

## Lab 1. Graph ML Research Topics

Identify 3 areas (ideas) for research or application development for machine learning on graphs. Try to select ideas that you believe are interesting and potentially impactful.

For each idea write an abstract (paragraph) that includes the following:

- Identify the problem to be solved.
- Explain why this is an important problem.
- What methods have been used to solve this problem, if any.
- What is the potential impact of solving this problem using graph based learning methods.
- Hypothesize how you might solve this problem - if you're not sure, you can leave this bullet blank.

Note: Expecting about 1-2 pages with 3 paragraphs in bullet form (see above). Consider this as just a start. You'll be able to update your ideas over time.

If you're interested, you can watch the Microsoft video from Simon Peyton Jones on how to write a great research paper.

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/video/how-to-write-a-great-research-paper-4/>

The following pages include some project ideas and references.

## **A summary overview of GNNs Applications**

### **Graph convolutional network/ graph attention network**

*A classic application of GNNs in NLP is Text Classification.*

GNNs utilize the inter-relations of documents or words to infer document labels. GCN and GAT models are applied to solve this task. They convert text to graph-of-words, and then use graph convolution operations to convolve the word graph. The graph-of-words representation of texts has the advantage of capturing non-consecutive and long-distance semantics

### **Neural machine translation**

*Graph convolutional network/ gated graph neural network*

The neural machine translation (NMT) is considered a sequence-to-sequence task. One of GNN's common applications is to incorporate semantic information into the NMT task.

### **Relation extraction**

*Graph LSTM/ graph convolutional network*

Relation Extraction is the task of extracting semantic relations from the text, which usually occur between two or more entities. Traditional systems treat this task as a pipeline of two separated tasks, i.e., named entity recognition (NER) and relation extraction, but new studies show that end-to-end modeling of entity and relation is important for high performance since relations interact closely with entity information

### **Image classification**

*Graph convolutional network/ gated graph neural network*

Image classification is a basic computer vision task. Most of the models provide attractive results when given a huge training set of labeled classes. The focus now is towards getting these models to perform well on zero-shot and few-shot learning tasks. For that, GNN appears quite appealing. Knowledge graphs can provide the necessary information to guide the ZSL (Zero-shot learning) task.

### **Object detection, Interaction detection, Region classification, Semantic segmentation**

*Graph attention network, Graph neural network, Graph CNN, LSTM, gated graph neural network, graph CNN, graph neural network*

There are other applications of computer vision tasks like object detection, interaction detection, and region classification. In object detection, GNNs are used to calculate Region of interest features; in interaction detection, GNN is message-passing tools between humans and objects; in region classification, GNNs perform reasoning on graphs that connect regions and classes.

### **Physics**

*Graph neural network/ graph networks*

Modeling real-world physical systems is one of the most basic aspects of understanding human intelligence. By representing objects as nodes and relations as edges, we can perform GNN-based reasoning about objects, relations, and physics in an effective way. Interaction networks can be trained to reason about the interactions of objects in a complex physical

system. It can make predictions and inferences about various system properties in domains such as collision dynamics

### **Molecular fingerprints**

*Graph convolutional network*

Molecular fingerprints are feature vectors that represent molecules. ML models predict the properties of a new molecule by learning from example molecules that use fixed-length fingerprints as inputs. GNNs can replace the traditional means that give a fixed encoding of the molecule to allow the generation of differentiable fingerprints adapted to the task for which they are required

### **Protein interface prediction**

*Graph convolutional network*

This is a challenging problem with important applications in drug discovery. At a molecular level, the edges can be the bonds between atoms in a molecule or interactions between amino-acid residues in a protein. On a large scale, graphs can represent interactions between more complex structures such as proteins, mRNA, or metabolites

### **Combinatorial optimization**

*Graph convolutional network/ graph neural network/ graph attention network*

Combinatorial optimization (CO) is a topic that consists of finding an optimal object from a finite set of objects. It is the base of many important applications in finance, logistics, energy, science, and hardware design. Most CO problems are formulated with graphs. In a recent work by DeepMind and Google, graph nets are used for two key subtasks involved in the MILP solver: joint variable assignment and bounding the objective value. Their neural network approach is faster than existing solvers on big datasets

### **Graph generation**

*Graph convolutional network/ graph neural network/ LSTM /RNN/ relational-GCN*

Generative models for real-world graphs have drawn significant attention for their important applications including modeling social interactions, discovering new chemical structures, and constructing knowledge graphs. The GNN based model learns node embeddings for each graph independently and matches them using attention mechanisms. This method offers good performance compared to standard relaxation-based techniques

## Projects with datasets:

### Fraud Detection in Transaction Graphs

#### Graphs:

Nodes: Financial users (customers, banks)

Edges: Transaction (money and amount sent)

#### Tasks:

Edge classification - predict which edges are fraudulent. Metric: Hits@50

**Example model(s):** See <https://github.com/safe-graph/graph-fraud-detection-papers>

**Datasets:** [Bitcoin Fraud Dataset \(only use labeled data!\)](#)

### Knowledge graph

#### Graphs:

Nodes: Entities

Edges: Knowledge triples

#### Tasks:

Predicting missing triples. Metric: Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR)

**Model(s):** [TransE](#), [DistMult](#), [ComplEx](#), [RotatE](#)

**Datasets:** [FB15k-237](#), [WN18RR](#)

### Molecule classification

#### Graphs:

Nodes: Atoms

Edges: Bonds

#### Tasks:

Predicting properties of molecules. Metric: ROC-AUC

**Model(s):** See the [leaderboard](#)

**Datasets:** [ogbl-molhiv](#)

### Drug-Drug Interaction Network

#### Graphs:

Nodes: FDA-approved or experimental drug

Edges: interactions between drugs (joint effect of taking the two drugs together)

#### Tasks:

Predict drug-drug interactions - Metric: Hits@K

**Example model(s):** See the [leaderboard](#)

**Datasets:** [ogbl-ddi](#)

## Recommender systems

### Graphs:

Nodes: Users, items

Edges: User-item interactions

### Tasks:

Predicting the edge ratings. Metric: RMSE

Predicting edge existence. Metric: Recall@K

**Model(s):** [LightGCN](#)

**Public datasets:** [Movielens](#), [Recsys repository](#)

## Protein-Protein Interaction Networks

### Graphs:

Nodes: Gene nodes

Edges: Interaction between gene nodes

### Tasks:

Node classification - protein function prediction. Metric: Classification accuracy

**Example model(s):** See methods on [OGB node classification leaderboard](#)

**Datasets:** <https://snap.stanford.edu/biodata/datasets/10013/10013-PPT-Ohmnet.html>

## Friend recommendation

**Graphs:** social network

Nodes: users

Edges: potentially heterogeneous -- friend, follow, reply to, message, like, etc.

### Tasks:

Recommending/ranking new friends for user -- metrics: Hits@K, NDCG@K, MRR

**Example model(s):** GraFRank ([paper](#), [GitHub](#))

**Datasets:** [Facebook](#), [Google+](#), [Twitter](#)

## **Ideas and references:**

The following paper provides a review of available graph datasets and applications.

<http://graphkernels.cs.tu-dortmund.de/>

Geometric Deep Learning. Organized by a scientist from Cambridge. More challenging material.

<https://geometricdeeplearning.com/>

Stanford Graduate Projects from 2019. Stanford has a graduate level class in graph learning.

Here are some past projects.

<http://snap.stanford.edu/class/cs224w-2019/projects.html>

Interesting graph neural network applications:

<https://revolutionized.com/graph-neural-network/>