





Slow Learning and Fast Inference: Efficient Graph Similarity Computation via Knowledge Distillation

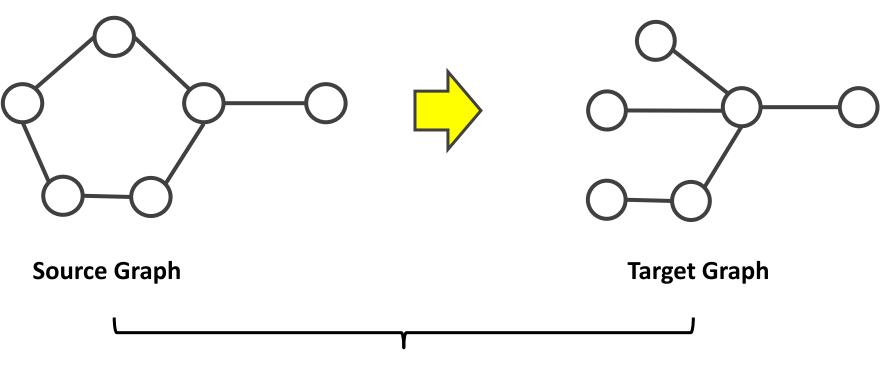
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SmileLab website: https://web.northeastern.edu/smilelab/

Problem Introduction



Topic: Graph Similarity Computation

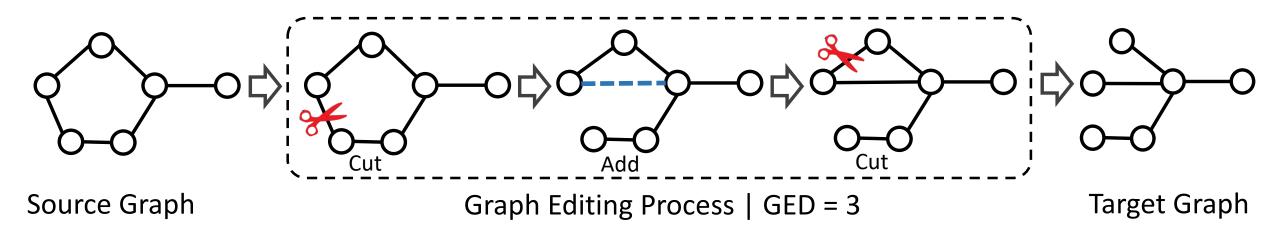


How to Measure Their Similarity?

Problem Introduction



Topic: Graph Similarity Computation - GED

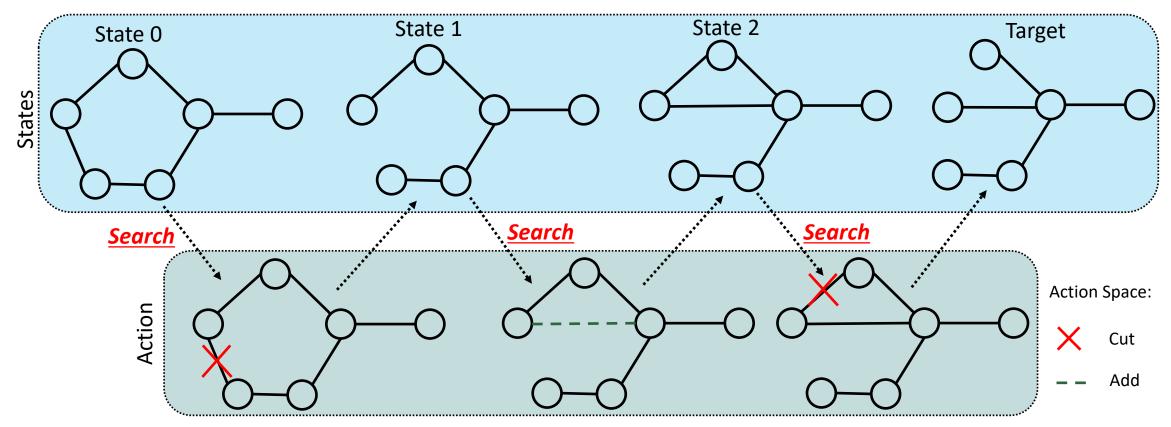


Concept of Graph Editing Distance (GED)

Challenges of Exact GED Solvers



Topic: NP-Hard



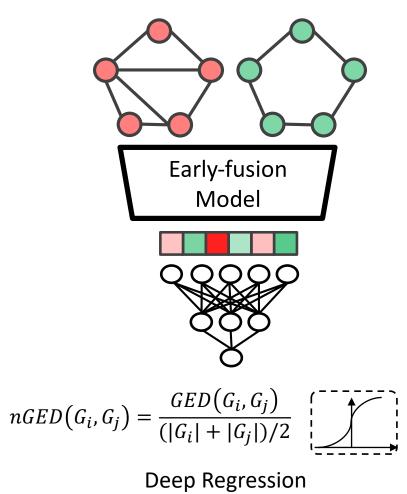
Distance = # Actions (Editings) = 3

◆ Challenge:

Exact computation of GED is an <u>NP-Hard</u> problem, which is unable to scale up due to the complexity.

Soft/Approximate GED Solution

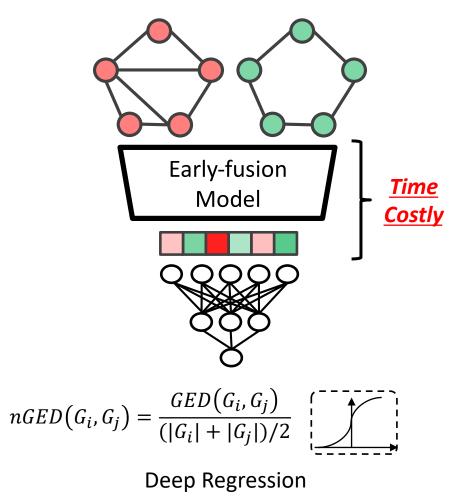
Topic: Co-attention Model



Bai, Yunsheng, et al. "Simgnn: A neural network approach to fast graph similarity computation." WSDM. 2019. Li, Yujia, et al. "Graph matching networks for learning the similarity of graph structured objects." ICML. 2019.

Limitations of Co-attention Models

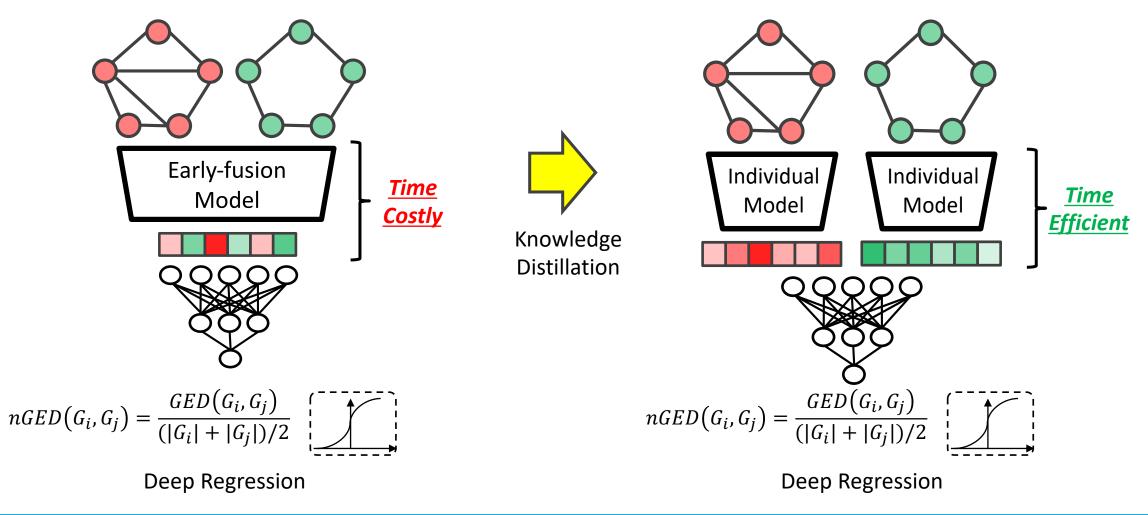
Topic: Low Efficiency of Co-attention Models



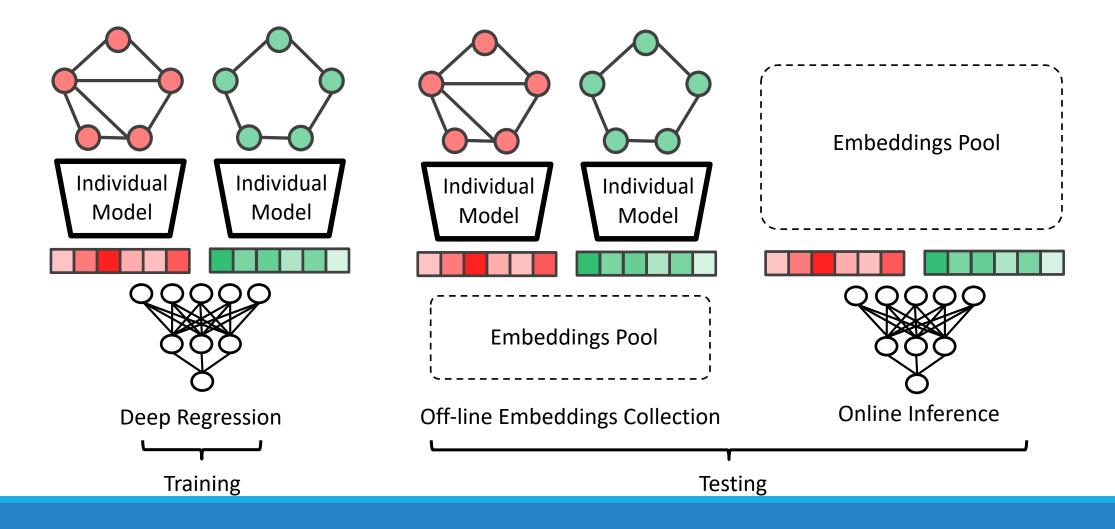
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Our Motivation

Topic: Distill Co-attention Model to Siamese Models



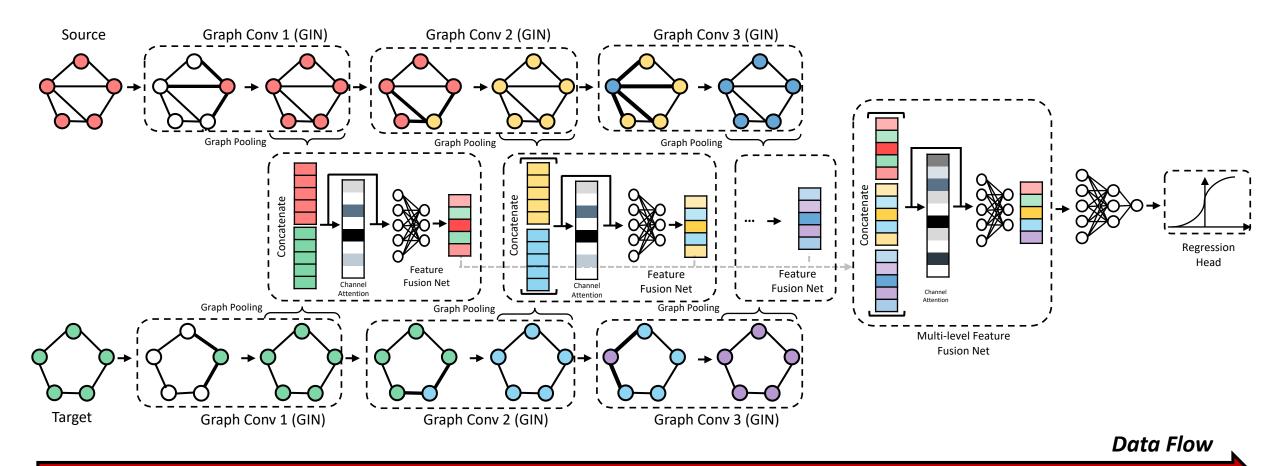
Our Motivation



Proposed Approach: Teacher Network

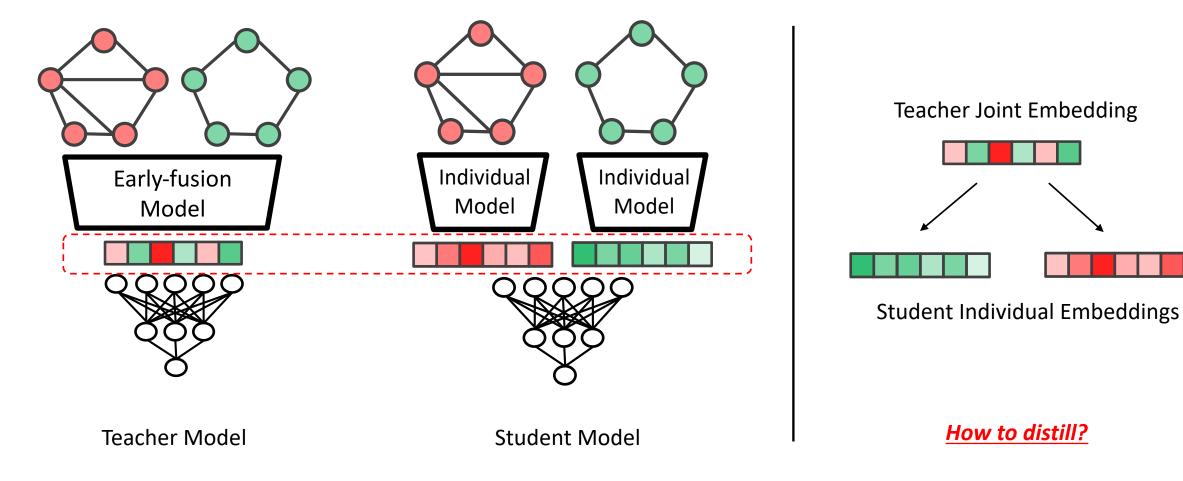


Topic: Proposed Early-fusion/Co-attention Network



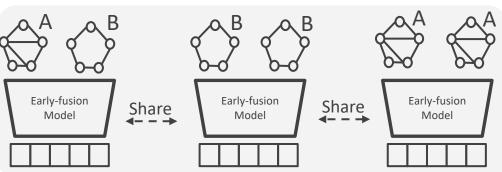
Challenge: 1-to-2 Knowledge Distillation

Topic: How to distill individual embeddings from joint embedding?



Topic: 1-to-2 Knowledge Distillation

Teacher Network

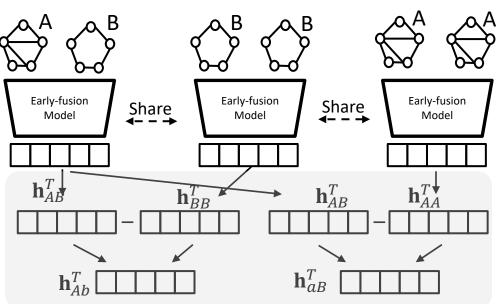


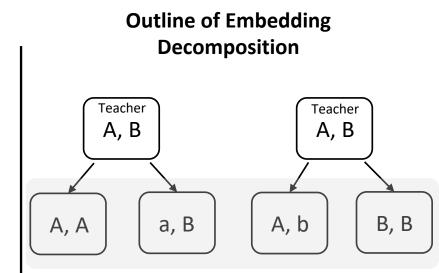




Topic: Offline Embeddings Collection and Online Inference

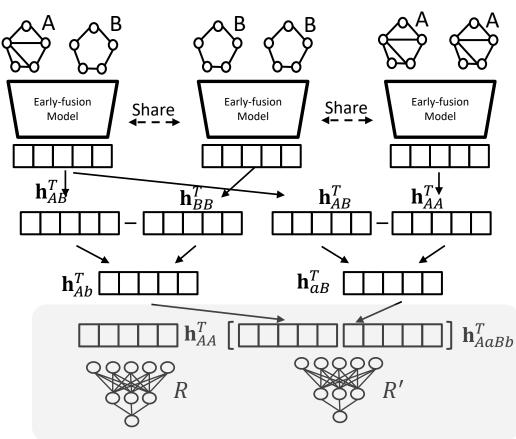
Teacher Network

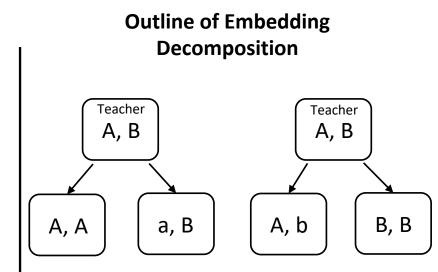


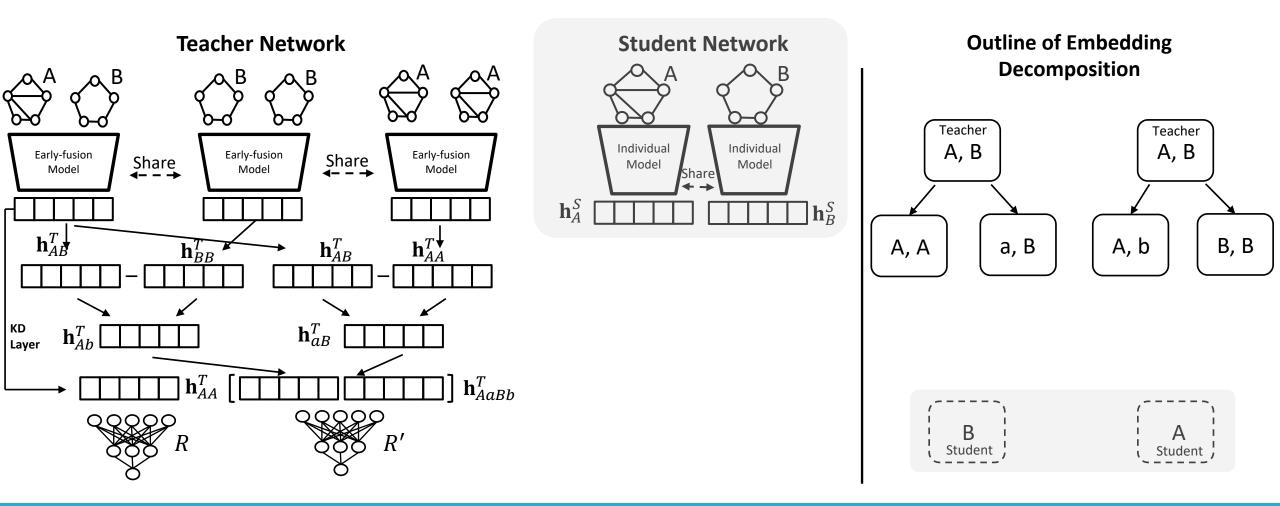


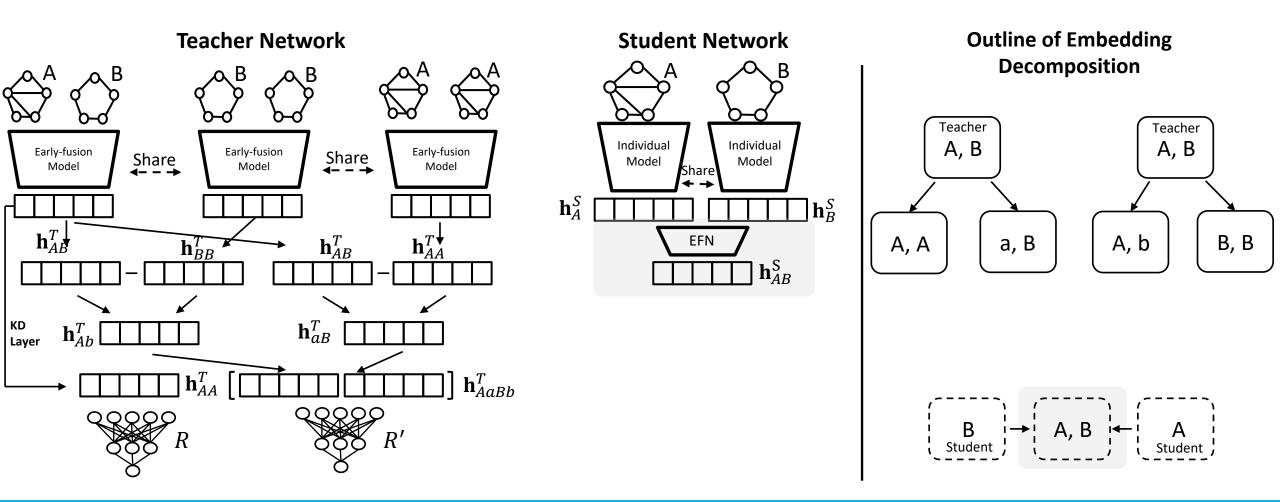
Topic: Offline Embeddings Collection and Online Inference

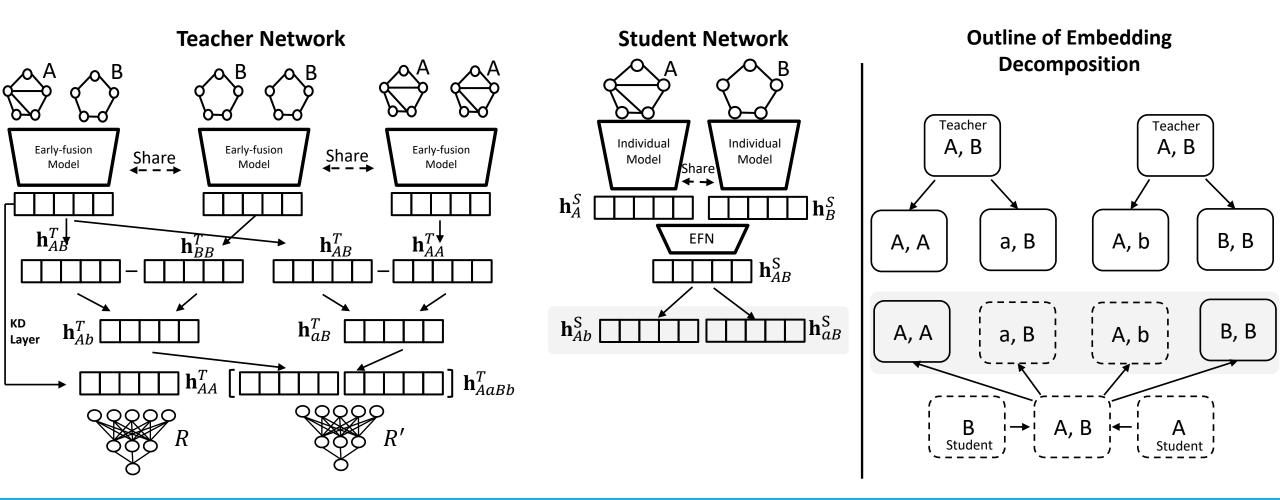
Teacher Network

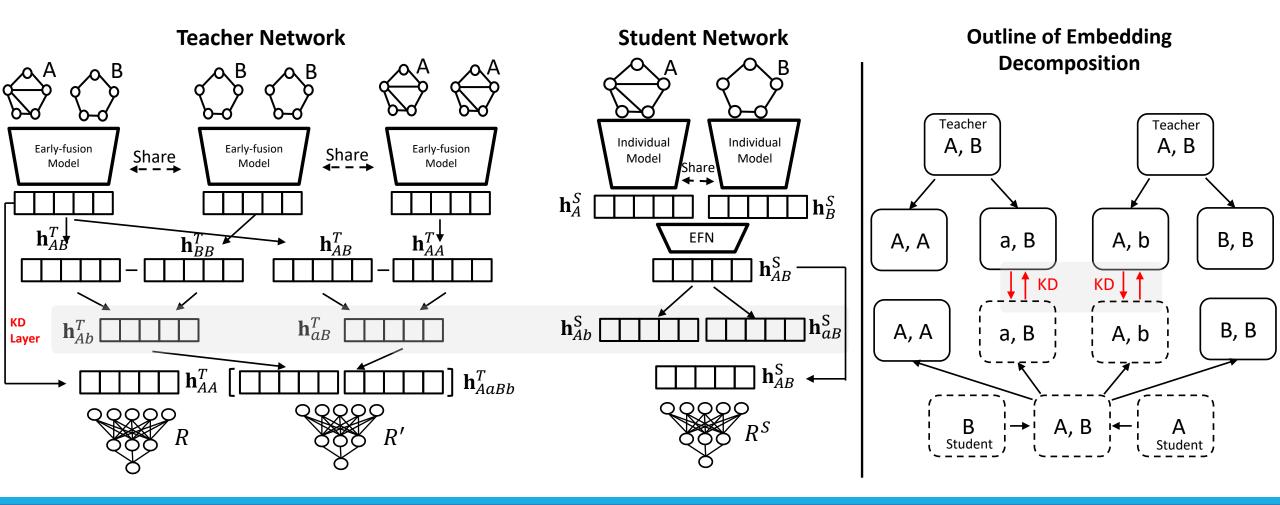














Topic: Setup

- Benchmarks:
 - ➤ AIDS
 - > LINUX
 - ➤ IMDB
 - > ALKANE
- Baselines:
 - Beam, Hungarian, VJ
 - SimGNN, Extended-SimGNN
 - ≻ GMN
 - ≻ GENN-A*

• Matrices

- Mean Squared Error (mse)
- Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient
- Kendall's Rank Correlation Coefficient
- Precision at k (p@k), e.g., p@10, p@20

• Framework

≻ PyG



Topic: Quantitative Results

Methods	AIDS						LINUX					
methous	mse ↓	$\rho\uparrow$	$\tau\uparrow$	p@10↑	p@20 ↑	mse ↓	$\rho\uparrow$	$\tau\uparrow$	p@10↑	p@20↑		
Beam	12.09	0.609	0.463	0.481	0.493	9.268	0.827	0.714	0.973	0.924		
Hungarian	25.30	0.510	0.378	0.360	0.392	29.81	0.638	0.517	0.913	0.836		
ŬЈ	29.16	0.517	0.383	0.310	0.345	63.86	0.581	0.450	0.287	0.251		
GENN-A*	0.635	0.959	-	0.871	-	0.324	0.991	-	0.962	-		
SimGNN	1.189	0.843	0.690	0.421	0.514	1.509	0.939	0.830	0.942	0.933		
E-SimGNN	2.096	0.869	0.699	0.534	0.641	0.469	0.982	0.892	0.971	0.968		
GMN	1.886	0.751	2	0.401	-	1.027	0.933	-	0.833	-		
GraphSim	0.787	0.874	-	0.534	-	0.058	0.981	-	0.992	-		
Teacher	1.601	0.901	0.739	0.658	0.729	0.163	0.988	0.908	0.994	0.998		
Student	1.546	0.898	0.736	0.649	0.724	0.293	0.984	0.898	0.978	0.983		
Methods	IMDB					ALKANE						
methods	mse	ρ	au	p@10	p@20	mse	ρ	au	p@10	p@20		
SimGNN	1.264	0.878	0.770	0.759	0.777	2.446	0.859	0.686	0.87	0.782		
E-SimGNN	1.148	0.864	0.75	0.806	0.807	1.622	0.886	0.722	0.982	0.955		
GMN	4.422	0.725	-	0.604	-	-	-	-	-	-		
GraphSim	0.743	0.926	-	0.828	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Teacher	0.553	0.938	0.829	0.872	0.878	0.533	0.930	0.787	0.998	0.991		
Student	0.581	0.935	0.826	0.857	0.869	1.198	0.899	0.741	0.993	0.978		

Table 1: Quantitative GED results of baselines and our method over AIDS, LINUX, IMDB and ALKANE.



Topic: Ablation Study

Methods			А	AIDS		IMDB					
methous	KD	mse	ρ	τ	p@10	p@20	mse	ρ	τ	p@10	p@20
w/o Attn	X	1.762	0.899	0.737	0.651	0.724	0.752	0.933	0.823	0.856	0.868
w/o GIN	X	2.158	0.863	0.691	0.535	0.637	0.594	0.926	0.803	0.862	0.866
Single Level	X	1.824	0.875	0.706	0.576	0.658	0.690	0.930	0.815	0.850	0.865
Student	X	1.770	0.882	0.717	0.601	0.683	0.763	0.928	0.813	0.829	0.851
Teacher	X	1.601	0.901	0.739	0.658	0.729	0.553	0.938	0.829	0.872	0.878
Joint Feat	7	2.258	0.874	0.703	0.588	0.679	1.032	0.872	0.761	0.814	0.829
1st Order	1	1.604	0.894	0.731	0.614	0.715	0.548	0.934	0.824	0.856	0.865
2nd Order	\checkmark	1.647	0.893	0.731	0.631	0.715	0.692	0.929	0.814	0.847	0.866
w/o \mathcal{L}_{reg}'	~	1.711	0.890	0.726	0.612	0.710	0.694	0.926	0.811	0.842	0.860
Student	~	1.546	0.898	0.736	0.649	0.724	0.581	0.935	0.826	0.857	0.869

Table 2: Ablation study results over the AIDS and IMDB datasets. KD represents the knowledge distillation.



Topic: Time Cost and Case Study

Table 3: Inference time to solve GED computation on AIDS. Student-R means the student model with raw input graphs. Student-F denotes that the embeddings are stored offline, which can be online loaded for inference.

Model	GENN-A*	SimGNN	E-SimGNN	E-SimGNN-F	Teacher	Student-R	Student-F
Time	290.1h	11.139s	9.672s	3.464s	11.139s	10.149s	0.148s

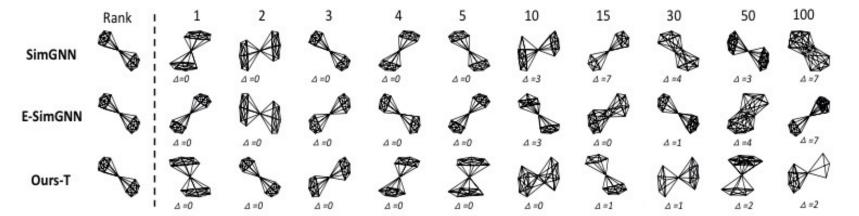


Figure 7: Ranking results of SimGNN, E-SimGNN and our teacher model on IMDB. Δ represents the absolute difference between the ground truth GED and the GED of predicted result.







Thank you!

Please contact: qin.ca@northeastern.edu for questions.

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