

Complexity Analysis of Graph Convolutional Networks and in Attention based GNN

Presenter: Derrick Blakely

June 7, 2019

University of Virginia

<https://qdata.github.io/deep2Read/>

Definitions

- Graph $G = (V, E, A)$
- $N = |V|$ nodes, $N \times N$ adjacency matrix A
- Average degree of d
- $X \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times F}$: embeddings of all $v \in V$
- Each embedding $x \in \mathbb{R}^F$
- D : the degree matrix of G
- \hat{A} : A with all self-loops included
- \hat{D} : D with all self-loops included

Graph Convolutional Networks (GCN) [3]

Normalized adjacency matrix with self-loops:

$$A' = \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{A} \hat{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (1)$$

Output of l th GCN layer:

$$X^{l+1} = \sigma(A'X^lW^l) \quad (2)$$

Alternatively:

$$Z^l = X^lW^l \quad (3)$$

$$X^{l+1} = \sigma(A'Z^l) \quad (4)$$

(For simplicity, assume every layer is a mapping $f : \mathbb{R}^{N \times F} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{N \times F}$)

1. $Z^l = X^l W^l$: input feature transformation. Dense matrix multiplication
2. $A^l Z^l$: GAS/message passing
3. $\sigma(\cdot)$: nonlinearity

Everyone [5][2][4][1] computes $A'Z^l$ roughly as follows:

1. Create messages: normalize each $z_i \in Z^l$
2. Scatter: compute $A'Z^l$ with a sparse multiplication
3. Update (optional): additional update to each embedding (e.g., additive bias)

Time and Space Complexity

- $Z^l = X^l W^l$: dense $(N \times F) \times (F \times F)$ multiplication $\rightarrow O(NF^2)$ time, $O(NF + F^2)$ space
- $A^l Z^l$: sparse $(N \times N) \times (N \times F)$ multiplication $\rightarrow O(NdF) = O(|E|F)$ time, $O(NF)$ space
- $\sigma(A^l Z^l)$: $O(NF)$ time for ReLU, $O(NF)$ space

1 Layer:

Time: $O(NF^2 + |E|F + NF) = O(NF^2 + |E|F)$

Space: $O(NF + F^2)$

L Layers:

Time: $O(LNF^2 + L|E|F)$

Space: $O(LNF + LF^2)$

We seek to compute:





$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W^1} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{Y}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \hat{Y}}{\partial Z^L} \right) \left(\frac{\partial Z^L}{\partial X^L} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{\partial Z^I}{\partial X^I} \right) \left(\frac{\partial X^I}{\partial Z^{I-1}} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{\partial X^2}{\partial Z^1} \right) \left(\frac{\partial Z^1}{\partial W^1} \right) \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X^1} = \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \hat{Y}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \hat{Y}}{\partial Z^L} \right) \left(\frac{\partial Z^L}{\partial X^L} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{\partial Z^I}{\partial X^I} \right) \left(\frac{\partial X^I}{\partial Z^{I-1}} \right) \cdots \left(\frac{\partial X^2}{\partial Z^1} \right) \left(\frac{\partial Z^1}{\partial X^1} \right) \quad (6)$$

Which can be done efficiently when formulated as:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial W^{I-1}} = \left(X^{I-1} \right)^\top \left(A' \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X^I} \right) \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X^{I-1}} = \left(A' \right)^\top \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial X^I} \right) \left(W^{I-1} \right)^\top \quad (8)$$

-  Deep graph library (dgl), 2019.
Accessed: 2019-06-06.
-  M. Fey and J. E. Lenssen.
Fast graph representation learning with pytorch geometric.
arXiv preprint arXiv:1903.02428, 2019.
-  T. N. Kipf and M. Welling.
Semi-supervised classification with graph convolutional networks.
arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.02907, 2016.
-  L. Ma, Z. Yang, Y. Miao, J. Xue, M. Wu, L. Zhou, and Y. Dai.
Towards efficient large-scale graph neural network computing.
arXiv preprint arXiv:1810.08403, 2018.



S. Xu, H. Zhang, G. Neubig, W. Dai, J. K. Kim, Z. Deng, Q. Ho, G. Yang, and E. P. Xing.

Cavs: An efficient runtime system for dynamic neural networks.

In *2018 {USENIX} Annual Technical Conference ({USENIX} {ATC} 18)*, pages 937–950, 2018.