

# Sampling Subgraphs with Guaranteed Treewidth for Accurate and Efficient Graphical Inference

Jaemin Yoo<sup>1</sup>  
jaeminyoo@snu.ac.kr

U Kang<sup>1</sup>  
ukang@snu.ac.kr

Mauro Scanagatta<sup>2</sup>  
mscanagatta@fbk.eu

Giorgio Corani<sup>3</sup>  
giorgio@idsia.ch

Marco Zaffalon<sup>3</sup>  
zaffalon@idsia.ch



<sup>1</sup>Seoul National University

<sup>2</sup>Fondazione Bruno Kessler

<sup>3</sup>IDSIA



DATA MINING  
LABORATORY



SEOUL  
NATIONAL  
UNIVERSITY



## OVERVIEW

- **Given** a large real-world graph  $G = (V, E)$
- **Problem:** to sample a subgraph  $U = (V, E')$  such that  $E' \subseteq E$ , which preserves the properties of  $G$
- **Main idea:** to bound the treewidth of  $U$  to  $k$
- **Source codes:** <https://datalab.snu.ac.kr/btw>

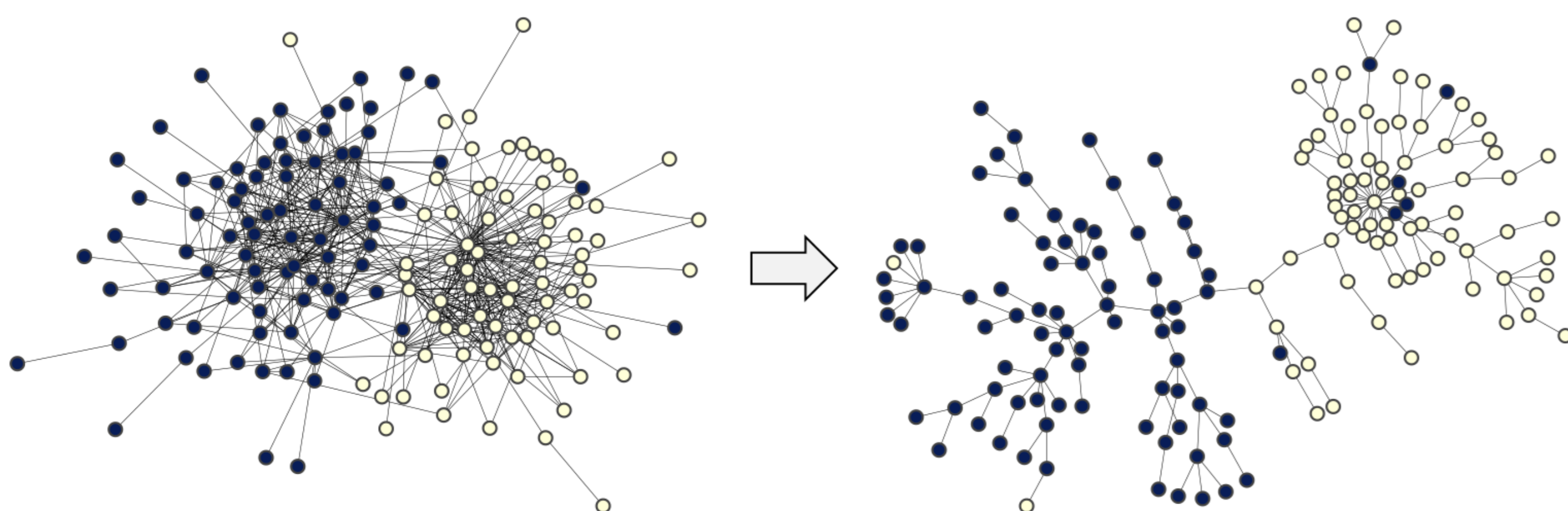
## MOTIVATION

### Graphical Inference

- Essential task for solving node classification
- **Loopy belief propagation (LBP)**
  - Fast but runs approximate inference
- **The junction tree algorithm (JT)**
  - Slow but runs exact inference
  - Exponential complexity with  $\text{treewidth}(G)$
- **Treewidth:** how much  $G$  resembles a tree

### Research Motivation

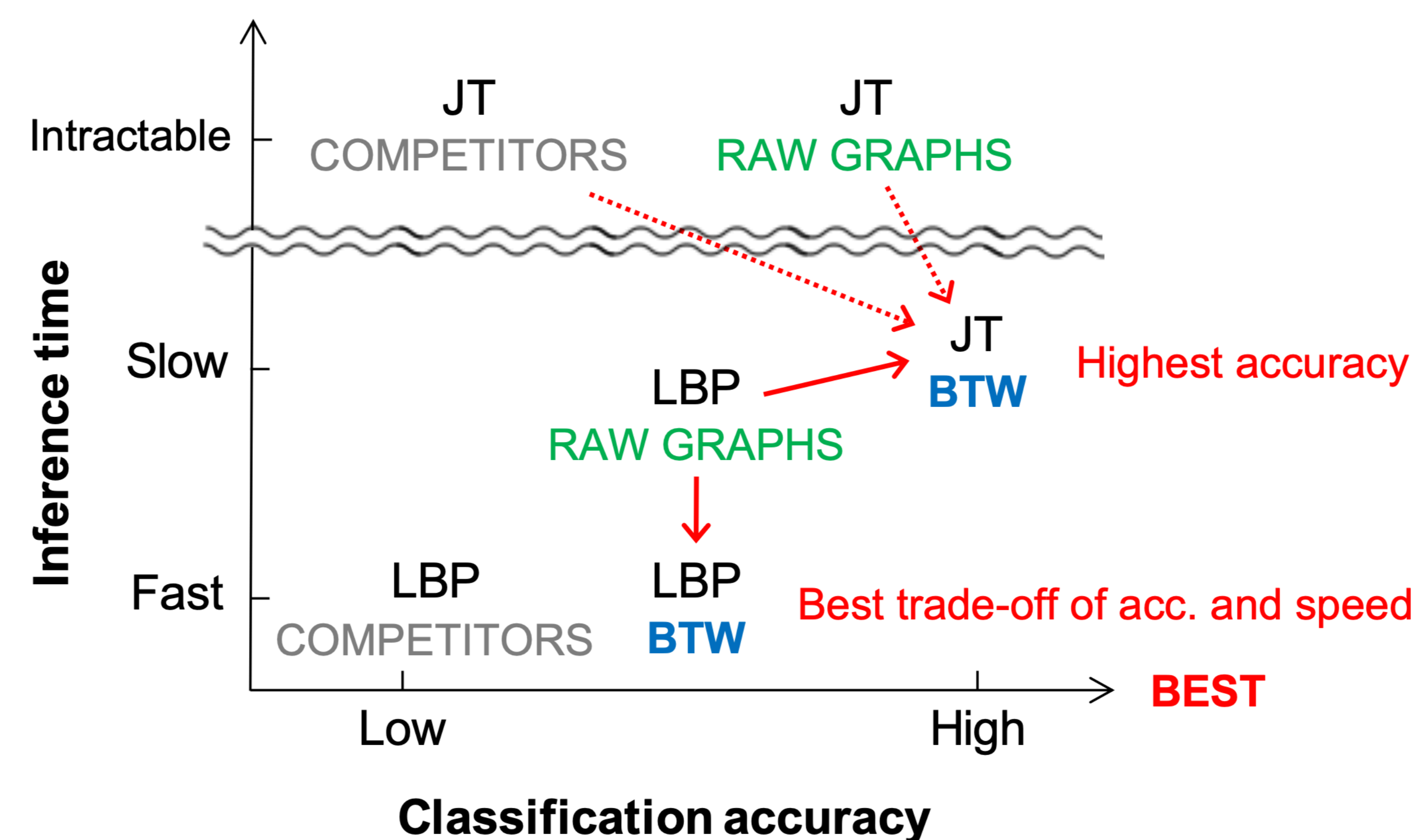
- *Can we sample subgraphs with bounded TW?*
  - **JT** on the subgraphs  $\rightarrow$  **accurate** classification
  - **LBP** on the subgraphs  $\rightarrow$  **fast** classification



## PROPOSED APPROACH

### Bounded Treewidth Sampling (BTW)

- Bounds the treewidth of subgraphs with  $k$
- Maintains a  $k$ -tree  $K$  during a sampling process
- Use a score function  $m$  for sampling edges



### Step 1: Initialization

- Given a graph  $G$ , BTW generate two graphs
  - A subgraph  $U_{k+1}$  having  $k + 1$  nodes
  - A  $k$ -tree  $K_{k+1}$  which is a complete graph

### Step 2: Incremental Updates

- Define a score function  $m(u, C_k)$ 
  - $u$  is a new node, and  $C_k$  is a  $k$ -clique in  $K_{k+1}$
- Select  $(u_{k+2}, C_k^*) = \text{argmax}_{u, C_k} m(u, C_k)$
- Connect  $u_{k+2}$  to  $C_k^*$  in both  $U_{k+1}$  and  $K_{k+1}$

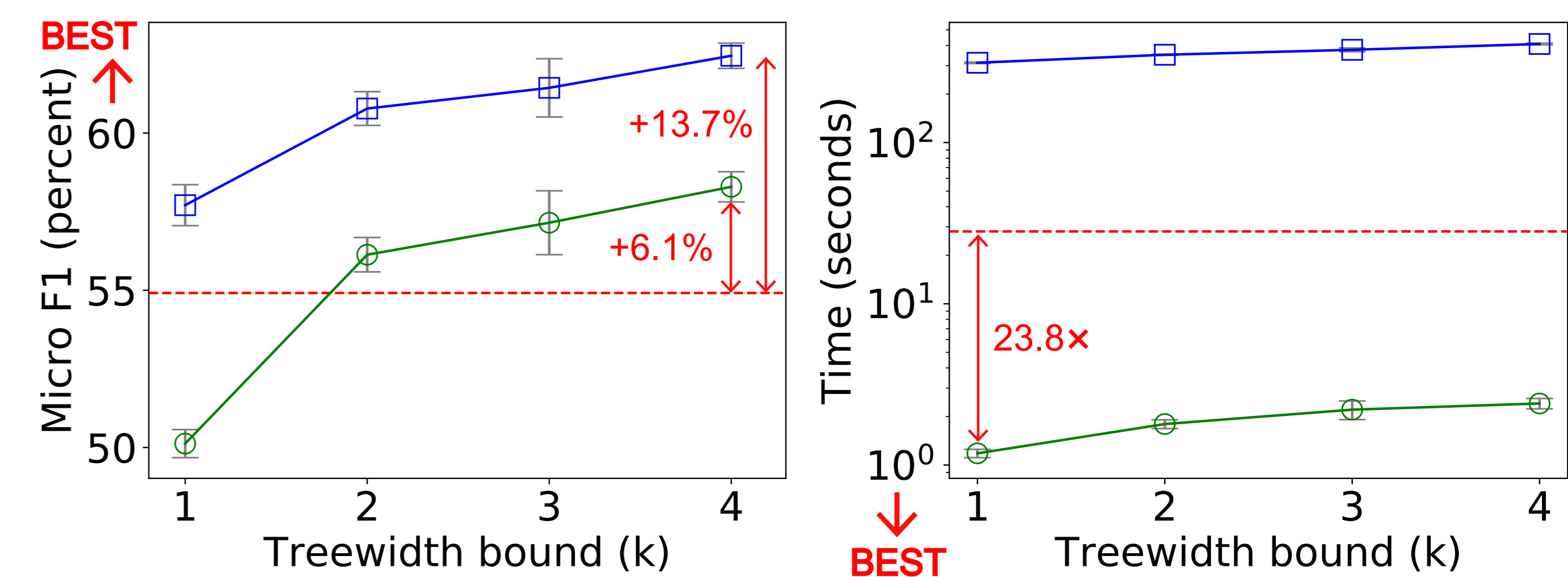
## EXPERIMENTS

### Experimental Setup

- Sample subgraphs using BTW (or others)
- Divide the labels for the  $k$ -fold validation
- Run JT or LBP for node classification
- **Datasets:** 4 real graphs with 2 – 16 labels
- **Evaluation:** classification accuracy & time

### Effects for Node Classification

- $\square$  BTW (junction tree algorithm)
- $\circ$  BTW (LBP)
- $---$  Baseline (LBP on the original graphs)



### Comparison with Other Algorithms (by LBP)

Method	Wikipedia	CoRA	PubMed	PolBlogs
RE	35.3 ± 0.2	57.9 ± 0.3	61.8 ± 0.4	75.8 ± 1.0
RNE	51.3 ± 0.3	65.2 ± 0.2	71.1 ± 0.1	84.4 ± 0.6
HYB	49.4 ± 0.2	64.5 ± 0.2	69.8 ± 0.3	83.4 ± 0.4
RW	26.5 ± 2.7	43.0 ± 1.7	56.5 ± 1.2	65.2 ± 3.4
RJ	36.6 ± 0.4	55.4 ± 0.3	63.2 ± 0.4	75.6 ± 0.5
FS	29.8 ± 0.2	47.9 ± 0.2	56.2 ± 0.5	72.4 ± 0.8
FF	49.4 ± 0.2	63.7 ± 0.3	62.8 ± 0.4	79.8 ± 0.9
<b>BTW</b>	<b>56.1 ± 0.5</b>	<b>68.6 ± 0.3</b>	<b>74.8 ± 0.4</b>	<b>86.6 ± 0.9</b>