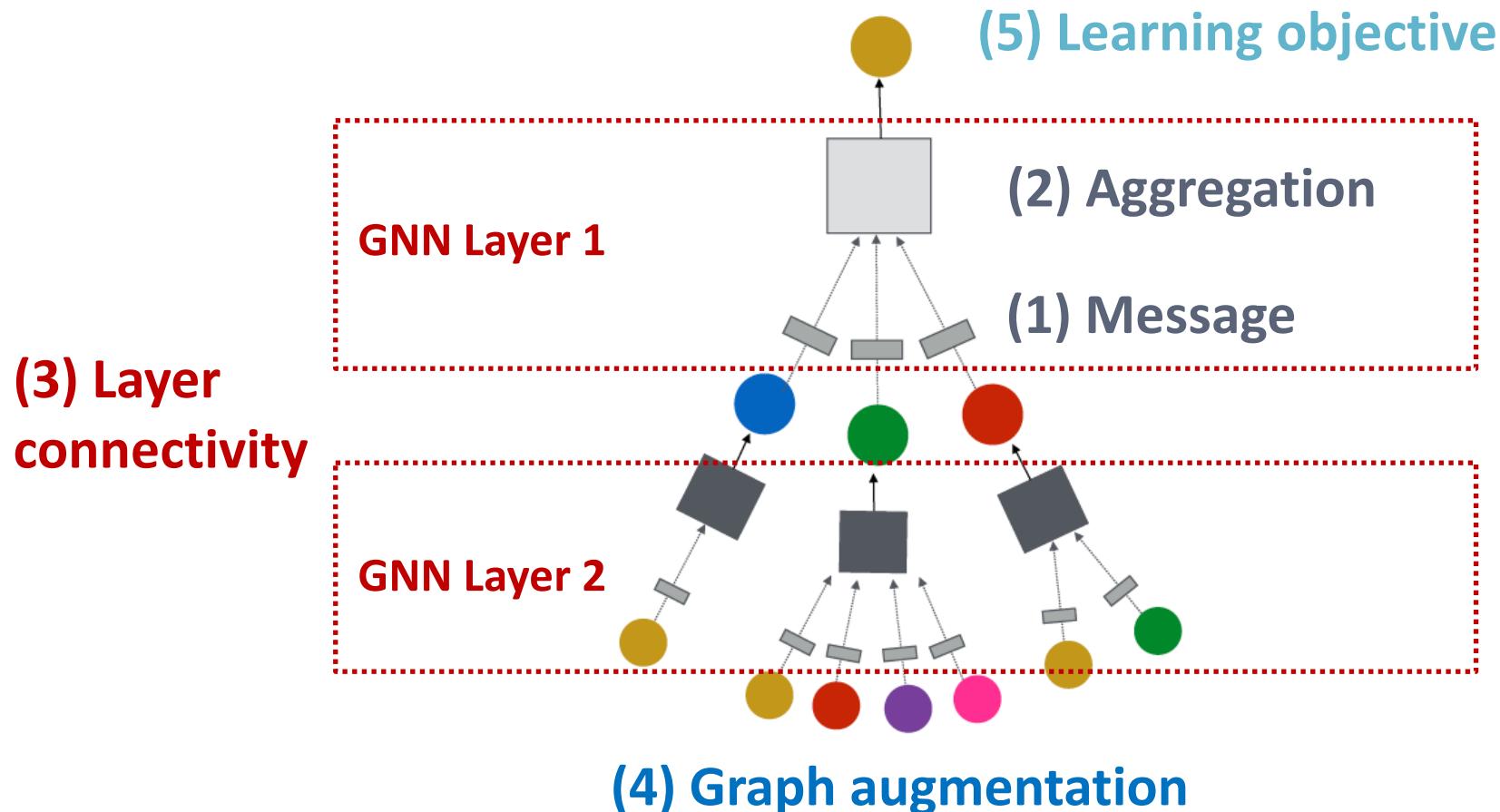
- $\hat{y}_{uv} = \text{Head}_{\text{edge}, r}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}) = \text{Linear}_r(\text{Concat}(\mathbf{h}_u^{(L)}, \mathbf{h}_v^{(L)}))$

Graph-level prediction:

- $\hat{y}_G = \text{AGG}(\text{Head}_{\text{graph}, i}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(L)} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \forall T(v) = i\}))$

Summary: Heterogeneous GNN

Heterogeneous GNNs extend GNNs by separately modeling node/relation types + additional AGG



Summary of the Lecture

- **Heterogeneous graphs:** graphs with multiple nodes or edge types
 - **Key concept:** relation type (node_s, edge, node_e)
 - Be aware that we don't always need heterogeneous graphs
- Learning with **heterogeneous graphs**
 - **Key idea:** separately model each relation type
 - Relational GCNs
 - Heterogeneous Graph Transformer
 - Design space for heterogeneous GNNs