RandAlign: A Parameter-Free Method for Regularizing Graph Convolutional Networks

Anonymous authors
Paper under double-blind review

Abstract

Studies continually find that message-passing graph convolutional networks suffer from the over-smoothing issue. Basically, the issue of over-smoothing refers to the phenomenon that the learned embeddings for all nodes can become very similar to one another and therefore are uninformative after repeatedly applying message passing iterations. Intuitively, we can expect the generated embeddings become smooth asymptotically layerwisely, that is each layer of graph convolution generates a smoothed version of embeddings as compared to that generated by the previous layer. Based on this intuition, we propose RandAlign, a stochastic regularization method for graph convolutional networks. The idea of RandAlign is to randomly align the learned embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer using random interpolation in each graph convolution layer. Through alignment, the smoothness of the generated embeddings is explicitly reduced. To better maintain the benefit yielded by the graph convolution, in the alignment step we introduce to first scale the embedding of the previous layer to the same norm as the generated embedding and then perform random interpolation for aligning the generated embedding. RndAlign is a parameter-free method and can be directly applied without introducing additional trainable weights or hyper-parameters. We experimentally evaluate RandAlign on different graph domain tasks on seven benchmark datasets. The experimental results show that RandAlign is a generic method that improves the generalization performance of various graph convolutional network models and also improves the numerical stability of optimization, advancing the state of the art performance for graph representation learning.

1 Introduction

Graph-structured data are very commonly seen in the real world Hamilton (2020); Feng et al. (2020). Social networks, protein and drug structures, 3D meshes and citation networks—all of these types of data can be represented using graphs. It is of considerable significance to design and develop models that are able to learn and generalize from this kind of data. The past years have seen a surge in studies on representation learning on graph-structured data, including techniques for deep graph embedding, graph causal inference and generalizations of convolutional neural networks to non-Euclidean data Hamilton (2020). These advances have produced new state of the art results in a wide variety of domains, including recommender systems, drug discovery, 2D and 3D computer vision, and question answering systems Sun et al. (2020); Chen et al. (2022b); Guo et al. (2021); Huang et al. (2020); Deng et al. (2022).

Unlike images and natural languages, which essentially have a grid or sequence structure, graph-structured data have an underlying structure in non-Euclidean spaces. It is a complicated task to develop models that can generalize over general graphs. Early attempts Gori et al. (2005); Scarselli et al. (2008) on graph representation learning primarily use a recursive neural network which iteratively updates node states and exchanges information until these node states reach a stable equilibrium. Recent years have seen the popularity of graph convolutional networks for graph-structured data. Graph convolutional networks are derived as a generalization of convolutions to non-Euclidean data Bruna et al. (2014). The fundamental feature of graph convolutional networks is that it utilizes a message passing paradigm in which messages are exchanged between nodes and updated using neural networks Gilmer et al. (2017).

This paradigm of message passing is basically a differentiable variant of belief propagation Dai et al. (2016). During each message-passing iteration, the representation for each node is updated according to the information aggregated from the node's neighborhood. This local feature-aggregation behaviour is analogous to that of the convolutional

kernels in convolutional neural networks, which aggregates feature information from spatially-defined patches in an image. Message passing is the core of current graph convolutional networks, but it also has major drawbacks. Theoretically, the power of message-passing graph convolutional networks is inherently bounded by the Weisfeiler-Lehman isomorphism test Xu et al. (2019); Morris et al. (2019). Empirically, studies have continually found that message-passing graph neural networks suffer from the problem of over-smoothing, and this issue of over-smoothing can be viewed as a consequence of the neighborhood aggregation operation Hamilton (2020).

The problem of over-smoothing is that after a number of message passing iterations, the representations for all the nodes in the graph can become very similar to one another. This is problematical because node-specific information becomes lost when we add more graph convolutional layers to the model. This makes it difficult to capture long-term dependencies in the graph using deeper layers. Due to the over-smoothing issue, basic graph convolutional network models such as GCN Kipf & Welling (2016) and GAT Veličković et al. (2018) are restricted to a small number of layers, e.g., 2 to 4 Zhao & Akoglu (2020). Further increasing the number of layers will lead to significantly reduced generalization performance. This is different from convolutional neural networks, the performance of which can be considerably improved by using very deep layers. Study also shows that the issue of over-smoothing can cause overfitting or underfitting for different graph domain tasks Zhang et al. (2022).

Increasing efforts have been devoted to understanding and addressing the over-smoothing problem over the past years. From the graph signal processing view, applying message passing in a basic graph convolutional network is analogous to applying a low-pass convolutional filter, which produces a smoothed version of the input signal Zhu & Koniusz (2020). Li et al. Li et al. (2018) showed that graph convolution is a special form of Laplacian smoothing Taubin (1995) and proved that repeatedly applying Laplacian smoothing can lead to node representations becoming indistinguishable from each other. Zhao et al. Zhao & Akoglu (2020) proposed a normalization layer named PariNorm that ensures the total pairwise feature distance remains unchanged across layers to prevent node features from converging to similar values. Zhang et al. Zhang et al. (2022) introduced to stochastically scale features and gradients (SSFG) during training. This method explicitly breaks the norms of generated embeddings becoming over-smoothed for alleviating over-smoothing.

As introduced above, the learned embeddings for all nodes become very similar to one another when over-smoothing occurs. When it comes to becoming very similar to one another, we can understand it from two respects: (1) These embeddings have a small cosine similarity between one and another; (2) The norms of these embeddings are close to each other. The SSFG method Zhang et al. (2022) is effective through addressing the norms of node embeddings converging to the same value with regard to the second respect. However, the issue of node embeddings having a small cosine similarity between one and another is explicitly addressed by the SSFG method. As aforementioned, the over-smoothing problem comes after repeatedly message passing iterations. Intuitively, we can expect the learned embeddings for the nodes become smoothed layerwisely or asymptotically layerwisely. That is, each message passing iteration produces a smoothed version of the input embeddings. In this paper we first show, through an example, the intuition that each layer of graph convolution can make the generated node embeddings closer to each other than the input embeddings. Based on this intuition, we propose RandAlign, a stochastic regularization method for graph convolutional networks. The idea of RandAlign is to randomly align the generated embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer. Because the embeddings generated by the previous layer are less close to each other, the problem of over-smoothing with regard to the first respect is explicitly reduced through alignment.

In alignment, we sample a factor from the standard uniform distribution and then align the generated embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer using convex combination. Therefore our RandAlign method does not introduce additional trainable parameters or hyper-parameters. It can be applied to current message-passing graph convolutional networks in plug and play manner. We show through experiments that RandAlign is a generic method that improves the generalization performance of a variety of graph convolutional networks including GCN Kipf & Welling (2017), GAT Veličković et al. (2018), GatedGCN Bresson & Laurent (2017), SAN Kreuzer et al. (2021) and GPS Rampasek et al. (2022). We also show that RandAlign is effective on seven popular datasets on different graph domain tasks, including graph classification and node classification, advancing the state of the art results for graph representation learning on these datasets.

The main contributions of this paper can be summarized as follows:

- We propose a stochastic regularization method named RandAlign for graph convolutional networks. RandAlign randomly aligns the learned embedding for each node with that learned by the previous layer using

random interpolation. This explicitly reduces the smoothness of the generated embeddings. Moreover, we introduce to first scale the embedding of the previous layer to the same norm as the generated embedding and then perform random interpolation for aligning the generated embedding. This scaling step helps to maintain the benefit yielded by graph convolution in the aligned embeddings.

- RandAlign is a parameter-free method which does not introduce additional trainable parameters or hyper-parameters. It can be directly applied to current graph convolutional networks without increasing the model complexity and the parameter tuning procedure.
- We demonstrate that RandAlign is a generic method that consistently improves the generalization performance of various graph convolutional network models, advancing the state of the art results on different graph domain tasks on seven popular benchmark datasets. We also show that RandAlign helps to improve the numerical stability of optimization.

2 Related Work

2.1 Graph Convolutional Networks

The first-generation graph neural work models were developed by Gori et al. Gori et al. (2005) and Scarselli et al. Scarselli et al. (2008). These models generalize recursive neural networks for general graph-structured data. Motivated by the success of convolutional neural networks for Euclidean data, recent years have seen increasing studies on graph convolutional networks which generalize Euclidean convolutions to the non-Euclidean graph domain. Current graph convolutional networks can be categorized into spectral approaches and spatial approaches Wu et al. (2020).

The spectral approaches are based on spectral graph theory. The key idea in these approaches is that they construct graph convolutions via an extension of the Fourier transform to graphs, and a full model is defined by stacking multiple graph convolutional layers. For example, Bruna et al. Bruna et al. (2014) proposed to construct graph convolutions based on the eigendecomposition of the graph Laplacian. Following on Bruna's work, Defferrard et al. Defferrard et al. (2016) introduced to construct convolutions based on the Chebyshev expansion of the graph Laplacian. This approach eliminates the process for graph Laplacian decomposition and results in spatially localized filters. Kipf and Welling Kipf & Welling (2017) simplified the previous methods by introducing the popular GCN architecture, wherein the filters are defined on the 1-hop neighbourhood as well as the node itself.

Unlike the spectral approaches, the spatial approaches directly define convolutions on the graph and generate node embeddings nodes by aggregating information from a local neighbourhood. Monti et al. Monti et al. (2017) proposed a mixture model network, referred to as MoNet, which is a spatial approach that generalizes convolutional neural network architectures to graphs and manifolds. Velickovic et al. Veličković et al. (2018) introduced to integrate the self-attention mechanism which assigns an attention weight or importance value to each neighbour in local feature aggregation into graph convolutional network models. Bresson et al. Bresson & Laurent (2017) proposed residual gated graph convnets, integrating edge gates, residual connections He et al. (2016) and batch normalization Ioffe & Szegedy (2015) into the graph convolutional neural network model. Balcilar et al. Balcilar et al. (2021) demonstrated that both spectral and spatial graph convolutional networks are essentially message passing neural networks that use a form of message passing for node embedding generation.

2.2 The Over-smoothing Problem

Over-smoothing is a common issue with current graph convolutional neural networks. Intuitively, this phenomenon of over-smoothing occurs when the information aggregated from the local neighbours starts to dominate the updated node embeddings. Therefore, a straightforward way to reduce over-smoothing is to use feature concatenations or skip connections Hamilton (2020), which are commonly used in computer vision to build deep convolutional network architectures. Feature concatenations and skip connections can preserve information learned by previous graph convolutional layers. Inspired by the gating methods used to improve recurrent neural networks, researchers also proposed gated updates in aggregating information from local neighbours Li et al. (2015); Bresson & Laurent (2017). These gated updates are very effective in building deep graph convolutional network architectures, e.g., 10 or more layers. Zhao et al. Zhao & Akoglu (2020) proposed the PairNorm method to tackle oversmoothing by ensuring the total

pairwise feature distance across layers to be constant. Zhang et al. Zhang et al. (2022) proposed a stochastical regularization method called SSFG that randomly scales features and gradients in the training procedure. Empirically, SSFG can help to address both the overfitting issue and the underfitting issue for different graph domain tasks. Chen et al. Chen et al. (2022c) proposed a graph convolution operation, referred to as graph implicit nonlinear diffusion, that can implicitly have access to infinite hops of neighbours while adaptively aggregating features with nonlinear diffusion to alleviate the over-smoothing problem.

3 Methodology

In this section, we begin by introducing the notations and the message passing framework. Then we introduce the over-smoothing issue with graph convolutional networks. Finally we describe the proposed RandAlign method for regularizing graph convolutional networks through reducing the over-smoothing problem.

3.1 Preliminaries

Formally, a graph $G = (V, E)$ can be defined by a set of nodes, or called vertices, V and a set of edges E between these nodes. An edge going from node $u \in V$ to node $v \in V$ is denoted as (u, v). Conveniently, the graph G can be represented using an adjacent matrix $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|\times|V|}$, in which $\mathbf{A}_{u,v} = 1$ if $(u, v) \in E$ or $\mathbf{A}_{u,v} = 0$ otherwise. The degree matrix of G is a diagonal matrix and is denoted as $\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{|V|\times|V|}$, in which $\mathbf{D}_{ii} = \sum_j \mathbf{A}_{ij}$. The node-level feature or attribute associated with $u \in V$ is denoted as $\mathbf{x}_u$. The graph Laplacian is defined as $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{D} - \mathbf{A}$, and the symmetric normalized Laplacian is defined as $\mathbf{A}_{sym} = \mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{D}^{-1/2}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{D}^{-1/2}$, where $\mathbf{I}_n$ is a $|V| \times |V|$ identity matrix.

Message passing is at the core of current graph convolutional networks. In the message passing paradigm, nodes aggregated message from neighbours and updated their embeddings according to the aggregated information in an iterative manner. This message passing update can be expressed as follows Hamilton (2020):

$$\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} = f^{(k)}\left(\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}, agg^{(k)}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}, \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(u)\})\right), \tag{1}$$

where f and agg are neural networks, and $\mathcal{N}(u)$ is the set of u's neighbouring nodes. The superscripts are used for distinguishing the embeddings and functions at different iterations. During each message-passing iteration, a hidden representation $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)}$ for each node $u \in V$ is updated according to the message aggregated from v's neighbouring nodes. The embeddings at $k = 0$ are initialized to the node-level features, i.e., $\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}_u, \forall u \in V$. After k iterations of message passing, every node embedding contains information about its k-hop neighborhood.

3.2 The Over-smoothing Problem

While message passing is at the heart of current graph convolutional networks, this paradigm also has major bottlenecks. Studies continually show that over-smoothing is a common issue with current message-passing graph convolutional networks. The intuitive idea of over-smoothing is that after repeatedly applying message passing, the representations for all nodes in the graph can become very similar to one another, therefore node-specific features become lost. Due to this issue, it is impossible to build deeper models to capture the longer-term dependencies in the graph.

From the perspective of graph signal processing, the graph convolution of the GCN model Kipf & Welling (2016) can be seen as a special form of Laplacian smoothing Li et al. (2018) that basically updates the embedding for a node using the weighted average of the node's itself and its neighbour embeddings. But after applying too many rounds of Laplacian smoothing, the representations for all nodes will become indistinguishable from each other.

Formally, the issue of over-smoothing can be described through defining the influence of each node's input feature on the final layer embedding of all the other nodes in the graph. For any pair of node u and node v, the influence of node u on node v in a graph convolutional network model can be quantified by examining the magnitude of the corresponding Jacobian matrix Xu et al. (2018) as follows:

$$I_K(u, v) = \mathbf{1}^\top \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{h}_v^{(K)}}{\partial \mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}}\right) \mathbf{1}, \tag{2}$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ is a vector of ones. $I_K(u, v)$, which is the sum of the entries in the Jacobian matrix $\frac{\partial \mathbf{h}_v^{(K)}}{\partial \mathbf{h}_u^{(0)}}$, is a measure of how much the initial embedding of node u influences the final embedding of node v. Given the above definition of influence, Xu et al. Xu et al. (2018) prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1. For any graph convolutional network model which uses a self-loop update approach and an aggregation function of the following form:

$$agg(\{\mathbf{h}_v, \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}\}) = \frac{1}{g_n(|\mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}|)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u) \cup \{u\}} \mathbf{h}_v, \tag{3}$$

where g_n a normalization function, we have the following:

$$I_K(u, v) \propto p_{G,K}(u|v), \tag{4}$$

where $p_{G,K}(u|v)$ denotes the probability of visiting node v on a length of K random walk starting from node u.

Theorem 1 states that when we are using a K-layer graph convolutional network model, the influence of node u on node v is proportional to the probability of reaching node v on a K-step random walk starting from node u. The consequence of this is that as $K \to \infty$ the influence of every node approaches the stationary distribution of random walks over the graph, therefore the information from local neighborhood is lost. Theorem 1 applies directly to the models that use a self-loop update approach, but the result can also be generalized asymptotically for the models that use the basic message passing update in Equation 1.

3.3 Proposed Method: RandAlign Regularization

Over-smoothing is a common issue in message-passing graph convolutional networks. This issue occurs when the generated node embeddings become over-smoothed and therefore uninformative after repeatedly applying message passing iterations. This is problematic because information from local neighbourhood becomes lost when more layers of message passing are added to the model. Due to the over-smoothing issue, it is difficult to stack deeper graph convolutional layers to capture long-term dependencies of the graph.

As introduced in the introduction section, when it comes to embeddings becoming over-smoothed, we can understand it in two respects: (1) these embeddings have a small cosine similarity between one and another; and (2) the norms of these embeddings are close to each other. The SSFG method Zhang et al. (2022) stochastically scales the norms of the learned embeddings at each layer during training. This method explicitly breaks the norms of the embeddings converging to the similar value regarding the second respect for reducing over-smoothing. With regard to the first respect, however, the issue of node embeddings having a small cosine similarity between one and another is not explicitly addressed.

As discussed above, the issue of over-smoothing occurs after applying too many layers of message passing. Intuitively, we can expect the learned embeddings for all nodes in the graph become smoothed layerwisely or asymptotically layerwisely. Based on this intuition, we propose RandAlign which randomly aligns the learned embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer for regularizing graph convolutional networks. Here, we first show an example to demonstrate the intuition that each layer of graph convolution produces a smoothed version of the input. Consider we have a two node fully connected graph and use the GAT model Veličković et al. (2018) to generate node embeddings (see Figure 1). The GAT model updates the embedding for node u at the k-th layer of message passing using a weighted sum of information from its neighbours as follows:

$$\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \alpha_{u,v}^{(k)} \mathbf{W}^{(k)} \mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}, \tag{5}$$

where $\alpha_{u,v}^{(k)}$ is the attention weight on neighbour $v \in \mathcal{N}(u)$ when aggregating information at node u, and $\mathbf{W}^{(k)}$ is a learnable weight matrix. Note that we have simplified the model by removing the non-linearity as compared to the original GAT Veličković et al. (2018). The attention weight $\alpha_{u,v}^{(k)}$ is defined using the softmax function as follows:

$$\alpha_{u,v}^{(k)} = \frac{\exp\left({\mathbf{a}^{(k)}}^\top \left[\mathbf{W}^{(k)}\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} \parallel \mathbf{W}^{(k)}\mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}\right]\right)}{\sum_{v' \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \exp\left({\mathbf{a}^{(k)}}^\top \left[\mathbf{W}^{(k)}\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} \parallel \mathbf{W}^{(k)}\mathbf{h}_{v'}^{(k-1)}\right]\right)}, \tag{6}$$

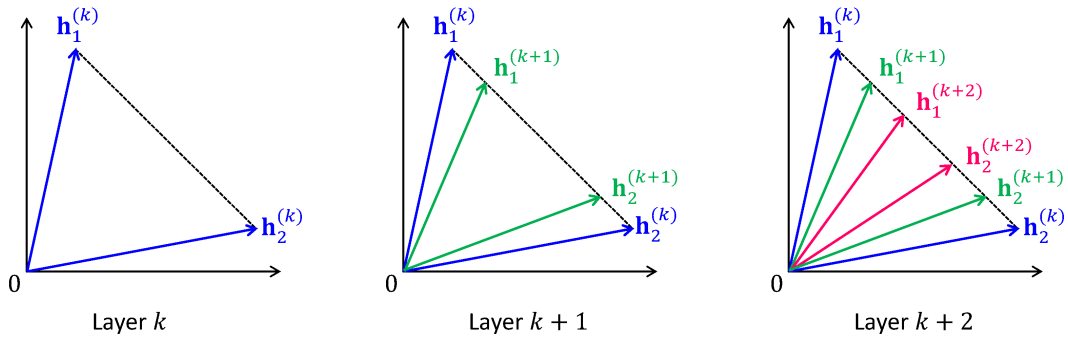

Figure 1: An illustrative example for understanding the over-smoothing issue. We consider a two node fully connected graph and use a GAT model that layerwisely learn embeddings using the equation $\mathbf{h}_i^{(k)} = \sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \alpha_{u,v} \mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}$, wherein $\alpha_{u,v} > 0$ and $\sum_{v \in \mathcal{N}(u)} \alpha_{u,v} = 1$. We have simplified the model by removing the non-linearity and learnable parameter matrix. We show that the learned embeddings layerwisely become smoothed than the previous layer due to the convex combination of neighbourhood features.

where $\mathbf{a}^{(k)}$ is learnable vector, and $\|$ denotes the concatenation operator. With the softmax function, the attention weights are normalized to 1, i.e., $\sum_v \alpha_{u,v} = 1$. Therefore, the learned embedding $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)}$ is essentially a convex combination of the information from u's neighbours. As shown in Figure 1, $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+1)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+1)}$ are on the dash line between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k)}$, and $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+2)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+2)}$ are on the dash line between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+1)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+1)}$. Thus, each layer of the message passing makes the generated embeddings more smoothed than those generated by the previous layer. As more message passing iterations are applied, the learned embeddings become indistinguishable from each other and thus the information from local neighbours become lost.

When the embeddings become smoothed, the average cosine similarity between one and another is reduced compared to that of the embedddings generated by the previous layer. As shown in Figure 1, the cosine between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+1)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+1)}$ is small as compared to the cosine between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k)}$, and the cosine between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+2)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+2)}$ is small as compared to the cosine between $\mathbf{h}_1^{(k+1)}$ and $\mathbf{h}_2^{(k+1)}$. To reduce the smoothness of the generated embeddings, we randomly align the generated embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer. Specifically, in each layer we first apply the message passing in Equation (1) to generate an intermediate embedding for each node $u \in V$:

$$\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)} = f^{(k)}\left(\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}, agg^{(k)}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}, \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(u)\})\right). \tag{7}$$

Then we align $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}$ with $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$ using random interpolation. To better maintain the benefit yielded by message passing in the aligned embedding, we first rescale $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$ to have the same norm as $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}$, then we apply a random interpolation between the two embeddings. Finally, the embedding for node $u \in V$ is updated with the residual connection He et al. (2016) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} &= \mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} + align(\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}, \overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}) \\ &= \mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} + \lambda \frac{\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}}{\|\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}\|} \|\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}\| + (1-\lambda)\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)},\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

where $align$ is a function for aligning $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}$ with $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$, and $\lambda \sim U(0,1)$ is sampled from the standard uniform distribution. By this way, we can keep the representation ability yielded by message passing while reducing the smoothness in the aligned embeddings. Because the expected value of λ is 0.5, i.e., $E[\lambda] = 0.5$, at test time λ is set to a fixed value of 0.5. Algorithm 1 shows the embedding generation algorithm with the message-passing framework and our RandAlign regularization method.

The proposed RandAlign method is straightforward to understand. By aligning the learned embeddings with those generated by the previous layer, the smoothness of these learned embeddings is explicitly reduced, therefore the over-

Algorithm 1 The embedding generation process with the message-passing framework and our RandAlign regularization method.

Input: Graph $G = (V, E)$; number of graph convolutional layers K; input node features $\{\mathbf{x}_v, \forall u \in V\}$
Output: Node embeddings $\mathbf{h}_u^{(K)}$ for all $u \in V$

$\mathbf{h}_u^{(0)} \leftarrow \mathbf{x}_u, \forall u \in V$
for $k = 1, ..., K$ **do**
  for $u \in \mathcal{V}$ **do**
    $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)} = f^{(k)}\left(\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}, agg^{(k)}(\{\mathbf{h}_v^{(k-1)}, \forall v \in \mathcal{N}(u)\})\right)$ // generate an intermediate embedding for u using a general message passing model (see Equation (7)).
  end for
  for $v \in \mathcal{V}$ **do**
    if model.training == True **then**
      $\lambda \sim U(0, 1)$
    else
      $\lambda = 0.5$
    end if
    $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k)} = \mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)} + \lambda \cdot \frac{\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}}{\|\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}\|} \cdot \|\overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}\| + (1 - \lambda) \cdot \overline{\mathbf{h}}_u^{(k)}$ // update the embedding for u as sum of the aligned embedding and the input node embedding (see Equation (8)).
  end for
end for

all model performance is improved. Because the embeddings before alignment are learned using the basic message-passing framework, our RandAlign is a general method that can be applied in different message passing graph convolutional network models to alleviate the over-smoothing problem. Moreover, our RandAlign method does not introduce additional hyper-parameters or trainable weights, it can be directly applied in a plug and play manner and without the time-consuming hyper-parameter tuning procedure.

4 Experiments

4.1 Datasets and Setup

Datasets. The proposed RandAlign method is evaluated on four graph domain tasks: graph classification, node classification, multi-label graph classification and binary graph classification. The experiments are conducted on seven benchmark datasets, which are briefly introduced as follows.

- **MNIST and CIFAR10** Dwivedi et al. (2020) are two datasets for superpixel graph classification. The original images in MNIST LeCun et al. (1998) and CIFAR10 Krizhevsky et al. (2009) are converted to superpixel graphs using the SLIC technique Achanta et al. (2012). Each superpixel represents a small region of homogeneous intensity in the original image.

- **PascalVOC-SP** Dwivedi et al. (2022) is also a dataset for superpixel graph classification. There are 11,355 graphs with a total of 5.4 million nodes in PascalVOC-SP. Each superpixel graph corresponds to an image in Pascal VOC 2011. The superpixel graphs in PascalVOC-SP are much large compared to those in MNIST and CIFAR10 Dwivedi et al. (2020).

- **PATTERN and CLUSTER** Dwivedi et al. (2020). The two datasets are used for inductive node classification. The graphs in the two datasets are generated using the stochastic block model Abbe (2017). PATTERN is used for evaluating the model for recognizing specific predetermined subgraphs, and CLUSTER is used for identifying community clusters in the semi-supervised setting.

- **Peptides-func** Dwivedi et al. (2022) is a dataset of peptides molecular graphs. The nodes in the graphs represent heavy (non-hydrogen) atoms of the peptides, and the edges represent the bonds between these

Table 1: Results for superpixel graph classification on MNIST and CIFAR10. We show that our RandAlign consistently improves the performance of the base graph convolutional network models. Residual connection and batch normalization, which are simple strategies that can help to alleviate over-smoothing, are applied to the GCN and GAT base models.

Model	MNIST				
	Mode	4 layers	8 layers	12 layers	16 layers
GCN	Training	97.196±0.223	99.211±0.421	99.862±0.043	99.697±0.029
GCN + RandAlign		88.311±0.262	92.450±0.170	94.283±0.192	95.505±0.154
GCN	Test	90.705±0.218	90.847±0.078	91.263±0.216	91.147±0.185
GCN + RandAlign		**90.305±0.140**	**92.688±0.046**	**93.470±0.035**	**94.051±0.052**
GAT	Training	99.994±0.008	100.00±0.000	100.00±0.000	100.00±0.000
GAT + RandAlign		96.853±0.236	98.492±0.294	99.146±0.104	99.189±0.158
GAT	Test	95.535±0.205	96.065±0.093	96.288±0.049	96.526±0.041
GAT + RandAlign		**96.513±0.075**	**97.250±0.049**	**97.505±0.029**	**97.553±0.034**
GatedGCN	Training	100.00±0.000	100.00±0.000	100.00±0.000	100.00±0.000
GatedGCN + RandAlign		99.713±0.094	99.933±0.048	99.849±0.020	99.813±0.023
GatedGCN	Test	97.340±0.143	97.950±0.023	98.108±0.021	98.132±0.022
GatedGCN + RandAlign		**98.120±0.076**	**98.463±0.079**	**98.494±0.054**	**98.552±0.023**

Model	CIFAR10				
	Mode	4 layers	8 layers	12 layers	16 layers
GCN	Training	69.523±1.948	77.546±0.813	81.073±1.224	84.279±0.656
GCN + RandAlign		59.798±0.324	65.405±0.603	66.711±0.338	70.919±0.522
GCN	Test	55.710±0.381	54.242±0.454	53.867±0.090	53.353±0.184
GCN + RandAlign		**55.275±0.165**	**57.145±0.202**	**57.603±0.157**	**57.736±0.162**
GAT	Training	89.114±0.499	99.561±0.064	99.972±0.005	99.980±0.003
GAT + RandAlign		74.522±1.179	81.071±0.596	81.511±0.464	79.962±0.1421
GAT	Test	64.223±0.455	64.452±0.303	64.423±0.121	64.340±0.146
GAT + RandAlign		**65.385±0.074**	**69.158±0.438**	**69.707±0.350**	**69.920±0.082**
GatedGCN	Training	94.553±1.018	99.983±0.006	99.995±0.003	99.995±0.004
GatedGCN + RandAlign		77.784±0.799	83.552±0.570	86.779±0.520	90.903±0.785
GatedGCN	Test	67.312±0.311	69.808±0.421	68.417±0.262	70.007±0.165
GatedGCN + RandAlign		**72.075±0.154**	**75.015±0.177**	**76.135±0.248**	**76.395±0.186**

atoms. The graphs are categorized into 10 classes based on the peptide functions, e.g., antibacterial, antiviral, cell-cell communication. This dataset is used for evaluating the model for multi-label graph classification.

- **OGBG-molhiv** is a molecule graph dataset introduced in the open graph benchmark (OGB) Hu et al. (2020). The nodes and edges in the graphs represent atoms and the chemical bonds between these atoms. This dataset is used for evaluating the model's ability to predict if or not the molecule can inhibit HIV virus replication, which is a binary class classification task.

Implementation Details. We closely follow the experimental setup as Dwivedi et al. Dwivedi et al. (2020) and Rampasek et al. Rampasek et al. (2022) for training the models. We use the same train/validation/test split of each dataset and report the mean and standard deviation over 10 runs. For experiments on MNIST, CIFAR10, PATTERN and CLUSTER, the Adam algorithm Kingma & Ba (2014) is used for optimizing the models. The learning rate is initialized to 10^{-3} and reduced by a factor of 2 if the loss has not improved for a number of epochs (10, 20 or 30). The training procedure is terminated when the learning rate is reduced to smaller than 10^{-6}. For experiments on PascalVOC-SP, Peptides-func and OGBG-molhiv, the AdamW algorithm Loshchilov & Hutter (2017) with cosine learning rate schedule is used for training the models. The training epochs are set to 300, 200 and 150, respectively.

Table 2: Comparison with previous methods on MNIST and CIFAR10 on superpixel graph classification.

Model	MNIST	CIFAR10
GCN Kipf & Welling (2016)	90.705±0.218	55.710±0.381
MoNet Monti et al. (2017)	90.805±0.032	54.655±0.518
GraphSAGE Hamilton et al. (2017)	97.312±0.097	65.767±0.308
GIN Xu et al. (2019)	96.485±0.252	55.255±1.527
GCNII Chen et al. (2020)	90.667±0.143	56.081±0.198
PNA Corso et al. (2020)	97.94±0.12	70.35±0.63
DGN Beaini et al. (2021)	–	72.838±0.417
CRaWl Toenshoff et al. (2021)	97.944±0.050	69.013±0.259
GIN-AK+ Zhao et al. (2021)	–	72.19±0.13
3WLGNN Maron et al. (2019)	95.075±0.961	59.175±1.593
EGT Hussain et al. (2022)	98.173±0.087	68.702±0.409
GPS Bresson & Laurent (2017)	98.051±0.126	72.298±0.356
GatedGCN + SSFG Zhang et al. (2022)	97.985±0.032	71.938±0.190
GAT-16 Veličković et al. (2018)	95.535±0.205	64.223±0.455
GAT-16 + RandAlign	**97.553±0.034**	**69.920±0.082**
GatedGCN-16 Bresson & Laurent (2017)	97.340±0.143	67.312±0.311
GatedGCN-16 + RandAlign	**98.512±0.033**	**76.395±0.186**

More details about the seven datasets, including the dataset sizes and splits, and the evaluation metrics are in the appendix section.

4.2 Experimental Results

Superpixel Graph Classification on MNIST and CIFAR10. The quantitative results on MNIST and CIFAR10 for superpixel graph classification are reported in Table 1. We experiment with three different base models: GCN, GAT and GatedGCN. We also applied residual connections He et al. (2016) and batch normalizations Ioffe & Szegedy (2015) to the base models of GCN and GAT. Residual connection and batch normalization are simple strategies which are empirically helpful to reduce the over-smoothing issue and improve the numerical stability in optimization. GatedGCN employs the gated update approach in aggregating information from neighbours and also integrates residual connections and batch normalizations. We see that the base models only slightly improve the performance or see a reduced performance as the number of layers increases from 4 to 16. Without residual connection and batch normalization, the performance would drop considerably with increased layers due to over-smoothing. By integrating the RandAlign regularization method into the models, the performance of the base models consistently improves as the number of layers increases. RandAlign on GatedGCN with 16 layers yields a 6.388% performance improvement on CIFAR10, which is a 9.13% relative improvement. We also see that for the 4 layer GCN model, applying RandAlign could not improve the performance on the two datasets. This is because the model does not suffer the over-smoothing issue at this layer.

We see from Table 1 that the base models suffer serious over-fitting problem on the two datasets. For example, the GAT and GatedGCN with 8 or more graph convolutional layers obtain nearly 100% training accuracy on CIFAR10, but their test accuracy is below 70.007%. By using our RandAlign regularization method, we see that all their training accuracy reduces while the task performance improves. This shows that through tackling the over-smoothing issue with our RandAlign, the over-fitting problem is significantly reduced, and therefore the model generalization performance is improved. Figure 2 demonstrates the learning curves of the three base models with 16 layers on the CIFAR10.

Table 2 compares the performance of our results with the recent methods on MNIST and CIFAR10. EGT Hussain et al. (2022), which integrates an additional edge channels into the Transformer model and also uses global self-attention to generate embeddings, achieves 98.173% accuracy on MNIST, which is the best among the previous models. Our model achieves 0.337% improved performance compared with EGT Hussain et al. (2022). On CIFAR10, our model

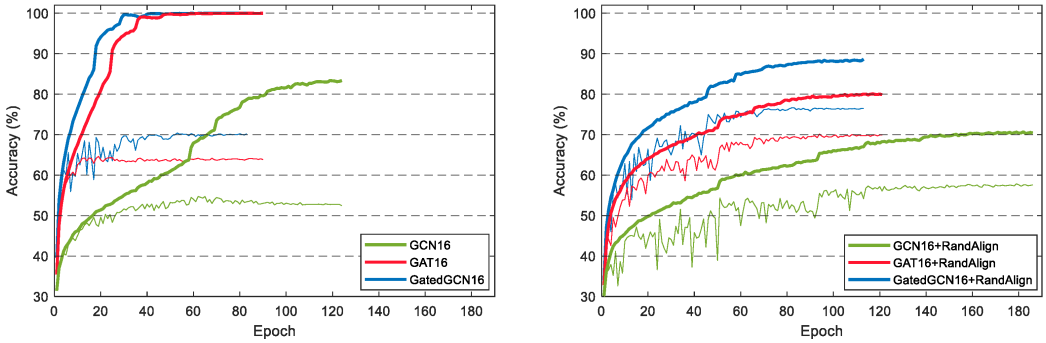

Figure 2: Learning curves on CIFAR10. Bold lines are training curves and thin lines are test curves. We show that our RandAlign method improves the generalization performance by reducing the issue of over-smoothing.

Table 3: Comparison with previous work on PascalVOC-SP on the superpixel graph classification task.

Model	PascalVOC-SP
GCN Kipf & Welling (2016)	0.1268 ± 0.0060
GINE Hu et al. (2019)	0.1265 ± 0.0076
GatedGCN Bresson & Laurent (2017)	0.2873 ± 0.0219
GatedGCN + RWSE Dwivedi et al. (2021)	0.2860 ± 0.0085
Transformer + LapPE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.2694 ± 0.0098
SAN + LapPE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.3230 ± 0.0039
SAN + RWSE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.3216 ± 0.0027
GPS Rampasek et al. (2022)	0.3748 ± 0.0109
GPS + RandAlign	0.4288 ± 0.0062

outperforms the previous best model DGN Beaini et al. (2021) by 3.557%, which is a significant improvement. Our RandAlign also outperforms the SSFG regularization method Zhang et al. (2022), which essentially stochastically scales features and gradients during training for regularization graph neural network models, but the SSFG method involves a time-consuming parameter tuning process. To the best of our knowledge, our method achieves the state of the art results on the two datasets.

Results on PascalVOC-SP. PascalVOC-SP is a long range superpixel classification dataset as compared to MNIST and CIFAR10. Table 3 reports the results on this dataset. We experiment with GPS Rampasek et al. (2022) as the base model. The GPS model uses a graph convolutional network and a Transformer to model local and global dependencies in the graph. This model archives the best performance among the baseline models. We see from Table 3 that our RandAlign improves the performance of GPS from 37.48% to 42.88%, which is a 14.41% relative improvement. Once again, our RandAlign method improves the performance of the base model, advancing the state of the art result for long range graph representation learning on this dataset.

Node Classification on PATTERN and CLUSTER. Table 4 reports the experimental results on PATTERN and CLUSTER on node classification. We experiment with two state of the art base architectures: the spectral attention network (SAN) Kreuzer et al. (2021) and GPS Rampasek et al. (2022). SAN utilizes an invariant aggregation of Laplacian's eigenvectors for position encoding and also utilizes conditional attention for the real and virtual edges to improve the performance. As introduced above, a GPS layer integrates a message passing graph convolutional layer and a Transformer layer to learn local and global dependencies. We see from Table 4 our RandAlign regularization method improves the performance of the two base models and advances the state of the results on the two datasets. It improves the performance by 1.156% on SAN and 0.576% on GPS on the CLUSTER dataset. Our model achieves considerably improved performance when compared with GCN, GAT and GraphSAGE. Notably, the GPS model with RandAlign regularization outperforms all the baseline models on the two datasets.

Multi-label Graph Classification on Peptides-func. Table 5 reports the results on Peptides-func. This dataset was introduced to evaluate a model's ability to capture long-range dependencies in the graph. We also experiment with

Table 4: Experimental results PATTERN and CLUSTER on the node classification task.

Model	PATTERN	CLUSTER
GCN Kipf & Welling (2016)	71.892±0.334	68.498±0.976
GraphSAGE Hamilton et al. (2017)	50.492±0.001	63.844±0.110
GIN Xu et al. (2019)	85.387±0.136	64.716±1.553
GAT Veličković et al. (2018)	78.271±0.186	70.587±0.447
RingGNN Chen et al. (2019)	86.245±0.013	42.418±20.063
MoNet Monti et al. (2017)	85.582±0.038	66.407±0.540
GatedGCN Bresson & Laurent (2017)	85.568±0.088	73.840±0.326
DGN Beaini et al. (2021)	86.680 ± 0.034	–
K-Subgraph SAT Chen et al. (2022a)	86.848±0.037	77.856±0.104
GatedGCN + SSFG Zhang et al. (2022)	85.723±0.069	75.960±0.020
SAN Kreuzer et al. (2021)	86.581±0.037	76.691±0.650
SAN + RandAlign	**86.770±0.067**	**77.847±0.073**
GPS Rampasek et al. (2022)	86.685±0.059	78.016±0.180
GPS + RandAlign	**86.858±0.010**	**78.592±0.052**

Table 5: Experimental results on Peptides-func on the multi-label graph classification task.

Model	AP (↑)
GCN Kipf & Welling (2016)	0.5930±0.0023
GINE Hu et al. (2019)	0.5498±0.0079
GatedGCN Bresson & Laurent (2017)	0.5864±0.0077
GatedGCN + RWSE Dwivedi et al. (2021)	0.6069±0.0035
Transformer + LapPE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.6326±0.0126
SAN + LapPE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.6384±0.0121
SAN + RWSE Dwivedi et al. (2022)	0.6439±0.0075
GPS Rampasek et al. (2022)	0.6535±0.0041
GPS + RandAlign	**0.6630±0.0005**

GPS Rampasek et al. (2022) as the base model. As aforementioned, the GPS model combines a Transformer layer with the message passing graph convolutional network framework to capture the global dependencies. We see from Table 5 that our RandAlign improves the average precision of GPS from 0.6535 to 0.6630, outperforming all the baseline models including GatedGCN, Transformer Vaswani et al. (2017) and SAN. Peptides-struct is also a long range graph dataset, as with the PascalVOC-SP dataset. The results on the two datasets also show that RandAlign helps to improve the performance for capturing long-range dependencies in the graph in graph representation learning.

Binary Graph Classification on OGBG-molhiv. The results on OGBG-molhiv are reported in Table 6. As with Rampasek et al. Rampasek et al. (2022), we only compare with the baseline models that are trained from scratch. We experiment using GPS as the base model. It can be seen that RandAlign improves the ROC-AUC of GPS from 0.6535 to 0.6630, which is a relative 1.45% improvement, outperforming all the baseline models, including PNA Corso et al. (2020), DGN Beaini et al. (2021) and GIN-AK+ Zhao et al. (2022).

We have shown that RandAlign is a general method for preventing the over-smoothing issue. It improves the generalization performance of different graph convolutional network models and on different domain tasks. We also see from the experimental results that applying RandAlign results in a small standard deviation for most experiments compared with the base models. This suggests that RandAlign is also effective for improving numerical stability when optimizing the graph convolutional network models.

Importance of Scaling $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$ in Alignment. In our RandAlign method, we first scale $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$ to have the norm of $\frac{\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}}{\|\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}\|}\|\overline{\mathbf{h}}_v^{(k)}\|$ and then apply a random interpolation between the scaled feature and $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_v^{(k)}$ (see Equation 8) for

Table 6: Experimental results on OGBG-molhiv on binary graph classification. The models are all trained from scratch.

Model	ROC-AUC (↑)
GCN Kipf & Welling (2016)	0.7599±0.0119
GIN Xu et al. (2019)	0.7707±0.0149
PNA Corso et al. (2020)	0.7905±0.0132
DeeperGCN Li et al. (2020)	0.7858±0.0117
DGN Beaini et al. (2021)	0.7970±0.0097
ExpC Yang et al. (2022)	0.7799±0.0082
GIN-AK+ Zhao et al. (2022)	0.7961±0.0119
SAN Kreuzer et al. (2021)	0.7785±0.2470
GPS Rampasek et al. (2022)	0.7880±0.0101
GPS + RandAlign	**0.8021±0.0305**

Table 7: Importance of scaling embeddings of the previous layer in alignment.

Model	MNIST	CIFAR10
GAT-8		
w/o Lrn&Align	96.065±0.093	64.452±0.303
RandAlign w/o scaling	**96.977±0.021**	**66.212±0.182**
RandAlign + scaling	97.250±0.049	69.158±0.438
GatedGCN-8		
w/o RandAlign	97.950±0.023	69.808±0.421
RandAlign w/o scaling	**98.247±0.018**	**74.437±0.150**
RandAlign + scaling	98.463±0.079	75.015±0.177

aligning $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_v^{(k)}$. To show the importance of the scaling step, we further validate our method without the scaling step. The experiments are carried out on MNIST and CIFAR10 using GAT-8 and GatedGCN-8 as the base models, and Table 7 reports the comparison results. We see that applying scaling improves the performance of the two base models on the two datasets. By scaling $\mathbf{h}_u^{(k-1)}$ to have the norm of $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_v^{(k)}$, more information about $\overline{\mathbf{h}}_v^{(k)}$ is contained in the aligned representation, and therefore the task performance is improved.

5 Conclusions

Over-smoothing is a common issue in message-passing graph convolutional networks. In this paper, we proposed RandAlign for regularizing graph convolutional networks through reducing the over-smoothing problem. The basic idea of RandAlign is to randomly align the generate embedding for each node and with that generated by the previous layer in each message passing iteration. Our method is motivated by the intuition that learned embeddings for the nodes become smoothed layerwisely or asymptotically layerwisely. In our RandAlign, a random interpolation method is utilized for feature alignment. By aligning the generated embedding for each node with that generated by the previous layer, the smoothness of these embeddings is reduced. Moreover, we introduced a scaling step to scale the embedding of the previous layer to the same norm as the generated embedding before performing random interpolation. This scaling step can better maintain the benefit yielded by graph convolution in the aligned embeddings. The proposed RandAlign is a parameter-free method, and it can be directly applied current graph convolutional networks without introducing additional trainable weights and the hyper-parameter tuning procedure. We experimentally evaluated RandAlign on seven popular benchmark datasets on four graph domain tasks including graph classification, node classification, multi-label graph classification and binary graph classification. We presented extensive results to demonstrate RandAlign is a generic method that improves the performance of a variety of graph convolutional network models and advances the state of the art results for graph representation learning.

References

Emmanuel Abbe. Community detection and stochastic block models: recent developments. *The Journal of Machine Learning Research*, 18(1):6446–6531, 2017.

Radhakrishna Achanta, Appu Shaji, Kevin Smith, Aurelien Lucchi, Pascal Fua, and Sabine Süsstrunk. Slic superpixels compared to state-of-the-art superpixel methods. *IEEE transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence*, 34(11):2274–2282, 2012.

Muhammet Balcilar, Renton Guillaume, Pierre Héroux, Benoit Gaüzère, Sébastien Adam, and Paul Honeine. Analyzing the expressive power of graph neural networks in a spectral perspective. In *Proceedings of the International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR)*, 2021.

Dominique Beaini, Saro Passaro, Vincent Létourneau, Will Hamilton, Gabriele Corso, and Pietro Liò. Directional graph networks. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 748–758. PMLR, 2021.

Xavier Bresson and Thomas Laurent. Residual gated graph convnets. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.07553*, 2017.

Joan Bruna, Wojciech Zaremba, Arthur Szlam, and Yann LeCun. Spectral networks and locally connected networks on graphs. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2014.

Dexiong Chen, Leslie O'Bray, and Karsten Borgwardt. Structure-aware transformer for graph representation learning. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 3469–3489. PMLR, 2022a.

Huiyuan Chen, Xiaoting Li, Kaixiong Zhou, Xia Hu, Chin-Chia Michael Yeh, Yan Zheng, and Hao Yang. Tinykg: Memory-efficient training framework for knowledge graph neural recommender systems. In *Proceedings of the 16th ACM Conference on Recommender Systems*, pp. 257–267, 2022b.

Ming Chen, Zhewei Wei, Zengfeng Huang, Bolin Ding, and Yaliang Li. Simple and deep graph convolutional networks. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 1725–1735. PMLR, 2020.

Qi Chen, Yifei Wang, Yisen Wang, Jiansheng Yang, and Zhouchen Lin. Optimization-induced graph implicit nonlinear diffusion. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 3648–3661. PMLR, 2022c.

Zhengdao Chen, Soledad Villar, Lei Chen, and Joan Bruna. On the equivalence between graph isomorphism testing and function approximation with gnns. 2019.

Gabriele Corso, Luca Cavalleri, Dominique Beaini, Pietro Liò, and Petar Veličković. Principal neighbourhood aggregation for graph nets. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 33:13260–13271, 2020.

Hanjun Dai, Bo Dai, and Le Song. Discriminative embeddings of latent variable models for structured data. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 2702–2711. PMLR, 2016.

Michaël Defferrard, Xavier Bresson, and Pierre Vandergheynst. Convolutional neural networks on graphs with fast localized spectral filtering. In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pp. 3844–3852, 2016.

Yongjian Deng, Hao Chen, Hai Liu, and Youfu Li. A voxel graph cnn for object classification with event cameras. In *Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition*, pp. 1172–1181, 2022.

Vijay Prakash Dwivedi, Chaitanya K Joshi, Thomas Laurent, Yoshua Bengio, and Xavier Bresson. Benchmarking graph neural networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.00982*, 2020.

Vijay Prakash Dwivedi, Anh Tuan Luu, Thomas Laurent, Yoshua Bengio, and Xavier Bresson. Graph neural networks with learnable structural and positional representations. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.07875*, 2021.

Vijay Prakash Dwivedi, Ladislav Rampasek, Mikhail Galkin, Ali Parviz, Guy Wolf, Anh Tuan Luu, and Dominique Beaini. Long range graph benchmark. In *Thirty-sixth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track*, 2022.

Wenzheng Feng, Jie Zhang, Yuxiao Dong, Yu Han, Huanbo Luan, Qian Xu, Qiang Yang, Evgeny Kharlamov, and Jie Tang. Graph random neural networks for semi-supervised learning on graphs. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 33, 2020.

Justin Gilmer, Samuel S Schoenholz, Patrick F Riley, Oriol Vinyals, and George E Dahl. Neural message passing for quantum chemistry. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 1263–1272. PMLR, 2017.

Marco Gori, Gabriele Monfardini, and Franco Scarselli. A new model for learning in graph domains. In *Proceedings. 2005 IEEE international joint conference on neural networks*, volume 2, pp. 729–734, 2005.

Dalu Guo, Chang Xu, and Dacheng Tao. Bilinear graph networks for visual question answering. *IEEE Transactions on neural networks and learning systems*, 2021.

Will Hamilton, Zhitao Ying, and Jure Leskovec. Inductive representation learning on large graphs. In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pp. 1024–1034, 2017.

William L Hamilton. Graph representation learning. *Synthesis Lectures on Artifical Intelligence and Machine Learning*, 14(3):1–159, 2020.

Kaiming He, Xiangyu Zhang, Shaoqing Ren, and Jian Sun. Deep residual learning for image recognition. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 770–778, 2016.

Weihua Hu, Bowen Liu, Joseph Gomes, Marinka Zitnik, Percy Liang, Vijay Pande, and Jure Leskovec. Strategies for pre-training graph neural networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.12265*, 2019.

Weihua Hu, Matthias Fey, Marinka Zitnik, Yuxiao Dong, Hongyu Ren, Bowen Liu, Michele Catasta, and Jure Leskovec. Open graph benchmark: Datasets for machine learning on graphs. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 33:22118–22133, 2020.

Hong Huang, Yu Song, Yao Wu, Jia Shi, Xia Xie, and Hai Jin. Multitask representation learning with multiview graph convolutional networks. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 33(3):983–995, 2020.

Md Shamim Hussain, Mohammed J Zaki, and Dharmashankar Subramanian. Global self-attention as a replacement for graph convolution. In *Proceedings of the 28th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, pp. 655–665, 2022.

Sergey Ioffe and Christian Szegedy. Batch normalization: Accelerating deep network training by reducing internal covariate shift. In *International conference on machine learning*, pp. 448–456. pmlr, 2015.

Diederik P Kingma and Jimmy Ba. Adam: A method for stochastic optimization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1412.6980*, 2014.

Thomas N Kipf and Max Welling. Semi-supervised classification with graph convolutional networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1609.02907*, 2016.

Thomas N Kipf and Max Welling. Semi-supervised classification with graph convolutional networks. In *International Conference on Learning Representations (ICLR2017)*, 2017.

Devin Kreuzer, Dominique Beaini, Will Hamilton, Vincent Létourneau, and Prudencio Tossou. Rethinking graph transformers with spectral attention. *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 34:21618–21629, 2021.

Alex Krizhevsky, Geoffrey Hinton, et al. Learning multiple layers of features from tiny images. 2009.

Yann LeCun, Léon Bottou, Yoshua Bengio, and Patrick Haffner. Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 86(11):2278–2324, 1998.

Guohao Li, Chenxin Xiong, Ali Thabet, and Bernard Ghanem. Deepergcn: All you need to train deeper gcns. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2006.07739*, 2020.

Qimai Li, Zhichao Han, and Xiao-Ming Wu. Deeper insights into graph convolutional networks for semi-supervised learning. *AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2018.

Yujia Li, Daniel Tarlow, Marc Brockschmidt, and Richard Zemel. Gated graph sequence neural networks. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2015.

Ilya Loshchilov and Frank Hutter. Decoupled weight decay regularization. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1711.05101*, 2017.

Haggai Maron, Heli Ben-Hamu, Hadar Serviansky, and Yaron Lipman. Provably powerful graph networks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:1905.11136*, 2019.

Federico Monti, Davide Boscaini, Jonathan Masci, Emanuele Rodola, Jan Svoboda, and Michael M Bronstein. Geometric deep learning on graphs and manifolds using mixture model cnns. In *Proceedings of the IEEE conference on computer vision and pattern recognition*, pp. 5115–5124, 2017.

Christopher Morris, Martin Ritzert, Matthias Fey, William L Hamilton, Jan Eric Lenssen, Gaurav Rattan, and Martin Grohe. Weisfeiler and leman go neural: Higher-order graph neural networks. In *Proceedings of the AAAI conference on artificial intelligence*, volume 33, pp. 4602–4609, 2019.

Ladislav Rampasek, Mikhail Galkin, Vijay Prakash Dwivedi, Anh Tuan Luu, Guy Wolf, and Dominique Beaini. Recipe for a general, powerful, scalable graph transformer. In Alice H. Oh, Alekh Agarwal, Danielle Belgrave, and Kyunghyun Cho (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems*, 2022.

Franco Scarselli, Marco Gori, Ah Chung Tsoi, Markus Hagenbuchner, and Gabriele Monfardini. The graph neural network model. *IEEE transactions on neural networks*, 20(1):61–80, 2008.

Mengying Sun, Sendong Zhao, Coryandar Gilvary, Olivier Elemento, Jiayu Zhou, and Fei Wang. Graph convolutional networks for computational drug development and discovery. *Briefings in bioinformatics*, 21(3):919–935, 2020.

Gabriel Taubin. A signal processing approach to fair surface design. In *Proceedings of the 22nd annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques*, pp. 351–358, 1995.

Jan Toenshoff, Martin Ritzert, Hinrikus Wolf, and Martin Grohe. Graph learning with 1d convolutions on random walks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2102.08786*, 2021.

Ashish Vaswani, Noam Shazeer, Niki Parmar, Jakob Uszkoreit, Llion Jones, Aidan N Gomez, Łukasz Kaiser, and Illia Polosukhin. Attention is all you need. *Advances in neural information processing systems*, 30, 2017.

Petar Veličković, Guillem Cucurull, Arantxa Casanova, Adriana Romero, Pietro Liò, and Yoshua Bengio. Graph Attention Networks. *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2018.

Zonghan Wu, Shirui Pan, Fengwen Chen, Guodong Long, Chengqi Zhang, and S Yu Philip. A comprehensive survey on graph neural networks. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2020.

Keyulu Xu, Chengtao Li, Yonglong Tian, Tomohiro Sonobe, Ken-ichi Kawarabayashi, and Stefanie Jegelka. Representation learning on graphs with jumping knowledge networks. In *International Conference on Machine Learning*, pp. 5453–5462. PMLR, 2018.

Keyulu Xu, Weihua Hu, Jure Leskovec, and Stefanie Jegelka. How powerful are graph neural networks? 2019.

Mingqi Yang, Renjian Wang, Yanming Shen, Heng Qi, and Baocai Yin. Breaking the expression bottleneck of graph neural networks. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 2022.

Haimin Zhang, Min Xu, Guoqiang Zhang, and Kenta Niwa. Ssfg: Stochastically scaling features and gradients for regularizing graph convolutional networks. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 2022.

Lingxiao Zhao and Leman Akoglu. Pairnorm: Tackling oversmoothing in gnns. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2020.

Lingxiao Zhao, Wei Jin, Leman Akoglu, and Neil Shah. From stars to subgraphs: Uplifting any gnn with local structure awareness. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2110.03753*, 2021.

Lingxiao Zhao, Wei Jin, Leman Akoglu, and Neil Shah. From stars to subgraphs: Uplifting any GNN with local structure awareness. In *International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2022. URL `https://openreview.net/forum?id=Mspk_WYKoEH`.

Hao Zhu and Piotr Koniusz. Simple spectral graph convolution. In *International conference on learning representations*, 2020.

A Appendix

The details of the benchmark datasets used in the experiments are show in below Table 8.

Table 8: Details of the seven benchmark datasets used in the experiments.

Dataset	Graphs	Avg. Nodes/graph	#Training	#Validation	#Test	#Categories	Task
MNIST	70K	40-75	55,000	5000	10,000	10	Superpixel graph classification
CIFAR10	60K	85-150	45,000	5000	10,000	10	
PascalVOC-SP	11,355	479.40	8,489	1,428	1,429	20	Superpixel graph classification
PATTERN	14K	44-188	10,000	2000	2000	2	Node classification
CLASTER	12K	41-190	10,000	1000	1000	6	
Peptides-Func	15,535	150.90	70%	15%	15%	10	Multi-label graph classification
OGBG-Molhiv	41,127	25.50	80%	10%	10%	2	Binary graph classification

Evaluation Metrics. Following Dwivedi et al. Dwivedi et al. (2020) and Rampasek et al. Rampasek et al. (2022), the following metrics are used for different domain tasks. For the node classification task, the performance is measured using the weighted accuracy. For superpixel graph classification, we report the classification accuracy on test set. For multi-label graph classification on Peptides-func, the performance is measured using average precision (AP) across the categories. For the binary classification task on OGBG-molhiv, the performance is measured using the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (ROC-AUC).