

PLDI 2024

PL4XGL: 프로그래밍 언어 기법을 활용한 설명 가능한 그래프 기계학습 방법

전민석

고려대학교

05.03.2024@Prosyst Lab

- 화학반응 예측
- 사기 거래 탐지
- 헬스케어
- 프로그램 분석
- ...

그래프 데이터



기계학습 모델



- 양성 / 음성
- 탐지 됨 / 탐지 안됨
- 부작용 있음 / 없음
- 버그가 있음 / 없음
- ...

분류 & 예측



arXiv

<https://arxiv.org> > cs

Semi-Supervised Classification with Graph Convolutional ...

TN Kipf 저술 **2016 · 33445회 인용** — We present a scalable approach for **semi-supervised** learning on **graph**-structured data that is based on an efficient variant of **convolutional** ...

그래프 데이터



GNN
(Graph Neural Network)



분류 & 예측

그래프 데이터



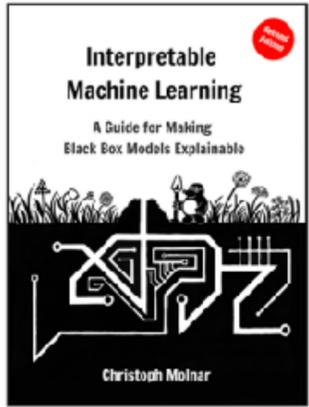
GNN
(Graph Neural Network)



분류 & 예측

문제점
예측의 이유를 설명해 주지 않음

예측의 이유에 대한 수요가 매우 큼



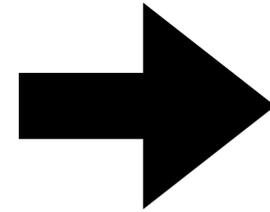
A correct prediction only partially solves your problem. The model must also explain **why**.
- Molnar [2022]

설명 가능한 기계학습 방법의 필요성

자막뉴스 WORLD 지문 간 유사성 판단하는 AI 출처: 미 컬럼비아대 YTN

오른손 새끼 → 딥러닝 해독 → 유사성 0 → 오른손 엄지

동일 인물의 서로 다른 손가락 지문인지 판단하고, 아예 다른 사람의 지문인지도 높은 정확도로 판단하는 과학수사관 AI입니다.

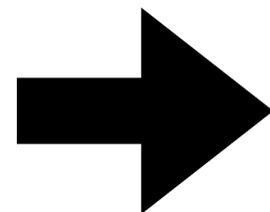


자막뉴스 WORLD YTN

범죄 현장에 적용된다면, 엉뚱한 사람을 범인으로 몰 수도 있는데, 이를 인간이 검증할 방법이 마땅치 않은 겁니다.

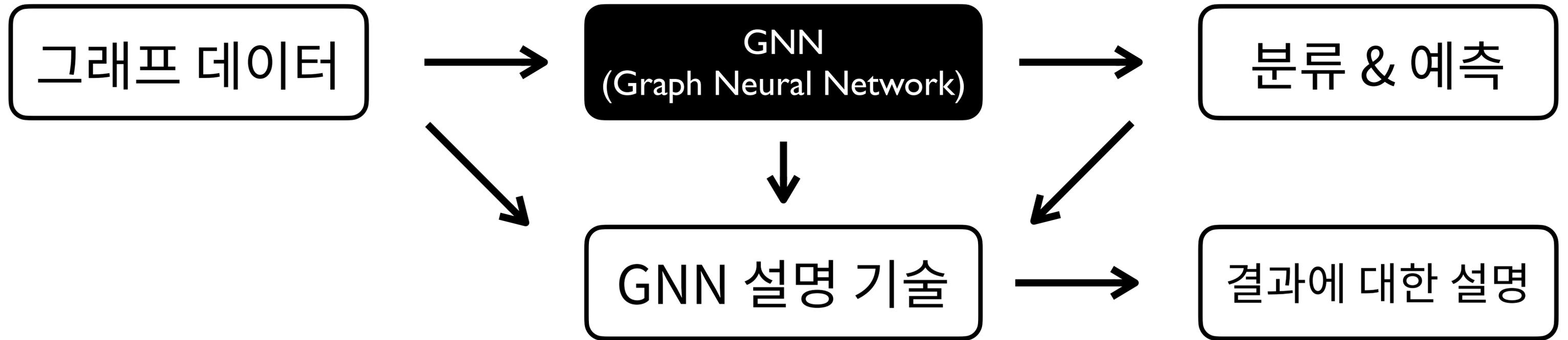
자막뉴스 WORLD 시험 검사 YTN

피 몇 방울로 1시간 만에 6가지 암을 90% 이상 정확도로 진단할 수 있습니다.



자막뉴스 WORLD YTN

혈액 속 엑소좀이라는 성분을 분석한 결과인데, 엑소좀의 어떤 특성이 암 발생 여부를 알려주는지 인간은 정확히 알 수 없습니다.



수 많은 GNN 설명 기술들이 개발되는 중



arXiv

<https://arxiv.org> › cs

GNNExplainer: Generating Explanations for Graph Neural ...

R Ying 저술 · 2019 · 1191회 인용 — Here we propose **GNNExplainer**, the first general, model-agnostic approach for providing interpretable explanations for predictions of any GNN- ...

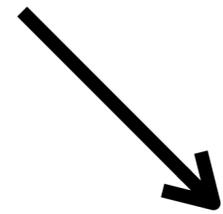
그래프 데이터



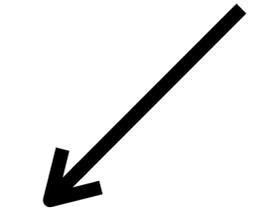
GNN
(Graph Neural Network)



분류 & 예측



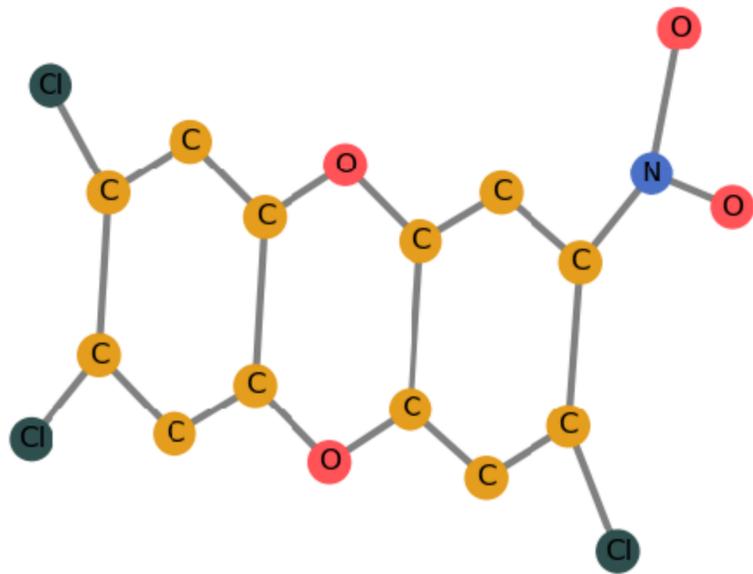
GNN 설명 기술



결과에 대한 설명

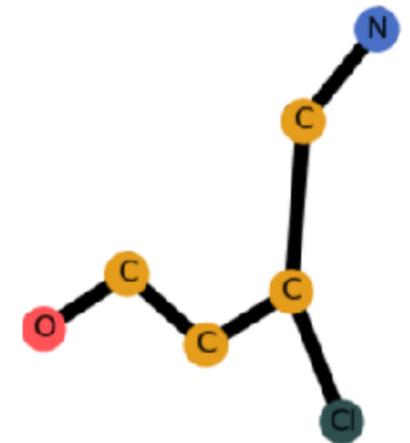
화학반응 예측:
양성

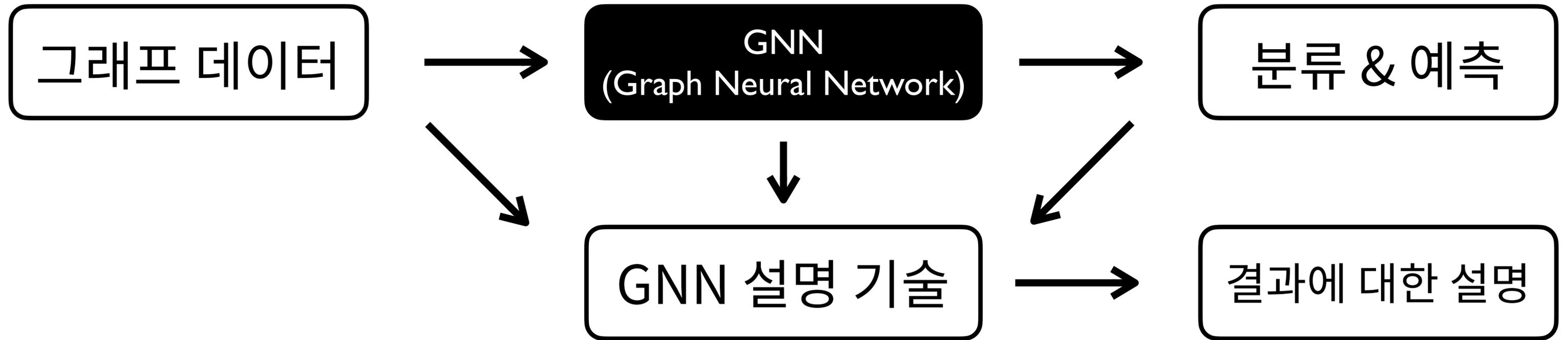
분자 그래프 데이터



예측의 이유일 것으로 생각되는
서브 그래프 추출

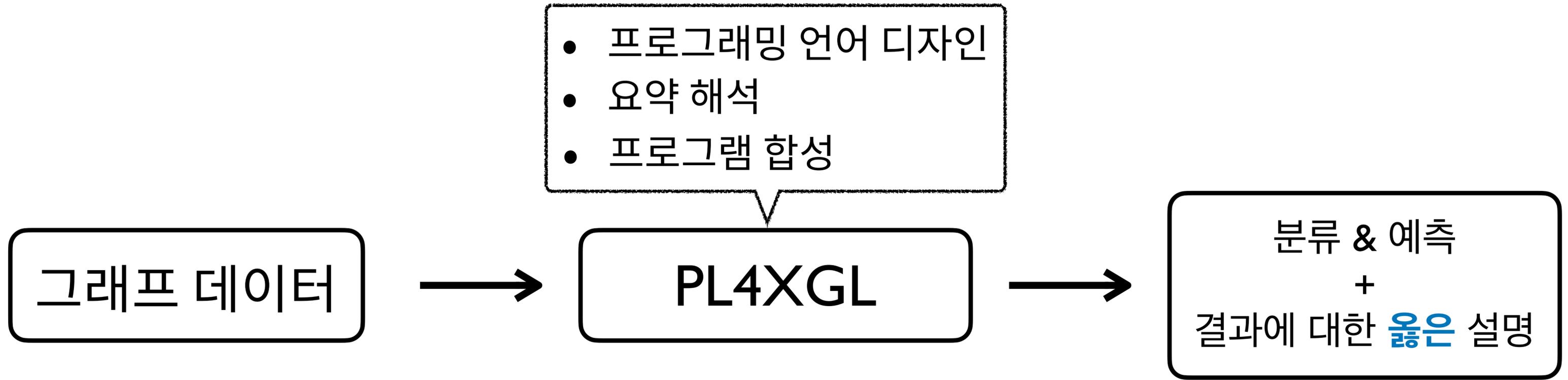
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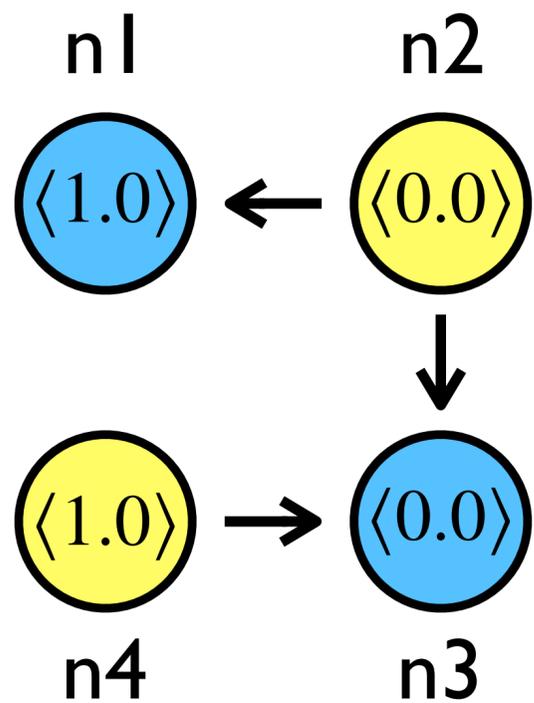




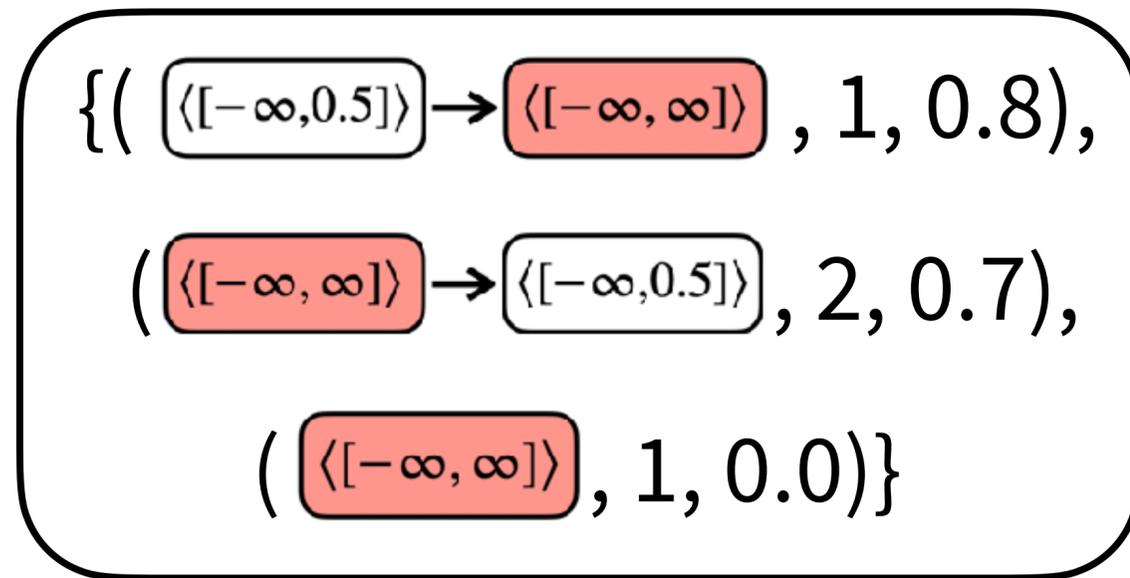
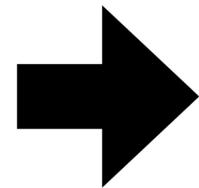
GNN 설명 방법들의 두 가지 핵심 한계

- (1) 추가적인 (비싼) 설명 비용이 필수적
- (2) 제공된 설명이 옳은 설명임을 보장해 주지 않음

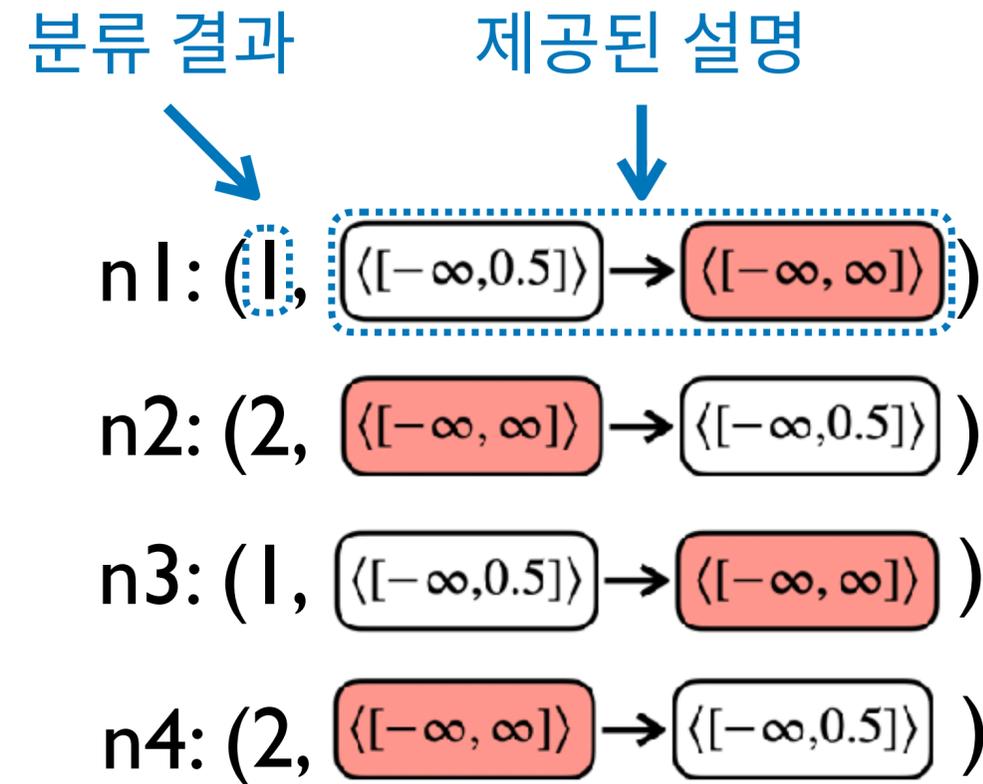
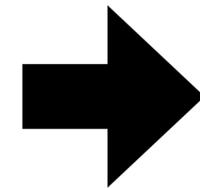




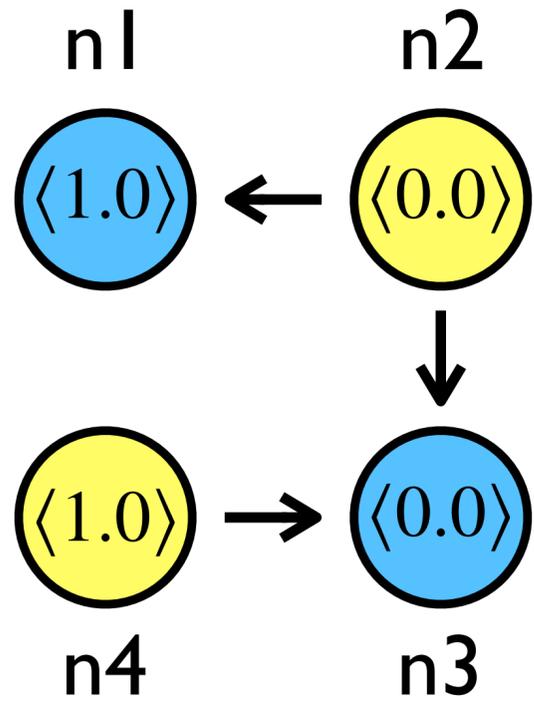
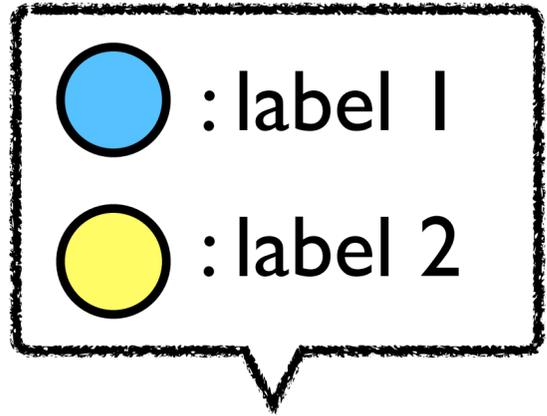
그래프 데이터



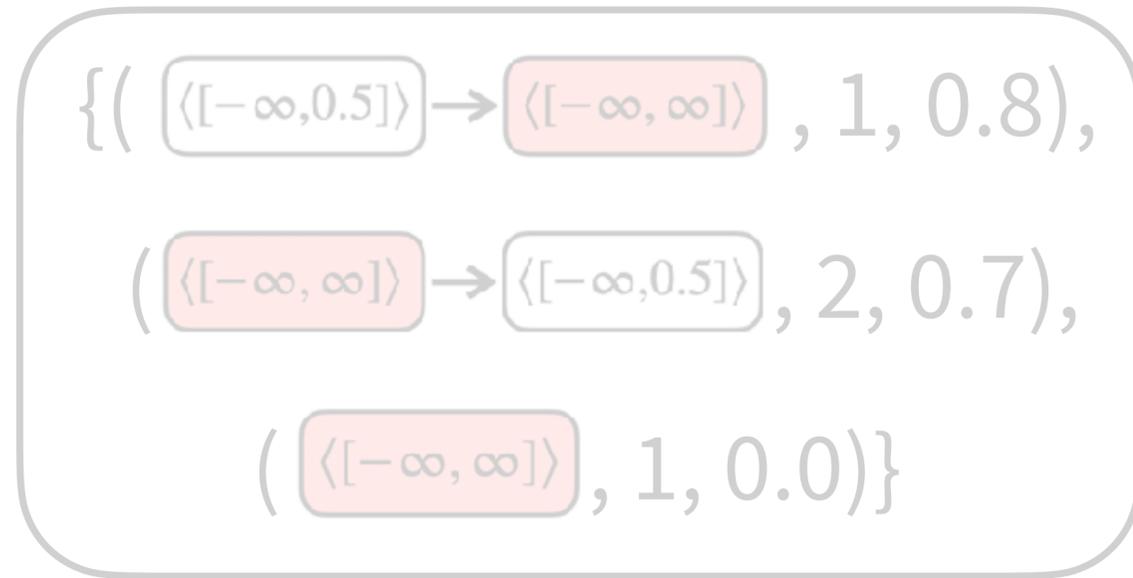
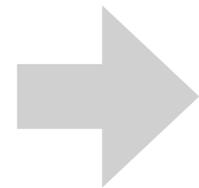
노드 분류 모델



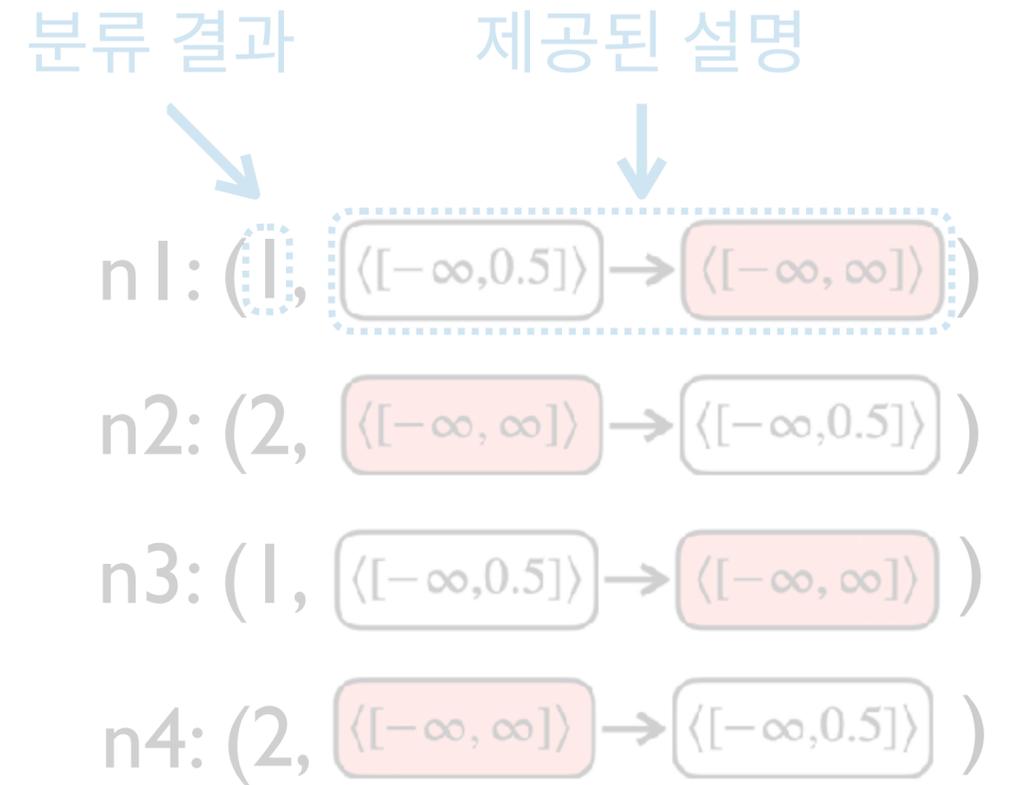
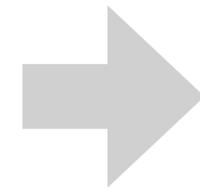
분류 결과 & 설명



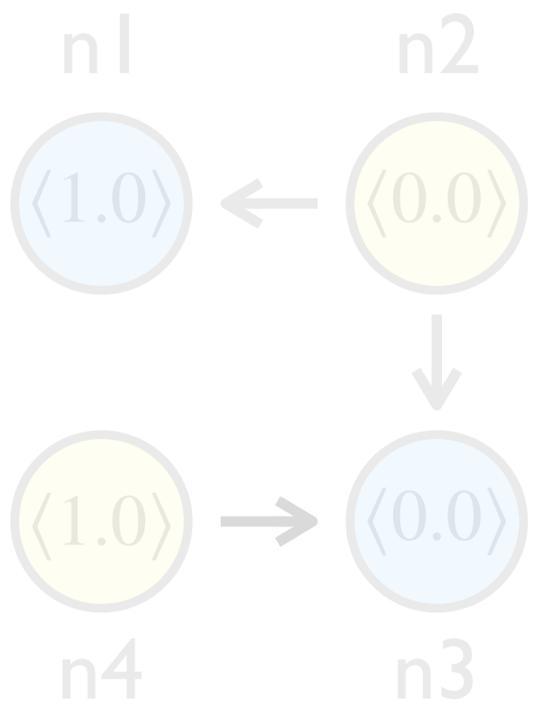
그래프 데이터



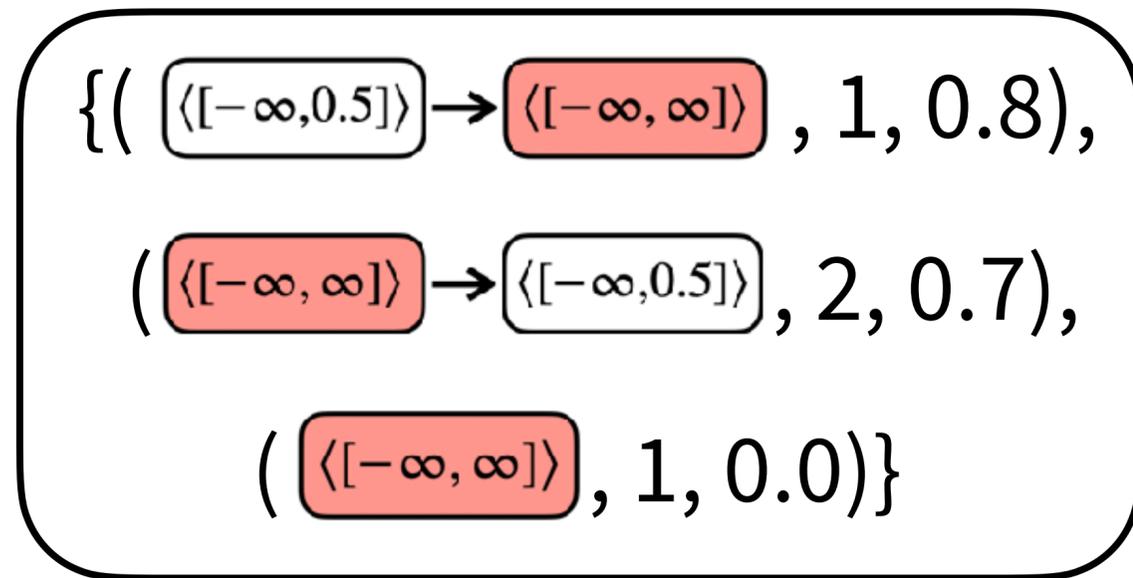
노드 분류 모델



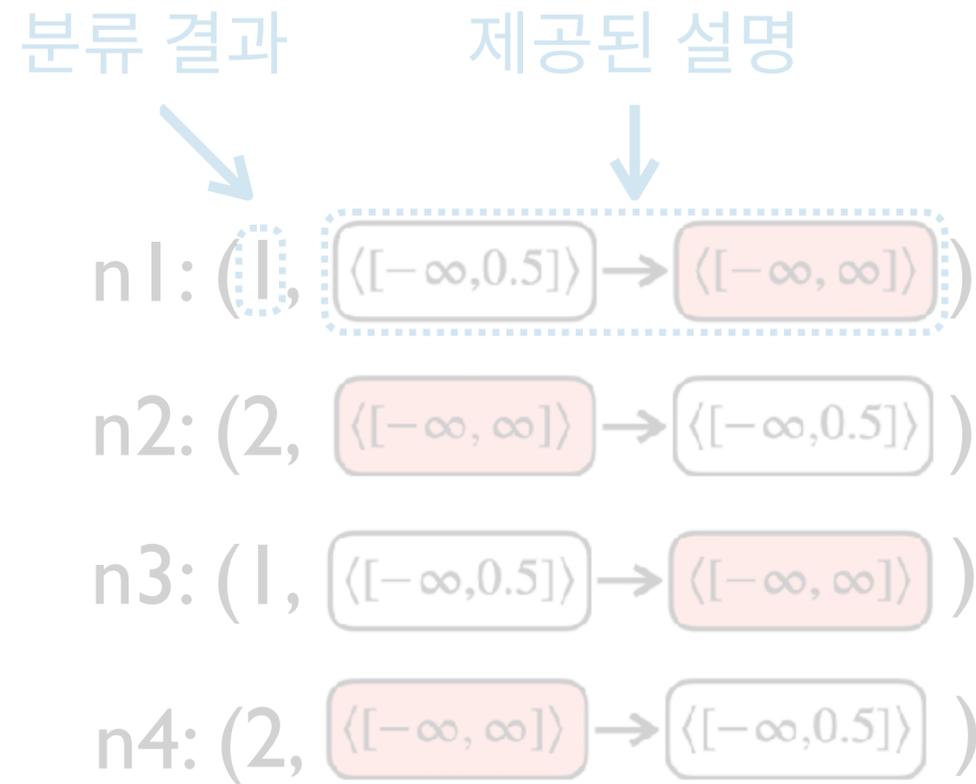
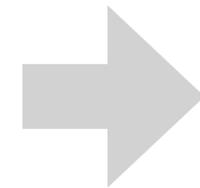
분류 결과 & 설명



그래프 데이터

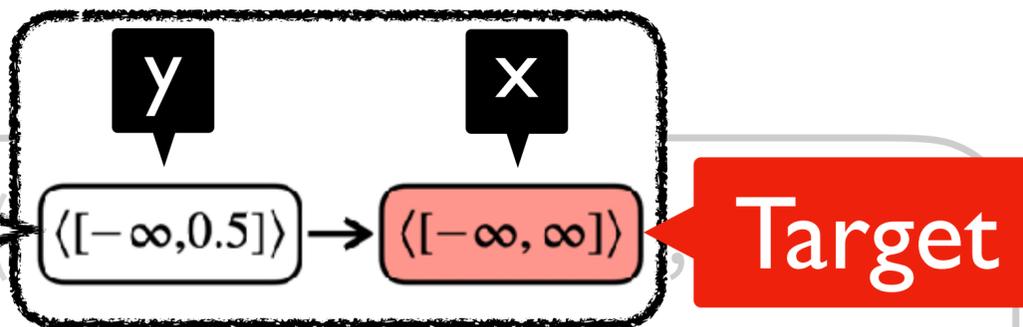


노드 분류 모델



분류 결과 & 설명

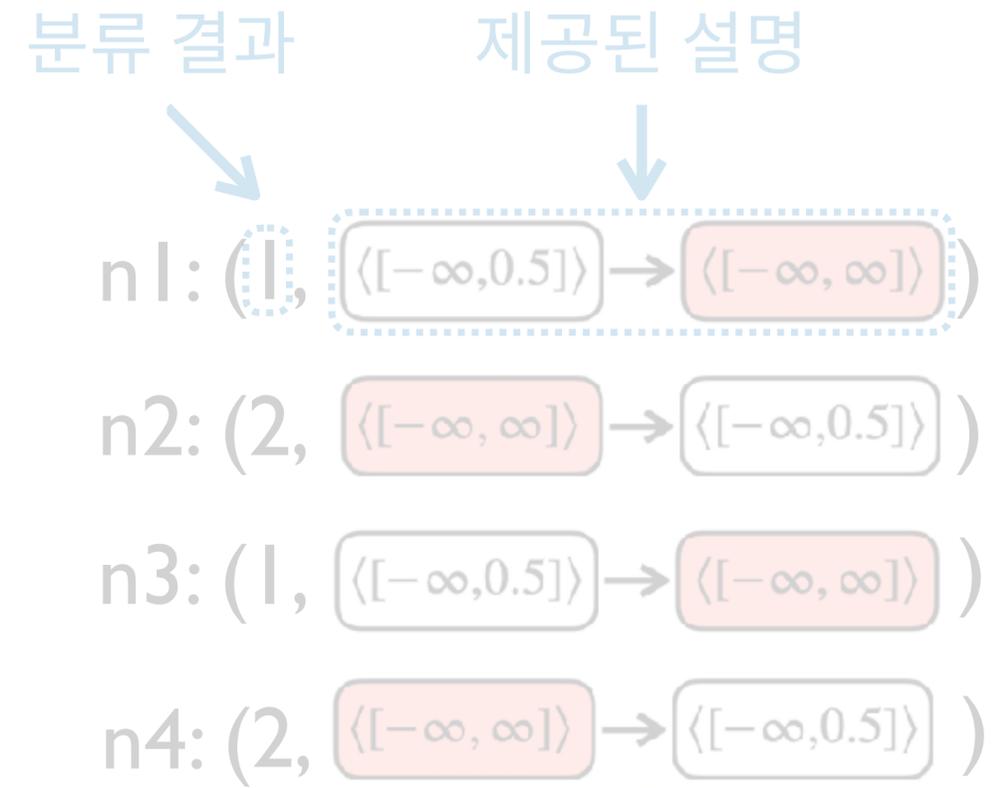
node $x \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
 node $y \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$
 edge (x, y)
 target node x



$(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle, 2, 0.7),$
 $(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle, 1, 0.0)$

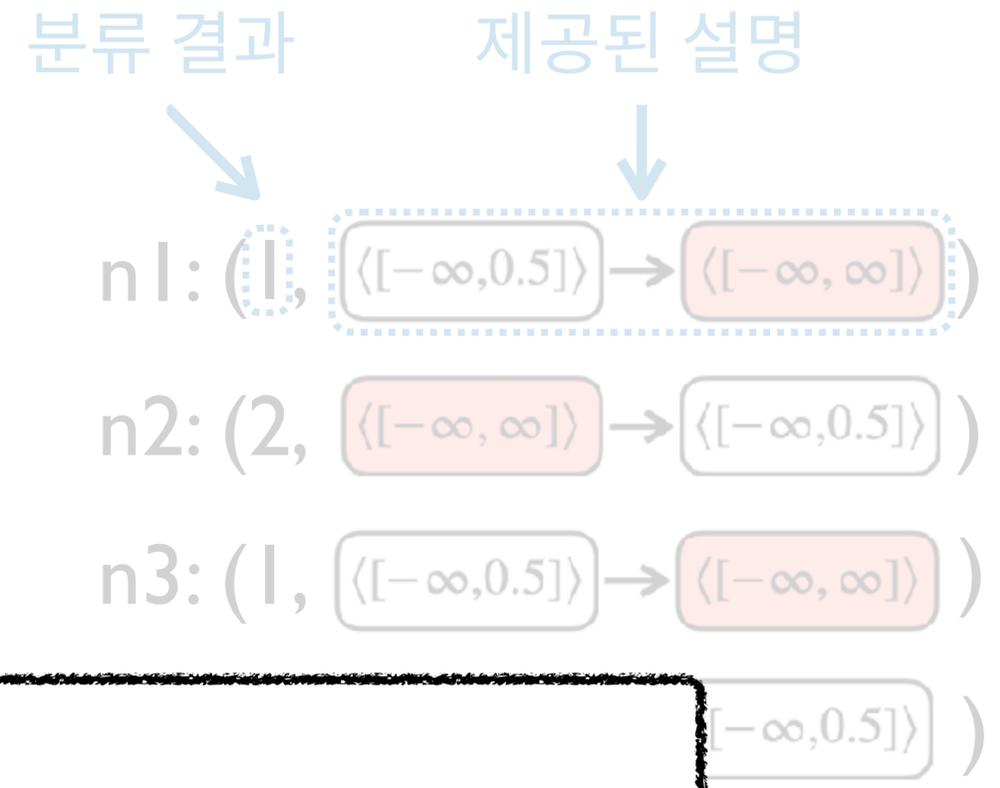
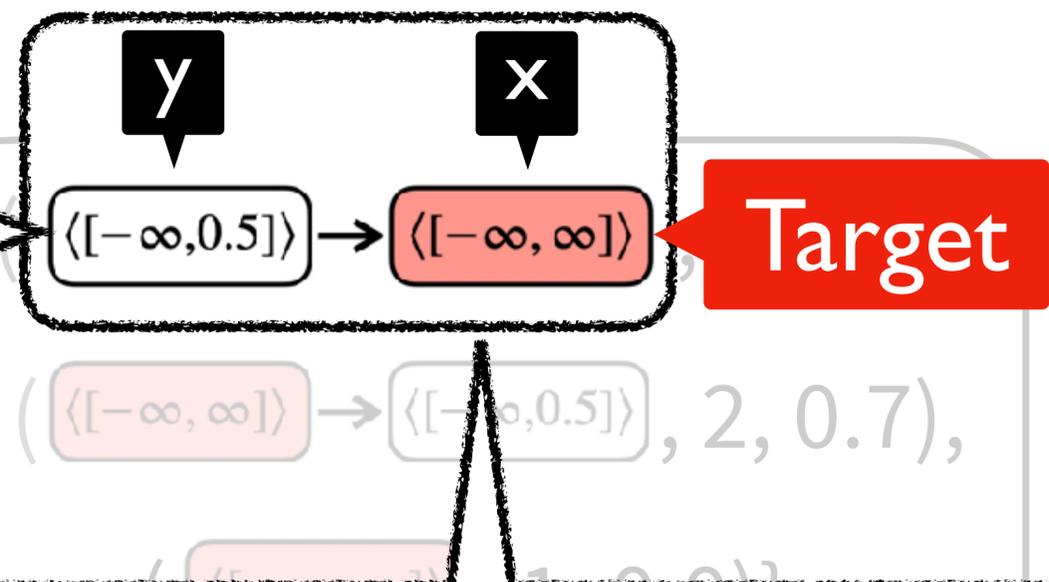
그래프 패턴 표현 언어 (Graph Description Language)

Programs	$P ::= \bar{\delta} \text{ target } t$	$\in \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{D}^* \times \mathcal{T}$
Descriptions	$\delta ::= \delta_V \mid \delta_E$	$\in \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_V \uplus \mathcal{D}_E$
Node Descriptions	$\delta_V ::= \text{node } x \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$	$\in \mathcal{D}_V = \mathcal{X} \times \Phi^d$
Edge Descriptions	$\delta_E ::= \text{edge } (x, x) \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$	$\in \mathcal{D}_E = \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X} \times \Phi^c$
Target Symbols	$t ::= \text{node } x \mid \text{edge } (x, x) \mid \text{graph}$	$\in \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{X} \uplus (\mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{X}) \uplus \{\epsilon\}$
Intervals	$\phi ::= [n^?, n^?]$	$\in \Phi = (\mathbb{R} \uplus \{-\infty\}) \times (\mathbb{R} \uplus \{\infty\})$
Real Numbers	$n ::= 0.2 \mid 0.7 \mid 6 \mid -8 \dots$	$\in \mathbb{R}$
Variables	$x ::= x \mid y \mid z \mid \dots$	$\in \mathcal{X}$



분류 결과 & 설명

node x $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
 node y $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$
 edge (x, y)
 target node x



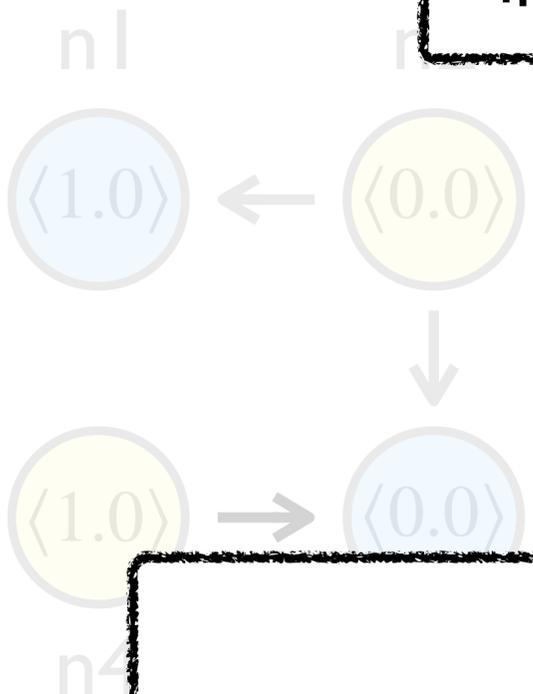
표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:
 “선행 (predecessor) 노드 중 특질(feature)값이 0.5 이하인 노드가 존재함”

설명

해당 패턴의 노드들은 레이블 1로 분류함

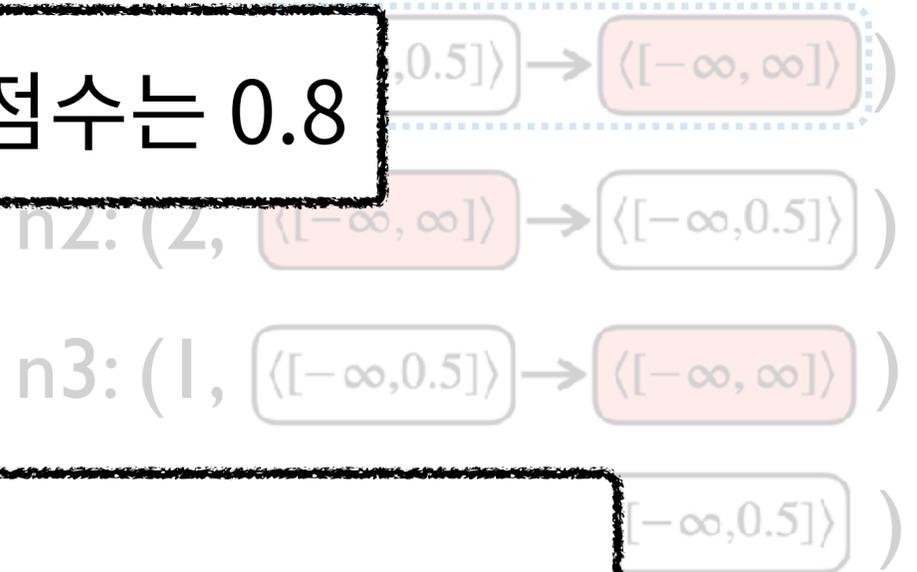
분류 결과

제공된 설명



- $(\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle, 1, 0.8)$
- $(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle, 2, 0.7)$
- $(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle, 1, 0.9)$

패턴의 점수는 0.8

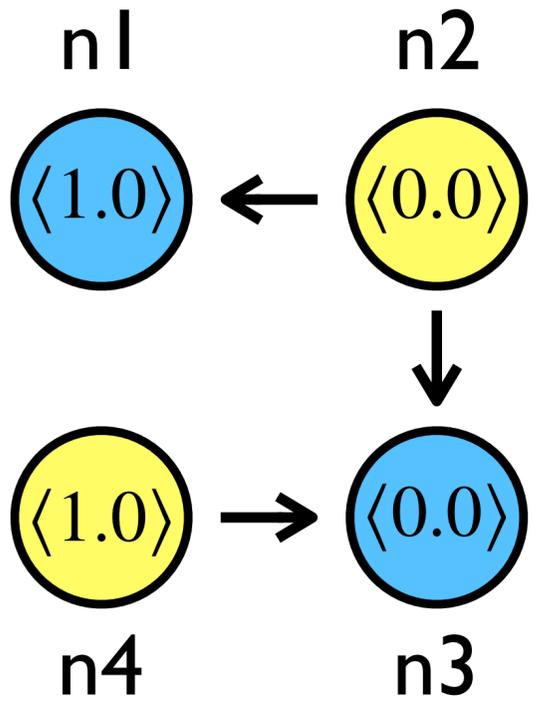


표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:
“선행 (predecessor) 노드 중 특질(feature)값이 0.5 이하인 노드가 존재함”

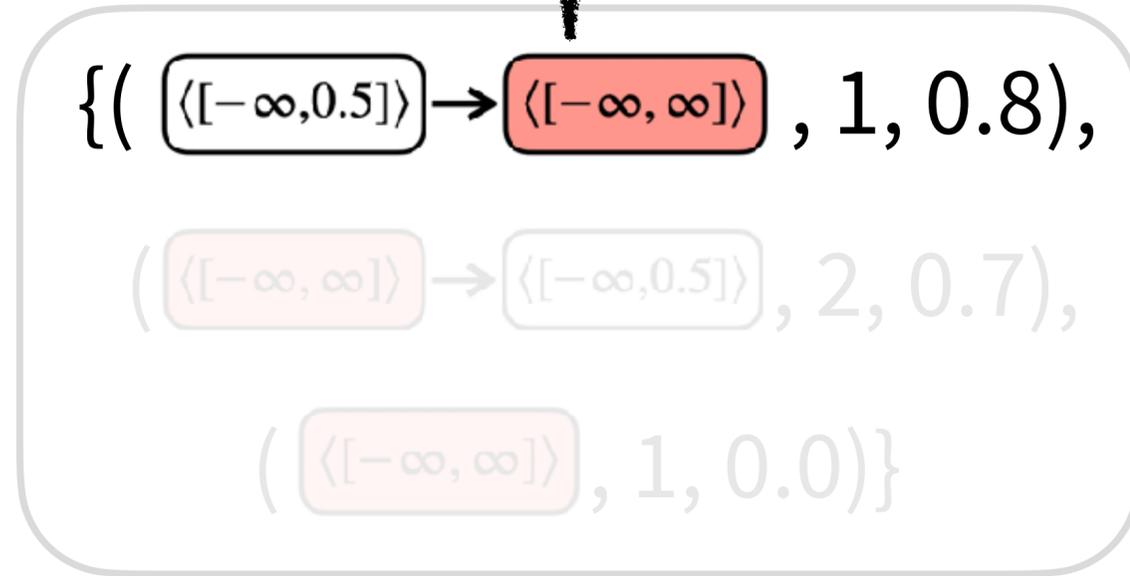
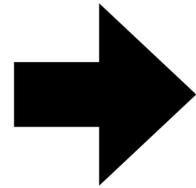
설명

표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:

“선행 (predecessor) 노드 중 특질(feature)값이 0.5 이하인 노드가 존재함”



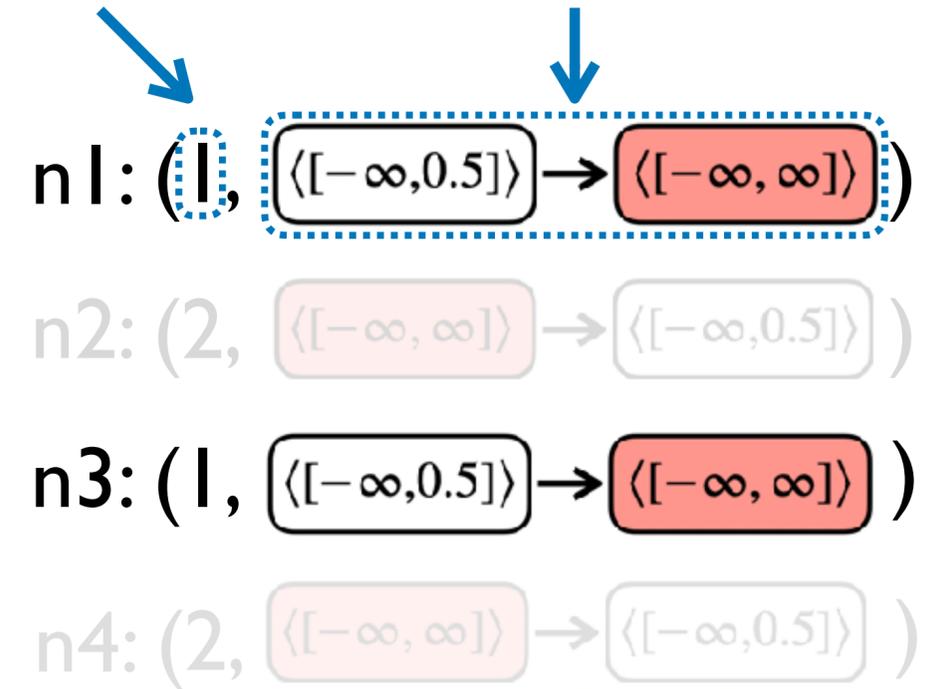
그래프 데이터



노드 분류 모델

분류 결과

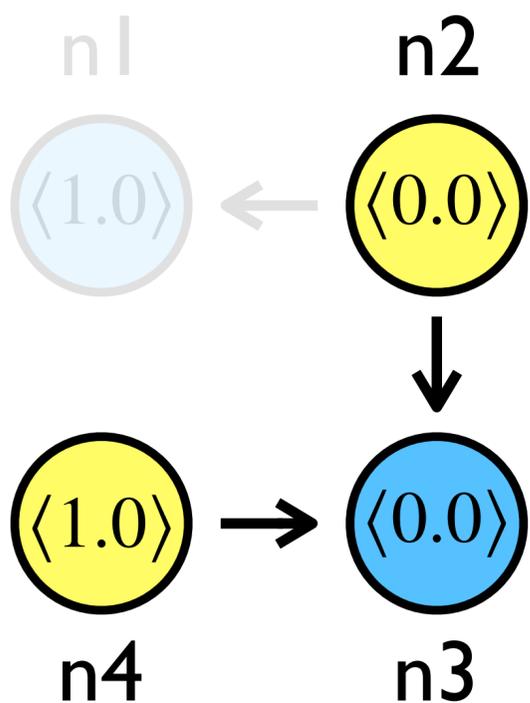
제공된 설명



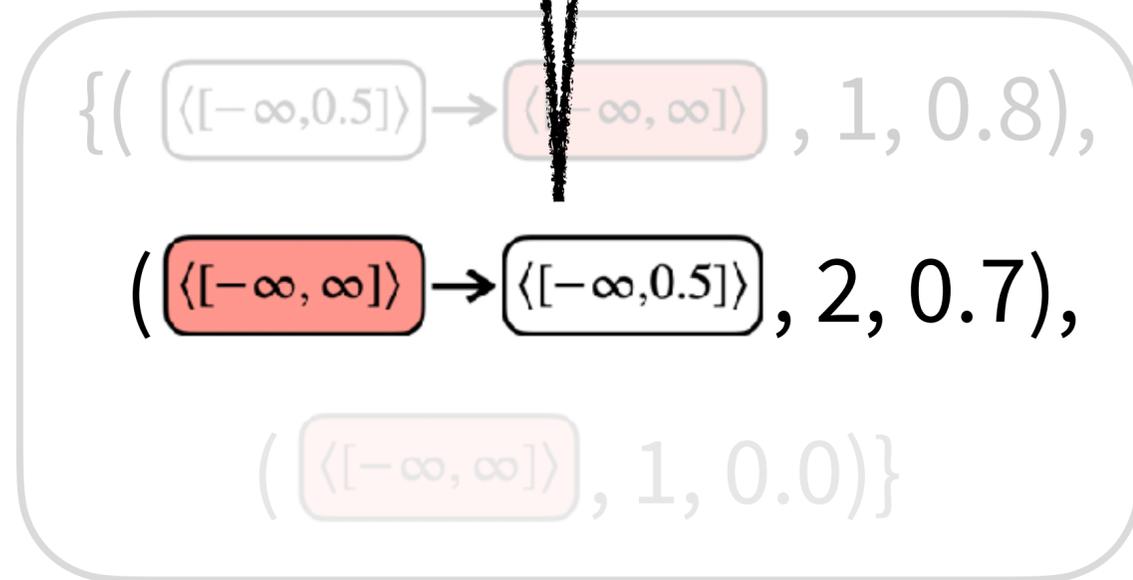
분류 결과 & 설명

표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:

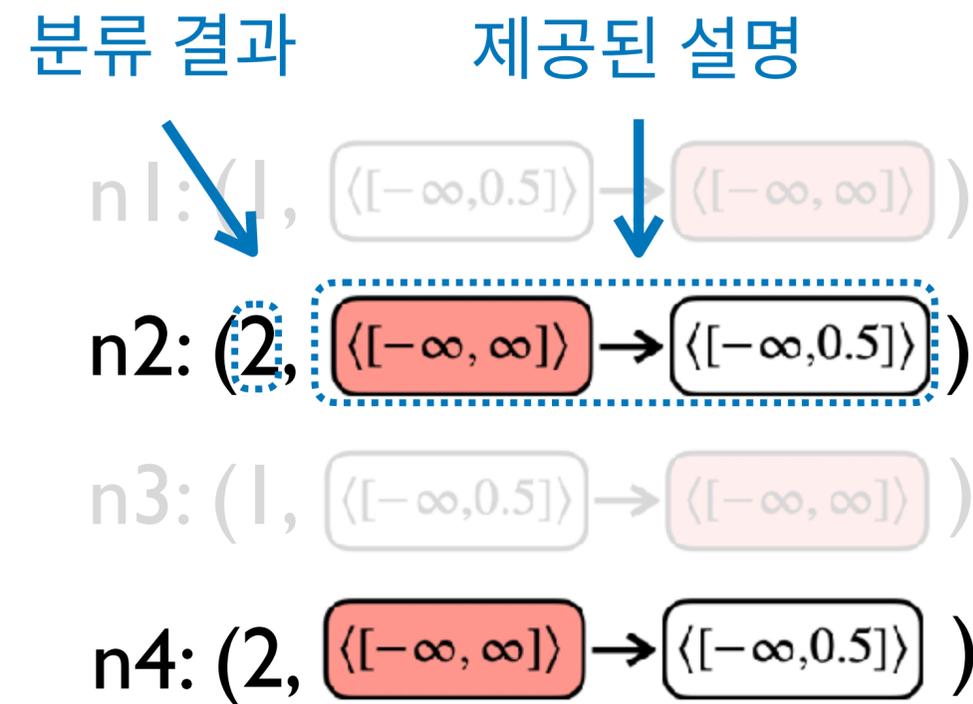
“후속 (successor) 노드 중 특질(feature)값이 0.5 이하인 노드가 존재함”



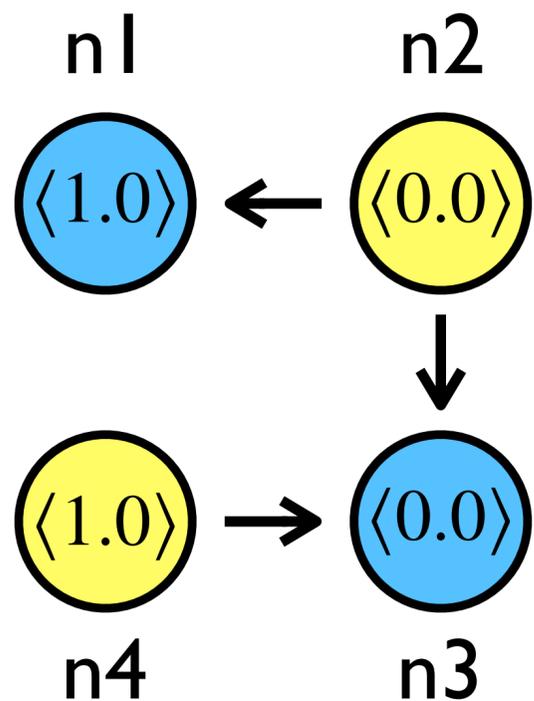
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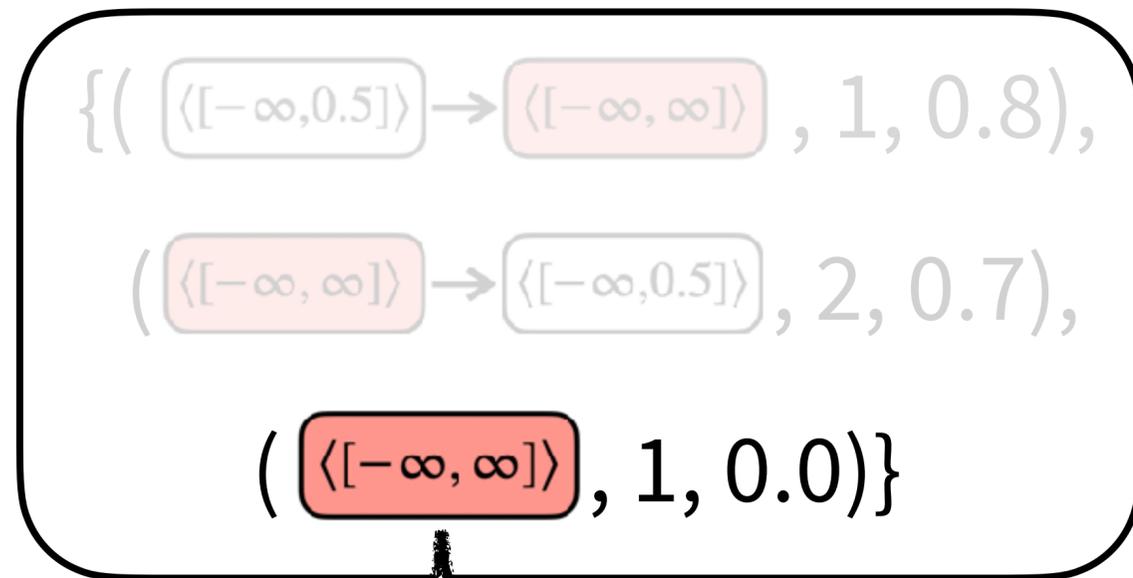
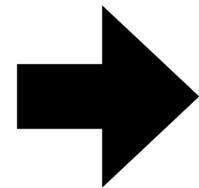
노드 분류 모델



분류 결과 & 설명



그래프 데이터

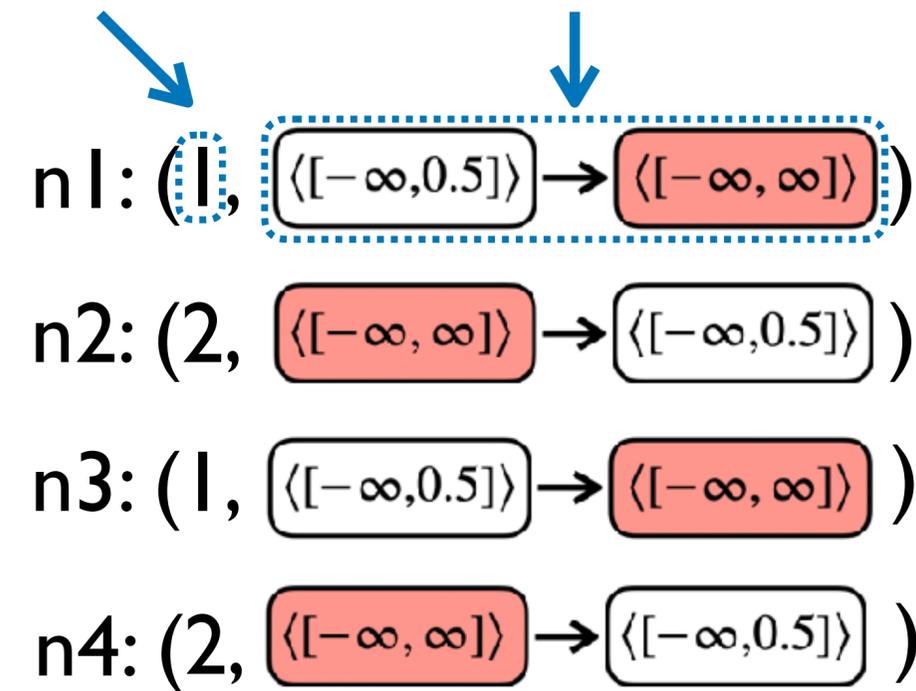


노드 분류 모델

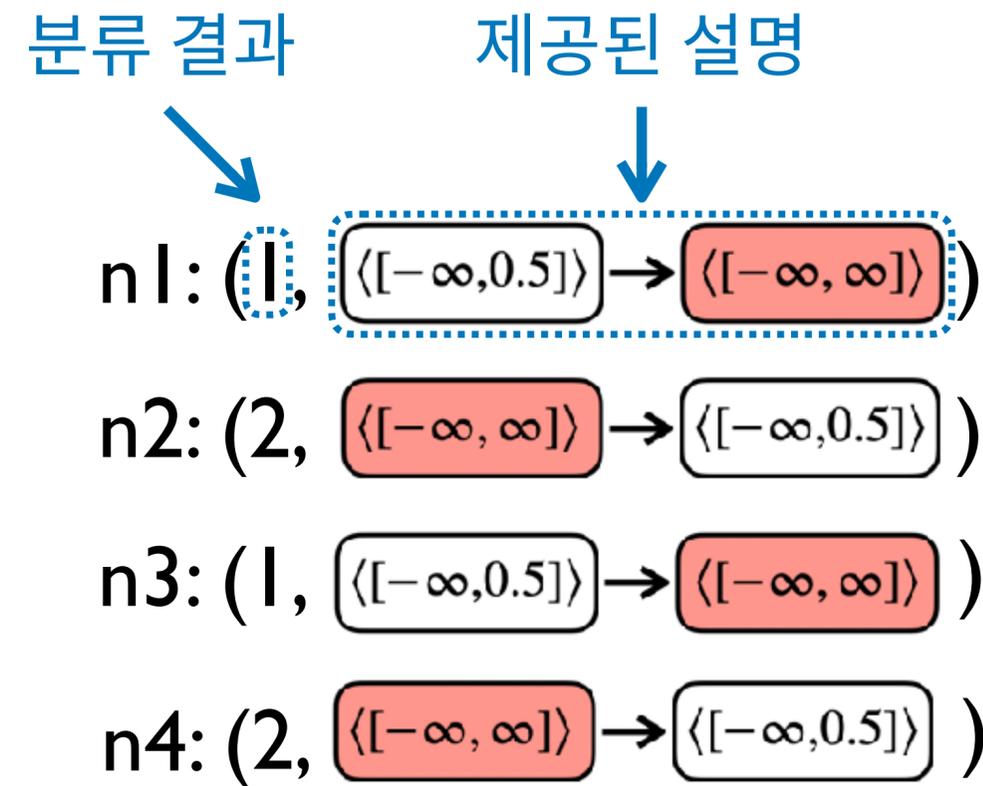
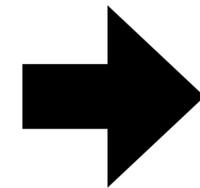
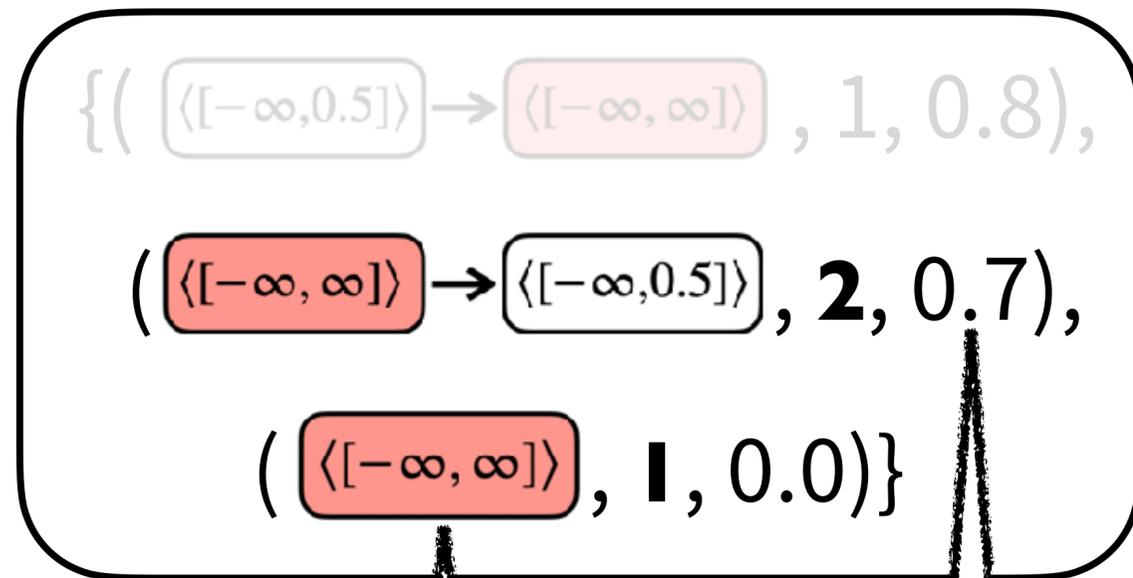
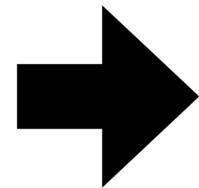
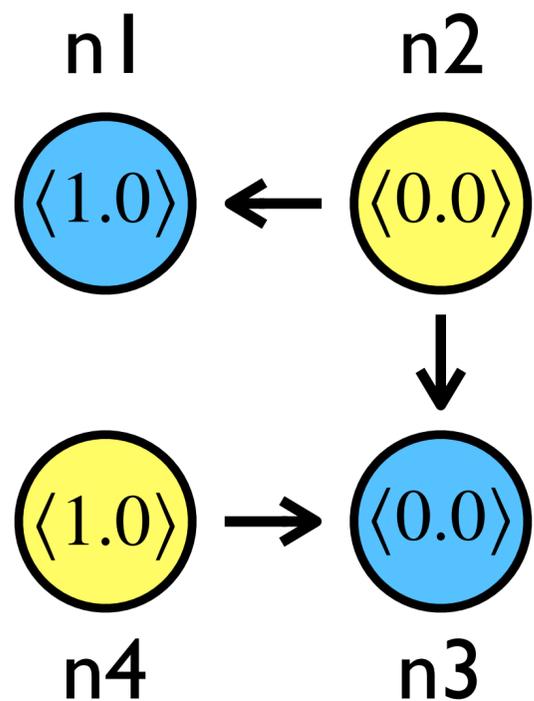
표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:
 “한개의 특질을 가지는 모든 노드”

분류 결과

제공된 설명



분류 결과 & 설명



그래프 데이터

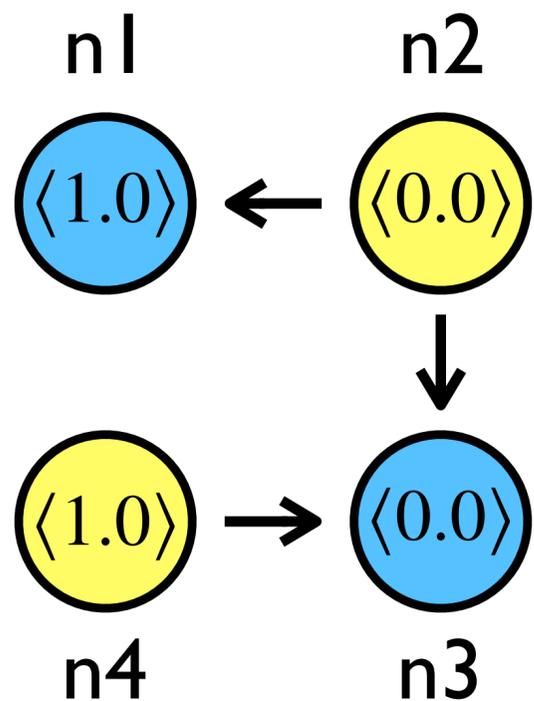
노드 분류 모델

분류 결과 & 설명

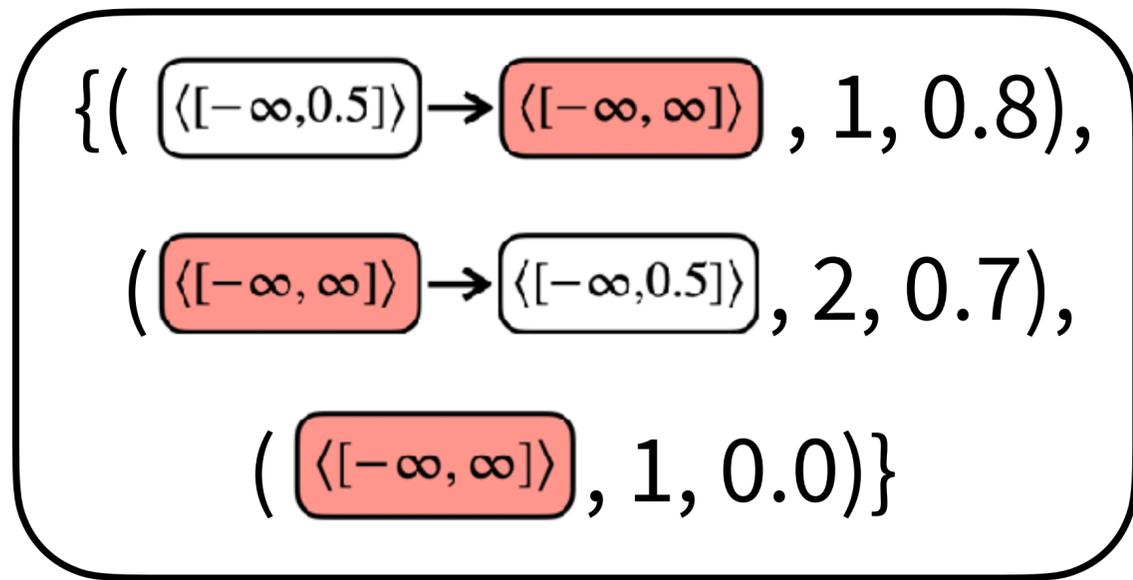
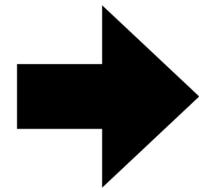
표현하고 있는 노드 패턴:
“한개의 특질을 가지는 모든 노드”

패턴이 겹칠 경우 더 높은 점수의 패턴으로 분류함

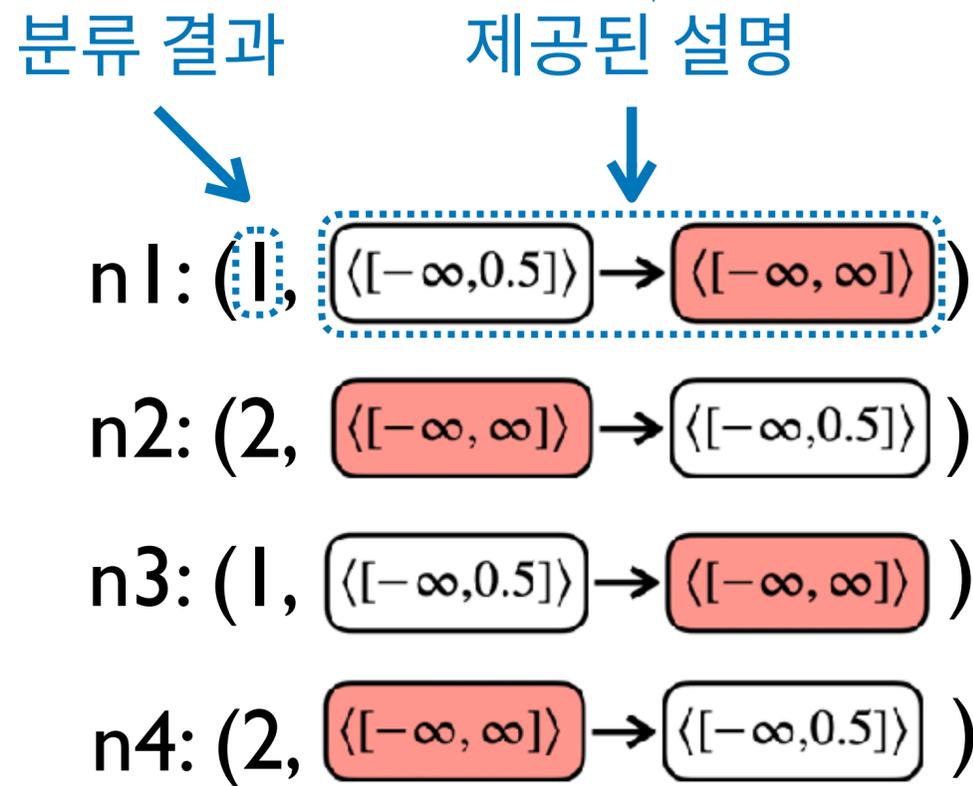
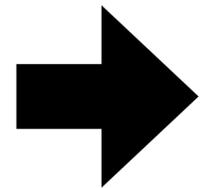
- (1) 추가 설명 비용 없음
- (2) 옳은 설명임을 보장함



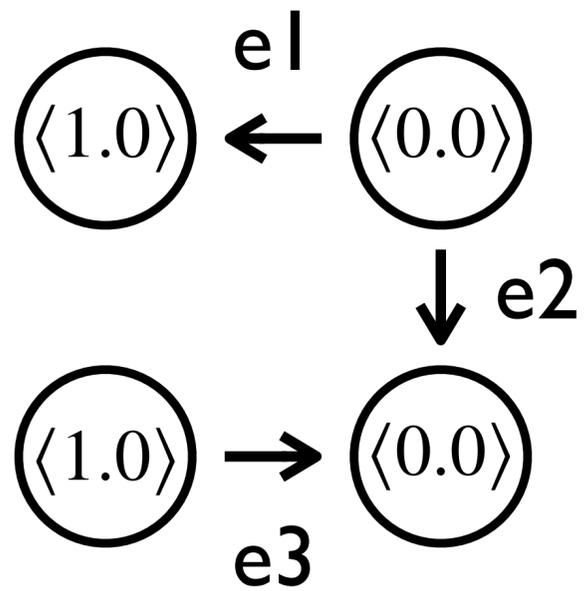
그래프 데이터



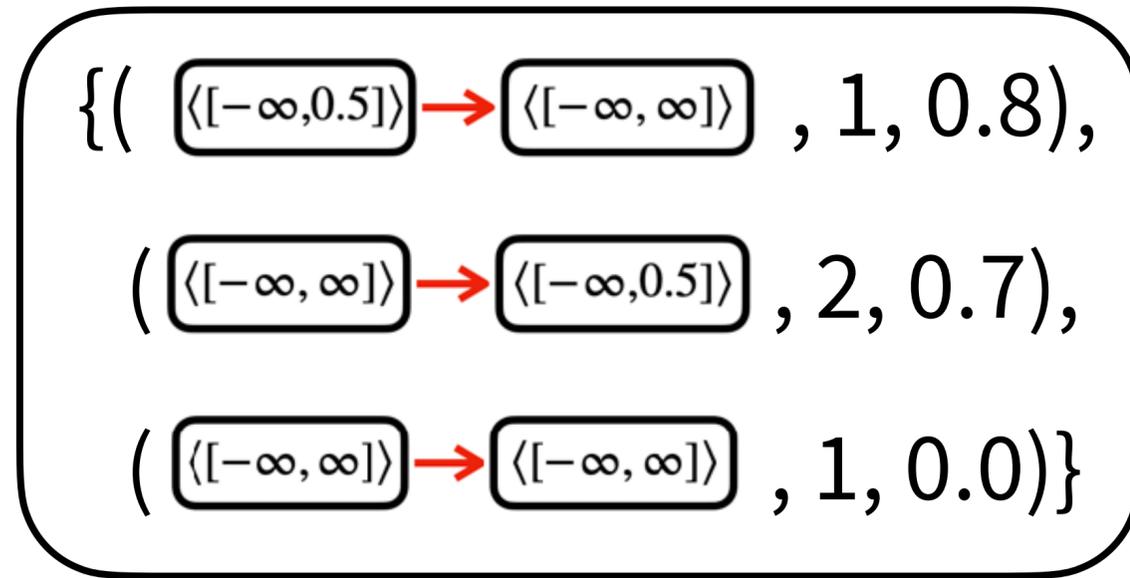
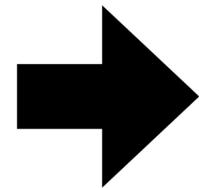
노드 분류 모델



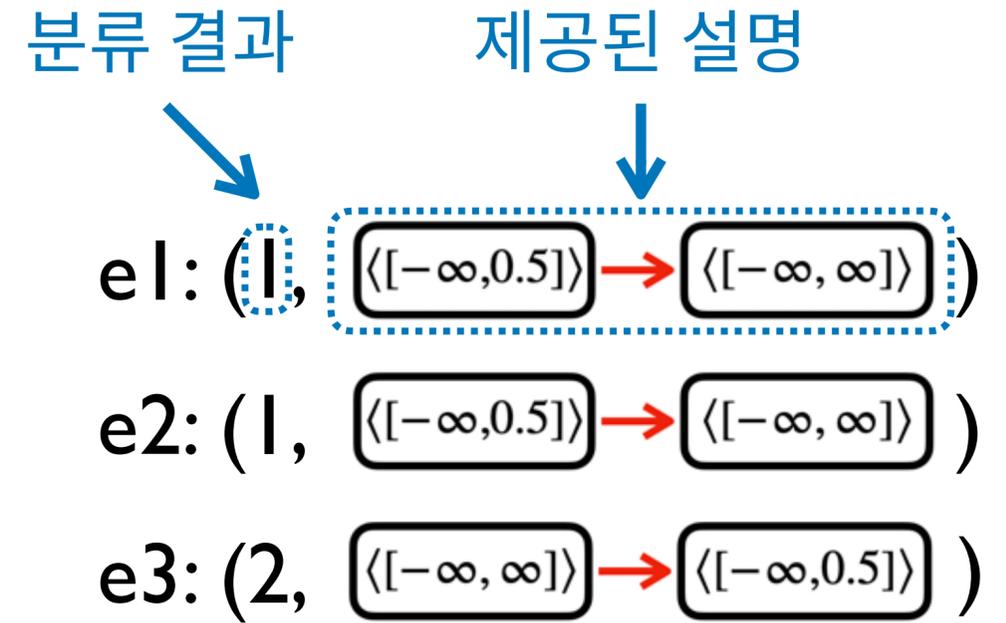
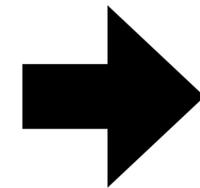
분류 결과 & 설명



그래프 데이터



엣지 분류 모델



분류 결과 & 설명

node x $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$
node y $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
edge (x, y)
target edge (x, y)

node x $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
node y $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$
edge (x, y)
target edge (x, y)

{ ($\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$, 1, 0.8),
($\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$, 2, 0.7),
($\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$, 1, 0.0) }

node x $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
node y $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
edge (x, y)
target edge (x, y)

분류 결과

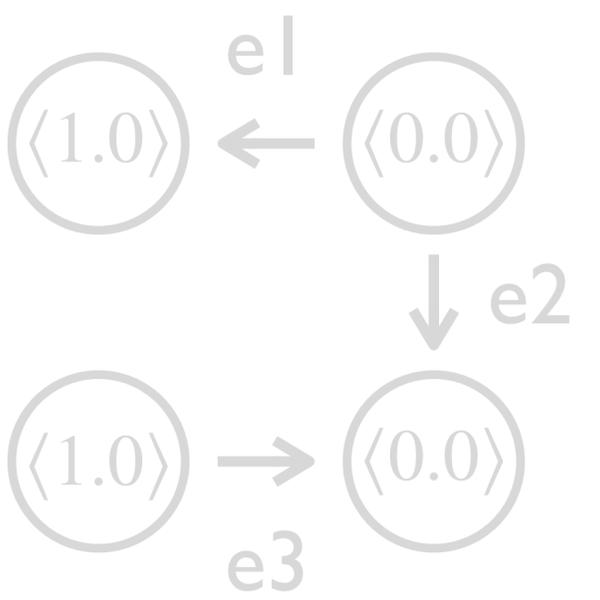
제공된 설명

e1: (1, $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$)
e2: (1, $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$)
e3: (2, $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$)

그래프 데이터

분류 결과 & 설명

표현하고 있는 엣지 패턴:
특질이 0.5 이하인 노드에서 출발하는 엣지



그래프 데이터

- $(\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle , 1,)$
- $(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle , 2,)$
- $(\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle , 1, 0.0)$

표현하고 있는 엣지 패턴:
특질이 0.5 이하인 노드로 도착하는 엣지

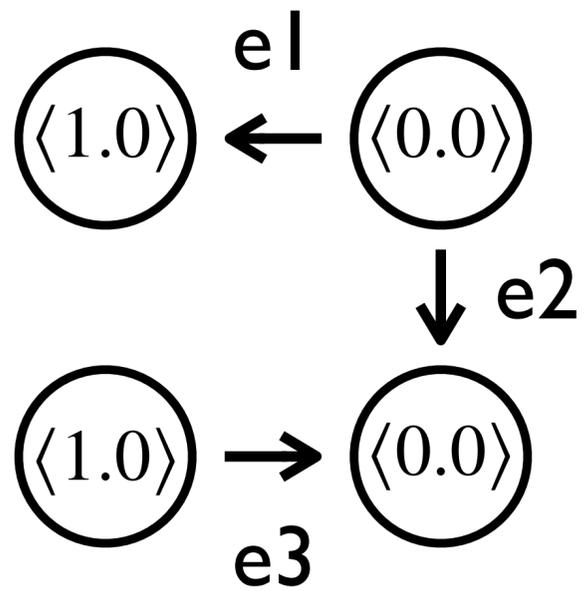
표현하고 있는 엣지 패턴:
모든 엣지

분류 결과

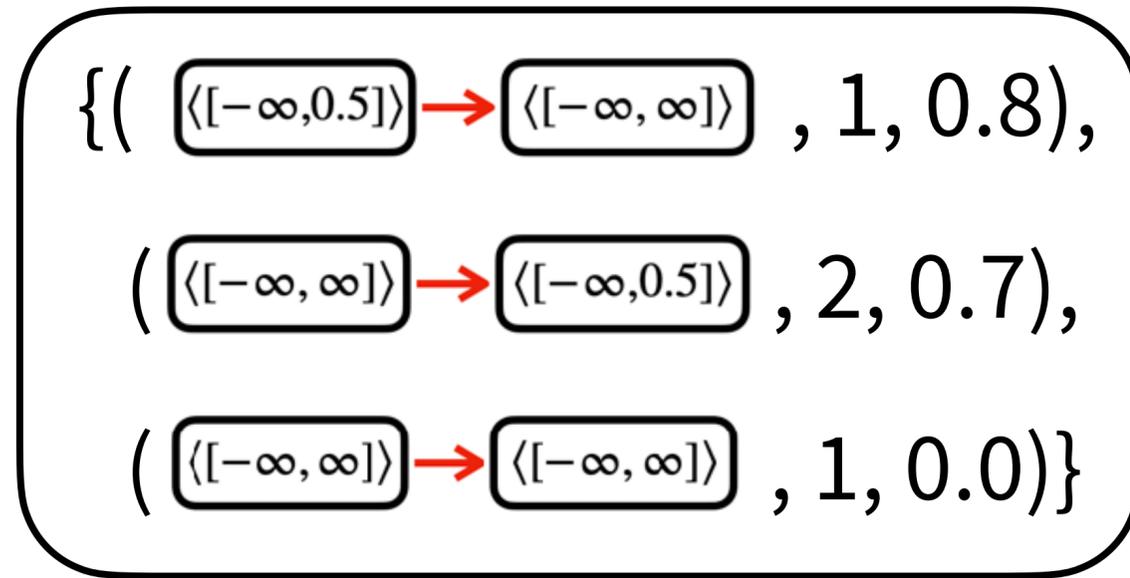
제공된 설명

$e_3: (2, \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle)$

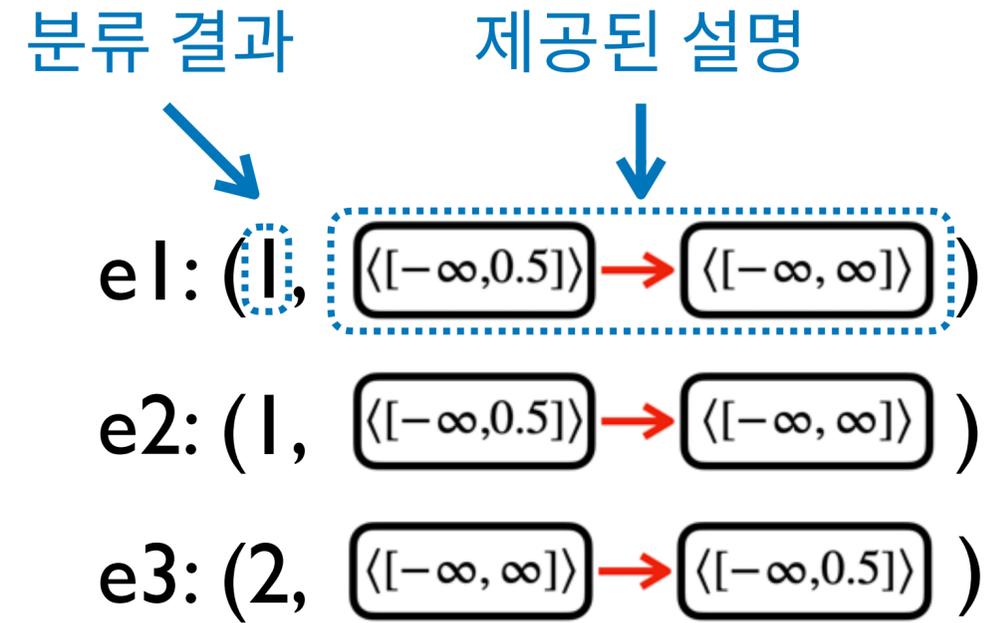
분류 결과 & 설명



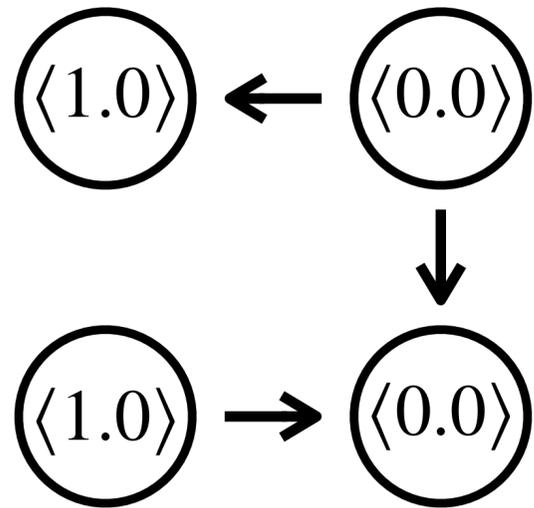
그래프 데이터



엣지 분류 모델



분류 결과 & 설명

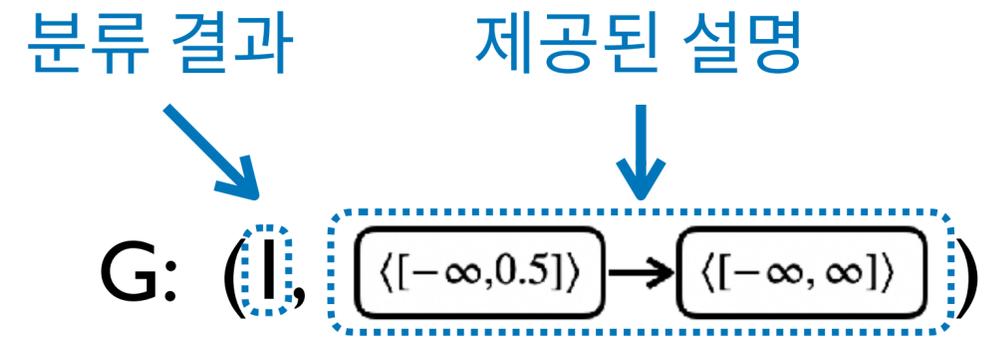


그래프 데이터 G

node x $\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle$
 node y $\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$
 edge (x, y)
 target graph

{ ($\langle [-\infty, 0.5] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$, 1, 0.8),
 ($\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle \rightarrow \langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$, 2, 0.0) }

그래프 분류 모델

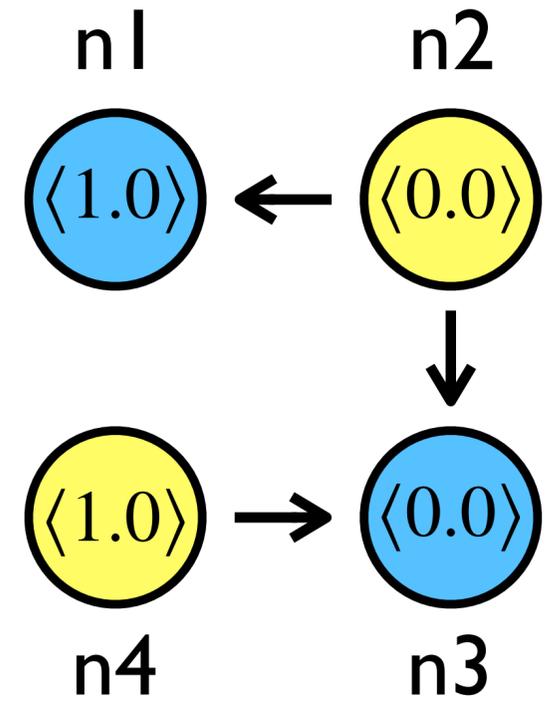


분류 결과 & 설명

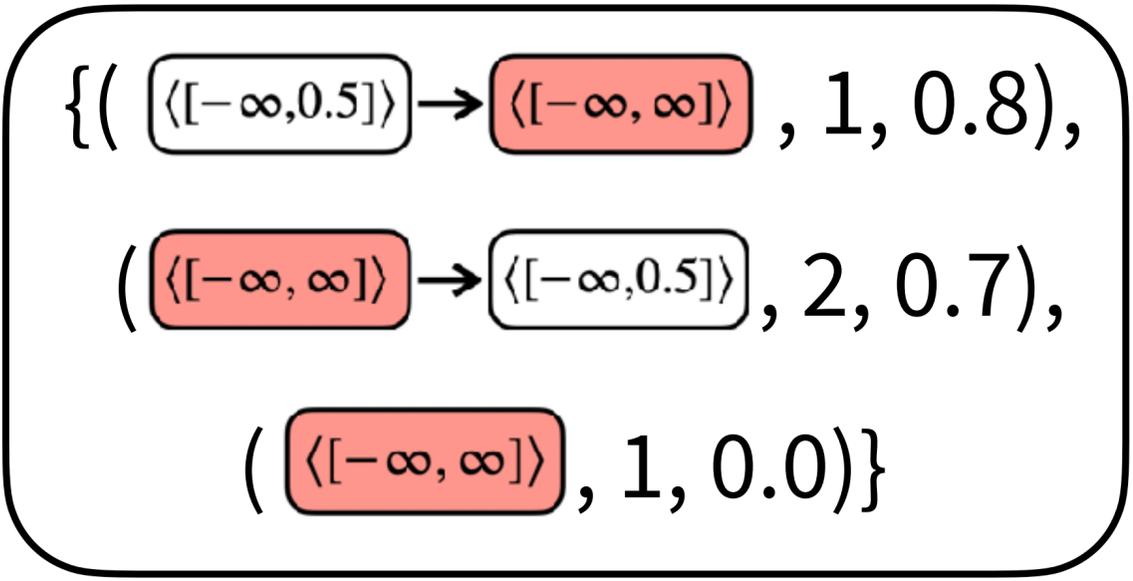
 : label 1
 : label 2

모델의 성능:
 구성하고 있는 GDL 프로그램들로 인해 결정됨

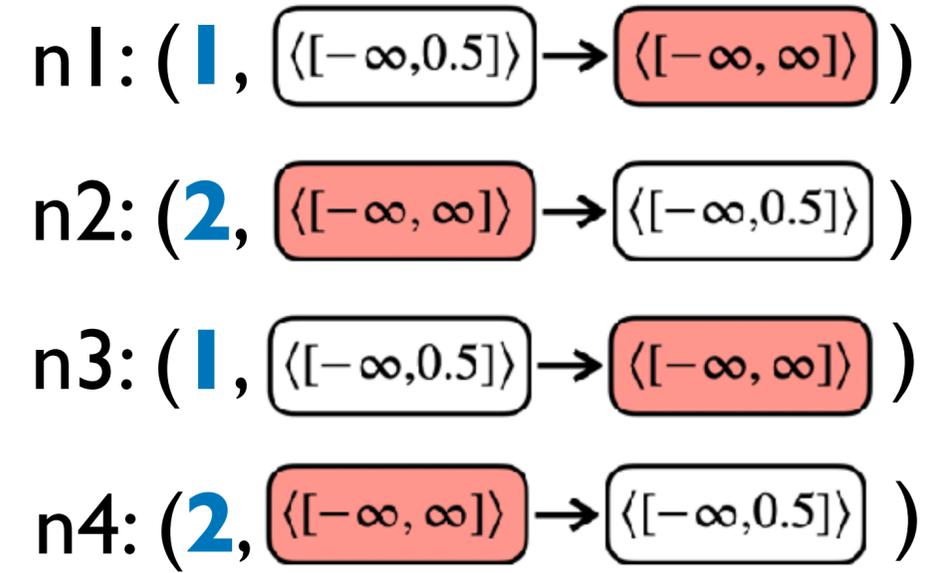
정확도 : **1.0**



그래프 데이터



노드 분류 모델

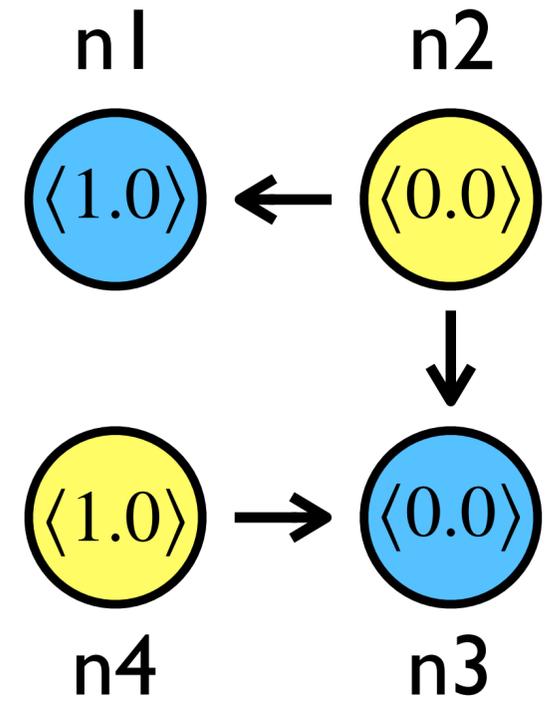


분류 결과 & 설명

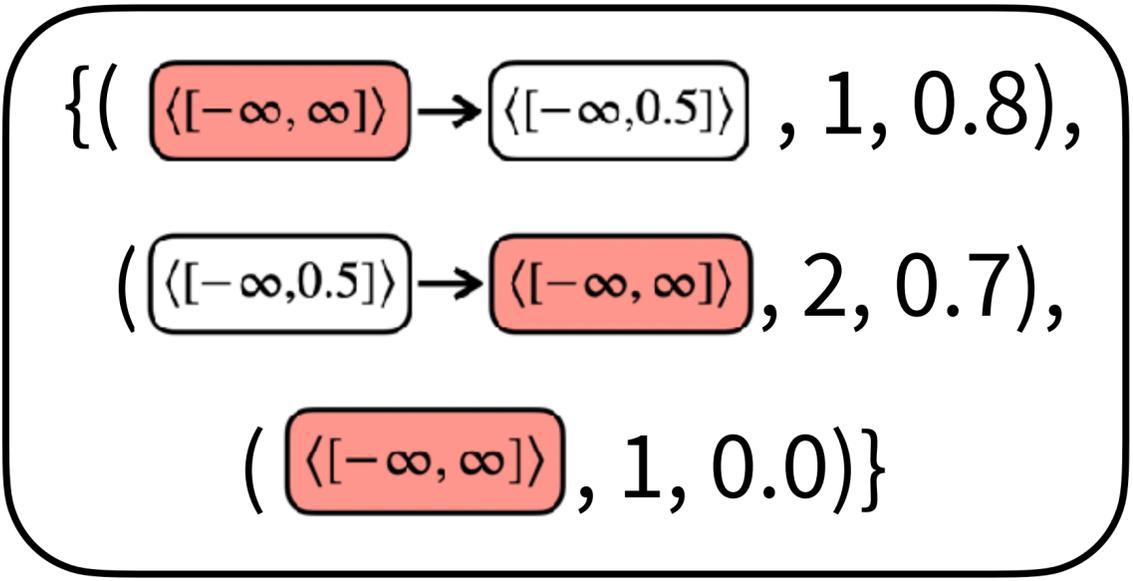
 : label 1
 : label 2

모델의 성능:
 구성하고 있는 GDL 프로그램들로 인해 결정됨

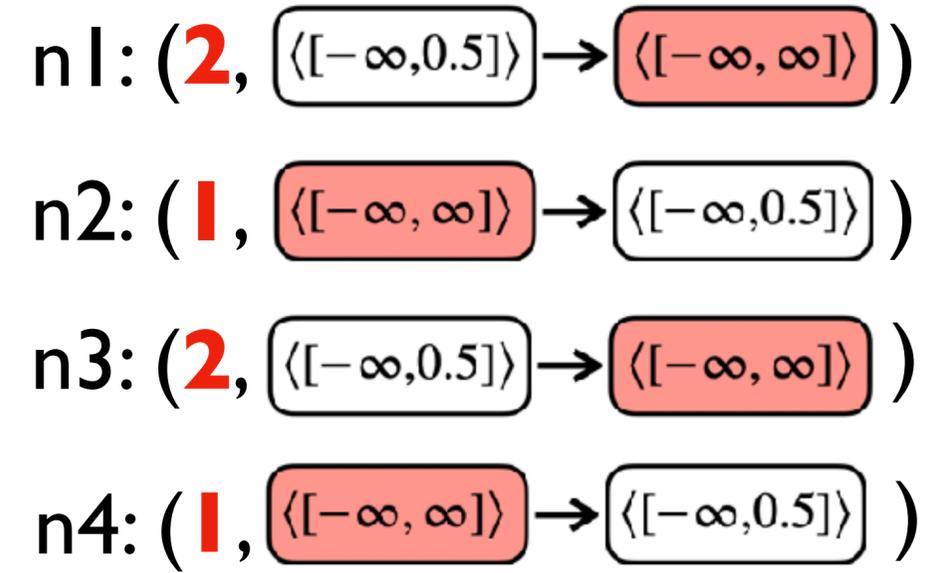
정확도 : **0.0**



그래프 데이터



노드 분류 모델



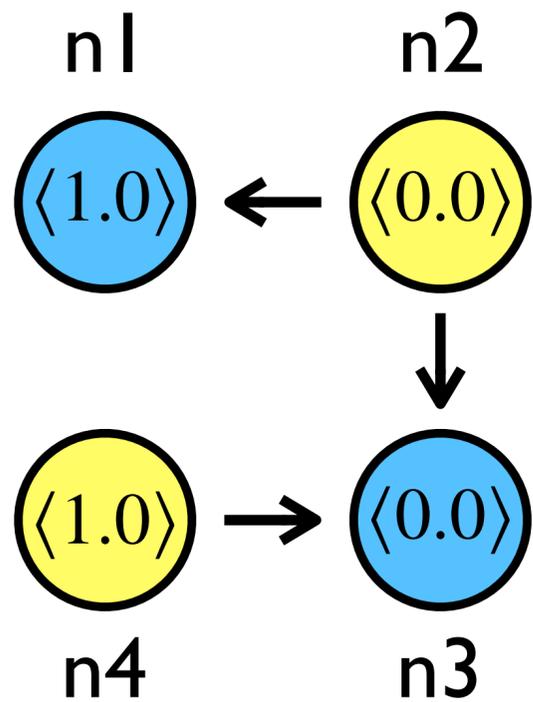
분류 결과 & 설명



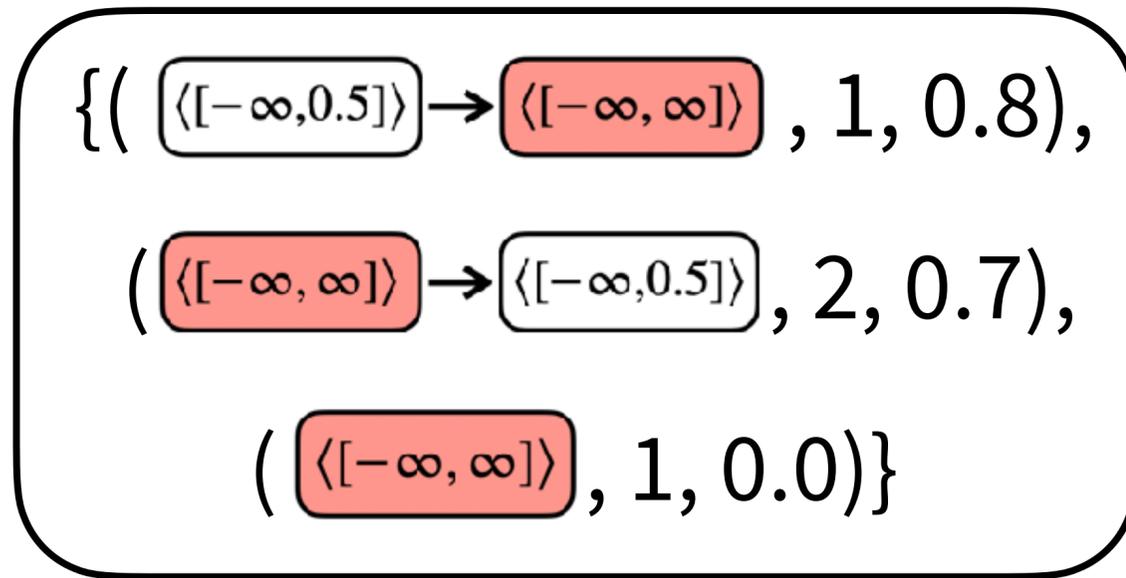
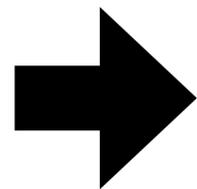
학습 데이터
(학습 그래프 데이터)

GDL 프로그램
합성 알고리즘

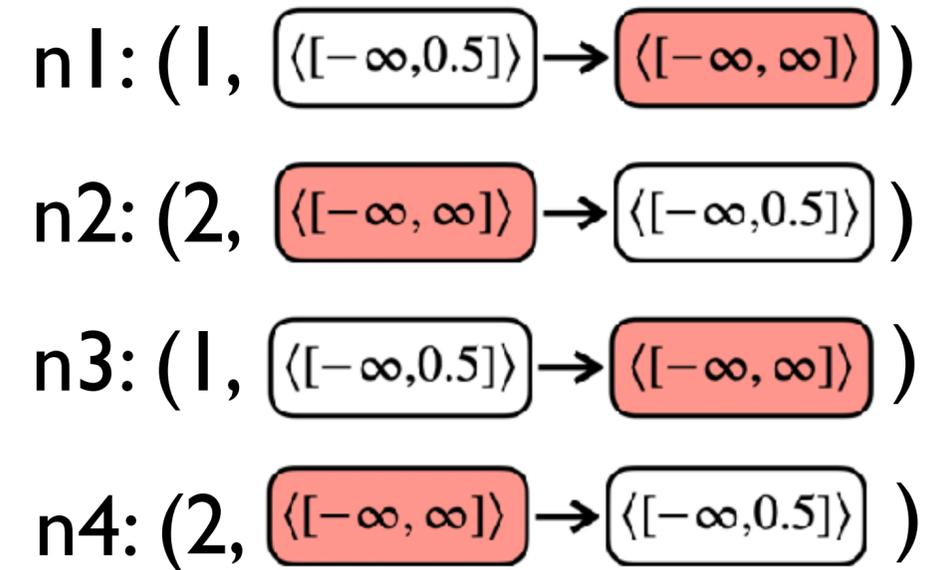
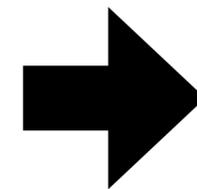
학습 목표:
고품질 GDL 프로그램 합성하기



그래프 데이터



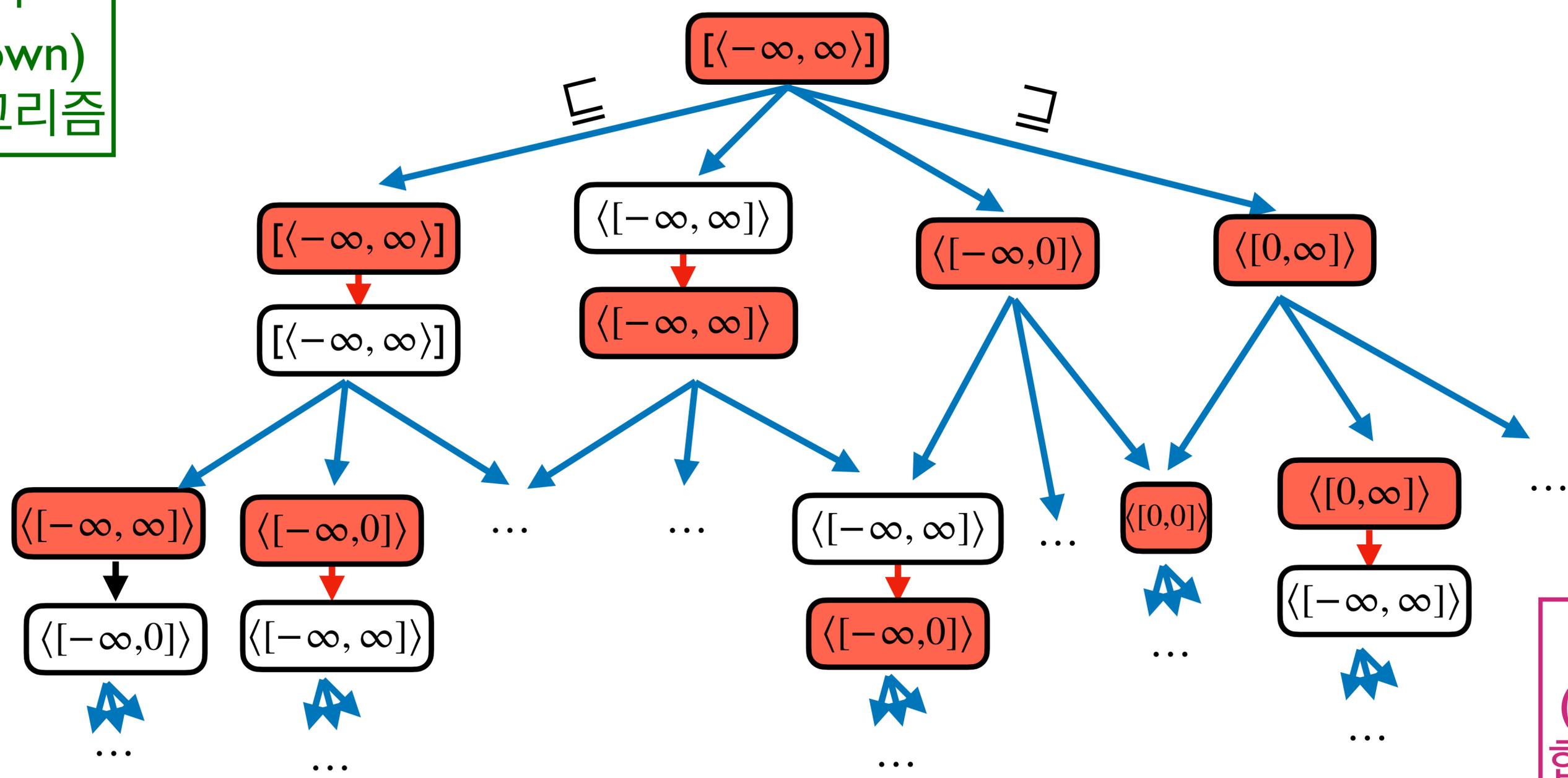
노드 분류 모델



분류 결과 & 설명

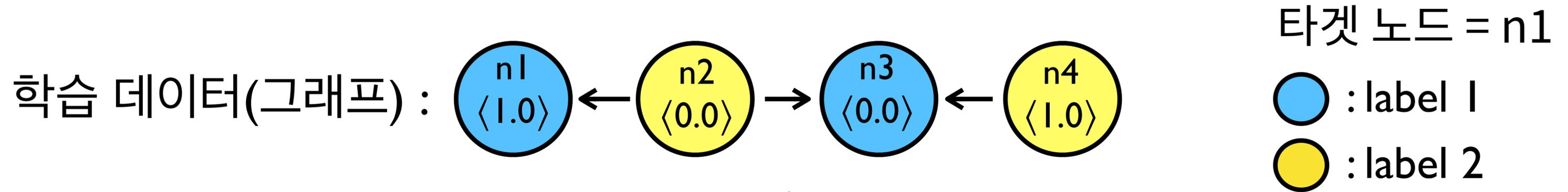
- 임의의 그래프에 대해서 더 많이 고르는 프로그램일 수록 더 큰 (일반적인) 프로그램

세분화
(Top-down)
합성 알고리즘



일반화
(Bottom-up)
합성 알고리즘

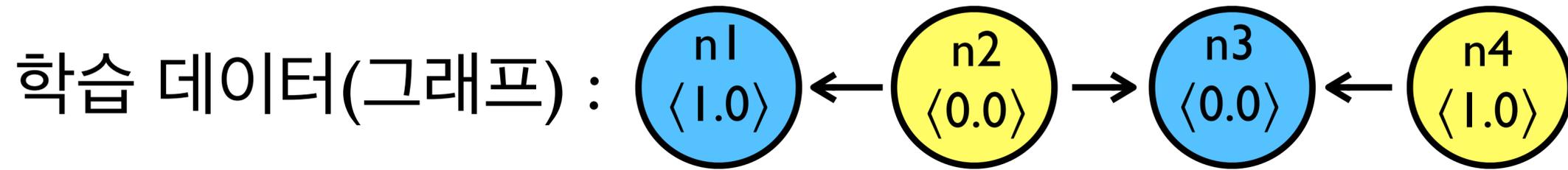
GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



학습 목표

n1(타겟 노드)를 포함하면서, label 1(●)에 해당하는 노드들을
정밀(precise)하게 표현하는 GDL 프로그램 합성하기

세분화(Top-down) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



타겟 노드 = n1

● : label 1

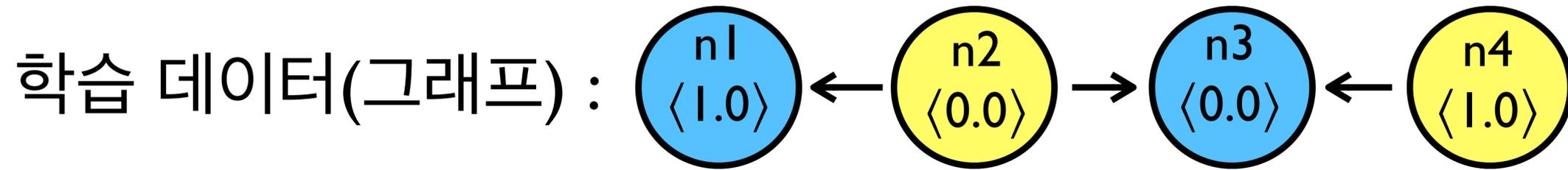
● : label 2

(1) 가장 일반적인 패턴(간단한 GDL 프로그램)에서 부터 시작



$$\frac{|\{n1, n3\}|}{|\{n1, n2, n3, n4\}| + 1}$$

세분화(Top-down) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



타겟 노드 = n1

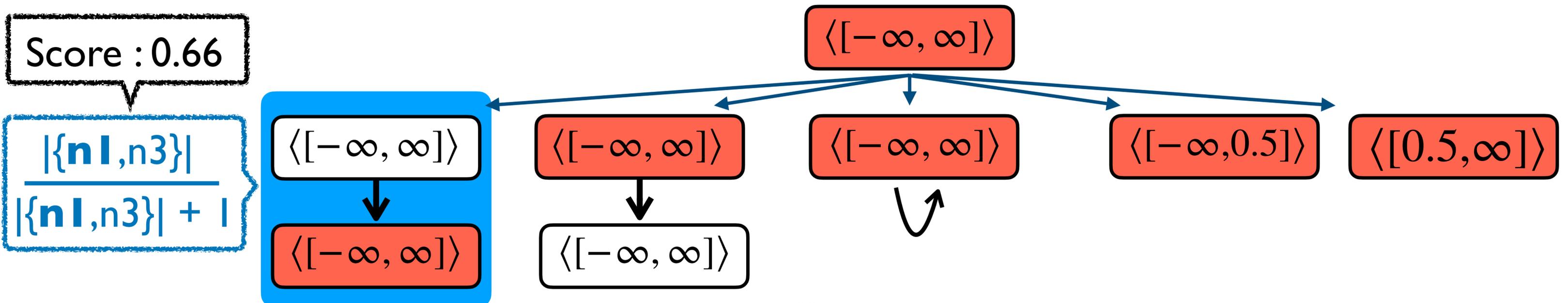
● : label 1

● : label 2

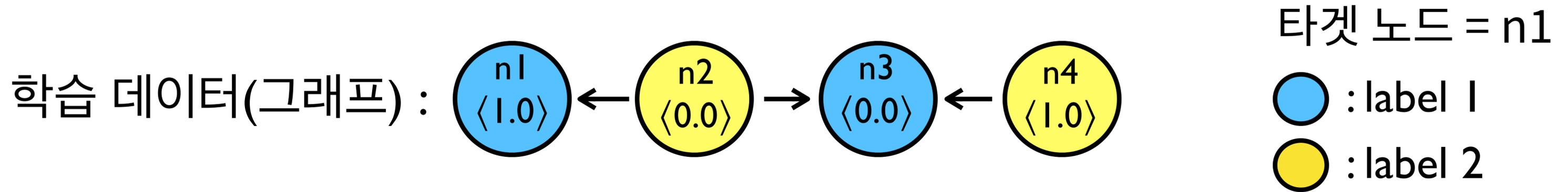
(1) 가장 일반적인 패턴(간단한 GDL 프로그램)에서 부터 시작



(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 세분화하여 나열 후 더 높은 점수의 프로그램 선택 (나열 탐색)



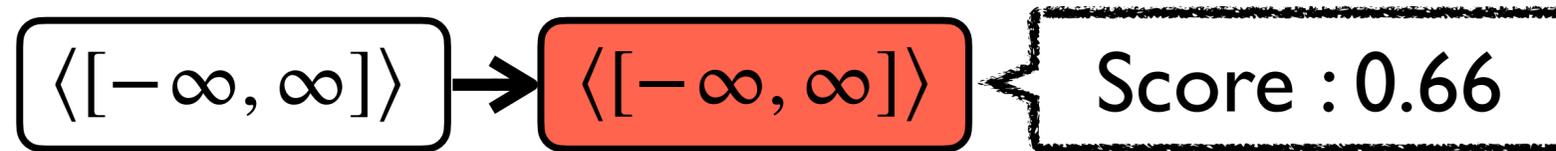
세분화(Top-down) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



(1) 가장 일반적인 패턴(간단한 GDL 프로그램)에서 부터 시작

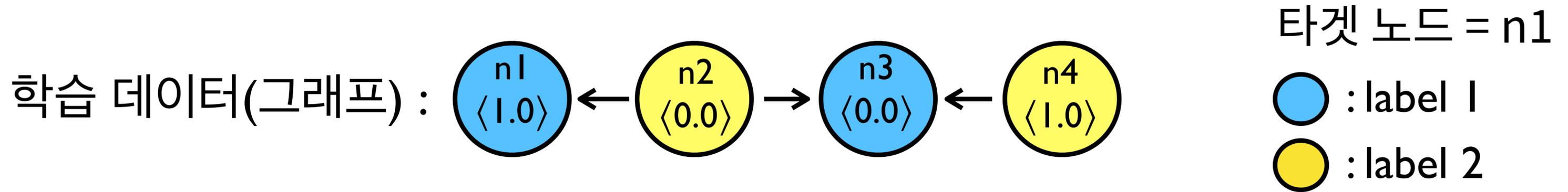


(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 세분화하여 나열 후 더 높은 점수의 프로그램 선택 (나열 탐색)



(3) 모든 나열된 패턴이 현재 패턴보다 같거나 낮은 점수를 가질 때 까지 (2)를 반복

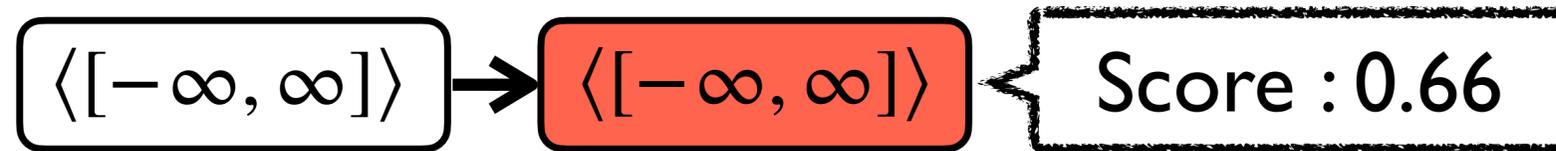
세분화(Top-down) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



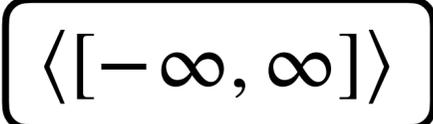
(1) 가장 일반적인 패턴(간단한 GDL 프로그램)에서 부터 시작



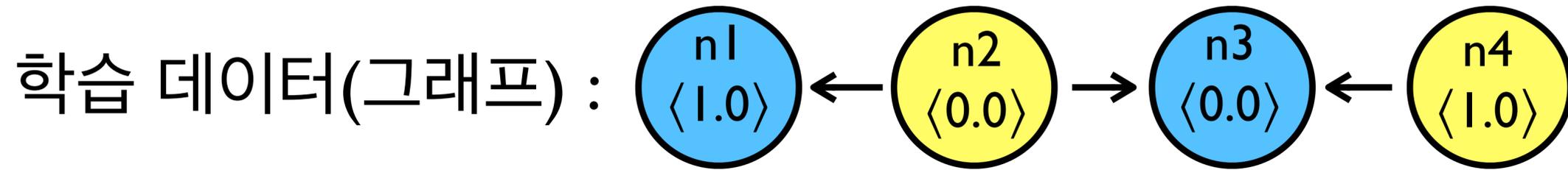
(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 세분화하여 나열 후 더 높은 점수의 프로그램 선택 (나열 탐색)



(3) 모든 나열된 패턴이 현재 패턴보다 같거나 낮은 점수를 가질 때 까지 (2)를 반복

(4) 현재 패턴을 반환 ( → , label 1, 0.66)

일반화(Bottom-up) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘

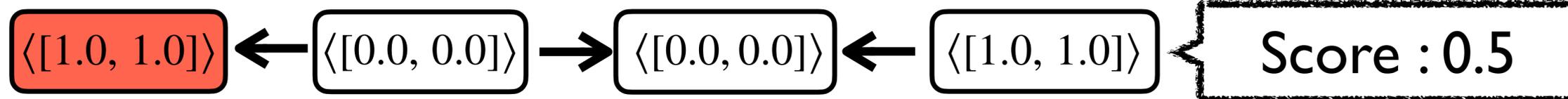


타겟 노드 = n1

● : label 1

● : label 2

(1) 가장 세분화한 패턴(복잡한 GDL 프로그램)부터 시작



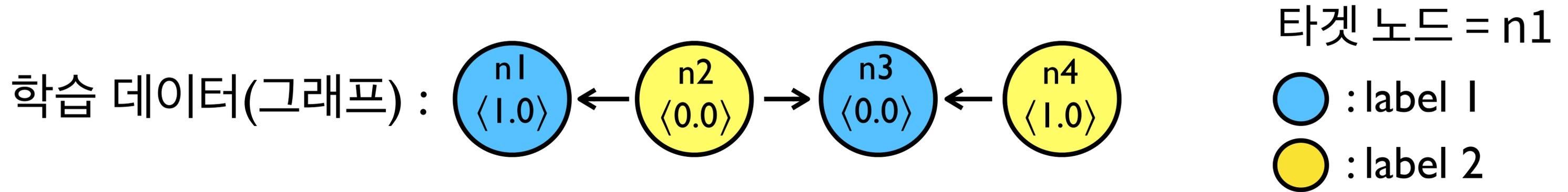
Score : 0.5

$$\frac{|n1|}{|n1| + 1}$$

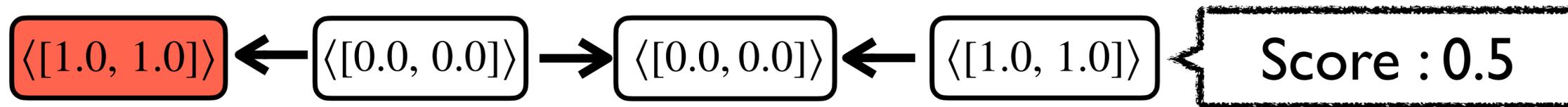
```

node v1 <[1.0,1.0]>
node v2 <[0.0,0.0]>
node v3 <[0.0,0.0]>
node v4 <[0.0,0.0]>
edge (v2, v1)
edge (v2, v3)
edge (v4, v3)
target node v1
  
```

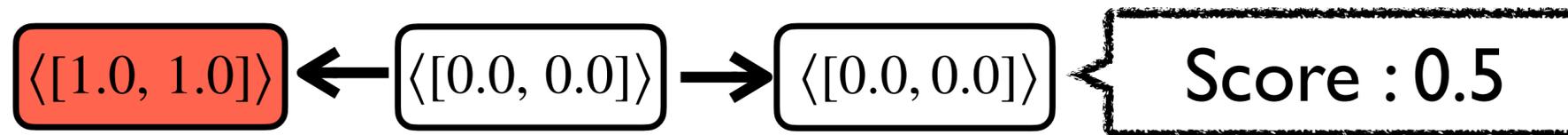
일반화(Bottom-up) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



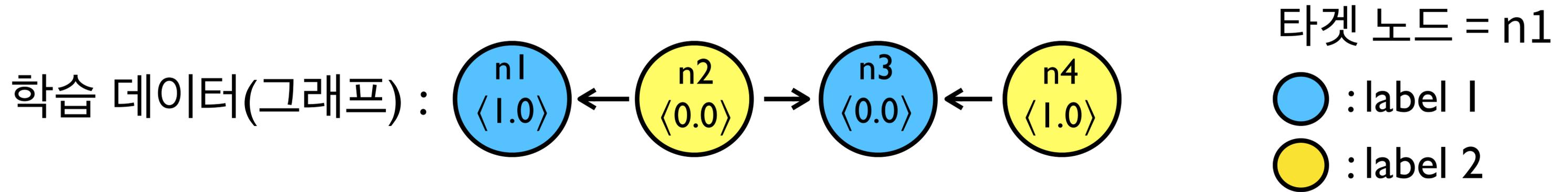
(1) 가장 세분화한 패턴(복잡한 GDL 프로그램)부터 시작



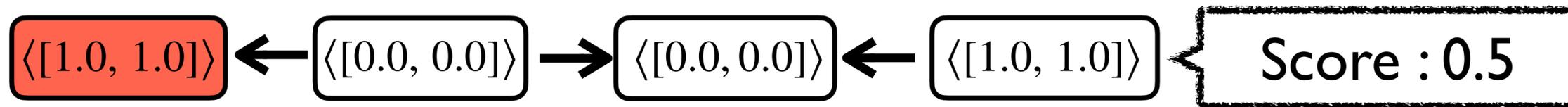
(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 간단화하여 나열 후 같거나 더 높은 점수의 패턴을 선택 (나열 탐색)



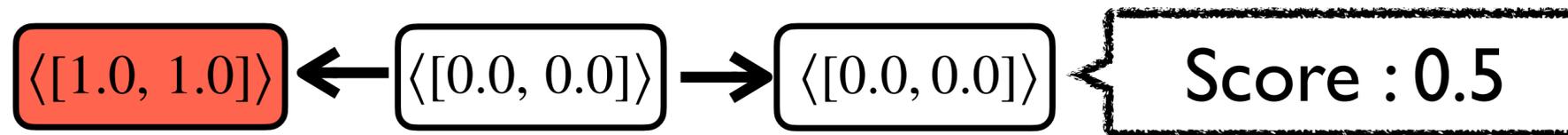
일반화(Bottom-up) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



(1) 가장 세분화한 패턴(복잡한 GDL 프로그램)부터 시작

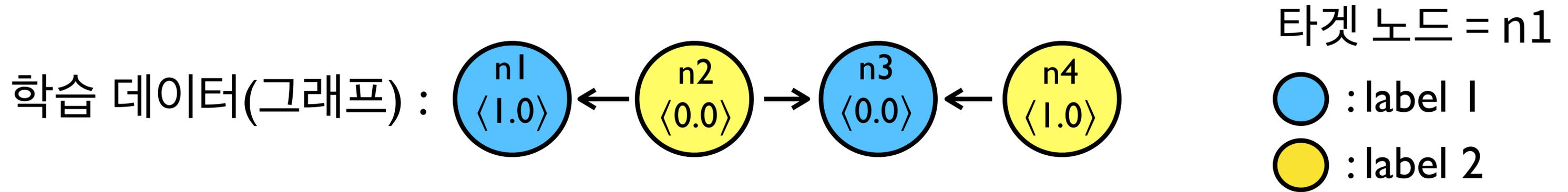


(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 간단화하여 나열 후 같거나 더 높은 점수의 패턴을 선택 (나열 탐색)

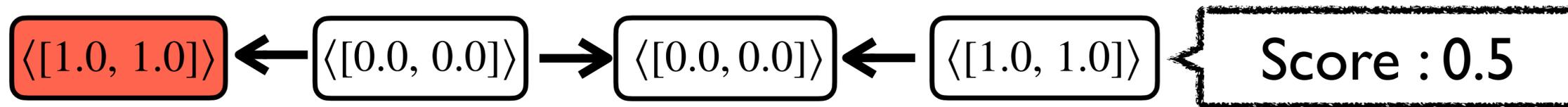


(3) 모든 나열된 패턴이 현재 패턴보다 낮은 점수를 가질 때 까지 (2)를 반복

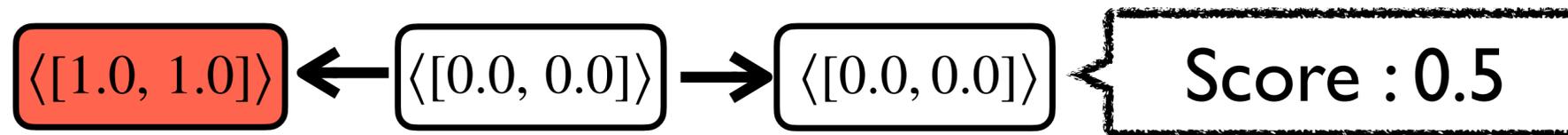
일반화(Bottom-up) GDL 프로그램 합성 알고리즘



(1) 가장 세분화한 패턴(복잡한 GDL 프로그램)부터 시작

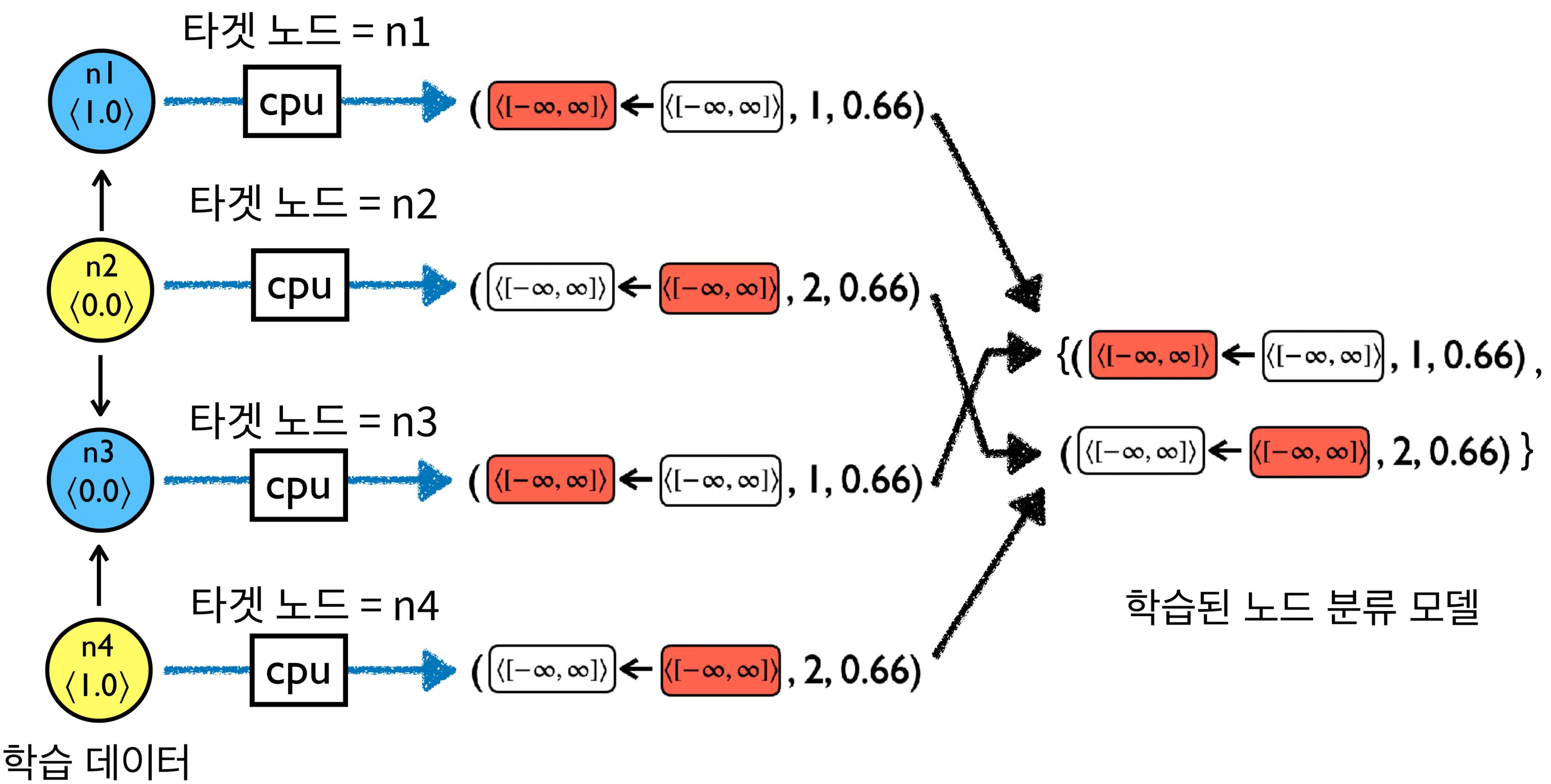


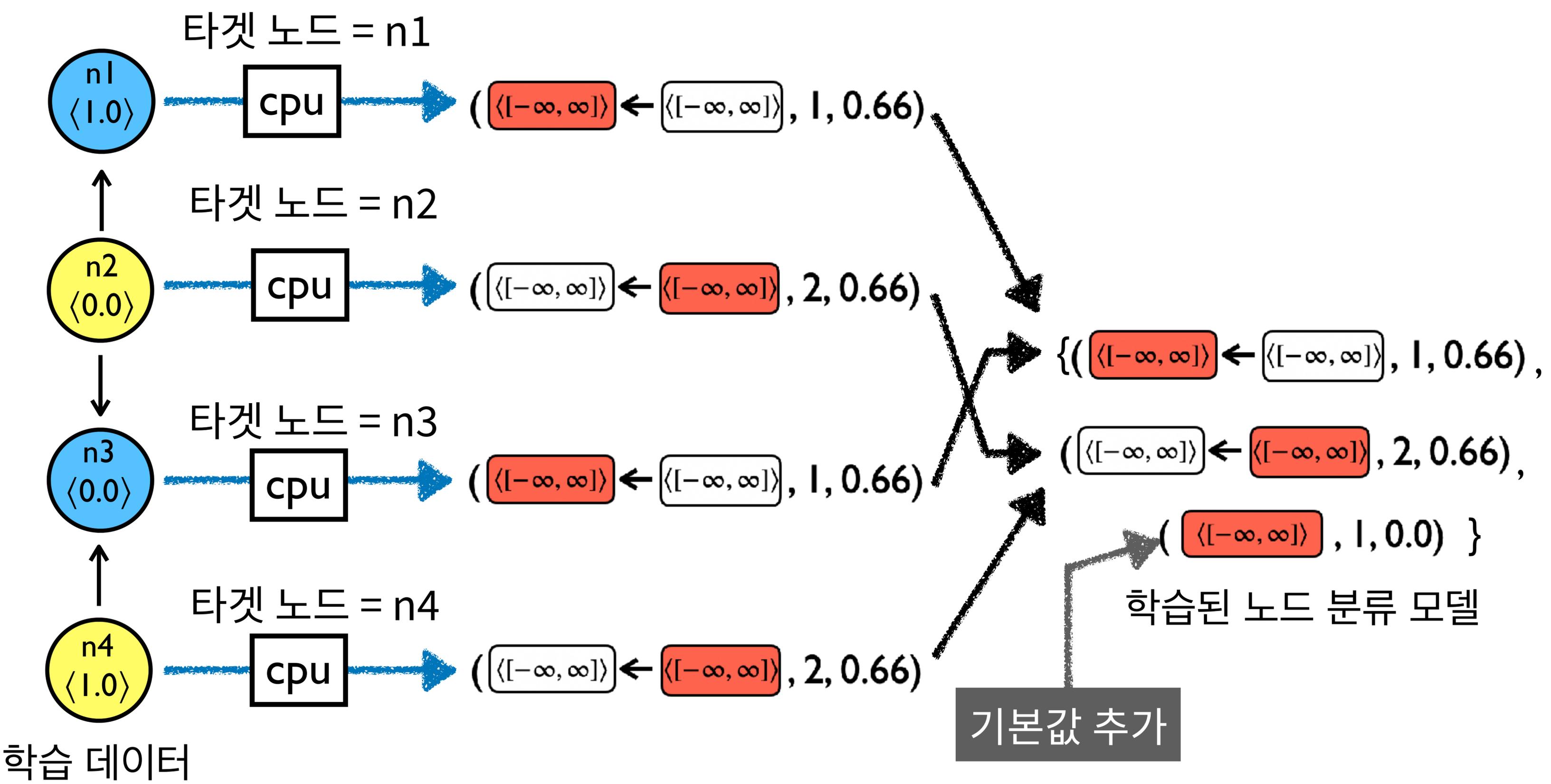
(2) 주어진 패턴을 다양하게 간단화하여 나열 후 같거나 더 높은 점수의 패턴을 선택 (나열 탐색)



(3) 모든 나열된 패턴이 현재 패턴보다 낮은 점수를 가질 때 까지 (2)를 반복

(4) 현재 패턴을 반환 (<[-∞, ∞]> ← <[-∞, ∞]>, 1, 0.66)





실험

- RQ 1 (정확도): 우리의 방법(PL4XGL)은 정확하게 분류하는가?
- RQ 2 (비용): 우리의 방법(PL4XGL)의 (학습/분류/설명) 비용은 어떠한가?
- RQ 3 (설명력): 우리의 방법(PL4XGL)의 설명의 품질은 어떠한가?

(RQ 1) 정확도 비교

	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.4±2.8	52.4±3.3	78.9±1.4	79.9±1.9	79.8±0.8	80.9±0.4	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0	96.8±0.2	96.8±0.1	96.9±0.2	96.8±0.1	N/A	N/A
BA-SHAPES	95.1±0.6	76.8±2.3	97.1±0.0	94.3±0.0	97.1±0.0	92.0±1.1	95.1±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	97.7±0.0	90.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	98.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	93.2±0.0	99.2±0.5	100.0±0.0
WISCONSIN	64.0±0.0	49.6±3.1	86.4±3.9	64.8±1.5	92.8±2.9	56.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
TEXAS	67.7±5.3	50.0±0.0	87.7±2.1	68.8±4.3	86.6±2.6	50.0±0.0	86.6±2.6	83.3±0.0
CORNELL	58.9±2.6	61.1±0.0	81.0±6.5	61.1±0.0	87.7±2.1	61.1±0.0	86.6±2.6	88.8±0.0
CORA	85.6±0.3	86.4±1.8	86.5±5.2	84.9±3.5	86.3±3.2	86.7±0.0	83.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	75.2±0.0	74.3±0.7	79.1±0.9	73.7±4.2	75.9±2.3	75.2±0.0	71.3±6.0	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

그래프 (분자 구조) 분류 데이터 셋

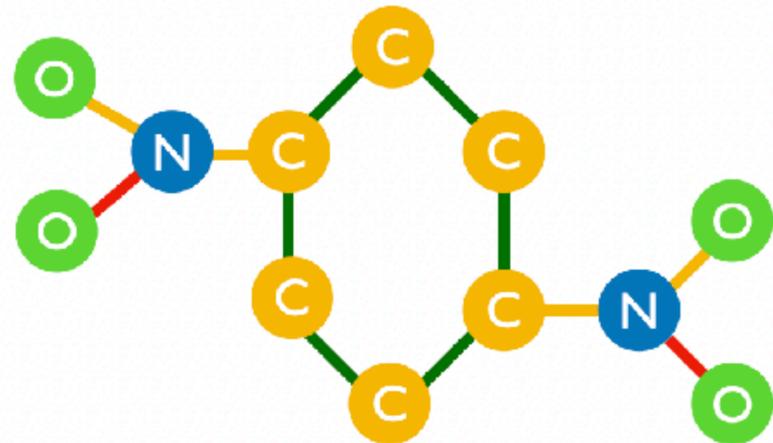
비교

Dataset	Accuracy	GCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	83	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	78	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	96	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	95	N/A	N/A
BA-SHAPES	97	95.1±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	64	97.2±0.5	100.0±0.0
WISCONSIN	67	90.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
TEXAS	58	96.6±2.6	83.3±0.0
CORNELL	85	96.6±2.6	88.8±0.0
CORA	75.2±0.0	85.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	74.5±0.7	79.1±0.9	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	75.7±4.2	75.9±2.5	75.2±0.0
	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0
	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6
	85.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

MUTAG 데이터 셋

- 분자구조 그래프 분류 데이터 셋
- 총 188개의 그래프 (총 3771개의 노드)
- 각 노드는 7개중 하나의 특질을 가짐
 - C N O F I Cl Br
- 각 엣지는 4개중 하나의 특질을 가짐
 - aromatic single double triple
- 분자의 박테리아 반응 여부 (양성/음성)

MUTAG에 있는 그래프



(RQ 1) 정확도 비교

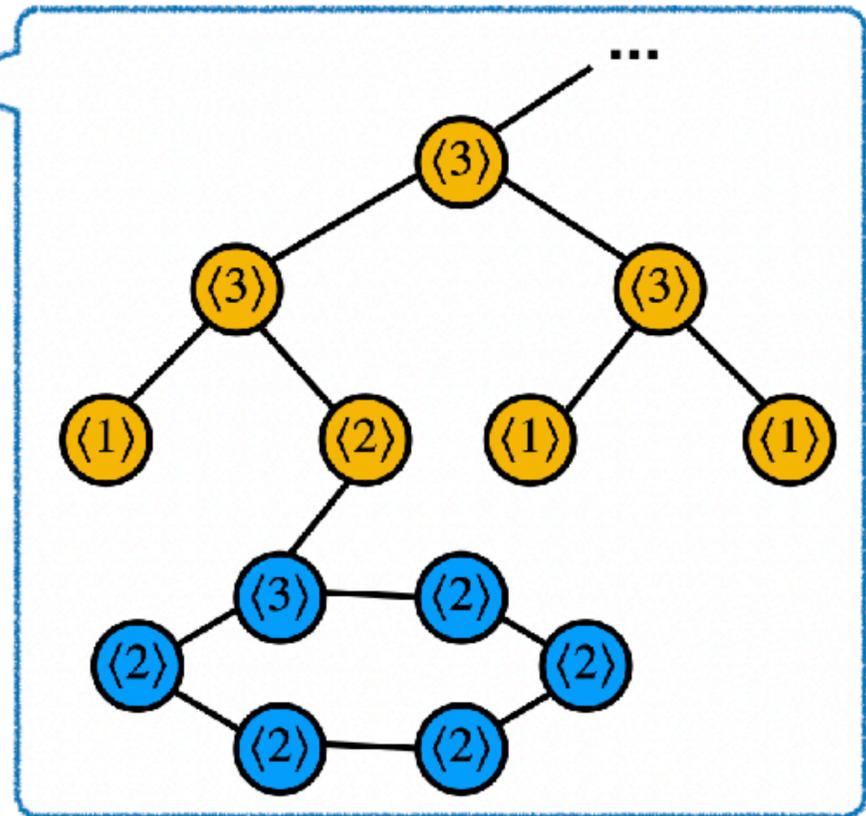
	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.4±2.8	52.4±3.3	78.9±1.4	79.9±1.9	79.8±0.8	80.9±0.4	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0	96.8±0.2	96.8±0.1	96.9±0.2	96.8±0.1	N/A	N/A
BA-TREE	<p>분자구조 분류 데이터셋에서 GNN보다 높은 정확도를 보임</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 분자구조 데이터셋은 신약 개발과 관련되어 분류에 대한 설명이 요구됨 							
WIS								
T Co								
CORA	85.6±0.3	86.4±1.8	86.5±5.2	84.9±3.5	86.3±3.2	86.7±0.0	83.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	75.2±0.0	74.3±0.7	79.1±0.9	73.7±4.2	75.9±2.3	75.2±0.0	71.3±6.0	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

(RQ 1) 정확도 비교

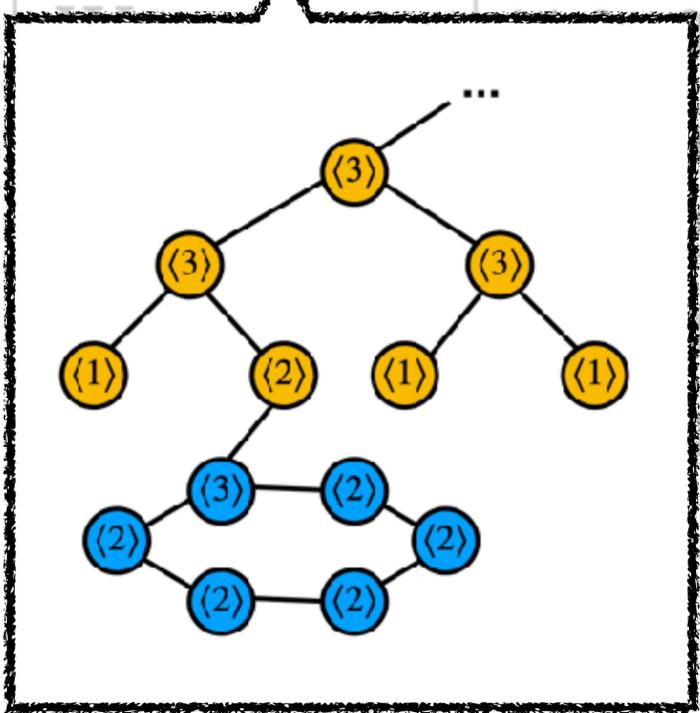
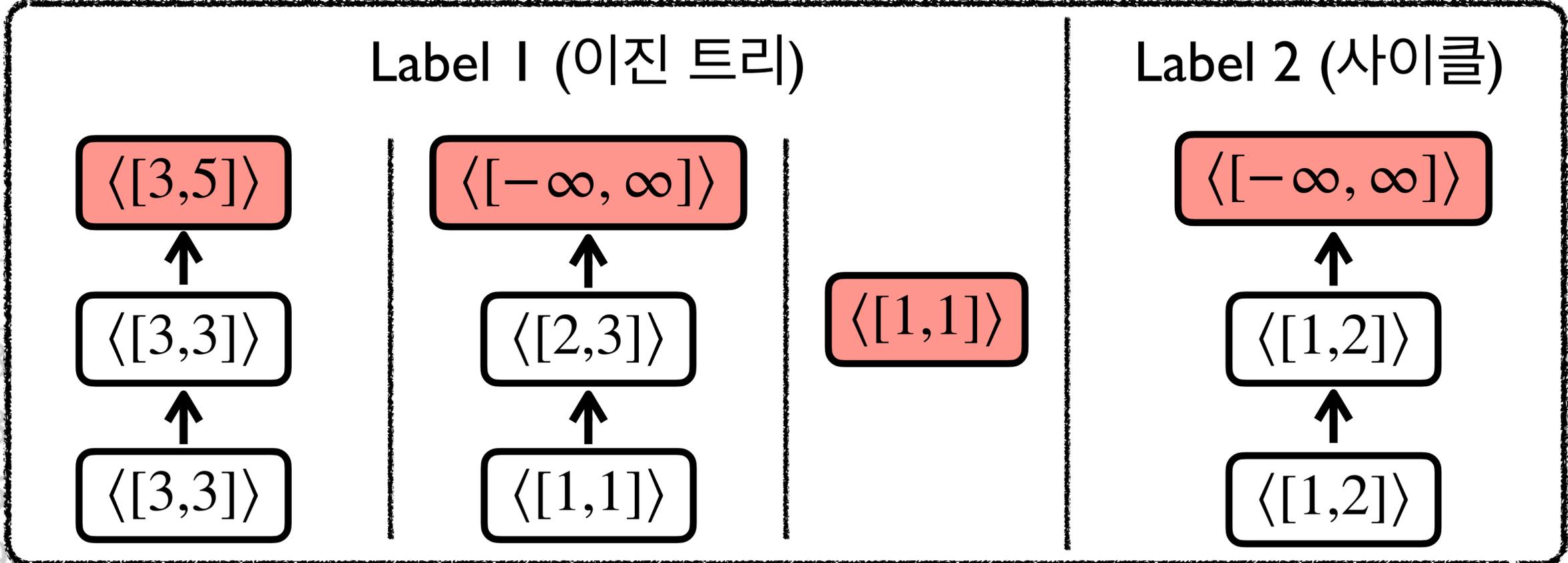
	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.0±0.0	78.0±0.0	78.0±0.0	78.0±0.0	78.0±0.0	78.0±0.0	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	N/A	N/A
BA-SHAPES	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.0±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	95.0±0.5	100.0±0.0
WISCONSIN	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
TEXAS	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	67.0±2.6	83.3±0.0
CORNELL	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	58.0±2.6	88.8±0.0
CORA	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	85.0±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	75.0±6.0	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	82.0±0.6	81.4±0.0

Tree-Cycles 데이터 셋

- 인위적으로 제작한 노드 분류 데이터셋
- 총 2종류(●●)의 노드가 있음
- 각 노드는 degree를 특징으로 가짐
- ● 는 8-level 이진 트리의 노드
- ● 는 6개 노드로 구성된 사이클의 노드



	GCN		Label 1 (이진 트리)			Label 2 (사이클)		
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	80.0±0.0	$\langle [3,5] \rangle$	$\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$	$\langle [1,1] \rangle$	$\langle [-\infty, \infty] \rangle$		
BBBP	83.6±1.4	83.6±1.4	$\langle [3,3] \rangle$	$\langle [2,3] \rangle$		$\langle [1,2] \rangle$		
BACE	78.4±2.8	78.4±2.8	$\langle [3,3] \rangle$	$\langle [1,1] \rangle$		$\langle [1,2] \rangle$		
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0						
BA-SHAPES	95.1±0.6	76.8±2.3	97.1±0.0	94.3±0.0	97.1±0.0	92.0±1.1	95.1±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	97.7±0.0	90.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	98.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	93.2±0.0	99.2±0.5	100.0±0.0
	90.0±0.0	49.6±3.1	86.4±3.9	64.8±1.5	92.8±2.9	56.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
	90.3±0.0	50.0±0.0	87.7±2.1	68.8±4.3	86.6±2.6	50.0±0.0	86.6±2.6	83.3±0.0
	90.6±0.0	61.1±0.0	81.0±6.5	61.1±0.0	87.7±2.1	61.1±0.0	86.6±2.6	88.8±0.0
	90.3±0.0	86.4±1.8	86.5±5.2	84.9±3.5	86.3±3.2	86.7±0.0	83.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
	90.0±0.0	74.3±0.7	79.1±0.9	73.7±4.2	75.9±2.3	75.2±0.0	71.3±6.0	63.8±0.0
	90.1±0.0	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0



(RQ 1) 정확도 비교

	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.4±2.8	52.4±3.3	78.9±1.4	79.9±1.9	79.8±0.8	80.9±0.4	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0	96.8±0.2	96.8±0.1	96.9±0.2	96.8±0.1	N/A	96.9±0.0
BA-SHAPES	95.1±0.6	76.8±2.3	97.1±0.0	94.3±0.0	97.1±0.0	92.0±1.1	95.1±0.7	1~3 등
TREE-CYCLES	97.7±0.0	90.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	98.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	93.2±0.0	99.2±0.5	
WISCONSIN	64.0±0.0	49.6±3.1	86.4±3.9	64.8±1.5	92.8±2.9	56.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
TEXAS	67.7±5.3	50.0±0.0	87.7±2.1	68.8±4.3	86.6±2.6	50.0±0.0	86.6±2.6	83.3±0.0
CORNELL	58.9±2.6	61.1±0.0	81.0±6.5	61.1±0.0	87.7±2.1	61.1±0.0	86.6±2.6	88.8±0.0
CORA	85.6±0.3	86.4±1.8	86.5±5.2	84.9±3.5	86.3±3.2	86.7±0.0	83.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	75.2±0.0	74.3±0.7	79.1±0.9	73.7±4.2	75.9±2.3	75.2±0.0	71.3±6.0	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

1등

(RQ 1) 정확도 비교

	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.4±2.8	52.4±3.3	78.9±1.4	79.9±1.9	79.8±0.8	80.9±0.4	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0	96.8±0.2	96.8±0.1	96.9±0.2	96.8±0.1	N/A	N/A
BA-SHAPES	95.1±0.6	76.8±2.3	97.1±0.0	94.3±0.0	97.1±0.0	92.0±1.1	95.1±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	97.7±0.0	90.9±0.0	97.7±0.0	97.7±0.0	97.7±0.0	97.7±0.0	97.7±0.0	97.7±0.0
WISCONSIN	64.0±0.0	49.6±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0	64.0±0.0
TEXAS	67.7±5.3	50.0±0.0	67.7±5.3	67.7±5.3	67.7±5.3	67.7±5.3	67.7±5.3	67.7±5.3
CORNELL	58.9±2.6	61.1±0.0	58.9±2.6	58.9±2.6	58.9±2.6	58.9±2.6	58.9±2.6	58.9±2.6
CORA	85.6±0.3	86.4±0.0	85.6±0.3	85.6±0.3	85.6±0.3	85.6±0.3	85.6±0.3	85.6±0.3
CITSEER	75.2±0.0	74.3±0.0	75.2±0.0	75.2±0.0	75.2±0.0	75.2±0.0	75.2±0.0	75.2±0.0
PUBMED	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

가장 큰 데이터 셋인 HIV에서는 학습에 실패함

- HIV는 노드 1049163개로 이루어진 데이터셋
- 실패 기준은 48시간 내에 학습이 끝나는지 여부

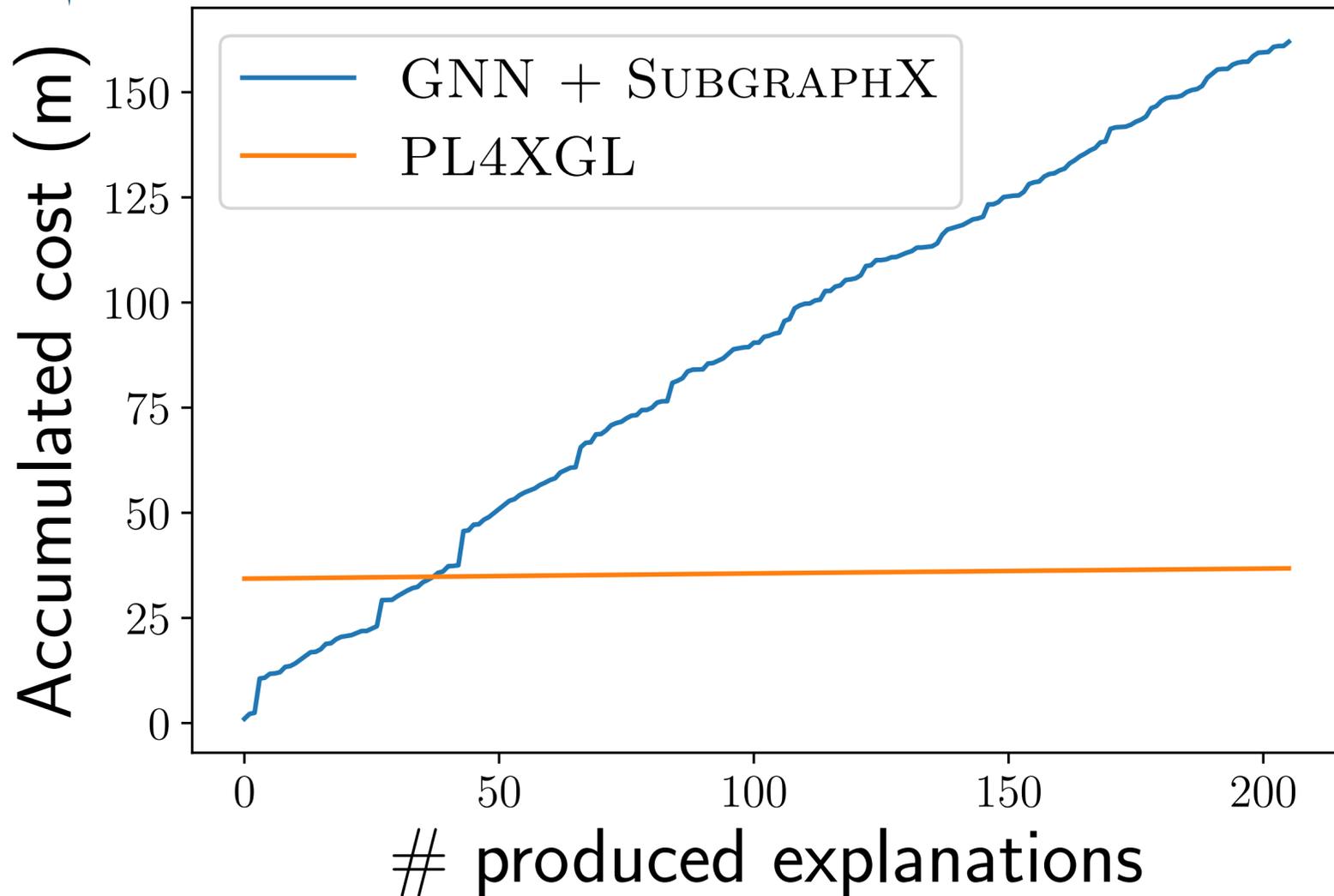
- (RQ 1) GNN과 비교해 정확도는 비등비등함

	GCN	GAT	CHEBYNET	JKNET	GRAPHSAGE	GIN	DGCN	PL4XGL
MUTAG	80.0±0.0	89.0±2.2	86.0±4.1	68.0±7.5	78.0±4.4	91.0±5.4	N/A	100.0±0.0
BBBP	83.6±1.4	82.3±1.6	84.6±1.0	85.6±1.9	86.6±0.9	86.2±1.4	N/A	86.8±0.0
BACE	78.4±2.8	52.4±3.3	78.9±1.4	79.9±1.9	79.8±0.8	80.9±0.4	N/A	80.9±0.0
HIV	96.4±0.0	96.4±0.0	96.8±0.2	96.8±0.1	96.9±0.2	96.8±0.1	N/A	N/A
BA-SHAPES	95.1±0.6	76.8±2.3	97.1±0.0	94.3±0.0	97.1±0.0	92.0±1.1	95.1±0.7	95.7±0.0
TREE-CYCLES	97.7±0.0	90.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	98.9±0.0	100.0±0.0	93.2±0.0	99.2±0.5	100.0±0.0
WISCONSIN	64.0±0.0	49.6±3.1	86.4±3.9	64.8±1.5	92.8±2.9	56.0±0.0	96.0±0.0	88.0±0.0
TEXAS	67.7±5.3	50.0±0.0	87.7±2.1	68.8±4.3	86.6±2.6	50.0±0.0	86.6±2.6	83.3±0.0
CORNELL	58.9±2.6	61.1±0.0	81.0±6.5	61.1±0.0	87.7±2.1	61.1±0.0	86.6±2.6	88.8±0.0
CORA	85.6±0.3	86.4±1.8	86.5±5.2	84.9±3.5	86.3±3.2	86.7±0.0	83.2±5.9	80.0±0.0
CITSEER	75.2±0.0	74.3±0.7	79.1±0.9	73.7±4.2	75.9±2.3	75.2±0.0	71.3±6.0	63.8±0.0
PUBMED	82.8±1.1	84.7±1.2	88.7±1.0	83.2±0.4	88.0±0.4	86.1±0.6	85.1±0.6	81.4±0.0

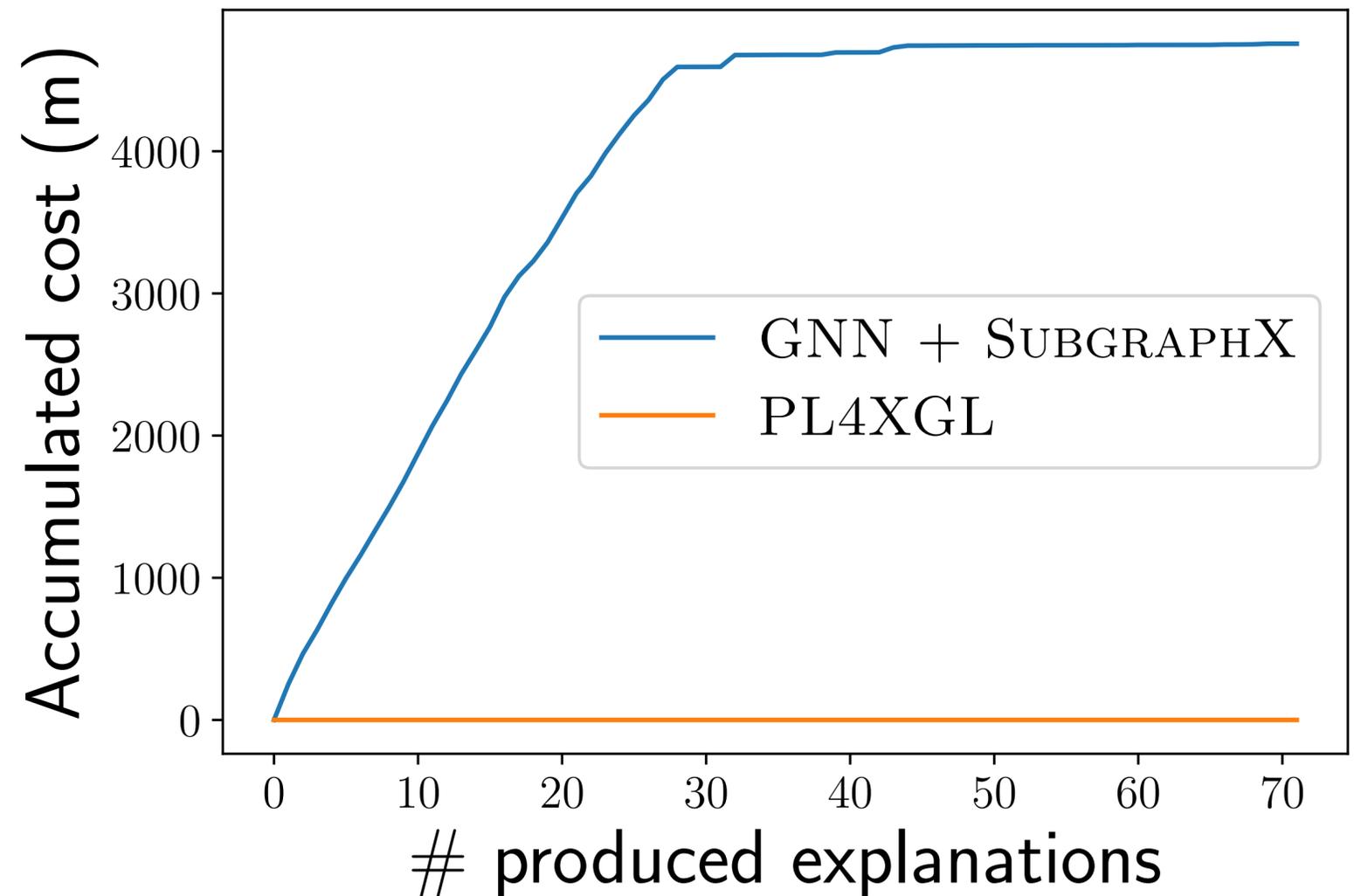
(RQ 2) 누적(학습+분류+설명) 비용 비교

학습 비용 + 분류 비용 + 설명 비용

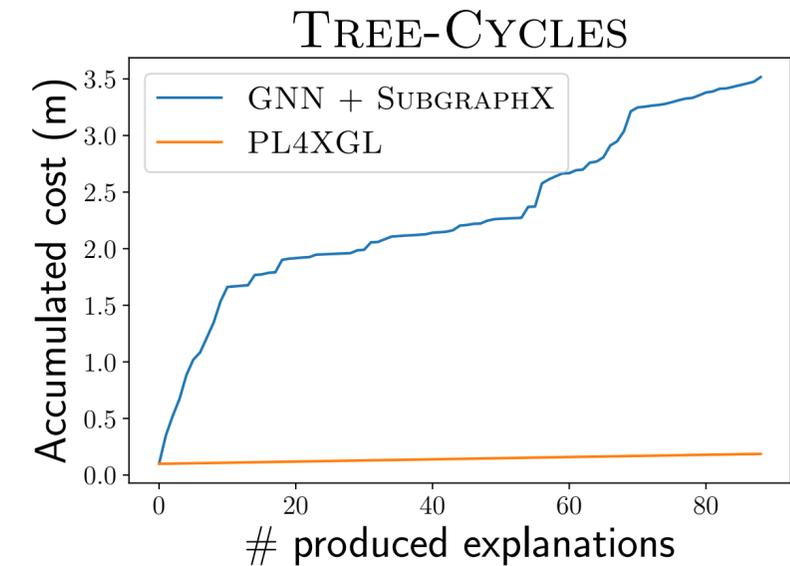
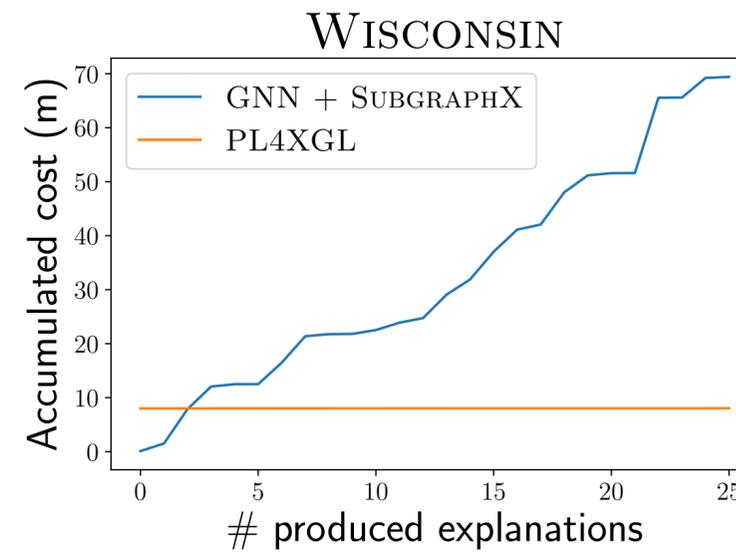
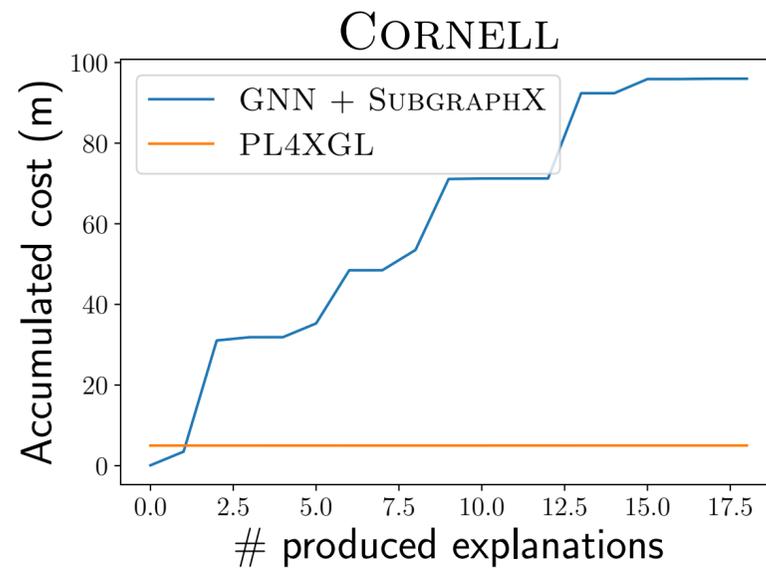
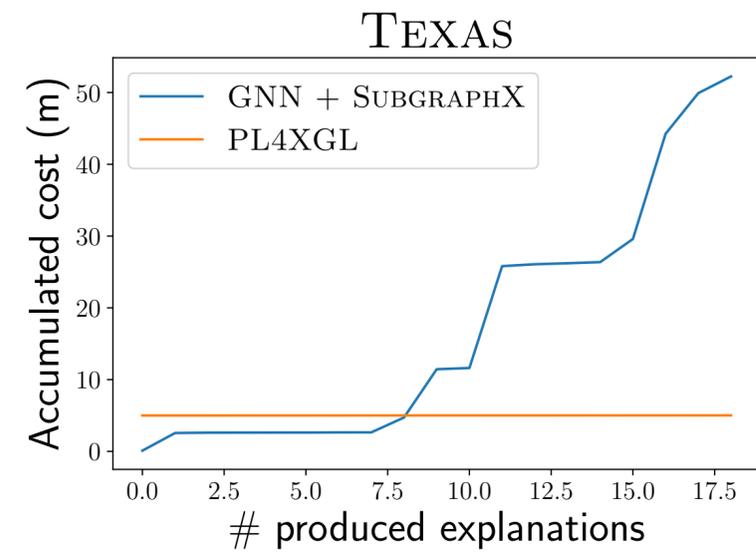
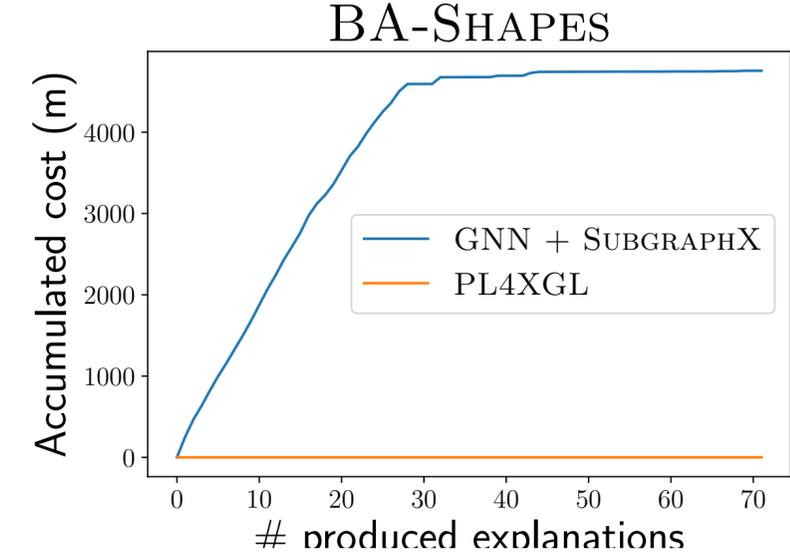
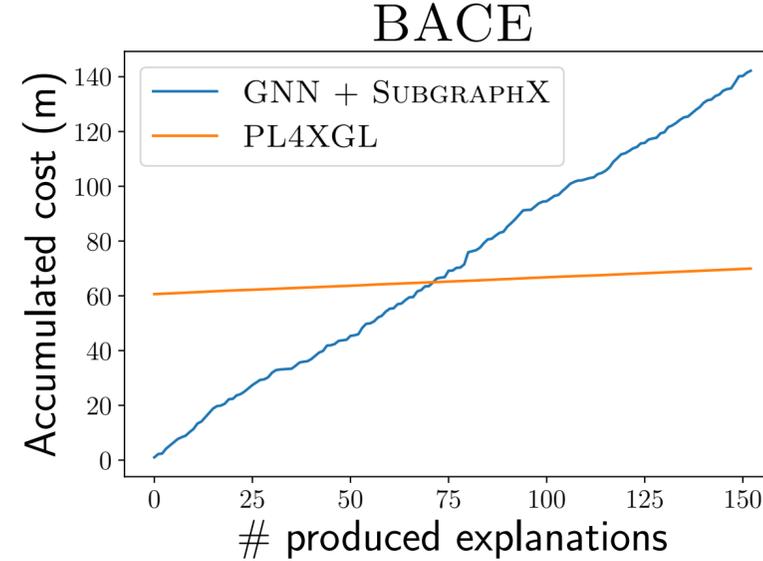
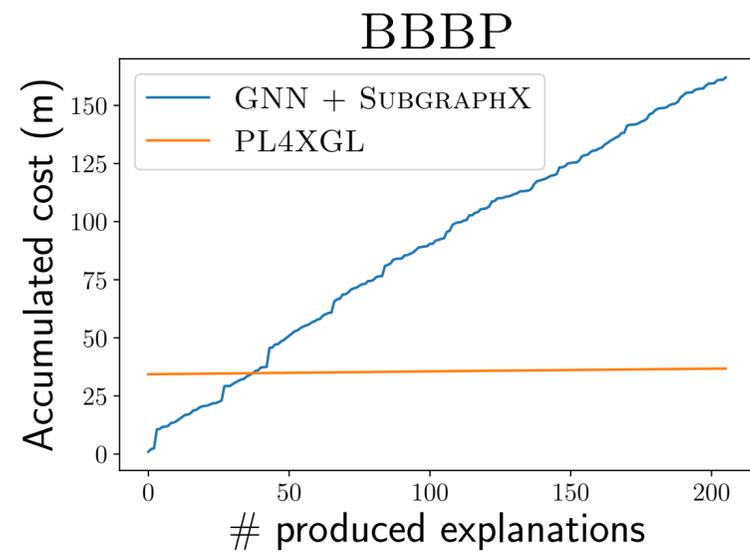
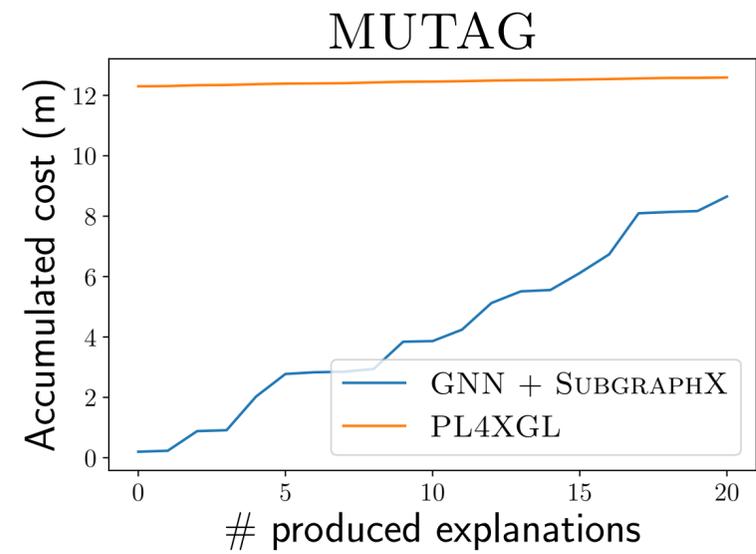
BBBP



BA-SHAPES



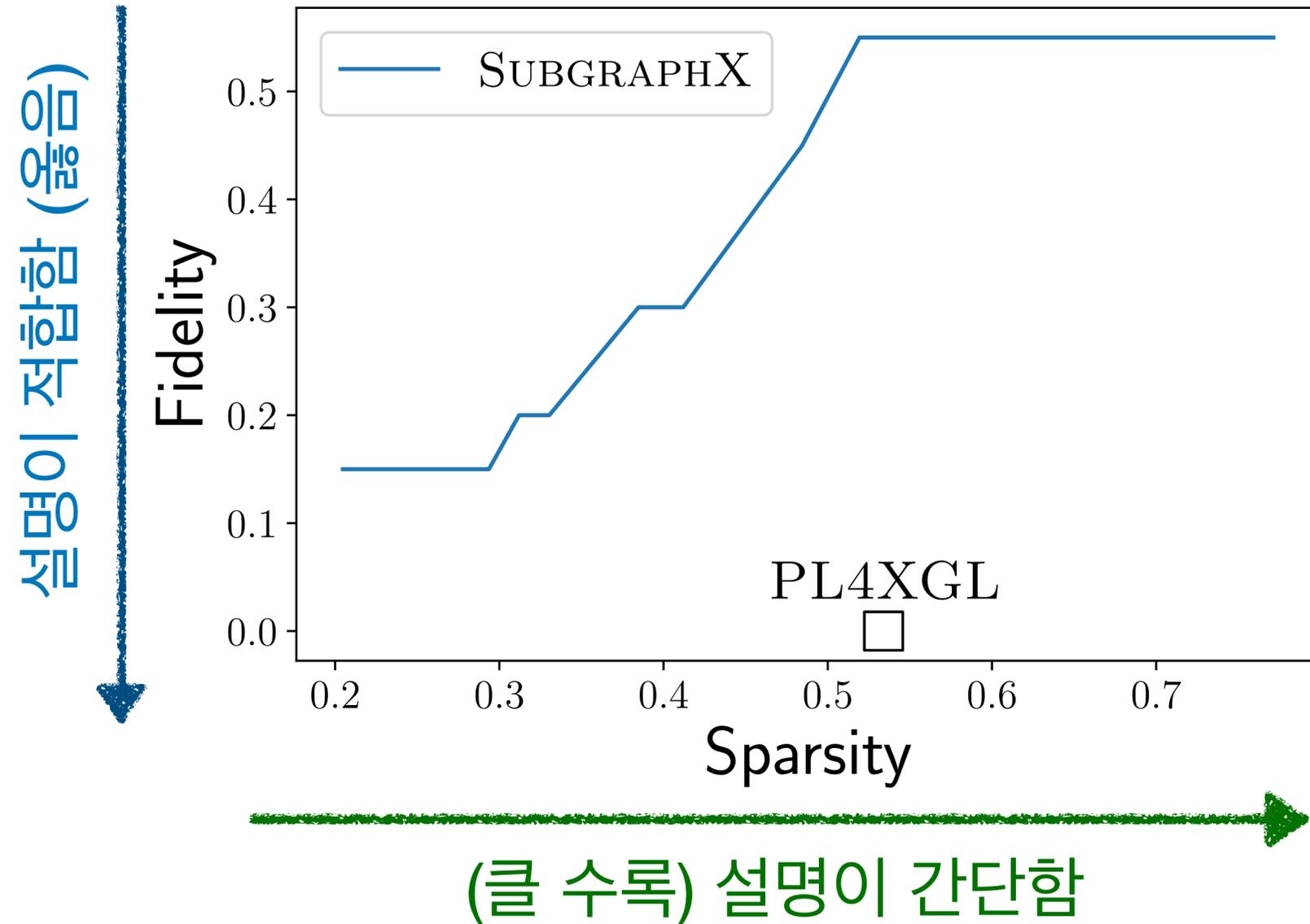
• (RQ 1) GNN+SubgraphX와 비교해 빠름



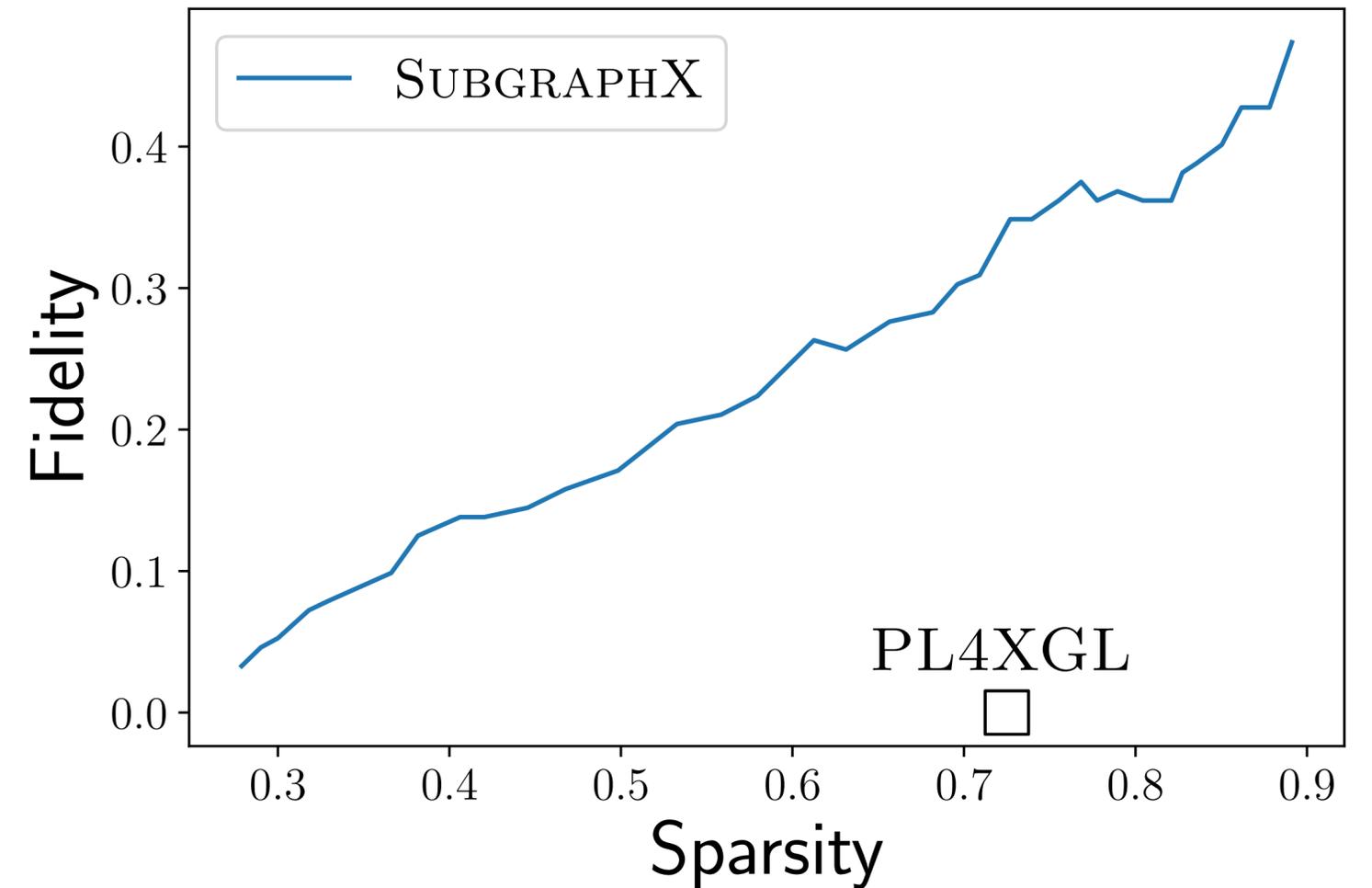
(RQ 3) 제공된 설명의 품질 비교

- 설명의 적합성(fidelity), 간단성(Sparsity) 비교

MUTAG



BACE



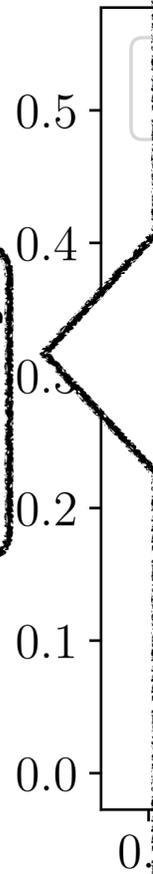
(PO 3) 제고된 서명이 프지 비교

• 설명의 적

- Fidelity(충실성)의 목표는 **서브그래프 설명**이 얼마나 모델에 충실한지를 비교
- 모델(f)이 제동된 서브그래프를 원래 그래프랑 같은 레이블로 분류하는지 측정

설명적 적합함 (옳음)

Fidelity



$$\text{if } f \left(\begin{array}{cc} n1 & n2 \\ \langle 1.0 \rangle \leftarrow \langle 0.0 \rangle \\ \langle 1.0 \rangle \rightarrow \langle 0.0 \rangle \\ n4 & n3 \end{array} \right) = f \left(\begin{array}{cc} n1 & n2 \\ \langle 1.0 \rangle \leftarrow \langle 0.0 \rangle \end{array} \right) \text{ then } 0 \\ \text{else } 1$$

원래의 그래프

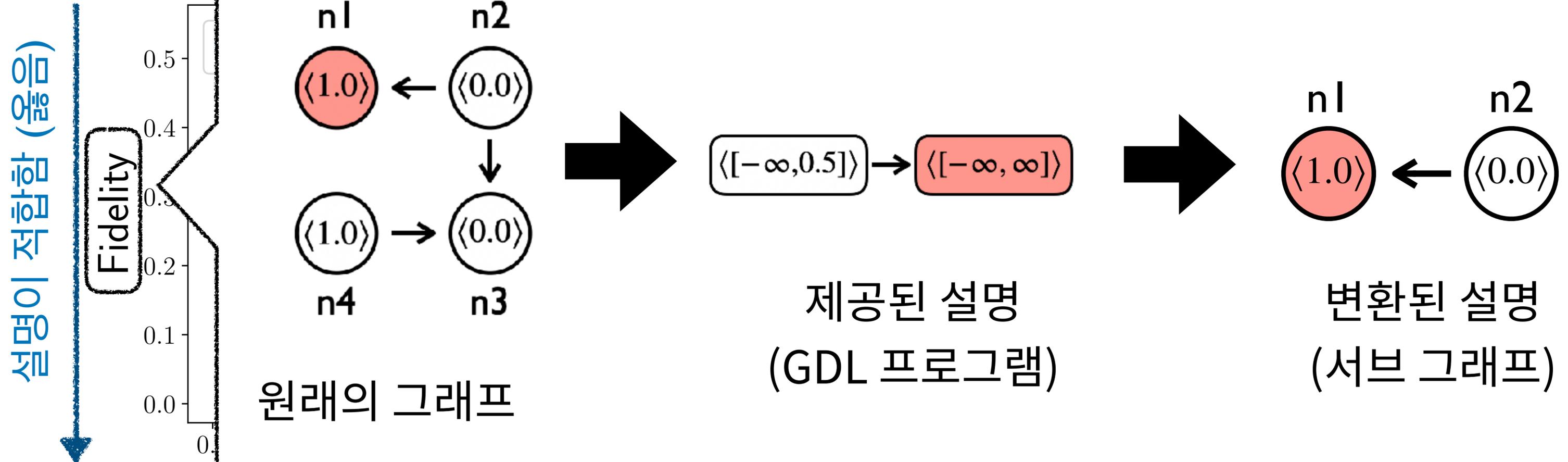
제공된 설명
(서브그래프)

(클 수록) 설명이 간단함

(RQ 3) 제공된 설명의 품질 비교

- 설명의 적

- GDL 프로그램은 서브그래프로 변환하여 Fidelity를 측정함

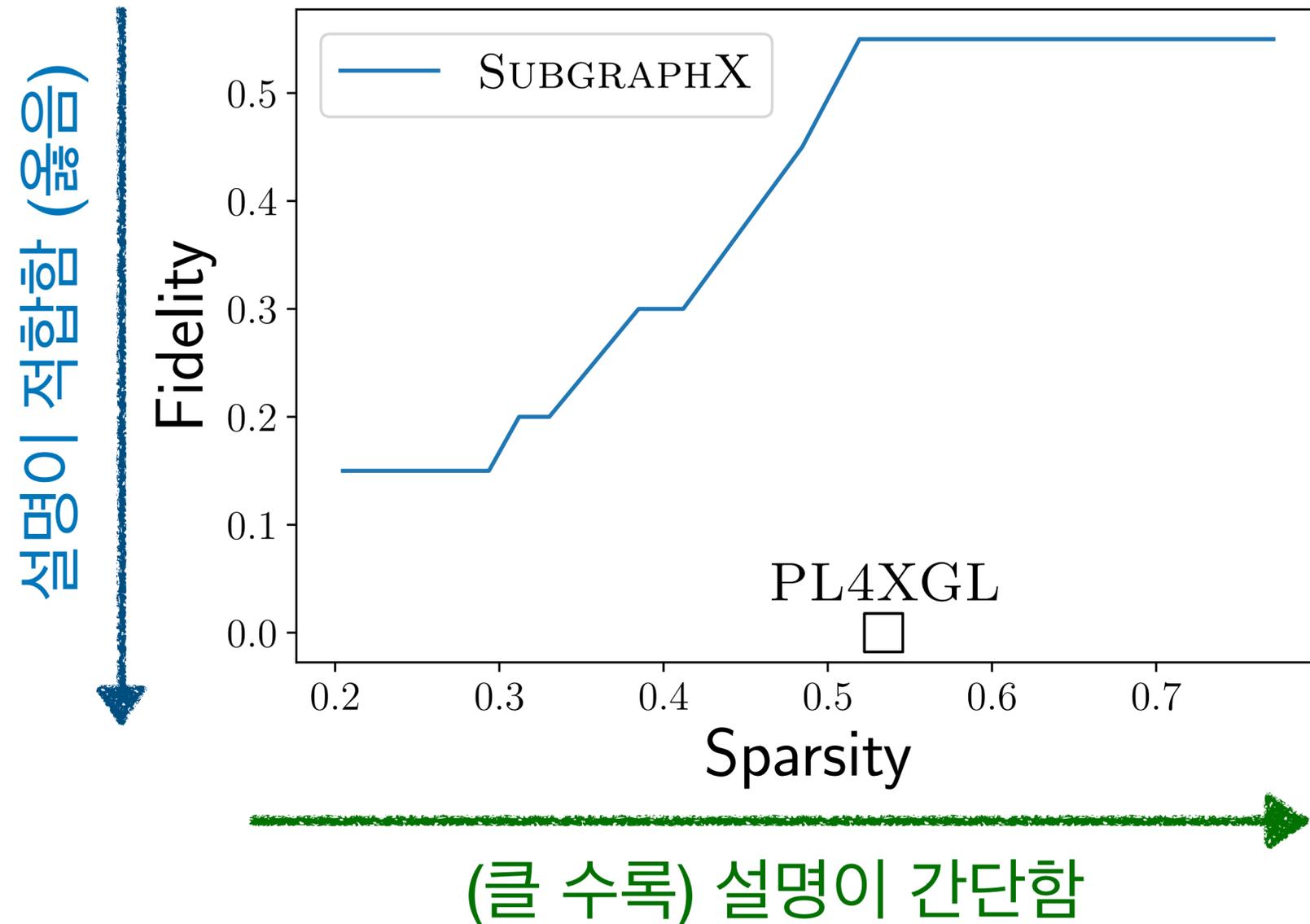


(클 수록) 설명이 간단함

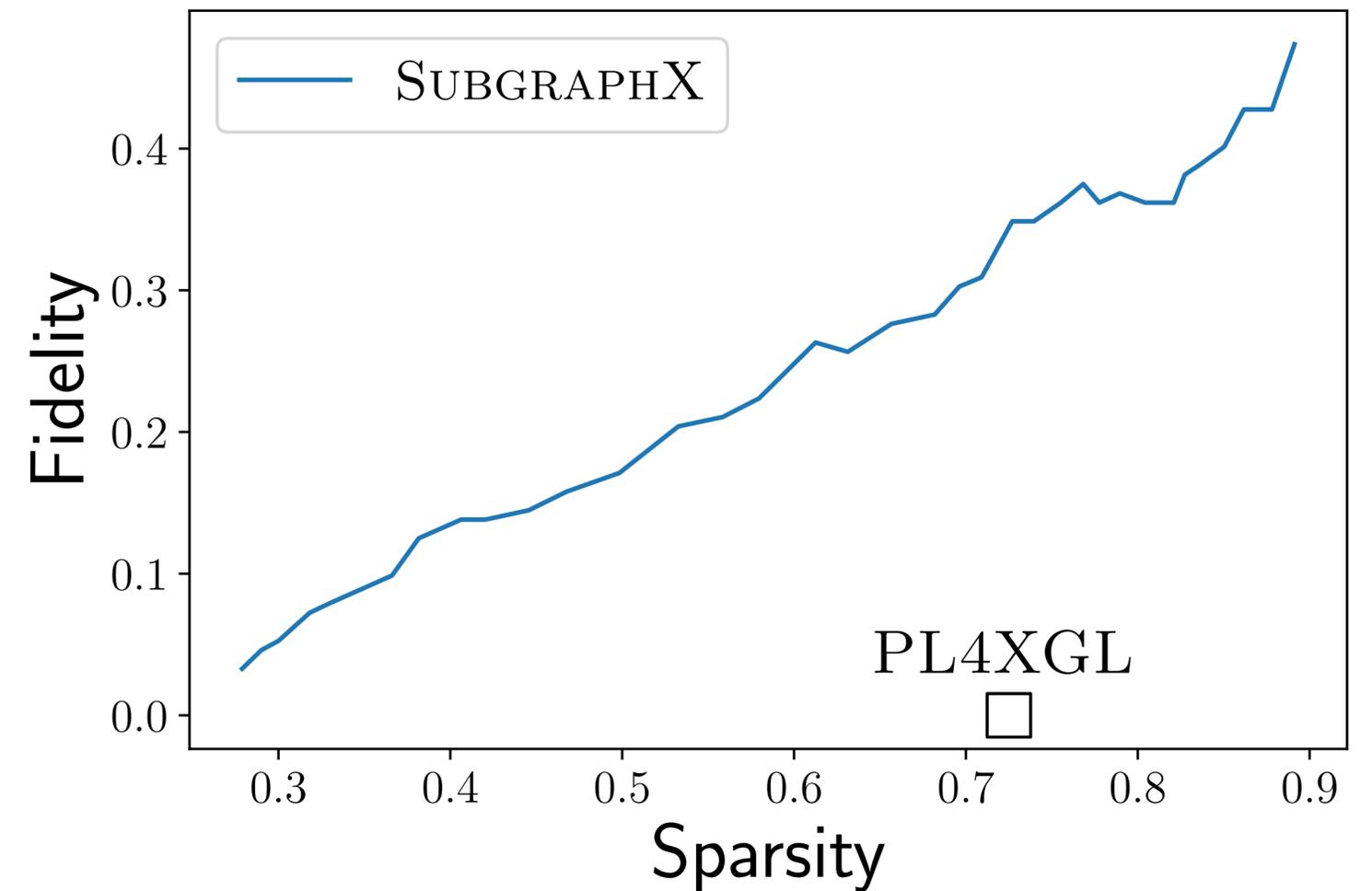
(RQ 3) 제공된 설명의 품질 비교

- 설명의 적합성(fidelity), 간단성(Sparsity) 비교

MUTAG



BACE

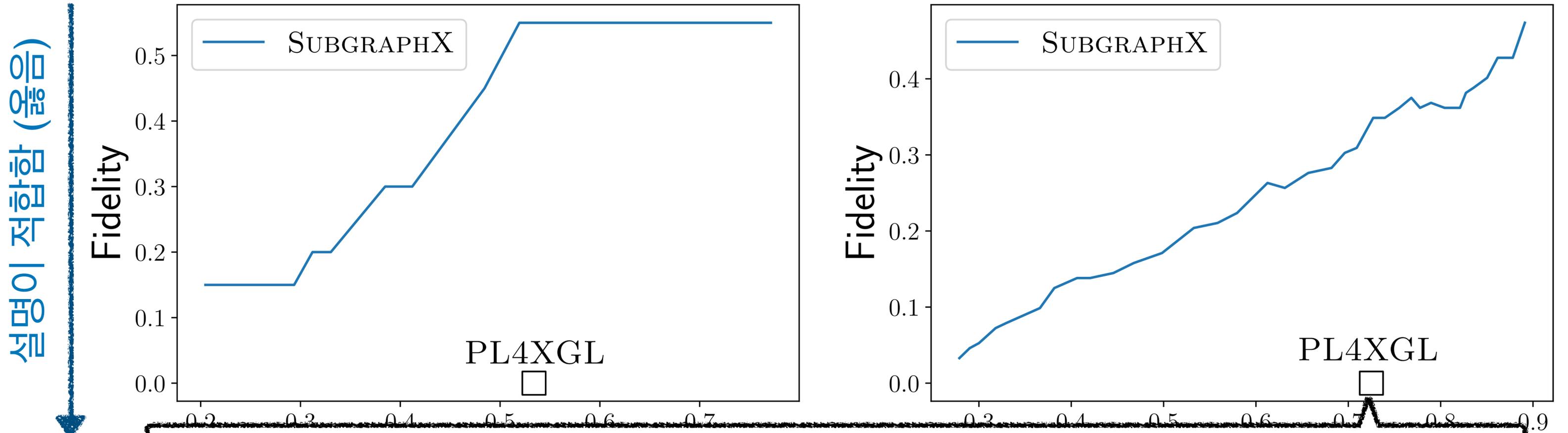


(RQ 3) 제공된 설명의 품질 비교

- 설명의 적합성(fidelity), 간단성(Sparsity) 비교

MUTAG

BACE

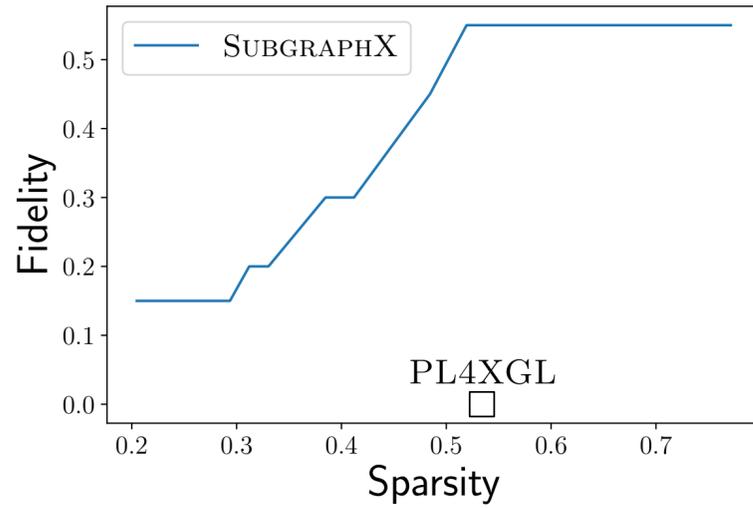


항상 Fidelity = 0.0 임이 보장됨

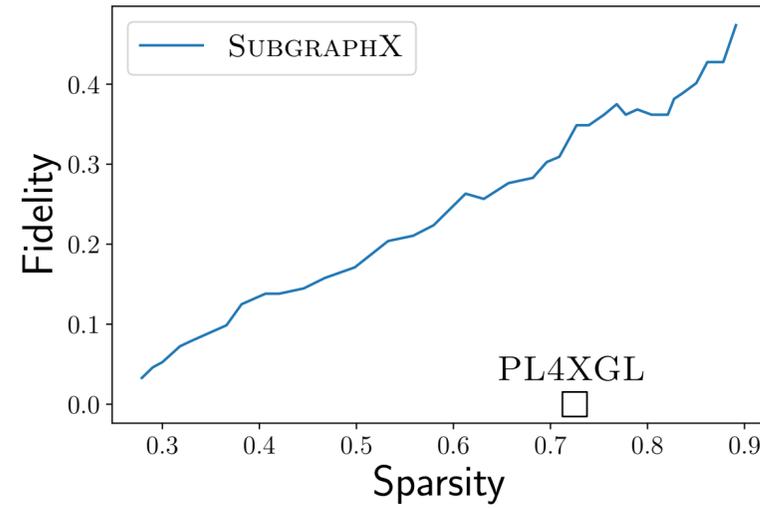
THEOREM 6.1. *If PL4XGL classifies a graph G into a label i and provides a GDL program P as an explanation, PL4XGL classifies all the subgraphs transformed from P into the same label i .*

(RQ 3) 제공된 설명의 품질 비교

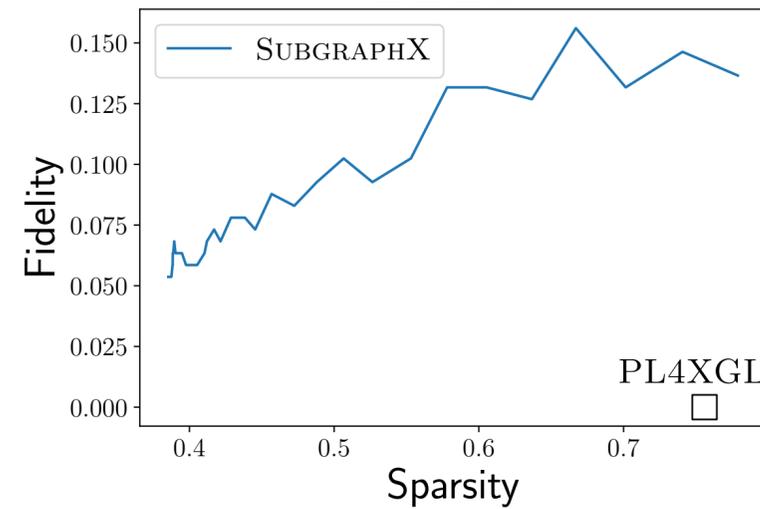
MUTAG



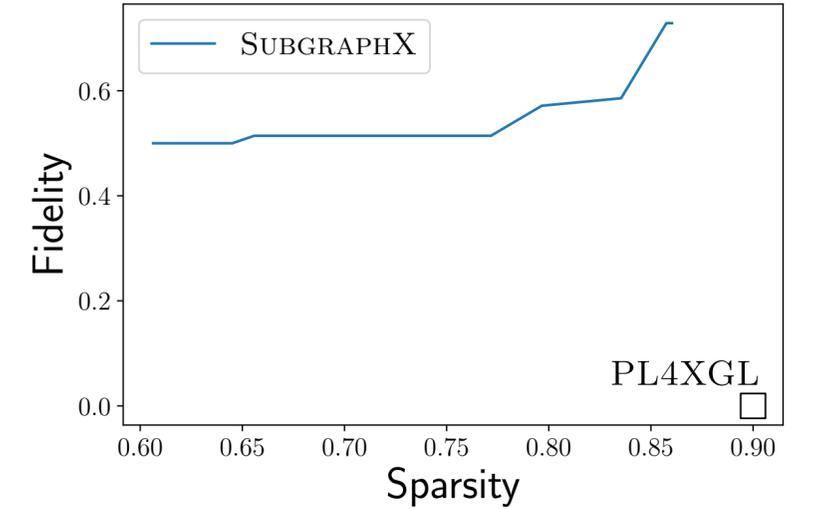
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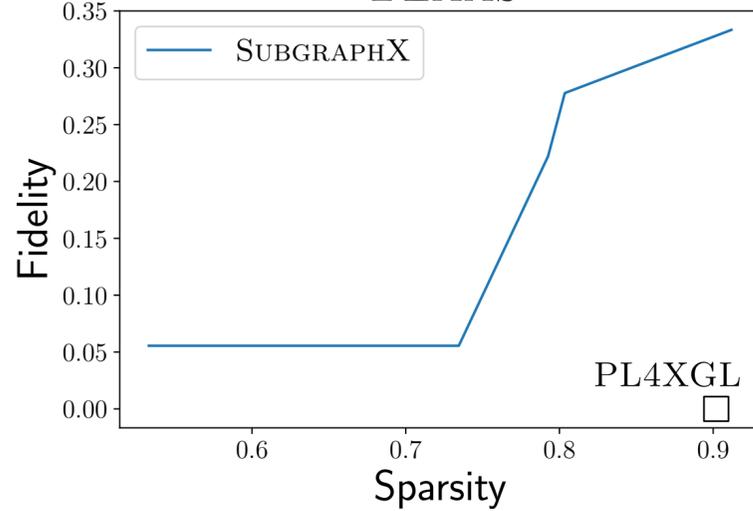
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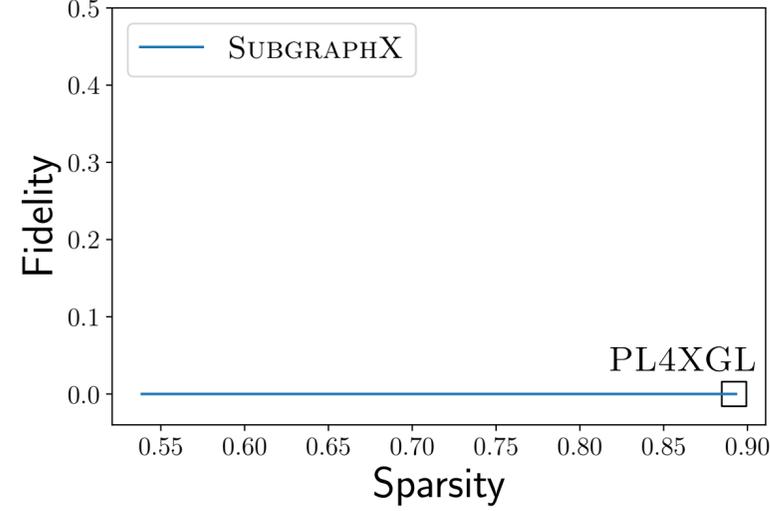
BA-SHAPES



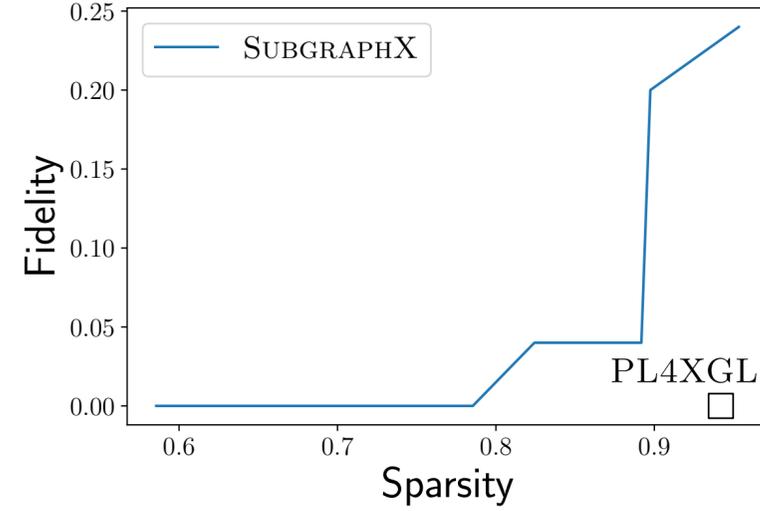
TEXAS



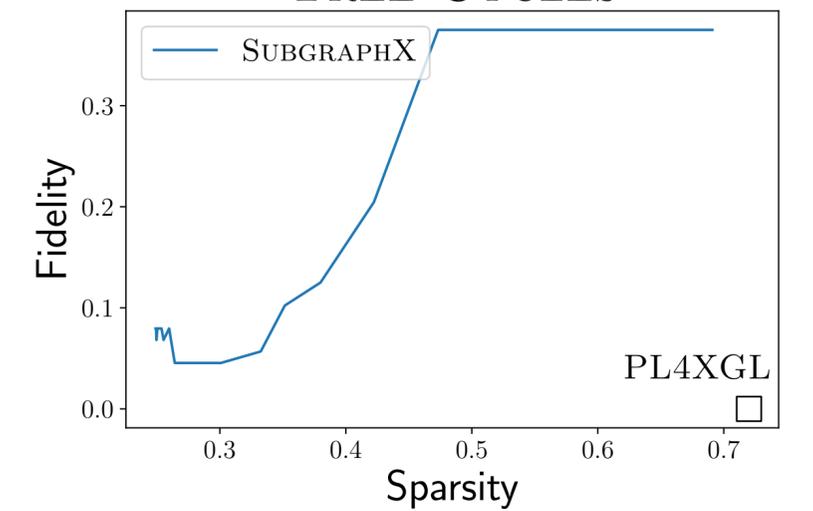
CORNELL



WISCONSIN

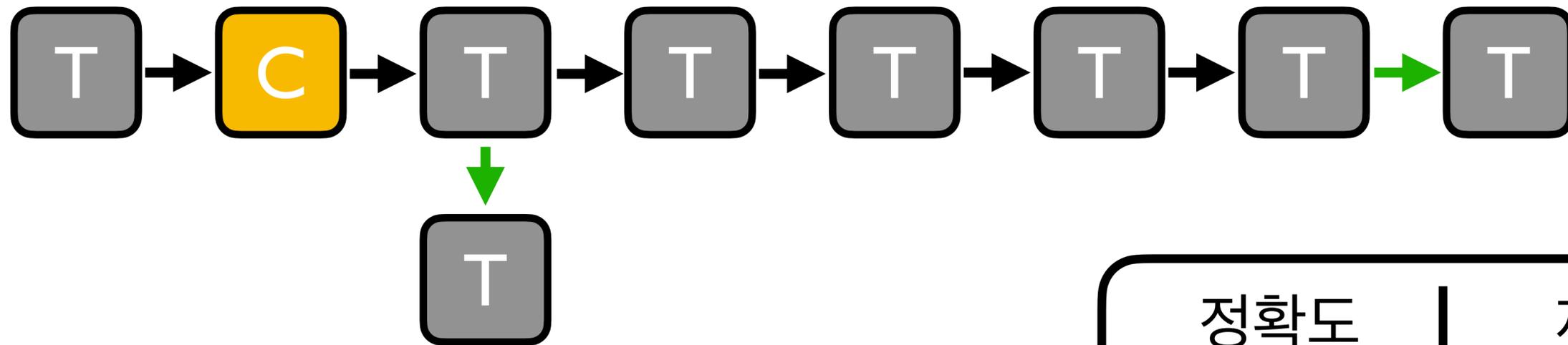


TREE-CYCLES



학습된 고품질 GDL 프로그램

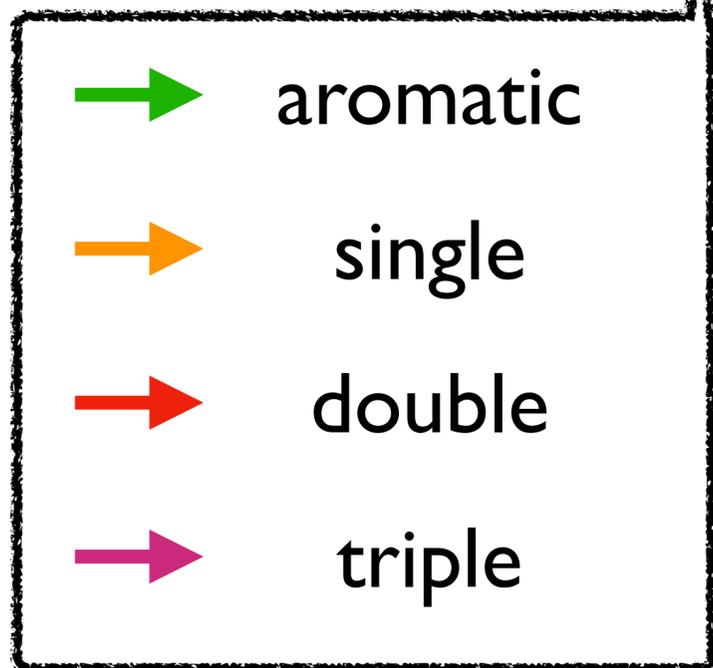
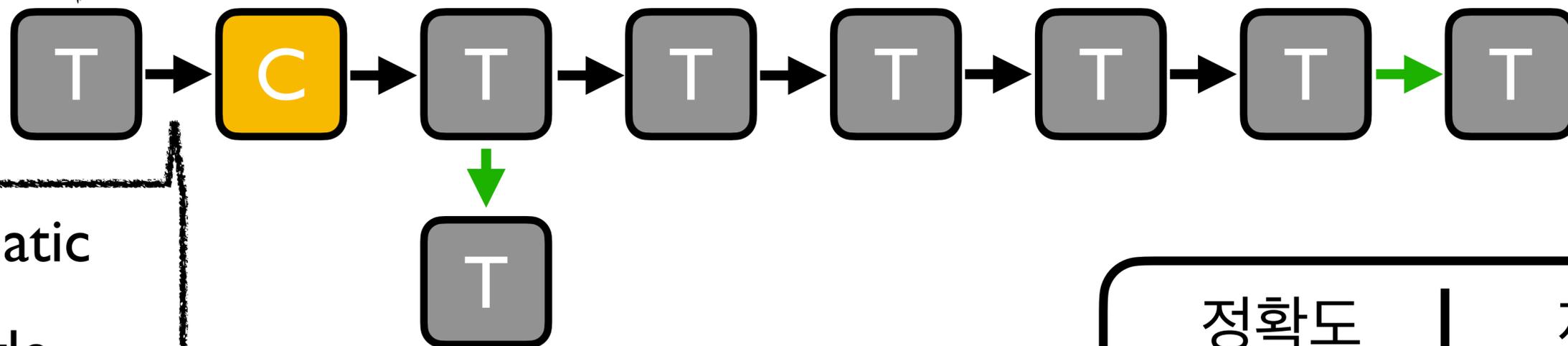
- Salmonella 박테이라 반응이 양성인 분자의 패턴 (MUTAG 데이터 셋)



정확도	재현율
1.0 (95/95)	0.76 (95/125)

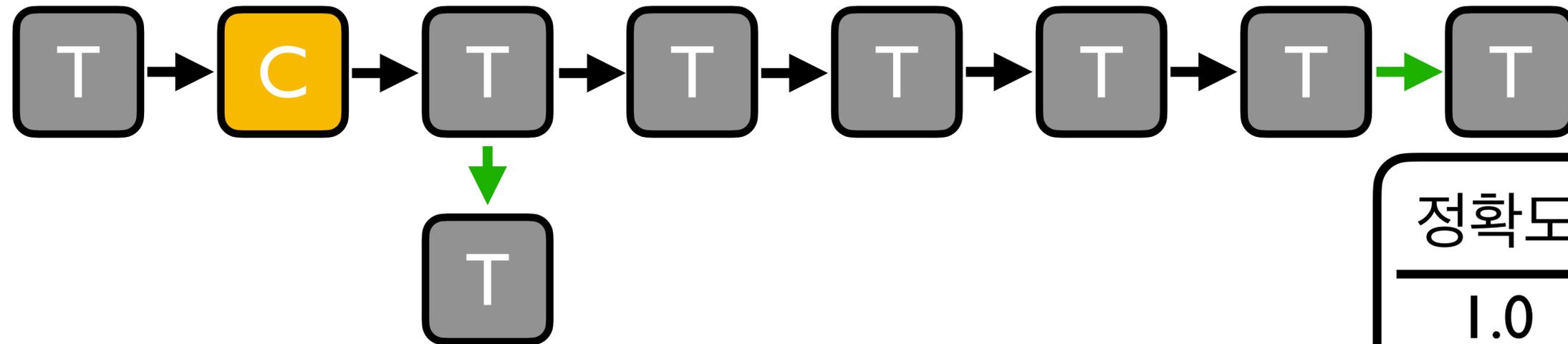
학습된 고품질 GDL 프로그램

- Salmonella 박테이라 반응이 양성인 분자의 패턴 (MUTAG 데이터 셋)

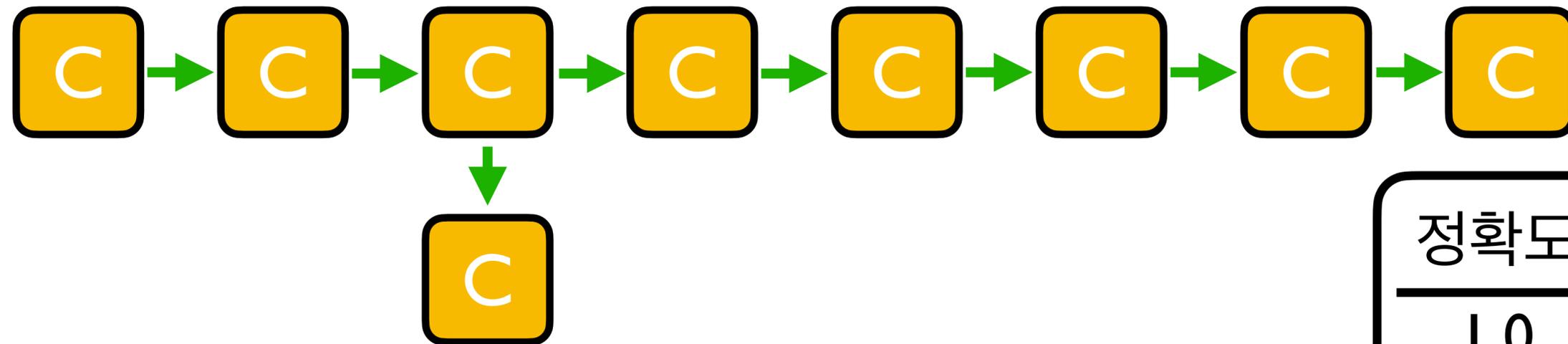


정확도	재현율
1.0 (95/95)	0.76 (95/125)

GDL 프로그램 vs 서브그래프



정확도	재현율
1.0	0.76



정확도	재현율
1.0	0.36

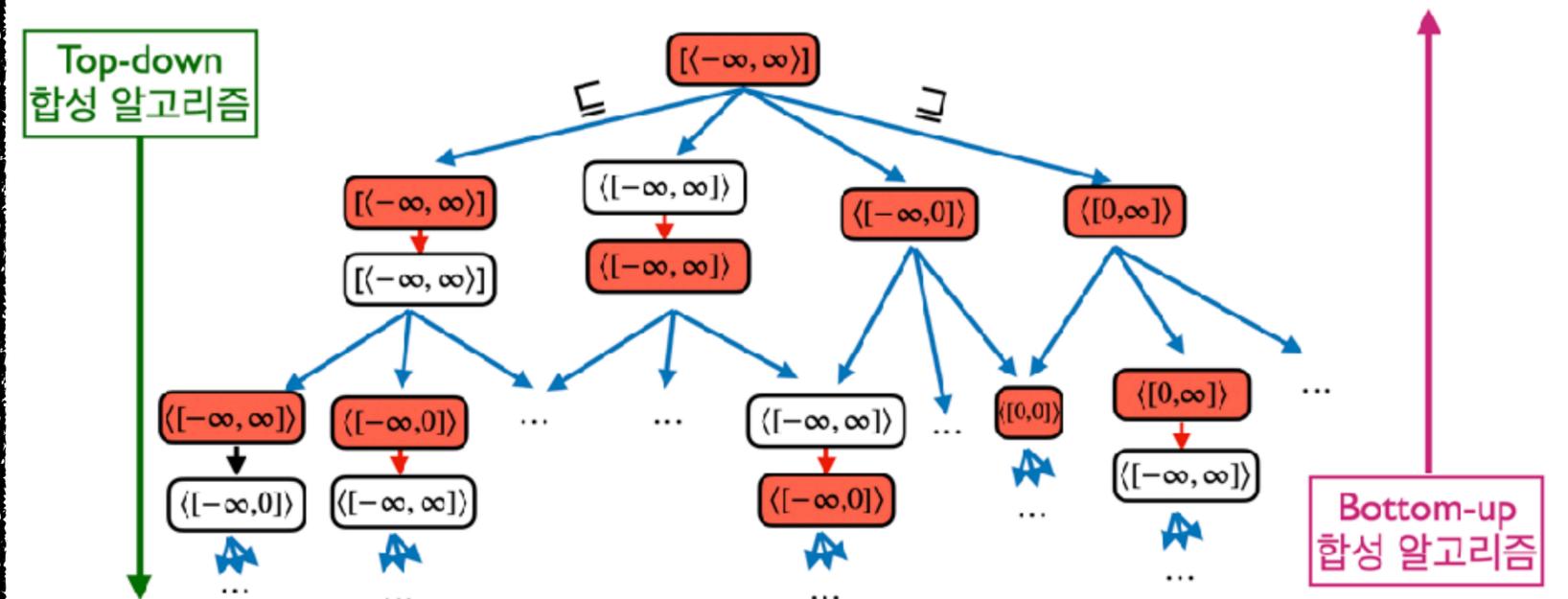
결론

- 프로그래밍 언어 기술을 이용하여 본질적으로 설명 가능한 그래프 기계학습 방법을 개발함
 - 핵심 아이디어 1: 그래프 패턴 표현 프로그래밍 언어 (GDL)
 - 핵심 아이디어 2: 그래프 패턴 프로그램 자동 합성 알고리즘

그래프 패턴 표현 프로그래밍 언어 (GDL)

Programs	$P ::= \bar{\delta} \text{ target } t$
Descriptions	$\delta ::= \delta_V \mid \delta_E$
Node Descriptions	$\delta_V ::= \text{node } x \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$
Edge Descriptions	$\delta_E ::= \text{edge } (x, x) \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$
Target Symbols	$t ::= \text{node } x \mid \text{edge } (x, x) \mid \text{graph}$
Intervals	$\phi ::= [n^?, n^?]$
Real Numbers	$n ::= 0.2 \mid 0.7 \mid 6 \mid -8 \dots$
Variables	$x ::= x \mid y \mid z \mid \dots$

그래프 패턴 프로그램 자동 합성 알고리즘



OOPSLA' 20

데이터 기반 정적 분석을 위한 특징 자동 생성

In progress

결함 위치 추정 (Fault localization)

In progress

그래프 패턴 언어 및 합성 알고리즘 개선

Graph Description Language

Programs	$P ::= \delta \text{ target } t$
Descriptions	$\delta ::= \delta_V \mid \delta_E$
Node Descriptions	$\delta_V ::= \text{node } x \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$
Edge Descriptions	$\delta_E ::= \text{edge } (x, x) \langle \bar{\phi} \rangle?$
Target Symbols	$t ::= \text{node } x \mid \text{edge } (x, x) \mid \text{graph}$
Intervals	$\phi ::= [n^?, n^?]$
Real Numbers	$n ::= 0.2 \mid 0.7 \mid 6 \mid -8 \dots$
Variables	$x ::= x \mid y \mid z \mid \dots$

PLDI' 24

설명 가능한 그래프 기계학습 방법

In progress

GDL 기반 Graph Isomorphism

ToDo

GDL 기반 그래프 데이터 마이닝

ToDo

GDL 기반 GNN 설명 기법

감사합니다!