

# xAI-based Regularizers for Graph Neural Networks

Vincenzo Marco De Luca<sup>1</sup>, Antonio Longa<sup>1</sup>, Pietro Liò<sup>2</sup> and Andrea Passerini<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Trento <sup>2</sup>University of Cambridge

vincenzomarco.deluca@unitn.it

## Introduction and Background

### GNN Limitations

- Overfitting
- Out-of-distribution generalization
- Oversmoothing
- Oversquashing
- Noise propagation

### GNN and xAI

**INTEGRATED GRADIENTS** integrates the gradient along a path. Specifically, given  $x' \in \mathbb{R}^d$  a baseline input which represents a neutral input, the resulting explanation is computed as:

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{INTEGRATED GRADIENTS}}[n] = (\mathbf{X}_n - x') \int_0^1 \frac{\partial f(x' + \alpha(\mathbf{X}_n - x'))}{\partial \mathbf{X}_n} d\alpha$$

### Sufficiency

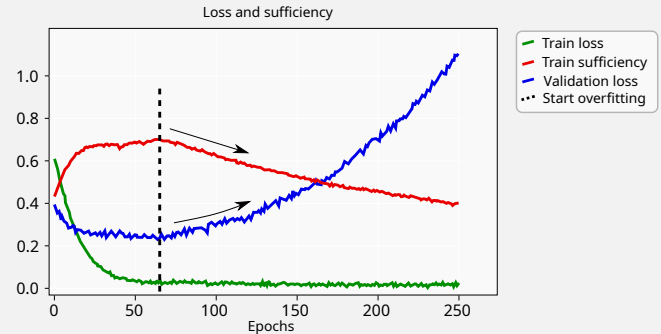
The fidelity sufficiency  $F_{\text{suff}}$  is the difference in the predicted probability when computed on the graph  $G$  and on the explanation. Since the explanation is a soft mask, we fix a number of levels  $N_t \in \mathbb{N}$  and apply an incremental thresholding with  $N_t+1$  threshold levels  $t_k = k/N_t, k = 0, \dots, N_t$ . Where we define  $G_{\text{exp}}(t_k)$  to be the hard mask explanation derived from  $G_{\text{exp}}$  with threshold  $t_k$

$$F_{\text{suff}} = \frac{1}{N_t - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{N_t-1} (g(G) - g(G_{\text{exp}}(t_k)))$$

## Intuition

### Experimental evidence

In the initial stages of experiments with synthetic datasets, it became evident that an increase in validation loss leads to a decrease in sufficiency



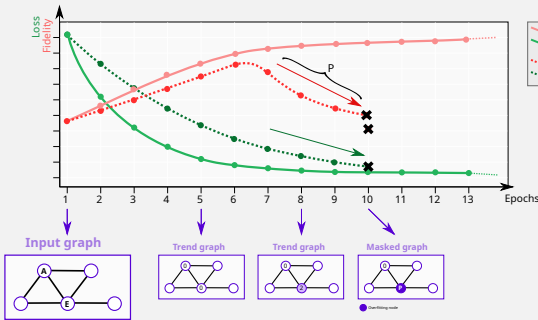
## METHODS

### Measure - Noise Localization

Compute the loss  $L_n$  and the sufficiency  $F_{\text{suff}_n}$   
 $\forall n \in N$

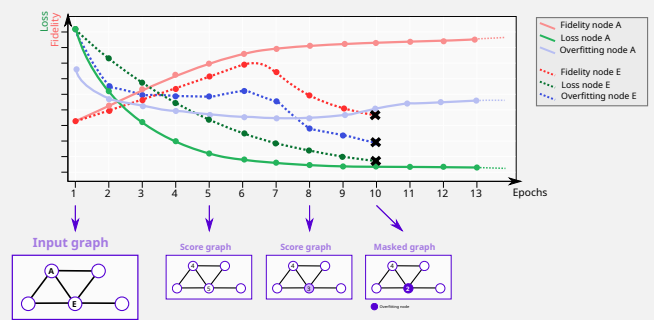
### xReg-Trend

Given a patient hyperparameter ( $P$ ). The node  $n$  is overfitting if its loss is decreasing and its sufficiency is decreasing over  $P$  consecutive epochs

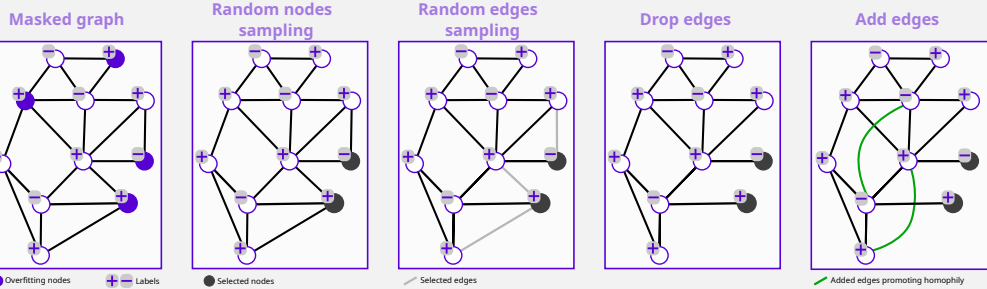


### xReg-Score

Given  $\gamma$  and  $\alpha$ , compute  
 $O_n = L_n + \gamma \cdot F_{\text{suff}_n} \quad \forall n \in N$   
 remove  $\alpha$  nodes with the smallest overfitting scores



### xReg



## PRELIMINARY RESULTS

### Dataset statistics

	Cora	Citeseer
Nb. nodes	2708	3327
Nb. edges	5429	4732
Nb. features	1433	3703
Nb. classes	7	6

### GCN

Model	Cora	Citeseer
Base	81.5 ±(0.3)	70.3 ±(0.9)
LP	70.4 ±(0.0)	50.4 ±(0.0)
MixHOP	81.9 ±(0.2)	71.4 ±(0.4)
GAUG	83.6 ±(0.5)	73.3 ±(1.1)
DropEdge	82.8 ±(0.9)	72.3 ±(1.3)
GraphMix	84.5 ±(0.6)	74.7 ±(0.6)
GRAND	84.3 ±(0.3)	74.2 ±(0.3)
NodeAug	85.1 ±(0.4)	74.9 ±(0.5)
Nasa	84.7 ±(0.3)	75.5 ±(0.4)
xReg-S	84.6 ±(0.4)	75.2 ±(0.4)
xReg-T	<b>85.3 ±(0.6)</b>	<b>75.9 ±(0.4)</b>

### GAT

Model	Cora	Citeseer
Base	83.0 ±(0.7)	72.5 ±(0.7)
xReg-S	84.4 ±(0.5)	75.6 ±(0.4)
xReg-T	<b>85.5 ±(0.8)</b>	<b>76.2 ±(0.6)</b>

### GraphSAGE

Model	Cora	Citeseer
Base	81.6 ±(0.4)	70.4 ±(1.1)
xReg-S	83.3 ±(0.5)	73.8 ±(0.9)
xReg-T	<b>83.5 ±(0.7)</b>	<b>74.1 ±(1.0)</b>

## FUTURE WORKS

Additional datasets

Additional explainers

Regularizer hyperparameter tuning

Explainability as penalty

Ablation study

xAI for robust learning