

M.Sc Defence Thesis Presentation

Empowering Graph Wavelet Convolution for Node Classification: A Novel Approach with Local Lifting Scheme

RME 5401: Thesis

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Overview

Part 1

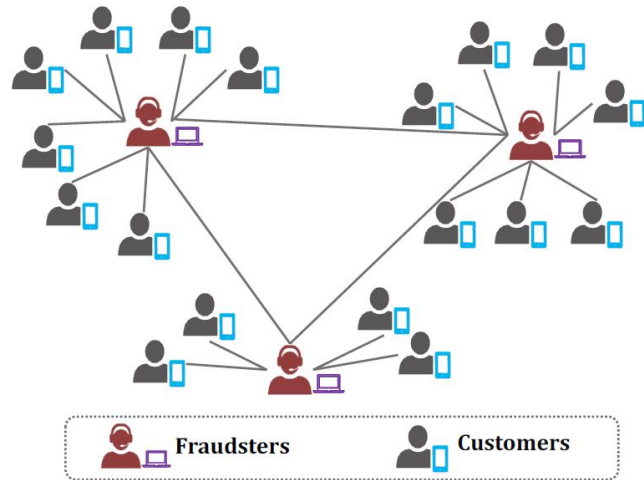
- Motivation
- Homophilic and Heterophilic graphs
- Problem Statement
- Related Works
- Proposed Generalized Adaptive Graph Wavelet Neural Network (GA-GWNN)
- Limitations and our Contributions
- Experimental Analysis

Part 2

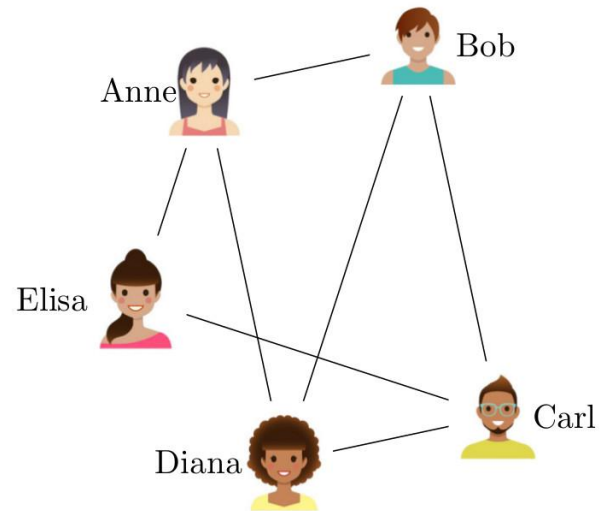
- Simple and Effective Graph Wavelet Neural Network (SEA-GWNN)
- Experimental Analysis
- Conclusion

Motivation for Node Classification

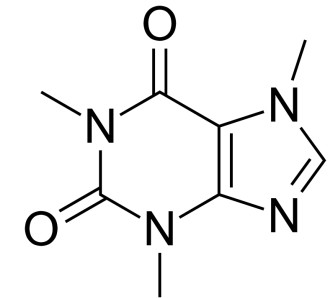
Fraudster Detection



Friend Suggestion

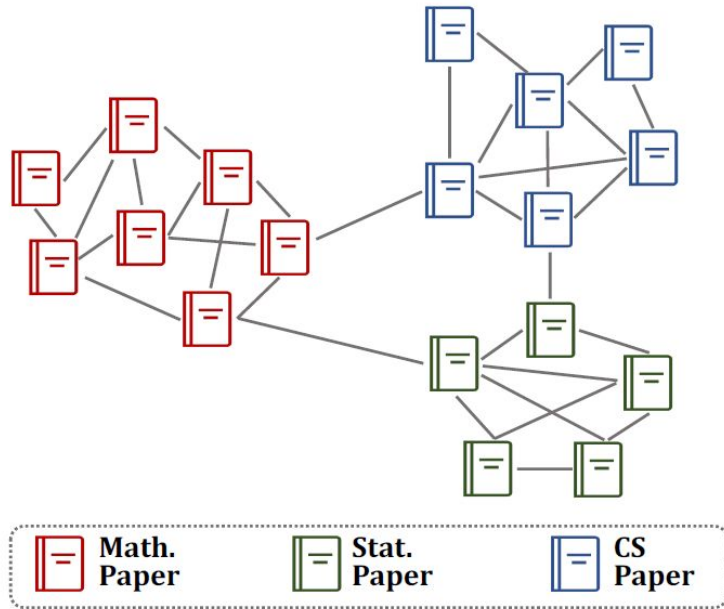


Drug Discovery



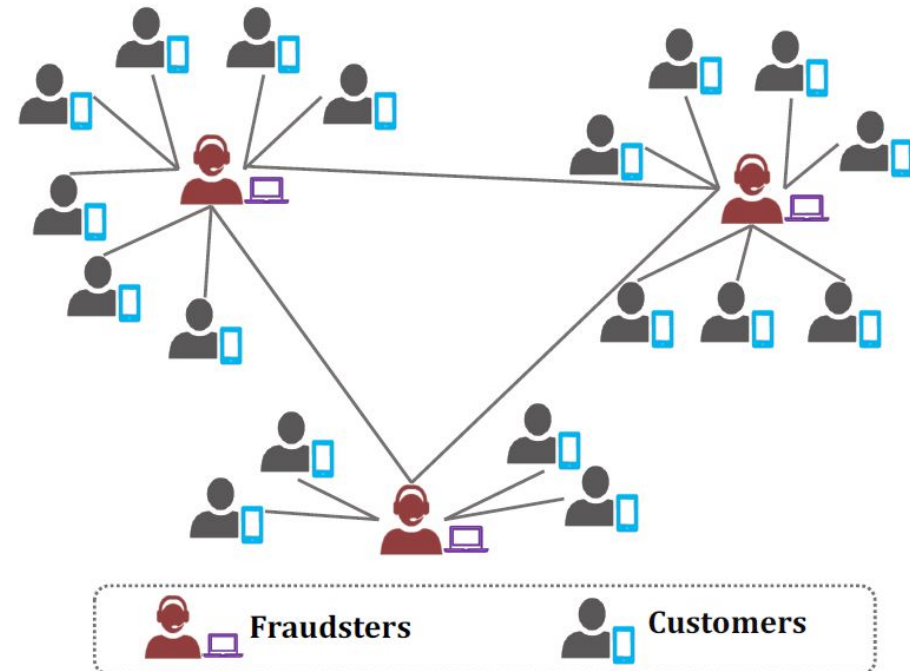
Homophilic and Heterophilic Graphs

Homophilic Graph



Due to similar neighbours, homophilic graphs are suitable for low pass filtering

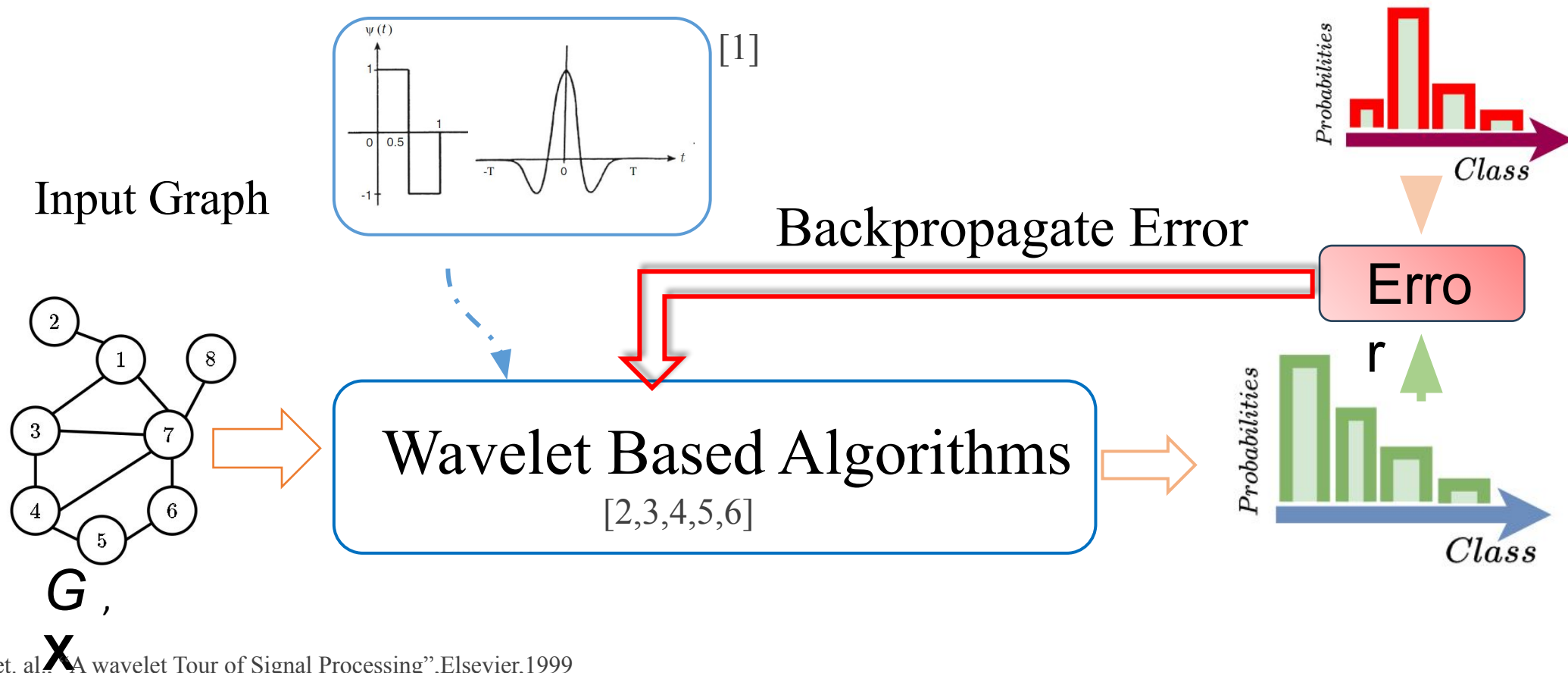
Heterophilic Graph



Due to dissimilar neighbour, it is necessary to recognise high frequency pattern via high pass filter



Problem Statement



[1]Mallat et. al., “A wavelet Tour of Signal Processing”,Elsevier,1999

[2]Xu et. al., “Graph wavelet neural network,” ICLR, 2018

[3]Zheng et. al., “How framelets enhance graph neural networks,“ ICLR, 2021

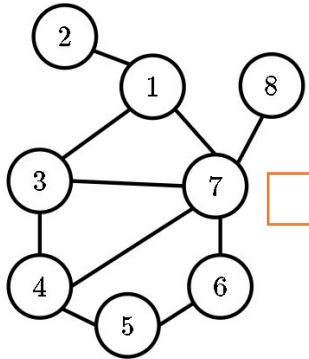
[4] Zheng et. al. , “Mathnet: Haarlike wavelet multiresolution analysis for graph representation learning,“ Knowledge-Based Systems, 2023.

[5]Li et. al., “Fast haar transforms for graph neural networks,” Neural Networks, 2020.

[6]Xu et. al., “Graph neural networks with lifting-based adaptive graph wavelets,” IEEE Transactions on Signal and Information Processing over Networks, 2022

Related Work

Input Graph



G ,
 X

Wavelet Based Algorithms

[2,3,4,5,6,7,8]

Node Classification

Predefined Wavelet based Approaches [2,3,4,5]

Utilize fix wavelet filters

Require domain specific knowledge

Data preprocessing step is mandatory

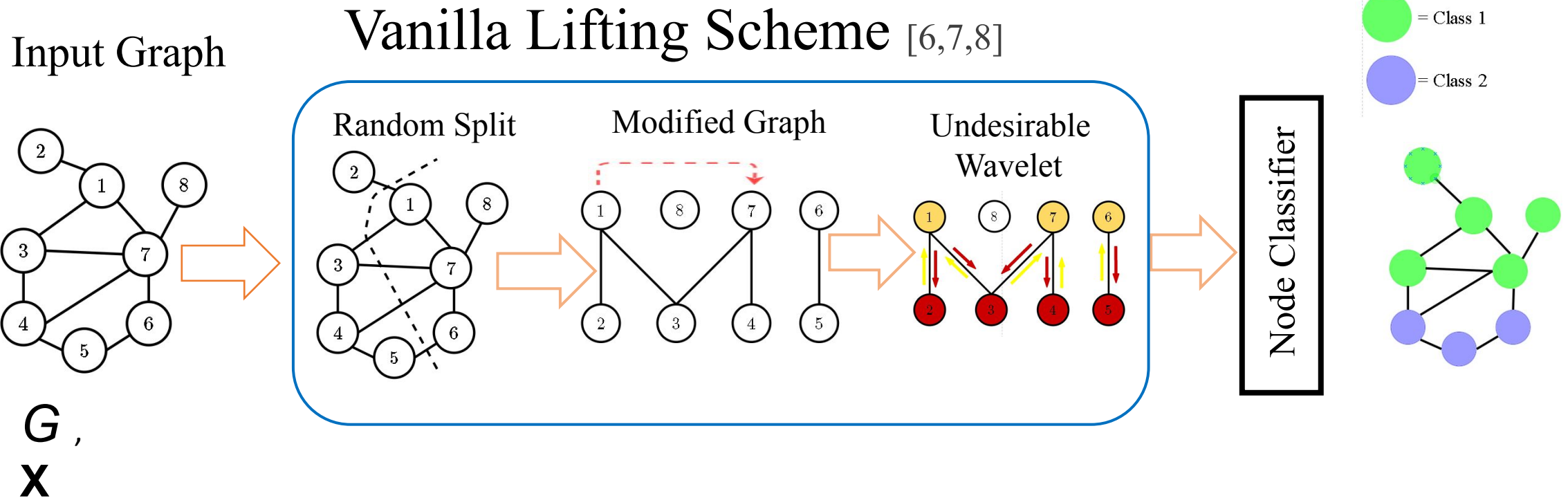
Adaptive Wavelet based Approaches [6,7,8]

Lead to undesirable wavelet filters

[7]Shen et. al., "Optimized distributed 2d transforms for irregularly sampled sensor network grids using wavelet lifting," in IEEE ICASS, 2008

[8]Narang et. al., Lifting based wavelet transforms on graphs," APSIPA, 2009.

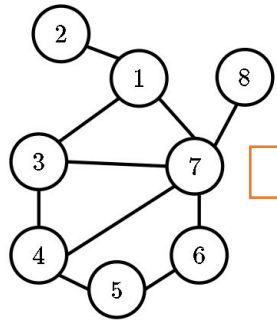
Related Works: Adaptive Wavelet based Approach



Undesirable Wavelet: A Filter produced over a disrupted graph structure

Proposed Generalized Adaptive Graph Wavelet Neural Network (GA-GWN)

Input Graph



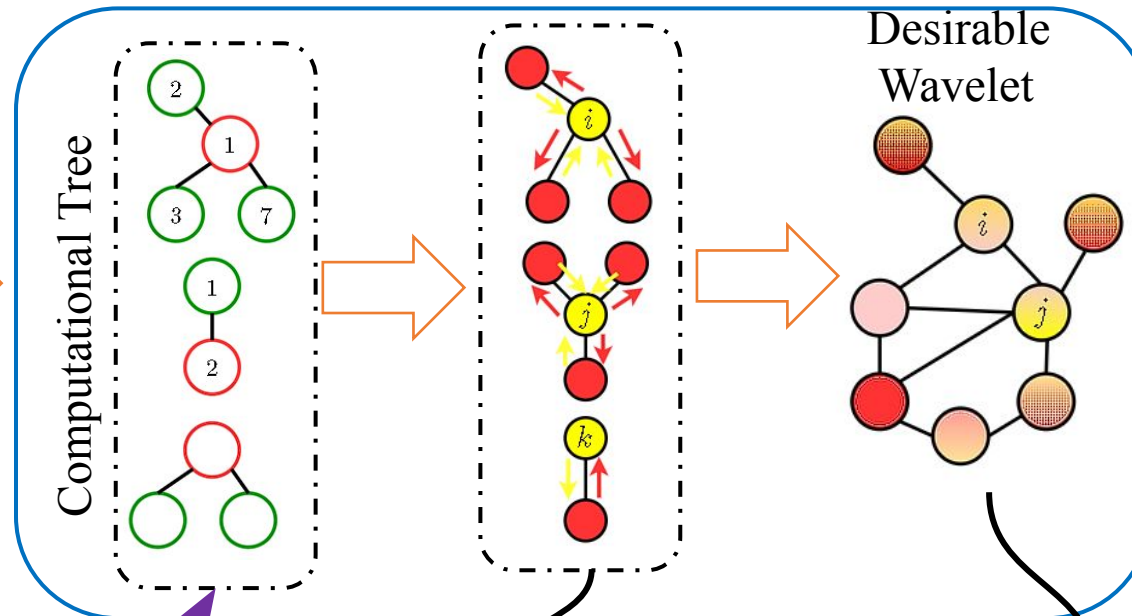
$G,$

X

	1	2	3	.....	7	8
1	1	1	1	.....	1	0
2	1	1	0	.....	0	0
.....						
8	0	0	0	.....	1	1

Adjacency Matrix

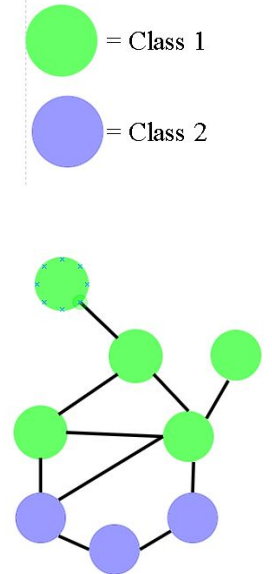
Tree Lifting Scheme



Representation contains complete information

Structure has been preserved

Node Classifier



Desirable Wavelet: Filter over the original graph structure

Our Contributions

- Limitations of existing wavelet based methods

- Predefined wavelet filter based methods consider **only homophily assumption**.
- Predefined wavelet filter based methods require **domain specific knowledge**.
- Adaptive wavelet filter based methods produces **undesirable filters**.

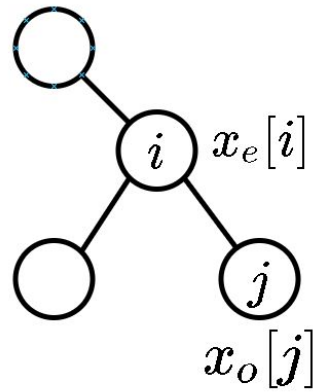
- Contributions

- Our Proposed GA-GWNN can generalize to **both homophilic and heterophilic graphs**.
- Since proposed GA-GWNN is **adaptive wavelet based approach** thus **does not require domain specific knowledge**.
- GA-GWNN is able to produce **desirable wavelet filters**.
- Also proposed further simple and effective version SEA-GWNN.
 - No need of inverse transform.
 - Attention detachment.
 - Multiscale information.

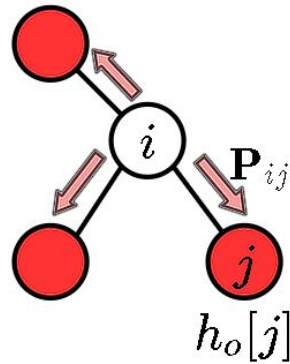
Message Propagation of GA-GWNN

Theorem 4.1

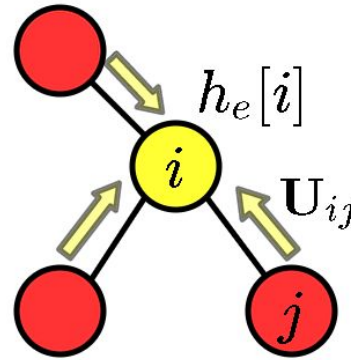
$$h_e[j] = x_e[j] + \mathbf{U}(h_o)[j]$$



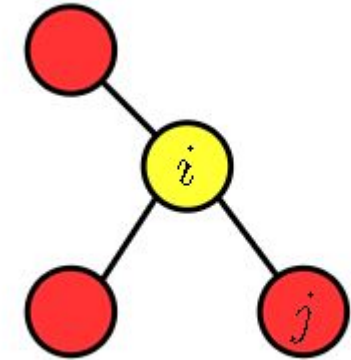
Tree, T_i



High Frequency



Low Frequency



High (red) and Low (yellow) pass filter.

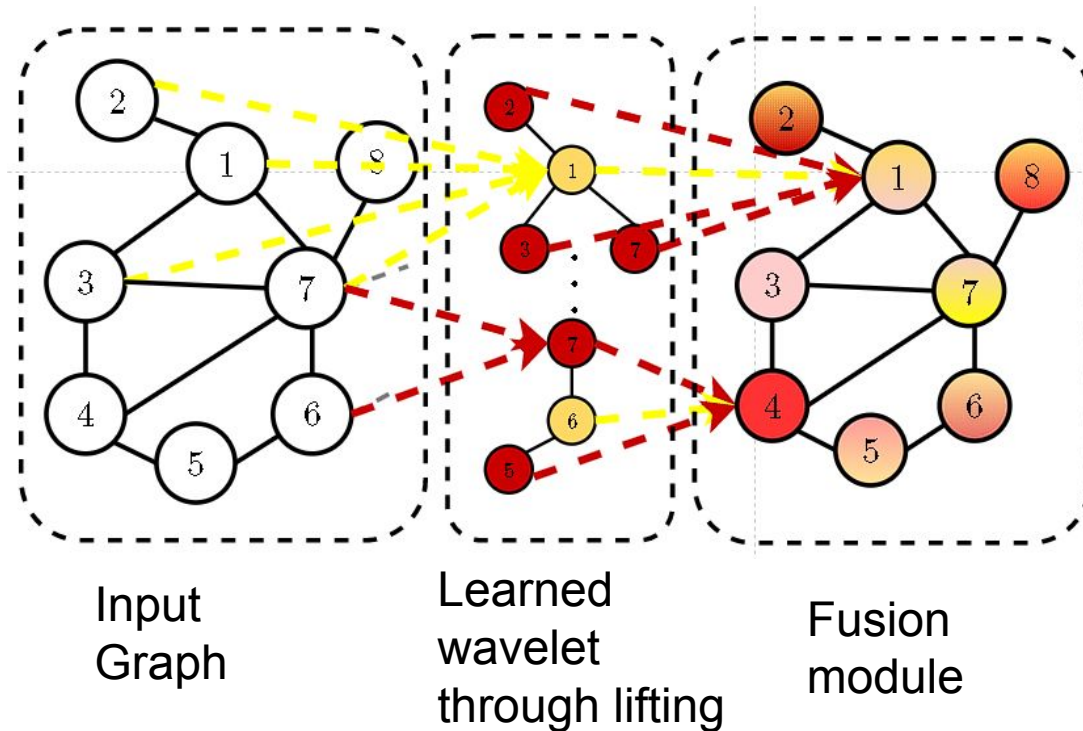
$$h_o[i] = x_o[i] - \mathbf{P}(x_e)[i]$$

Theorem 4.1



Fusion Module/Operation

- Fuses both the low and high frequency information to enhance representation



Dataset and Evaluation Metrics

- Homophilic dataset
 - Citation graph[24] (Cora, Citeseer, PubMed)
- Heterophilic dataset
 - Webpage graph[13] (Cornell, Texas, Wisconsin)
 - Film industry graph[13] (Film)
- Large scale graphs
 - Ogn-Arxiv[19]
 - Ogn-Products[19]

- Evaluation Metrics
 - Accuracy
 - Percentage correct prediction
 - Precision
 - Recall
 - F1-Score
 - Harmonic mean of precision and recall

Dataset Statistics

Dataset	Classes	Nodes	Edges	Features	Hom. Ratio
Cora	7	2,708	5,429	1,433	0.81
Citeseer	6	3,327	4,732	3,703	0.74
Pubmed	3	19,717	44,338	500	0.80
Film	5	7,600	33,544	931	0.22
Cornell	5	183	295	1,703	0.30
Texas	5	183	309	1,703	0.11
Wisconsin	5	251	499	1,703	0.21
Ogn-Arxiv	40	169,343	1,166,243	128	0.66
Ogn-Products	47	2,449,029	61,859,140	100	0.81

Overall Results

Mean accuracy on semi supervised node classification. Best results are heightened in bold

Methods	Cora	Citeseer	PubMed
GraphSAGE[9]	74.5 ± 0.8	67.2 ± 1.0	76.8 ± 0.6
GAT[10]	83.0 ± 0.7	72.5 ± 0.7	79.0 ± 0.3
HANet[5]	81.9	70.1	79.3
GWNN[2]	81.6 ± 0.7	70.5 ± 0.6	78.6 ± 0.3
UFGConvS[3]	83.0 ± 0.5	71.0 ± 0.6	79.4 ± 0.4
UFGConvR[3]	83.6 ± 0.6	72.7 ± 0.6	79.9 ± 0.1
LGWNN[6]	83.4 ± 0.6	71.1 ± 0.4	79.5 ± 0.5
GA-GWNN	84.4 ± 0.2	73.1 ± 0.3	80.1 ± 0.2

Predefined
Wavelet Filter

Adaptive Wavelet
method but
undesirable filter

Adaptive
wavelet
method with
desirable
filters

[9] Hamilton et. al., "Inductive representation learning on large graphs," Neurips, 2017

[10] Velickovic et. al., "Graph attention networks," ICLR, 2018.

Overall Results(3)

Mean Precision, Recall, F1-score on Semi supervised node classification

Method	Precision			Recall			F1 Score		
	Cora	Citeseer	Pubmed	Cora	Citeseer	PubMed	Cora	Citeseer	PubMed
GRAPHSAGE[9]	75.77 \pm 0.1	60.68 \pm 0.2	77.13 \pm 0.6	79.78 \pm 1.5	62.70 \pm 0.5	75.16 \pm 0.6	78.88 \pm 0.7	61.44 \pm 0.6	76.44 \pm 0.6
GAT[10]	75.79 \pm 0.1	63.68 \pm 0.2	79.13 \pm 0.6	79.78 \pm 1.5	64.70 \pm 0.5	75.16 \pm 0.6	79.88 \pm 0.7	63.44 \pm 0.6	74.44 \pm 0.6
HANET[5]	75.77 \pm 0.1	60.68 \pm 0.2	77.13 \pm 0.6	79.78 \pm 1.5	62.70 \pm 0.5	75.16 \pm 0.6	78.88 \pm 0.7	61.44 \pm 0.6	76.44 \pm 0.6
GWNN[2]	77.31 \pm 0.2	66.93 \pm 0.1	76.14 \pm 0.1	79.62 \pm 1.4	61.89 \pm 0.6	79.00 \pm 0.5	78.04 \pm 0.7	63.41 \pm 0.5	77.41 \pm 0.5
UFGCONVS[3]	79.08 \pm 1.8	67.59 \pm 2.6	80.04 \pm 0.5	78.74 \pm 0.6	68.12 \pm 9.1	78.19 \pm 3.4	66.51 \pm 5.1	66.99 \pm 5.1	79.75 \pm 5.1
UFGCONVR[3]	80.01 \pm 1.1	67.16 \pm 1.9	79.41 \pm 0.6	78.39 \pm 1.5	68.30 \pm 8.4	77.22 \pm 6.7	80.55 \pm 5.2	66.47 \pm 3.6	79.47 \pm 3.6
LGWNN[6]	80.21 \pm 1.3	67.01 \pm 1.9	78.78 \pm 0.6	78.60 \pm 1.1	68.38 \pm 4.9	77.00 \pm 7.2	80.45 \pm 4.9	66.51 \pm 3.1	79.40 \pm 3.1
GA-GWNN	80.32\pm0.2	68.30\pm0.1	80.25\pm0.1	83.00\pm1.8	68.16\pm4.6	79.45\pm3.5	81.43\pm3.3	67.08\pm1.9	80.08\pm1.9

Overall Results(2)

Mean accuracy on full supervised node classification. Best results are in bold

Method/ Acc.(%)	homophilic graph datasets			heterophilic graph datasets				Avg. Acc.
	Cora	Cite.	Pubm.	Film	Corn.	Texa.	Wisc.	
GCN[11]	85.77±0.1	73.68±0.2	88.13±0.6	28.78±1.5	52.70±0.5	52.16±0.6	45.88±0.7	61.44 ±0.6
GAT[10]	86.37±0.2	74.32±0.2	87.62±0.4	28.99±1.4	54.32±0.3	58.38±0.5	49.41±0.9	62.77 ±0.5
APPNP[11]	87.87±0.2	76.53±0.2	89.40±1.4	34.86 ±1.1	73.51±1.1	65.41±0.1	69.02±1.6	70.94 ±0.8
GWNN[2]	85.31 ±0.2	73.93 ±0.1	88.14 ±0.1	26.62 ±1.4	61.89 ±0.6	60.00 ±0.5	48.04 ±0.7	63.41 ±0.5
DEEPWALK[12]	80.08±1.8	53.59±2.6	81.14±0.5	23.74±0.6	44.12±9.1	49.19±3.4	53.51±5.1	55.05±5.1
G-GCN[13]	84.91±1.1	75.16±1.9	88.41±0.6	32.39±1.5	55.68±8.4	66.22±6.7	62.55±5.2	66.47±3.6
MIXHOP[14]	87.61±0.8	76.26±1.3	85.31±0.6	32.22±2.3	73.51±6.3	77.84±7.7	75.88±4.9	72.66±3.4
H2GCN[15]	87.69±1.3	75.95±2.1	88.78±0.5	36.71±1.4	78.92±5.2	82.16±8.2	82.57±3.2	76.11±3.1
CPGNN[16]	87.18±1.1	75.52±1.8	89.08±0.6	35.51±1.8	63.51±5.8	74.32±7.3	81.76±6.7	72.44±3.6
GPR-GNN[17]	86.70±1.1	75.12±1.9	87.38±0.6	36.47±1.3	82.97±5.6	84.59±4.3	83.92±3.1	76.73±2.5
AM-GCN[18]	86.66±1.3	76.01±1.9	86.78±0.6	33.60±1.1	78.38±4.9	78.38±7.2	81.76±4.9	74.51±3.1
GA-GWNN	88.32±0.1	76.61±0.2	89.70±0.1	37.16±1.8	85.16±4.6	84.45±3.5	85.43±3.3	78.08±1.9

Homophilic Graph Neural Network

Heterophilic Graph Neural Network

Adaptive wavelet filters

Overall Results(3)

Mean accuracy on large scale graphs (full supervised). Best results are highlighted in bold.
OOM denotes *Out of Memory*

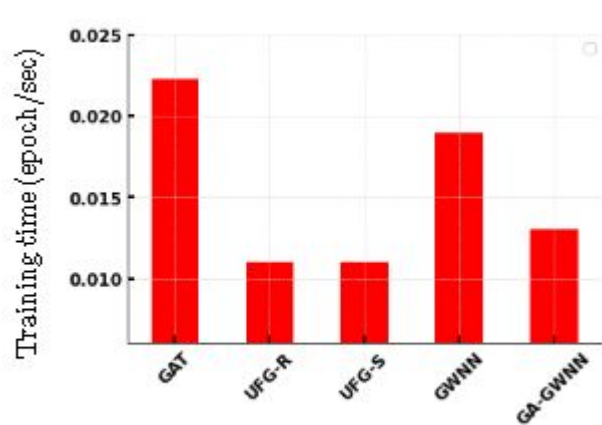
Method/ Acc.(%)	Ogbn-Arxiv		Ogbn-Products	
	Test Acc.	Val. Acc.	Test Acc.	Val. Acc.
MLP[19]	55.50±0.23	57.65±0.12	61.06±0.08	75.54±0.02
NODE2VEC[20]	70.07±0.13	71.29±0.13	72.49±0.10	90.32±0.06
GRAPHZOOM[21]	71.18±0.18	72.20±0.07	74.06±0.26	90.66±0.11
GRAPHSAGE[9]	71.49±0.27	72.77±0.17	78.29±0.16	92.24±0.07
GCN[11]	71.74±0.29	73.00±0.17	75.64±0.21	92.00±0.03
DEEPERGCN[12]	71.92±0.17	72.62±0.14	80.98±0.20	92.38±0.09
SIGN[13]	71.95±0.11	73.23±0.06	80.52±0.16	92.99±0.04
UFGCONV-S[3]	70.04±0.22	71.04±0.11	OOM	OOM
UFGCONV-R[3]	71.97±0.12	73.21±0.05	OOM	OOM
GA-GWNN	72.27±0.21	73.64±0.35	80.91 ±0.18	92.30 ±0.15

Only utilize
graph structure

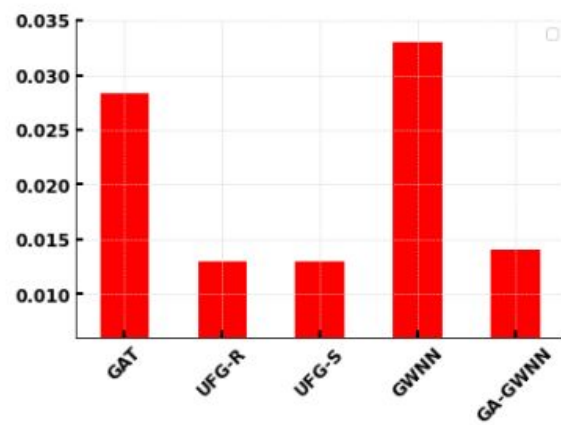
Only utilize
graph signal

More depth
More the cost

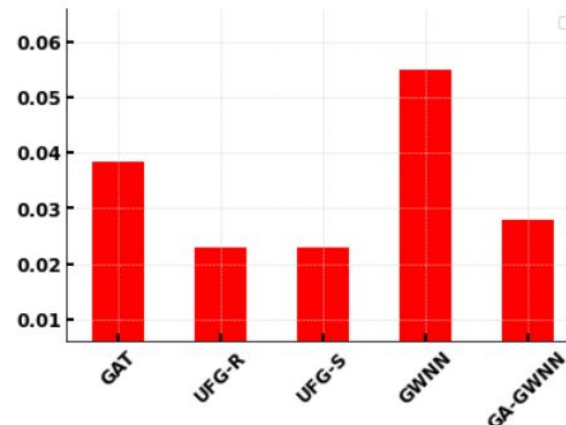
Computational Cost



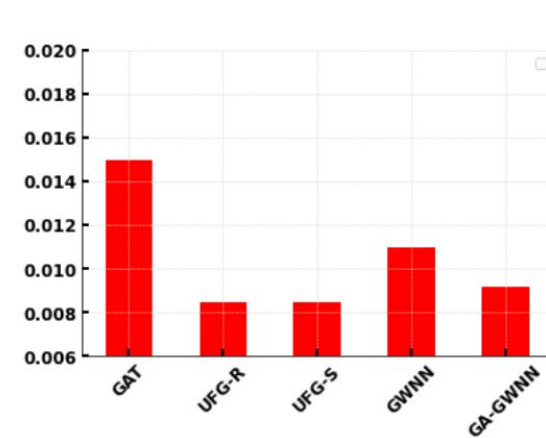
(a) Cora



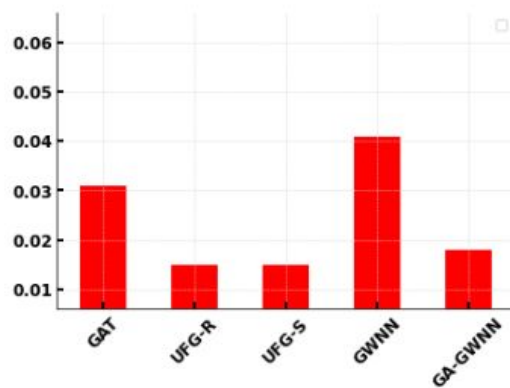
(b) Citeseer



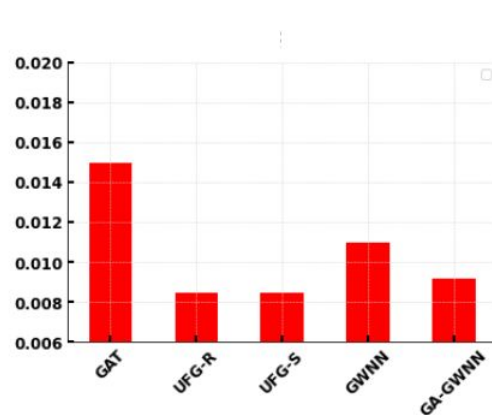
(c) PubMed



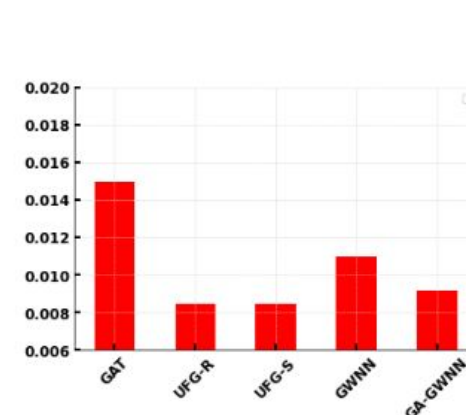
(d) Wisconsin



(e) Film



(f) Texas



(g) Cornell

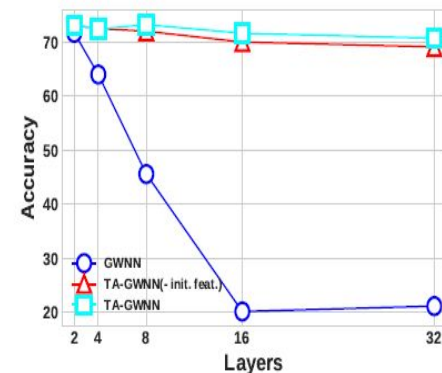
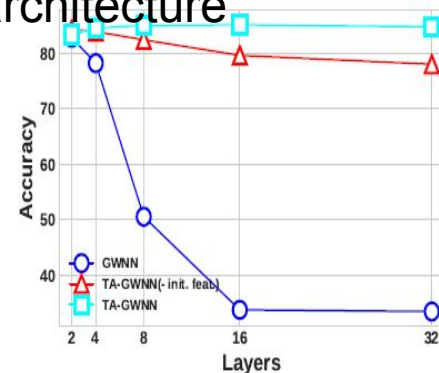
GA-GWNN Time Complexity: $O(L|N|d_{in}d_{out} + L|E|d_{out})$

Ablation Studies

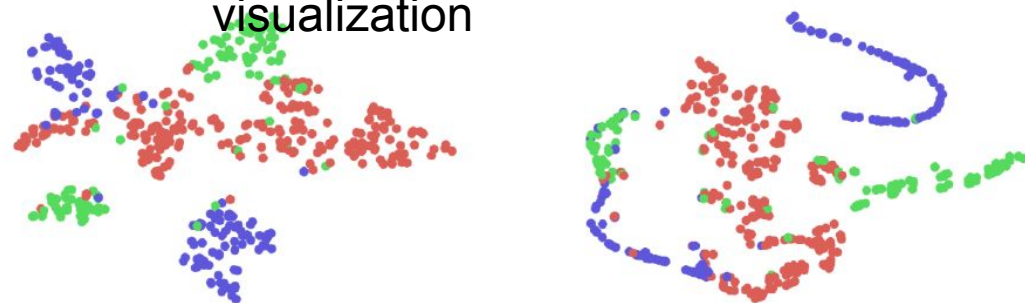
Performance of GA-GWNN with deeper layer in supervised task

Dataset	#Layers							
	2	4	6	8	12	16	20	26
Cora	88.32	88.49	88.61	88.63	88.29	88.43	88.40	88.53
Citeseer	77.08	76.92	76.87	77.10	76.37	76.76	77.02	76.87
Film	37.16	36.87	37.11	36.94	37.25	36.92	36.75	36.88
Cornell	85.16	84.60	81.35	81.76	80.94	79.86	79.80	79.70
Texas	84.15	84.83	84.16	84.30	82.38	83.65	82.23	83.00
Wisconsin	85.43	85.32	85.29	85.49	85.29	84.71	83.53	83.33

Semi supervised performance with deeper architecture



Feature map visualization



(a) TA-GWNN

(b) GWNN

Simple and Effective GWNN (SEA-GWNN)

GA-GWNN

Algorithm 1: Implementation of the proposed GA-GWNN model

```

Input: Graph ( $\mathcal{G}$ ) adjacency matrix  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ , node feature matrix  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ ,
       set of ground truth  $\mathcal{Y}$ , max layer  $L$ , number of sample node  $\eta_v$ 
Output: Predicted class label:  $\mathbf{Y}$ .
1 Initialize model parameters
2 for  $epoch \leftarrow 1 \dots m$  do
3    $h^0 \leftarrow \mathbf{X}$ ;
4   for layers,  $\ell \leftarrow 1 \dots L$  do
5     /* Structure aware lifting operators */
6      $\mathcal{U}^\ell \leftarrow \text{ATT}_{gat}(\mathcal{G}, h^\ell)$ 
7      $\mathcal{P}^\ell \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{U}^\ell$ 
8     /* Filtered signal in the wavelet domain */
9      $\tilde{h}^\ell = \mathbf{T}_k \left( \tilde{\mathcal{A}} \cdot h^\ell + \mathcal{W}_{+1}^\ell \cdot h^\ell - h^\ell \otimes \tilde{\xi} \right)$ 
10    /* Reconstruction in the spatial domain */
11     $\tilde{h}^\ell = \tilde{\mathcal{A}} \cdot \tilde{h}^\ell + \mathcal{W}_{-1}^\ell \cdot \tilde{h}^\ell \otimes \xi + h^0$ 
12  end
13   $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow \text{Softmax}(\tilde{h}^\ell)$ ; /* Outputs the softmax probability */
14   $\mathcal{L} = \text{Loss}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathcal{Y})$ ; /* Compute loss */
15  Backpropagation and update parameters
16 end

```

SEA-GWNN

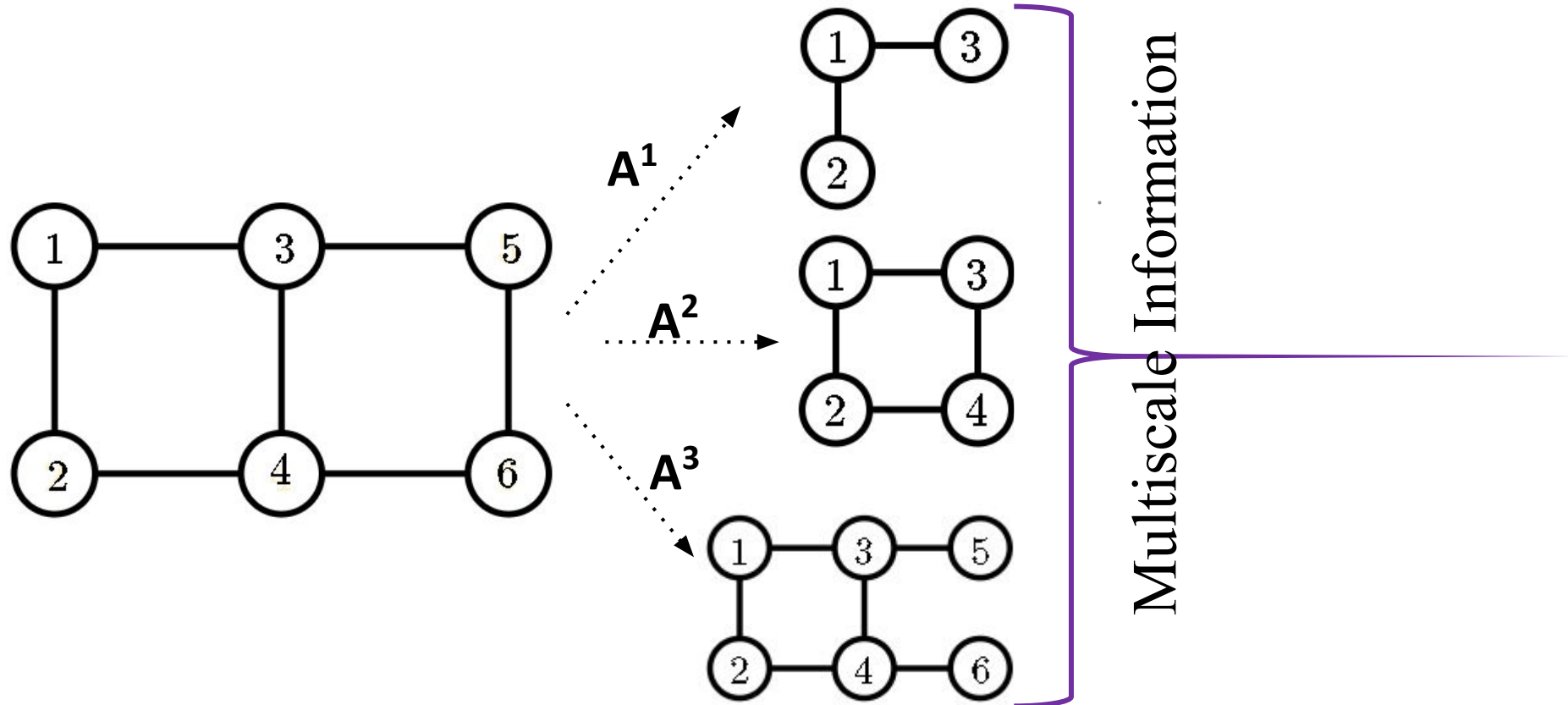
Algorithm 2: Implementation of the proposed SEA-GWNN model

```

Input: Graph ( $\mathcal{G}$ ) adjacency matrix  $\mathcal{A}$ , node feature matrix  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$ ,
       set of ground truth  $\mathcal{Y}$ , max layer  $L$ 
Output: Predicted class label:  $\mathbf{Y}$ .
1 Initialize model parameters
2 for  $epoch \leftarrow 1 \dots m$  do
3    $\mathbf{H}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_0 \leftarrow \mathbf{X}$ ;
4   /* Structure aware lifting operators */
5    $\mathcal{U} \leftarrow \text{ATT}_{gat}(\mathcal{G}, \mathbf{X})$ 
6    $\mathcal{P} \leftarrow \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{U}$ 
7   for layers,  $\ell \leftarrow 1 \dots L$  do
8      $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\ell \leftarrow \mathcal{A}\mathbf{H}_{\ell-1}$ 
9      $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\ell \leftarrow \tilde{\mathcal{U}}\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\ell-1}$ 
10    /* Decompose signal in the wavelet domain */
11     $\mathbf{Z}_\ell \leftarrow \alpha\mathbf{H}_\ell + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\ell \otimes \xi$ 
12     $\mathbf{Z} += \gamma_\ell \mathbf{Z}_\ell$ 
13  end
14   $\mathbf{Y} \leftarrow \text{Softmax}(\mathbf{Z})$ ; /* Outputs the softmax probability */
15   $\mathcal{L} = \text{Loss}(\mathbf{Y}, \mathcal{Y})$ ; /* Compute loss */
16  Backpropagation and update parameters
17 end

```

SEA-GWNN(2)



Overall Results

Mean accuracy on full supervised node classification. Best results are highlighted in bold

Method/ Acc.(%)	homophilic graph datasets			heterophilic graph datasets					
	Cora	Cite.	Pubm.	Film	Cham.	Squi.	Corn.	Texa.	Wisc.
GCN[11]	85.77±0.1	73.68±0.2	88.13±0.6	28.78±1.5	28.18±0.78	36.89±1.34	52.70±0.5	52.16±0.6	45.88±0.7
GAT[10]	86.37±0.2	74.32±0.2	87.62±0.4	28.99±1.4	42.93±0.46	30.62±2.11	54.32±0.3	58.38±0.5	49.41±0.9
APPNP[11]	87.87±0.2	76.53±0.2	89.40±1.4	34.86 ±1.1	54.30 ±0.56	34.77 ±0.34	73.51±1.1	65.41±0.1	69.02±1.6
GWNN[2]	85.31 ±0.2	73.93 ±0.1	88.14 ±0.1	26.62 ±1.4	-	-	61.89 ±0.6	60.00 ±0.5	48.04 ±0.7
G-GCN[13]	84.91±1.1	75.16±1.9	88.41±0.6	32.39±1.5	61.06±0.49	38.28±0.27	55.68±8.4	66.22±6.7	62.55±5.2
MixHop[14]	87.61±0.8	76.26±1.3	85.31±0.6	32.22±2.3	60.50±2.53	43.80±1.48	73.51±6.3	77.84±7.7	75.88±4.9
H2GCN[15]	87.69±1.3	75.95±2.1	88.78±0.5	36.71±1.4	58.38±1.76	37.90±2.02	78.92±5.2	82.16±8.2	82.57±3.2
CPGNN[16]	87.18±1.1	75.52±1.8	89.08±0.6	35.51±1.8	65.24±0.87	45.00±1.40	63.51±5.8	74.32±7.3	81.76±6.7
GPR-GNN[17]	86.70±1.1	75.12±1.9	87.38±0.6	36.47±1.3	65.42±2.04	49.93±0.53	82.97±5.6	84.59 ±4.3	83.92±3.1
AM-GCN[18]	86.66±1.3	76.01±1.9	86.78±0.6	33.60±1.1	68.46±1.70	40.02±0.96	78.38±4.9	78.38±7.2	81.76±4.9
SEA-GWNN	88.72 ±0.1	76.08 ±0.2	89.70±0.1	37.16±1.8	71.67±0.18	54.02±0.17	85.16±4.6	84.45±3.5	85.16±3.3

Mean accuracy on semi supervised node classification with best results are highlighted in bold

Methods	Cora	Citeseer	PubMed
GRAPHSAGE[9]	74.5 ±0.8	67.2 ±1.0	76.8 ±0.6
GAT[10]	83.0 ±0.7	72.5 ±0.7	79.0 ±0.3
HANET[5]	81.9	70.1	79.3
GWNN[2]	81.6 ±0.7	70.5 ±0.6	78.6 ±0.3
UFGCONVS[3]	83.0 ±0.5	71.0 ±0.6	79.4 ±0.4
UFGCONVR[3]	83.6 ±0.6	72.7 ±0.6	79.9 ±0.1
LGWNN[6]	83.4 ±0.6	71.1 ±0.4	79.5 ±0.5
SEA-GWNN	84.4 ±0.3	72.8 ±0.3	80.7 ±0.2

Overall Results(2)

Mean accuracy on large scale graphs node classification. Best results are highlighted in bold

Methods	Penn94	Arxiv-Year	Genius	Arxiv
MLP[19]	73.61 \pm 0.40	36.70 \pm 0.21	86.68 \pm 0.09	55.00 \pm 0.025
LABEL PROP.[19]	74.13 \pm 0.46	46.07 \pm 0.15	67.04 \pm 0.20	68.32 \pm 0.00
GCN[11]	82.47 \pm 0.27	46.02 \pm 0.26	87.42 \pm 0.37	71.74 \pm 0.29
CHEBNET[20]	82.51 \pm 0.31	46.76 \pm 0.24	89.36 \pm 0.31	71.72 \pm 0.22
GAT[11]	81.53 \pm 0.55	46.05 \pm 0.51	55.80 \pm 0.87	71.95 \pm 0.11
GCNJK[20]	81.63 \pm 0.54	46.28 \pm 0.29	89.30 \pm 0.19	72.19 \pm 0.21
GCNII[21]	82.92 \pm 0.59	47.21 \pm 0.28	90.24 \pm 0.09	72.74 \pm 0.16
H2GCN[15]	81.31 \pm 0.60	OOM	OOM	OOM
GPRGNN[17]	81.38 \pm 0.16	45.97 \pm 0.26	90.05 \pm 0.31	71.78 \pm 0.18
UFGCONV[3]	OOM	OOM	OOM	71.97 \pm 0.12
SEA-GWNN	84.35 \pm 0.35	49.70 \pm 0.41	90.53 \pm 0.14	72.85 \pm 0.51

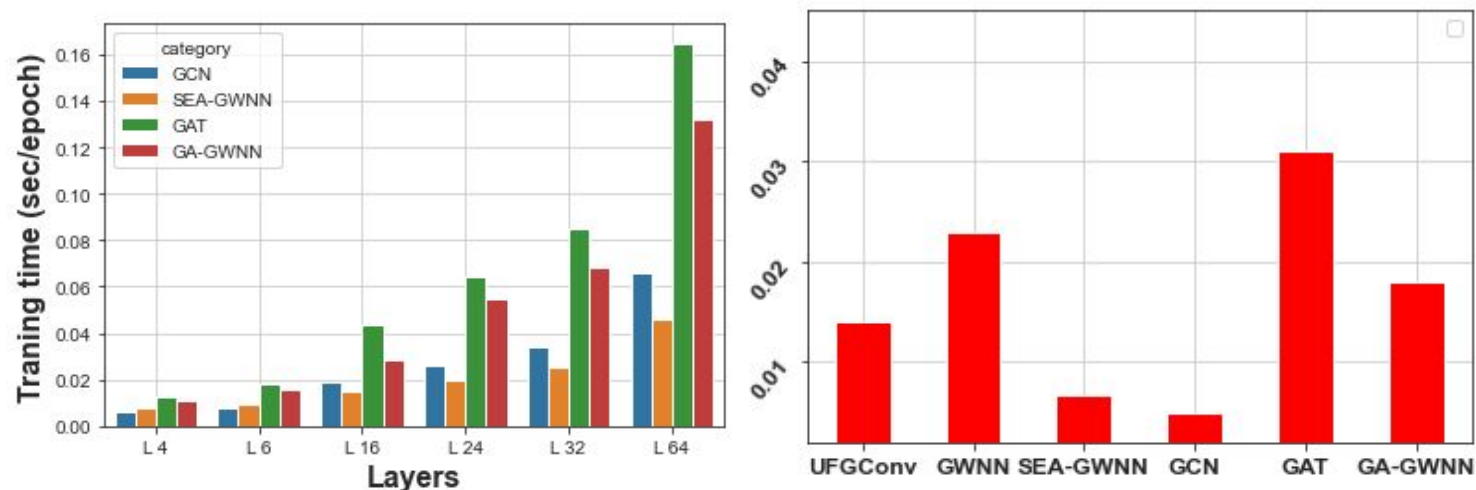
Overall Results(3)

Graph level classification and prediction

Datasets	PROTEINS	Mutagenicity	D&D	NCI1	QM7
TOPKPOOL	73.48 \pm 3.57	79.84 \pm 2.46	74.87 \pm 4.12	75.11 \pm 3.45	175.41 \pm 3.16
ATTENTION	73.93 \pm 5.37	80.25 \pm 2.22	77.48 \pm 2.65	74.04 \pm 1.27	177.99 \pm 2.22
SAGPOOL	75.89 \pm 2.91	79.86 \pm 2.36	74.96 \pm 3.60	76.30 \pm 1.53	41.93 \pm 1.14
SUM	74.91 \pm 4.08	80.69 \pm 3.26	78.91 \pm 3.37	76.96 \pm 1.70	42.09 \pm 0.91
MAX	73.57 \pm 3.94	78.83 \pm 1.70	75.80 \pm 4.11	75.96 \pm 1.82	177.48 \pm 4.70
MEAN	73.13 \pm 3.18	80.37 \pm 2.44	76.89 \pm 2.23	73.70 \pm 2.55	177.49 \pm 4.69
UFGPOOL	77.77 \pm 2.60	81.59 \pm 1.40	80.92 \pm 1.68	77.88 \pm 1.24	41.74 \pm 0.84
GWNN [31]	73.35 \pm 3.71	74.26 \pm 2.29	75.04 \pm 4.55	69.79 \pm 1.67	-
LGWNN [33]	74.02 \pm 5.23	82.47 \pm 1.90	78.72 \pm 4.33	78.97 \pm 2.07	-
OURS	80.23 \pm 0.51	80.29 \pm 1.62	80.39 \pm 0.49	-	40.95 \pm 0.83

Model Analysis

Computational Cost $O(|N|d_{in}d_{out} + L|E|d_{out})$



Model performance on deeper architecture

Datasets/ Accuracy (%)	The number of graph convolutional layers k						
	2	4	6	8	16	28	32
Cora	82.46	84.04	84.38	84.34	82.52	82.86	80.86
PubMed	79.90	79.44	79.84	80.34	80.74	79.94	79.92

Conclusion

- Proposed a novel class of algorithm namely GA-GWNN that produces desirable wavelet filters.
- Proposed a novel lifting scheme namely tree lifting scheme that preserve the original graph structure.
- Our proposed GA-GWNN can learn wavelet filters on arbitrary graphs.
- Experimental results demonstrate the superiority of our proposed algorithm.
- Further proposed a simple and more scalable version of GA-GWNN namely SEA-GWNN

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