Technical Report for OGB Link Property Prediction

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Abstract

This technical report introduces our solution for two OGB Link Property Prediction challenges, ogbl-collab and ogbl-citation2.

1. Introduction of Open Graph Benchmark Challenge

The Open Graph Benchmark (OGB) is a collection of realistic, large-scale, and diverse benchmark datasets for machine learning on graphs [1]. The ogbl-collab and ogbl-citation2 are two datasets for link prediction. The ogbl-collab dataset is an undirected graph, representing a subset of the collaboration network between authors indexed by Microsoft Academic Graph (MAG) [2]. Each node represents an author and edges indicate the collaboration between authors. All nodes come with 128-dimensional features, obtained by averaging the word embeddings of papers that are published by the authors. The task is to predict the author collaboration relationships in a particular year given the past collaborations. The evalution metric is Hits@50. The ogbl-citation2 dataset is a directed graph, representing the citation network between a subset of papers extracted from MAG. Each node is a paper with 128-dimensional Word2Vec features that summarizes its title and abstract, and each directed edge indicates that one paper cites another. The task is to predict missing citations given existing citations. The evaluation metric is Mean Reciprocal Rank (MRR).

2. Method

Feature propagation methods like SGC [3] or SIGN [4] have shown their success in node classification tasks, but they remain unexplored in link prediction tasks. In this experiment, given the original feature vector X and

Table 1: Test performance for different methods. We run all models 10 times and and report mean ± standard deviation.

Method	ogbl-collab (Hits@50)	ogbl-citation2 (MRR)
PLNLP	0.7046 ± 0.0040	–
PLNLP + SIGN	$\mathbf{0.7087 \pm 0.0033}$	–
MLP	0.1991 ± 0.017	0.2900 ± 0.0018
MLP + SIGN	0.2839 ± 0.0127	0.3224 ± 0.0017

adjacent matrix A, we replace the feature vector X with propagated features $[X, \tilde{A}X, \tilde{A}^2 X]$, where $\tilde{A} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}} A D^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ is the normalized symmetric adjacency matrix. We call our method X + SIGN, where X is the backbone model. The results are organized into Table 1. Our method achieves better results compared with the state of the art model PLNLP [5] or MLP as the backbone model. To the best of our knowledge, our method ranks No.1 on leaderboard for ogbl-collab until now.

References

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