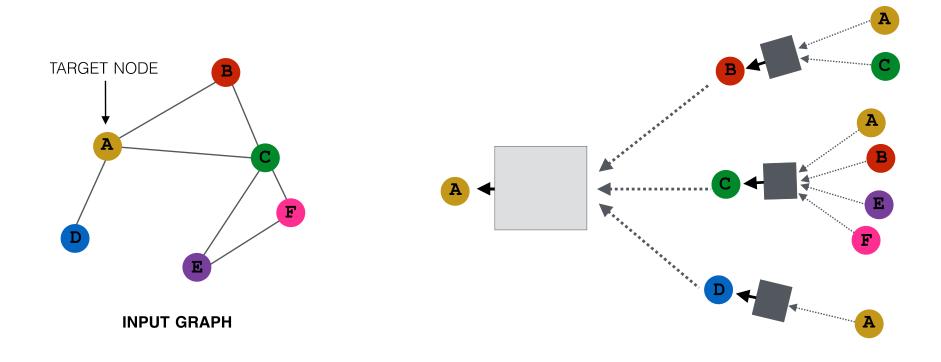
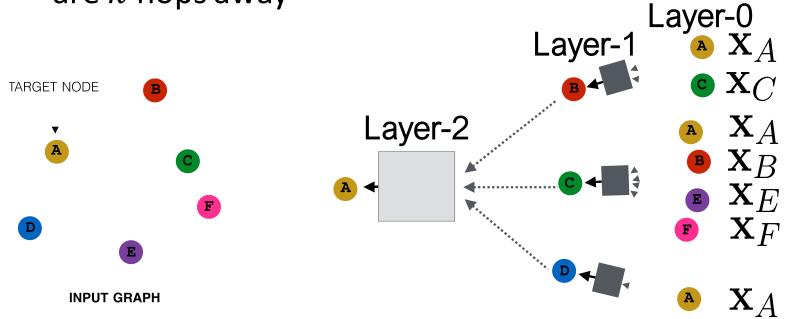
Idea: Aggregate Neighbors

 Key idea: Generate node embeddings based on local network neighborhoods



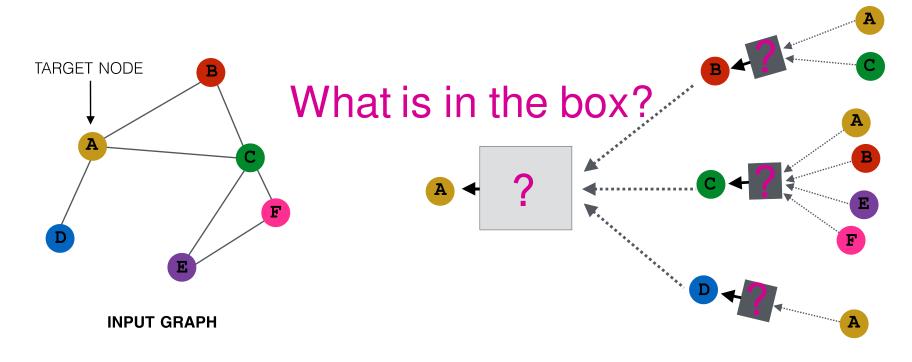
Deep Model: Many Layers

- Model can be of arbitrary depth:
 - Nodes have embeddings at each layer
 - Layer-0 embedding of node v is its input feature, x_v
 - Layer-k embedding gets information from nodes that are k hops away



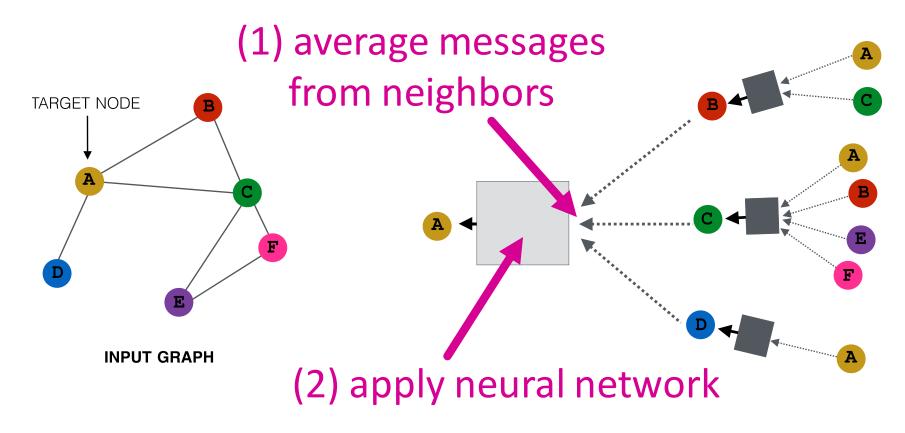
Neighborhood Aggregation

 Neighborhood aggregation: Key distinctions are in how different approaches aggregate information across the layers



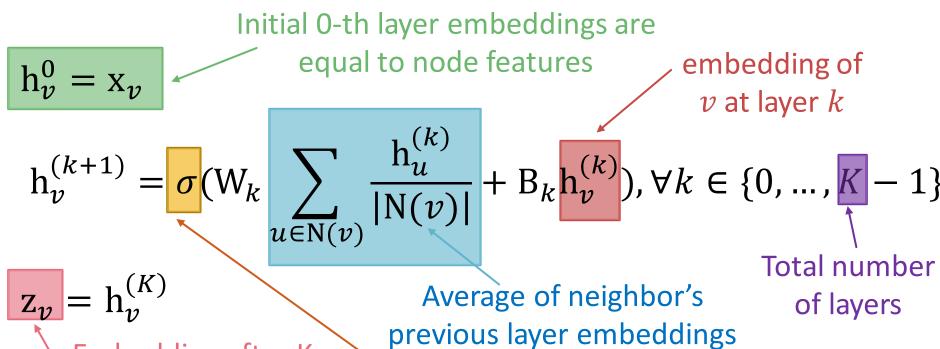
Neighborhood Aggregation

 Basic approach: Average information from neighbors and apply a neural network



The Math: Deep Encoder

 Basic approach: Average neighbor messages and apply a neural network



layers of neighborhood aggregation

Non-linearity (e.g., ReLU)

Notice summation is a permutation invariant pooling/aggregation.

Model Parameters

Trainable weight matrices

$$\mathbf{h}_{v}^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}_{v}$$
 (i.e., what we learn)
$$\mathbf{h}_{v}^{(k+1)} = \sigma(\mathbf{W}_{k}) \sum_{u \in \mathbf{N}(v)} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{u}^{(k)}}{|\mathbf{N}(v)|} + \mathbf{B}_{k} \mathbf{h}_{v}^{(k)}), \forall k \in \{0..K-1\}$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{v} = \mathbf{h}_{v}^{(K)}$$
 Final node embedding

We can feed these **embeddings into any loss function** and run SGD to **train the weight parameters**

 h_v^k : the hidden representation of node v at layer k

- W_k : weight matrix for neighborhood aggregation
- B_k : weight matrix for transforming hidden vector of self