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# GLOBAL EXPLAINABILITY OF GNNs VIA LOGIC COMBINATION OF LEARNED CONCEPTS

**AIT Journal Club**

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# Outline

1.

GNNs are Cool 🕶️(?)

2.

Why XAI?

3.

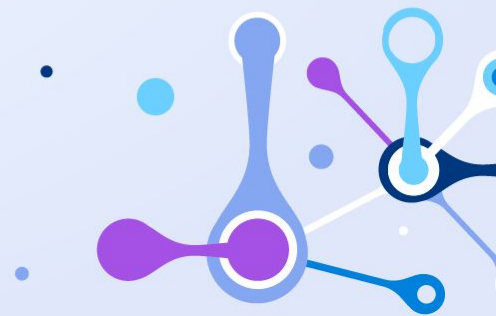
XAI for GNNs

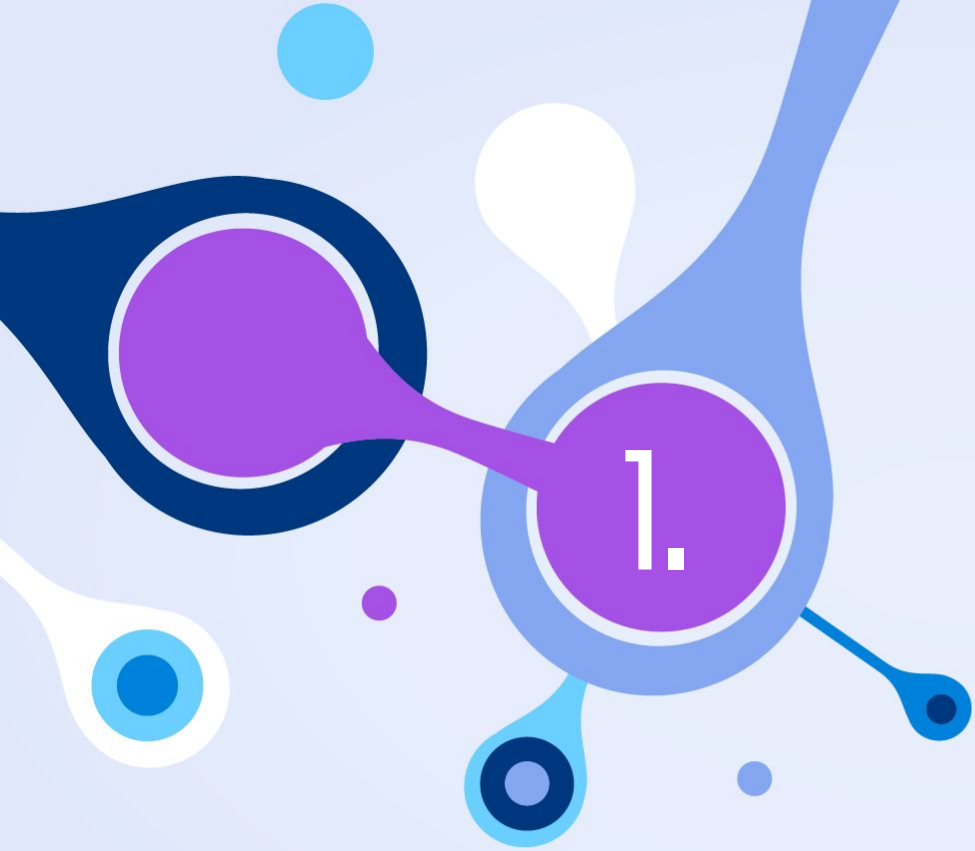
4.

Proposed Solution

5.

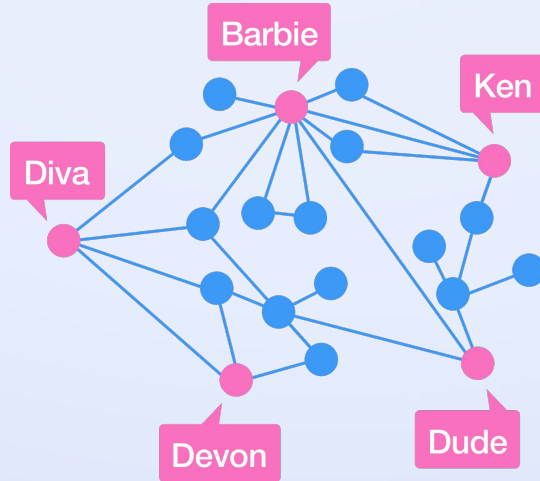
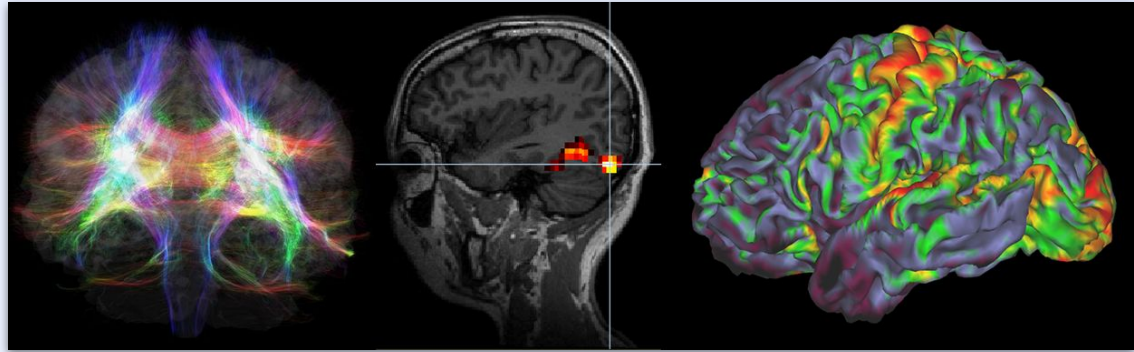
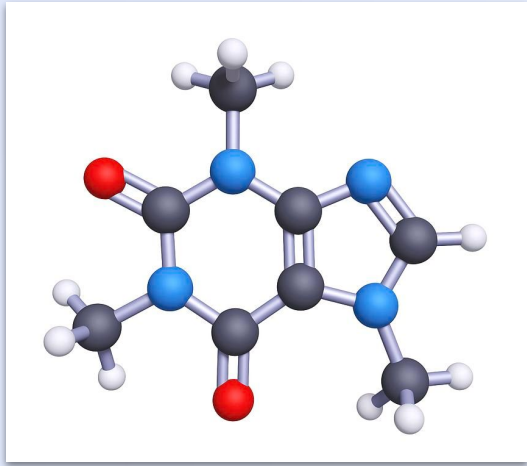
Results

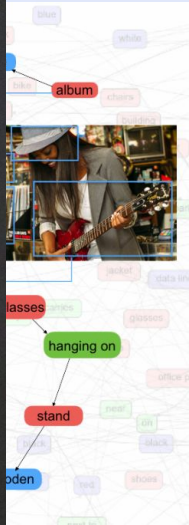
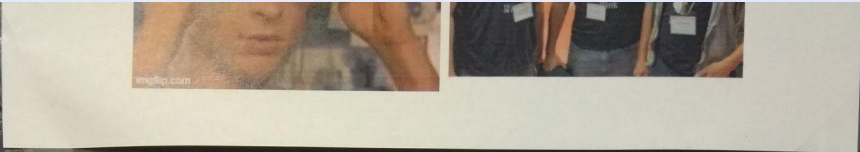




**GNNs are Cool (?)**

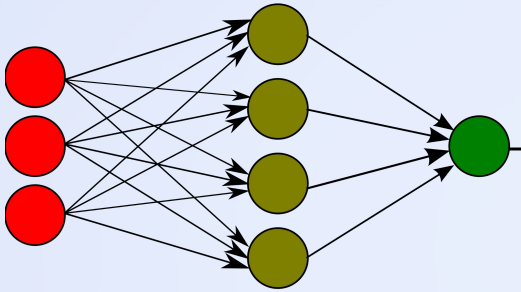
# 1. Why GNNs



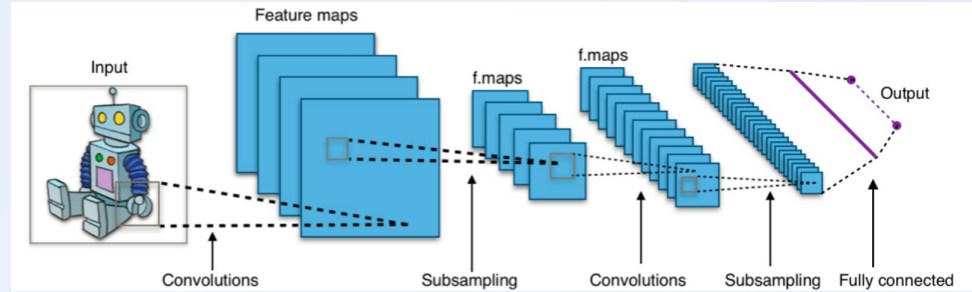


Gus  
PROPN

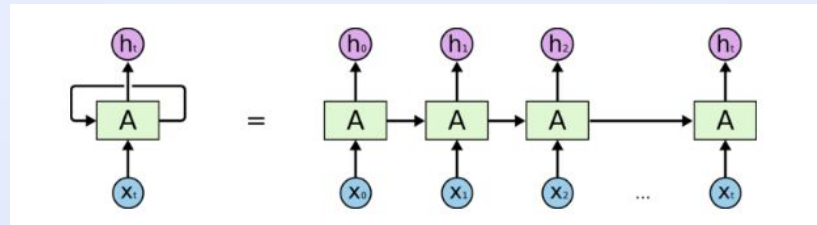
# 1. Why GNNs



Fully Connected Network



Convolutional Network



Recurrent Network

# Transformers are Graph Neural Networks

Exploring the connection between Transformer models such as GPT and BERT for Natural Language Processing, and Graph Neural Networks.

Chaitanya K. Joshi

Last updated on Jun 21, 2021 · 12 min read

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[The Gradient](#)

[Towards Data Science](#)

[Stanford CS224W](#)

[Cambridge L45](#)

[Probabilistic ML textbook](#)



# 1. Why GNNs



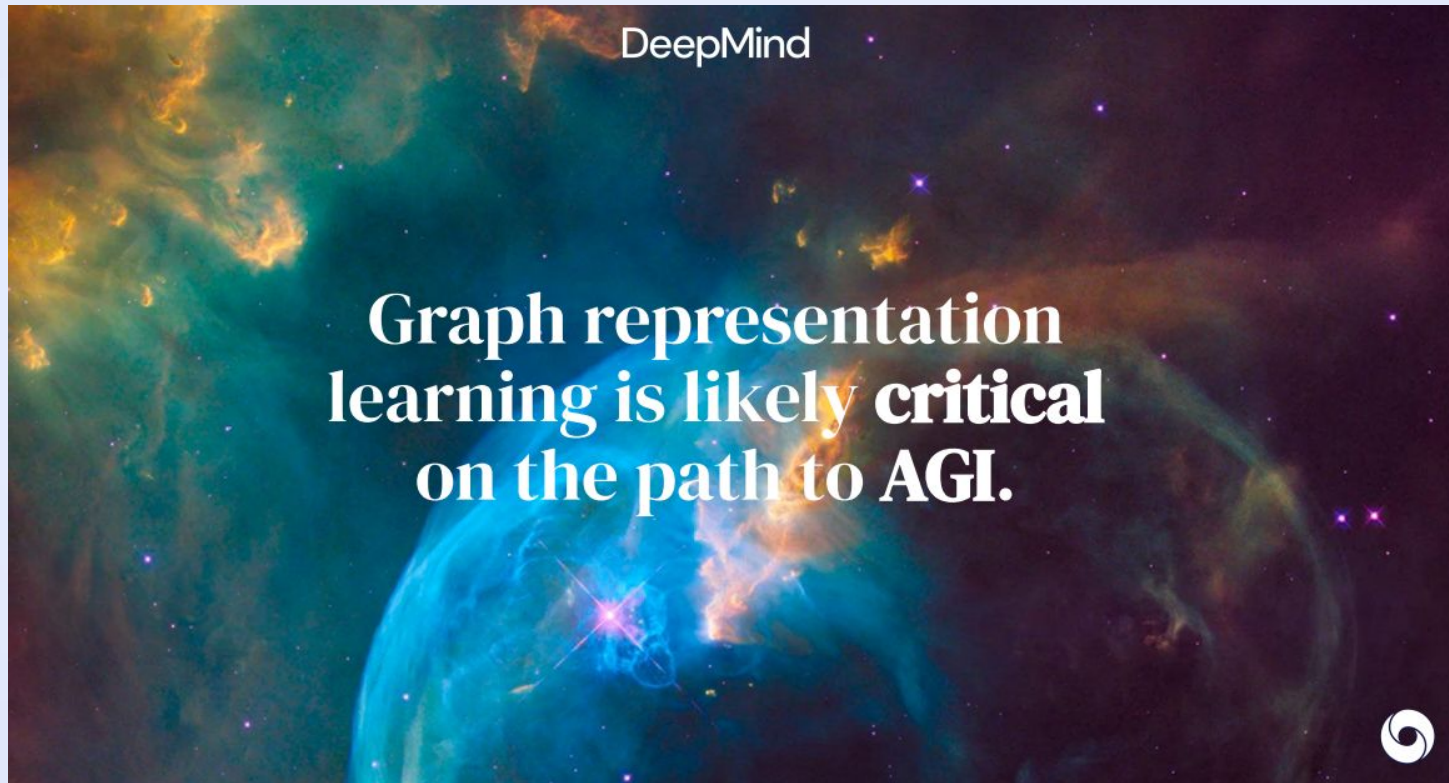
# 1. Why GNNs



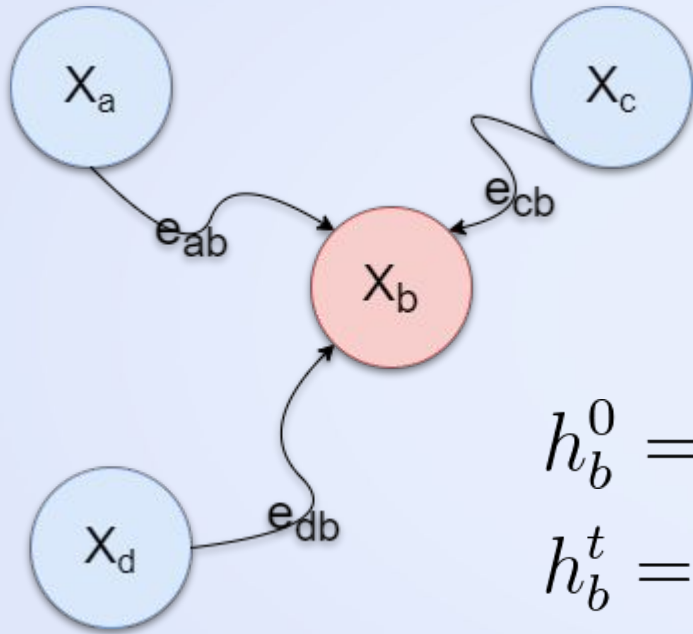
**In many ways, graphs are  
the main modality of data  
we receive from nature.**



# 1. Why GNNs



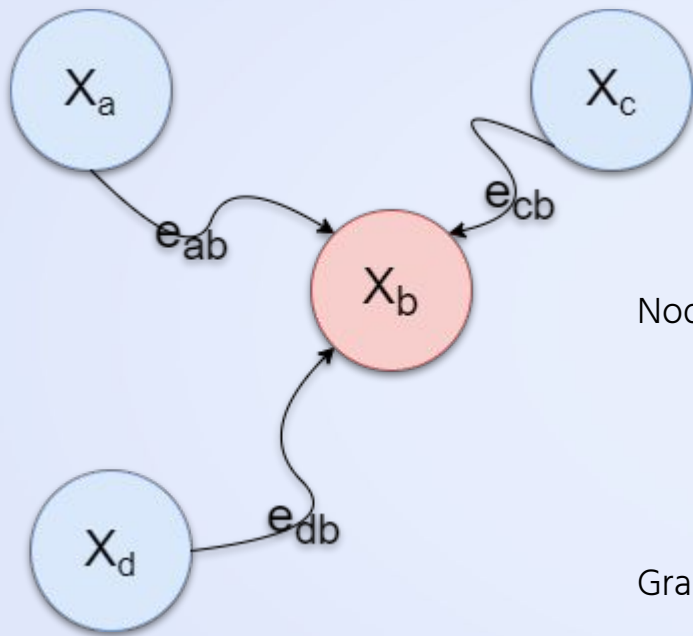
# 1. Why GNNs



$$h_b^0 = x_b$$

$$h_b^t = U^t(h_b^{t-1}, A^t(\{h_u^{t-1} : \forall u \in N_b\}))$$

# 1. Why GNNs



Node prediction:

$$\hat{y}_b = MLP(h_b^t)$$

Graph prediction:

$$\hat{y} = MLP(P(\{h_u^t : u \in G\}))$$

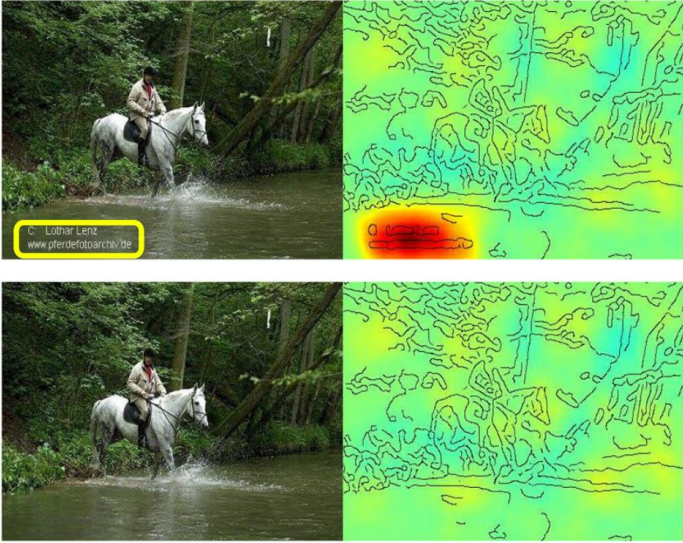


Why XAI?

## 2. Why XAI

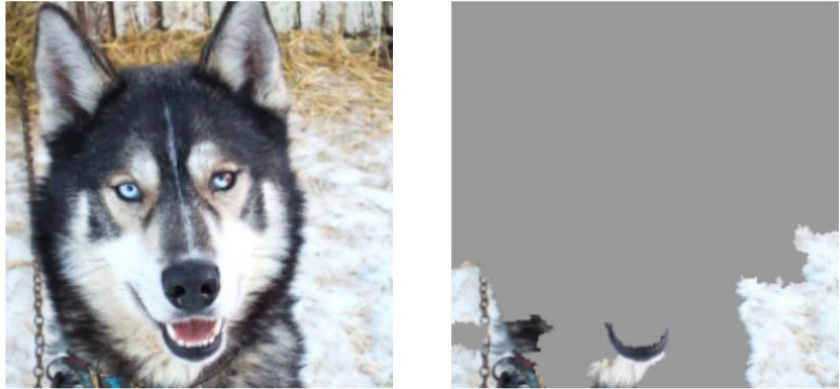
Neural Networks achieve great performances in many tasks.  
However, predictions are difficult to be interpreted (**black box**).

Horse-picture from Pascal VOC data set



Source tag present  
↓  
Classified as horse

No source tag present  
↓  
Not classified as horse



(a) Husky classified as wolf      (b) Explanation

**Figure 11: Raw data and explanation of a bad model's prediction in the "Husky vs Wolf" task.**

## 2. Why XAI

Neural Networks achieve great performances in many tasks.  
However, predictions are difficult to be interpreted (**black box**).

Ad-hoc methods are required to shed light over predictions:

1. **CAM:** Is Object Localization for Free? - Weakly-Supervised Learning With Convolutional Neural Networks. M. Oquab et al., CVPR, 2015
2. **LIME:** “Why Should I Trust You?” Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier . M. T. Ribeiro et al., ACM SIGKDD, 2016
3. **Integrated Gradients:** Axiomatic Attribution for Deep Networks. M. Sundararajan, ICML, 2017
4. ...



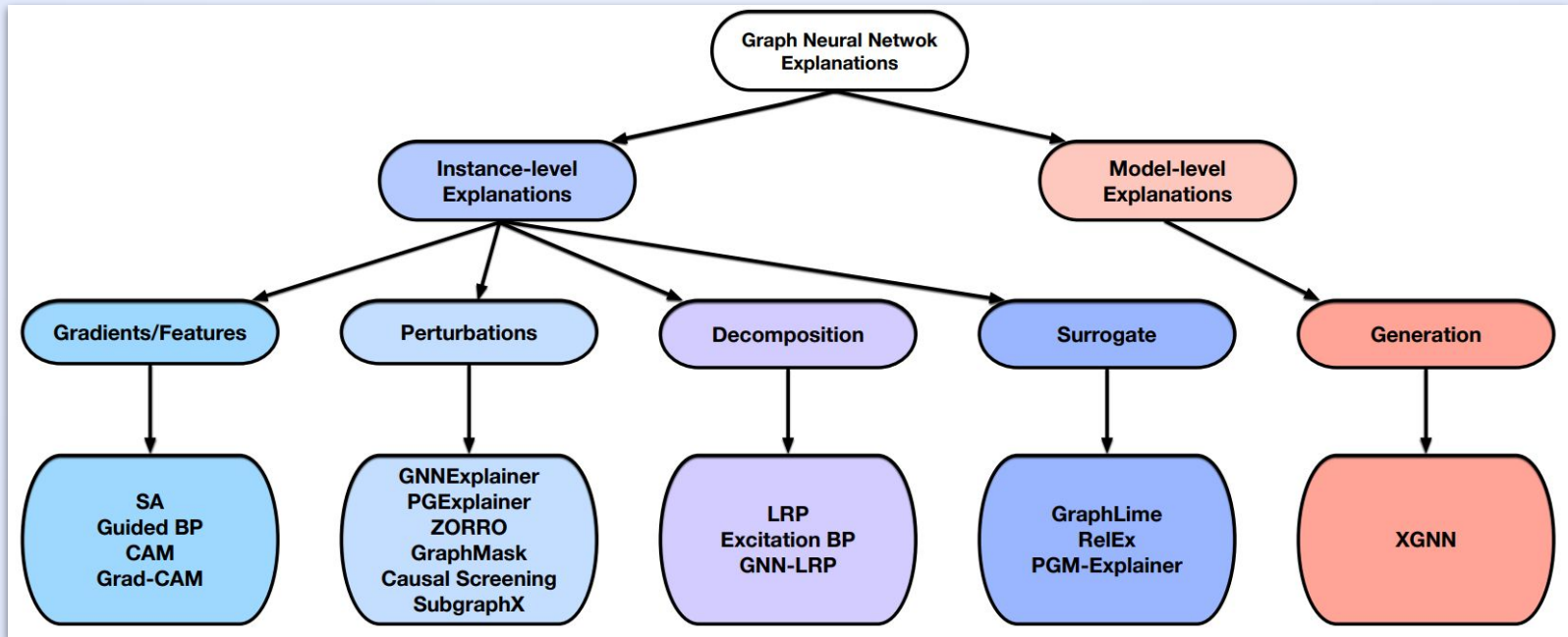
# XAI for GNNs



# 3. XAI for GNNs

Also GNNs are black box.

As for non-graph architectures, methods have been proposed to shed light over predictions:

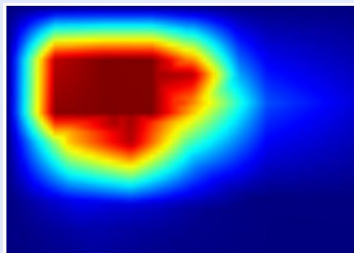


# 3. XAI for GNNs

Also GNNs are black box.

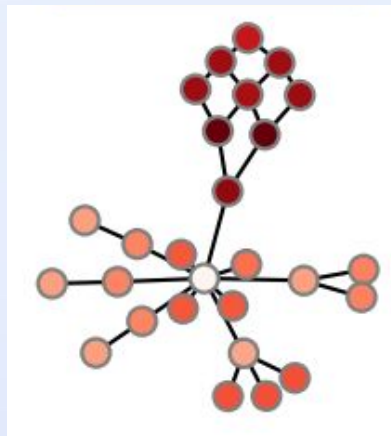
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## IMAGES

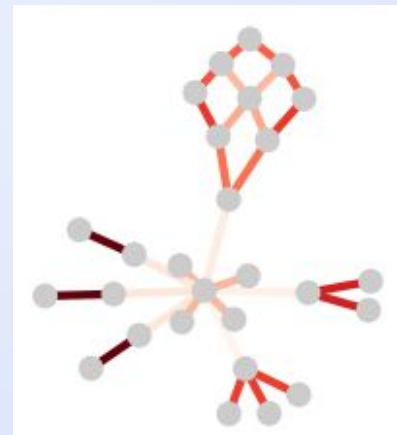


## GRAPHS

Node attribution



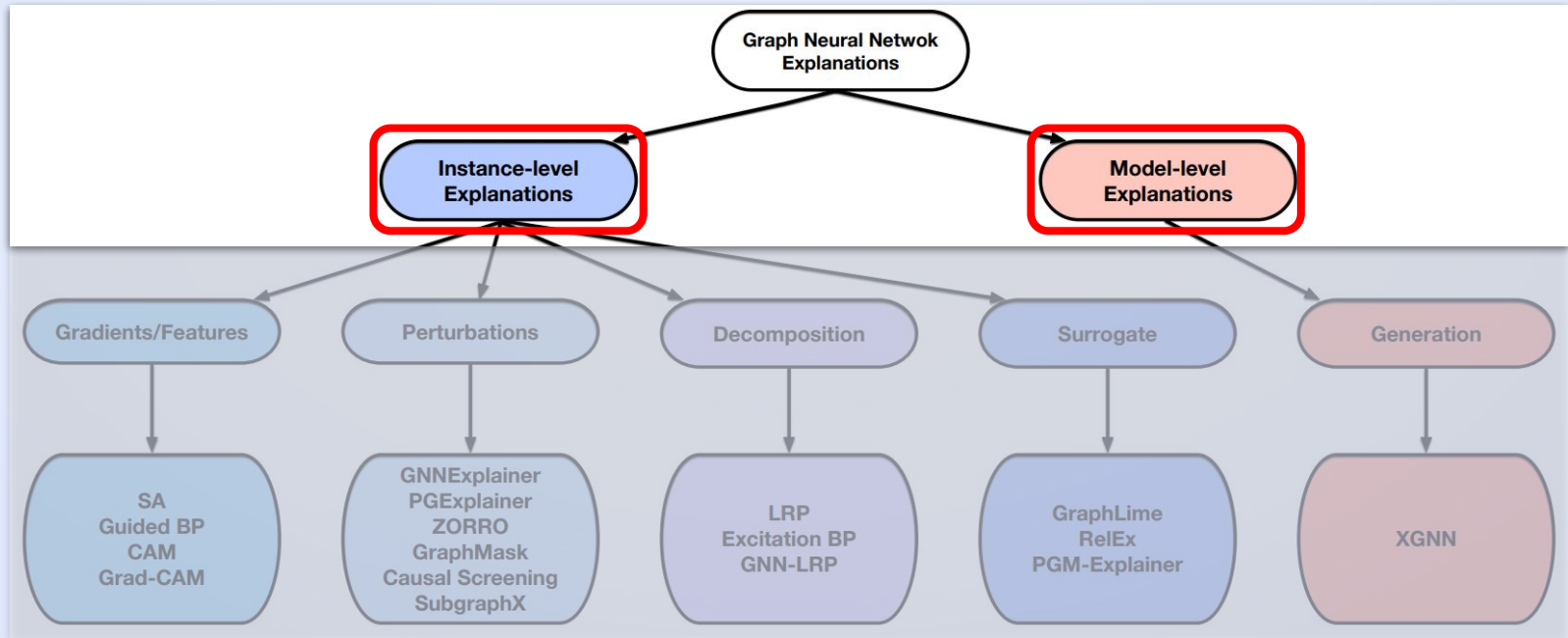
Edge attribution



# 3. XAI for GNNs

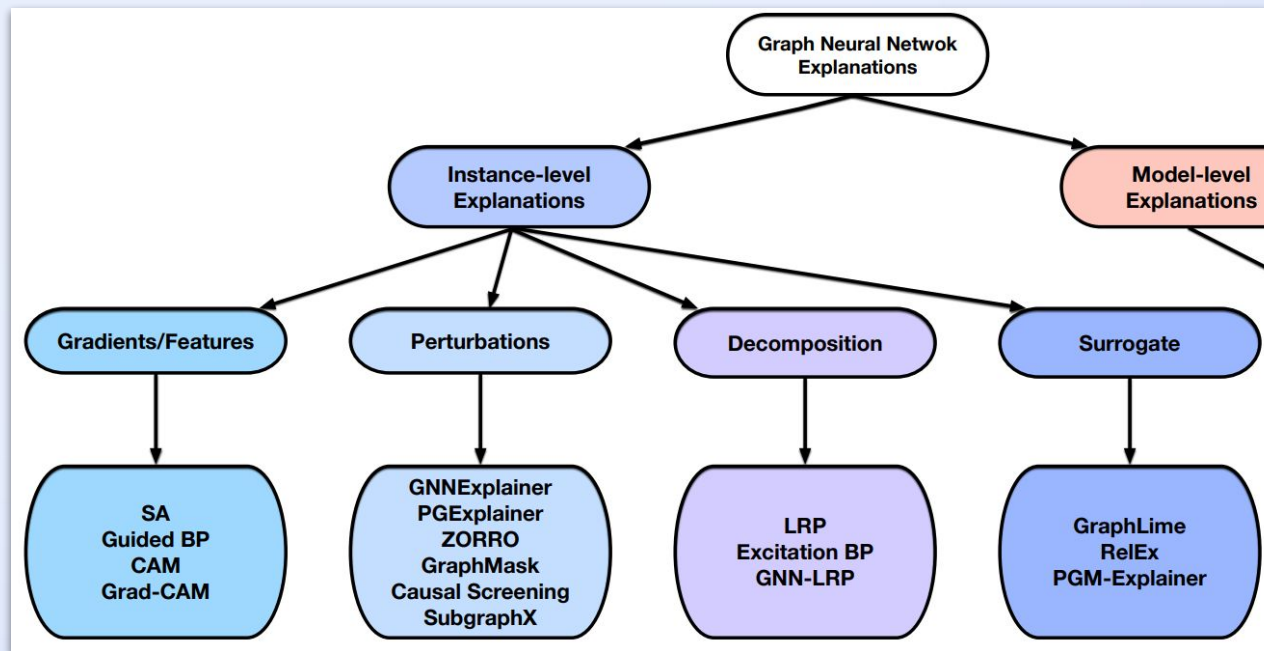
Also GNNs are black box.

As for non-graph architectures, methods have been proposed to shed light over predictions:



# 3. XAI for GNNs

**Local** (or Instance-level) **Explainers** highlight the input features most relevant for the prediction of the model to explain



# 3. XAI for GNNs

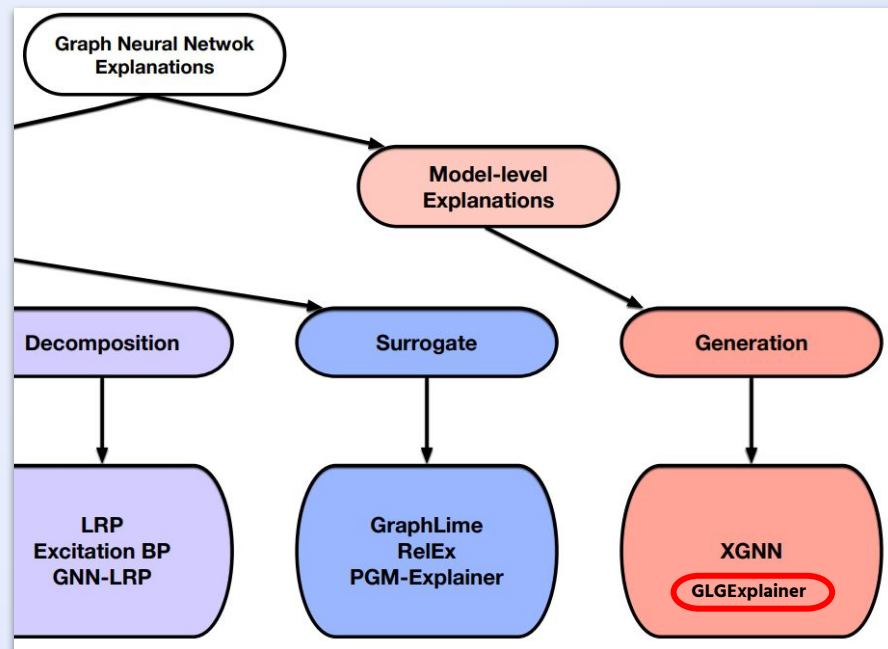
**Global** (or Model-level) **Explainers** capture the behaviour of the model as a whole, abstracting individual noisy local explanations

## Why global explanations?

Global Explainers are seldom studied + mining local explanations is hard:

- 1) 1+ for every input sample
- 2) Often noisy
- 3) Difficult quality evaluation<sup>1,2</sup>

A summarized view is amenable to a prompt debugging

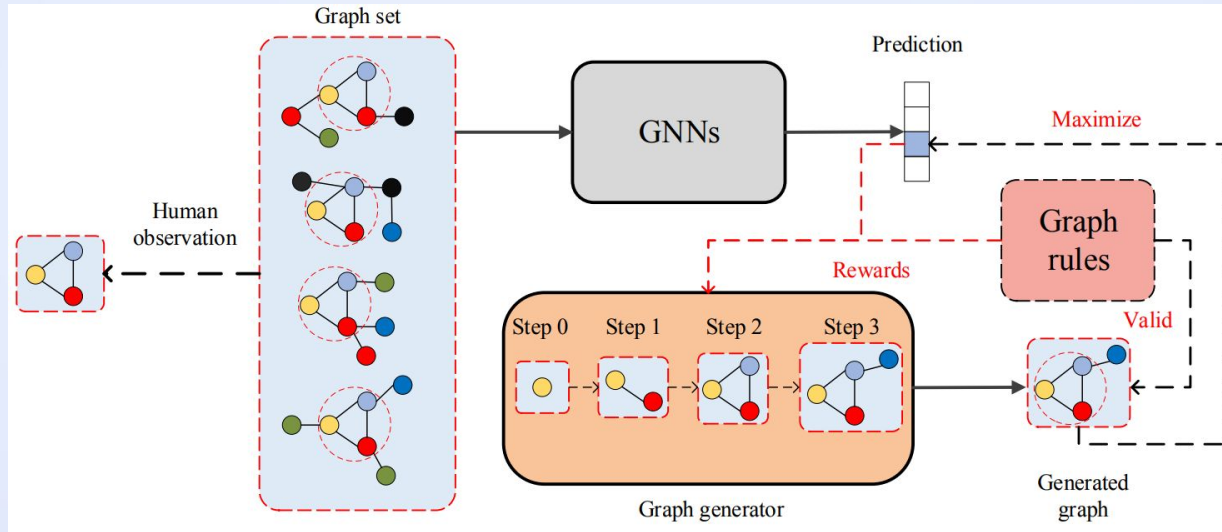


1. When Comparing to Ground Truth is Wrong: On Evaluating GNN Explanation Methods. L. Faber et al., 2021

2. On Consistency in Graph Neural Network Interpretation. T. Zhao et al., 2022

# 3. XAI for GNNs

## **XGNN:** Towards Model-Level Explanations of Graph Neural Networks

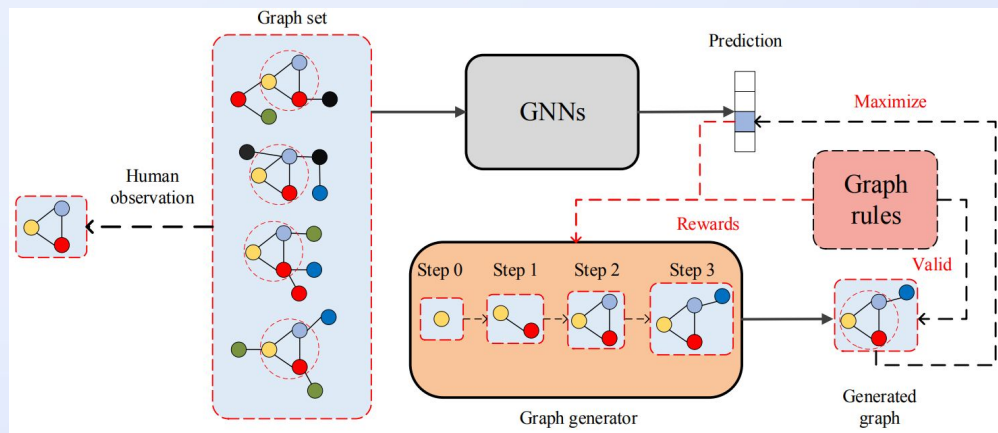


# 3. XAI for GNNs

## **XGNN:** Towards Model-Level Explanations of Graph Neural Networks

Open challenges:

1. Graph rules require strong domain knowledge
2. Explanations not faithful to the data domain





# Proposed solution

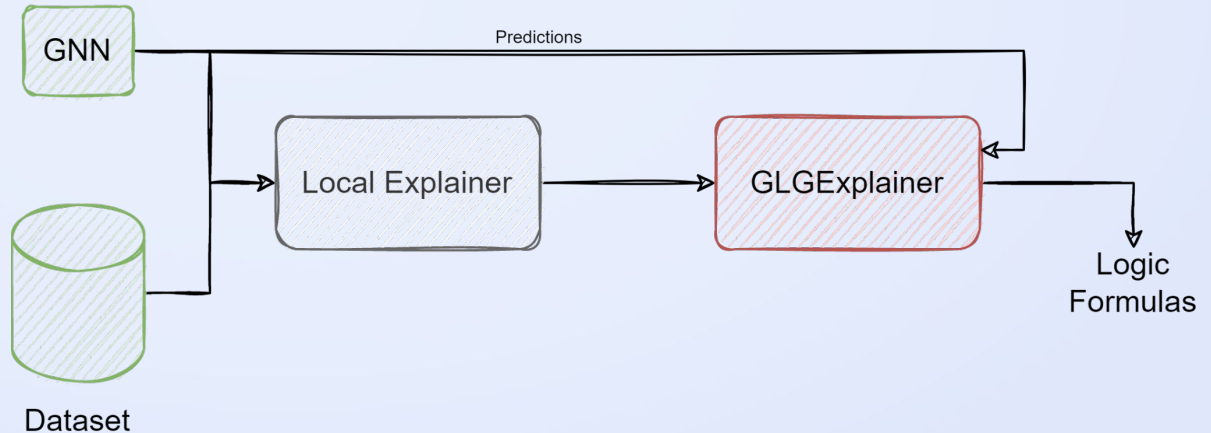
GLGExplainer (Global Logic-based GNN Explainer)



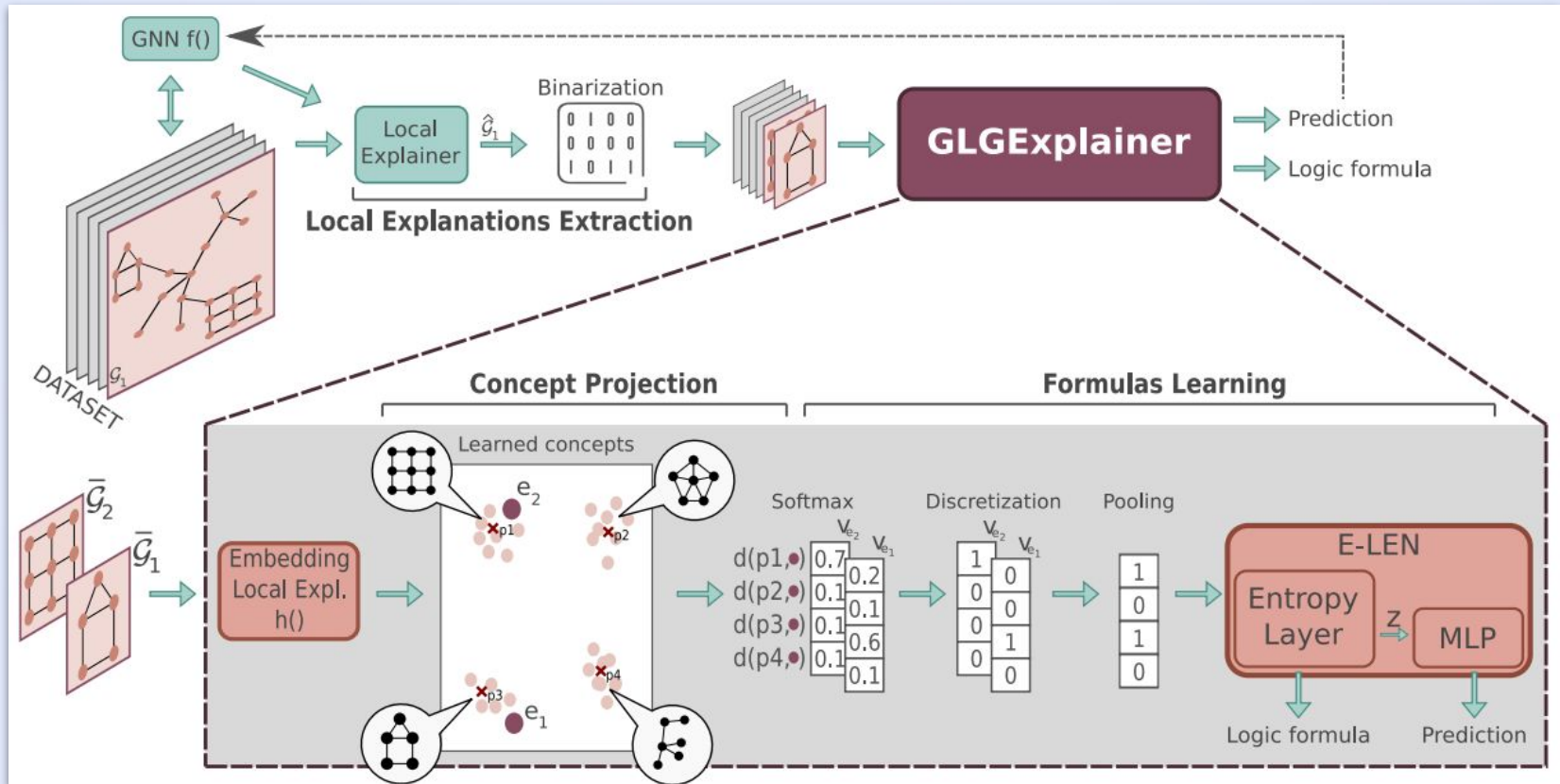
# 4. GLGExplainer

## GLGExplainer in short:

1. Extract local explanations with a local explainer
2. Run GLGExplainer over those local explanations
3. Inspect the generated logic formulas summarizing the behaviour of the GNN in terms of human-understandable concepts



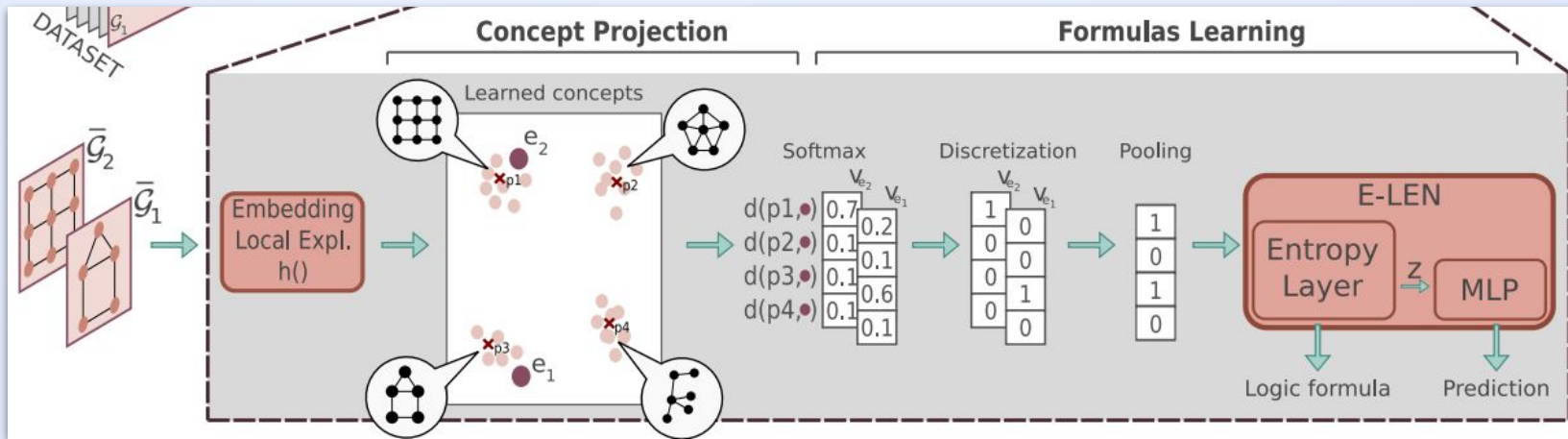
# 4. GLGExplainer



# 4. GLGExplainer

## Formulas Learning:

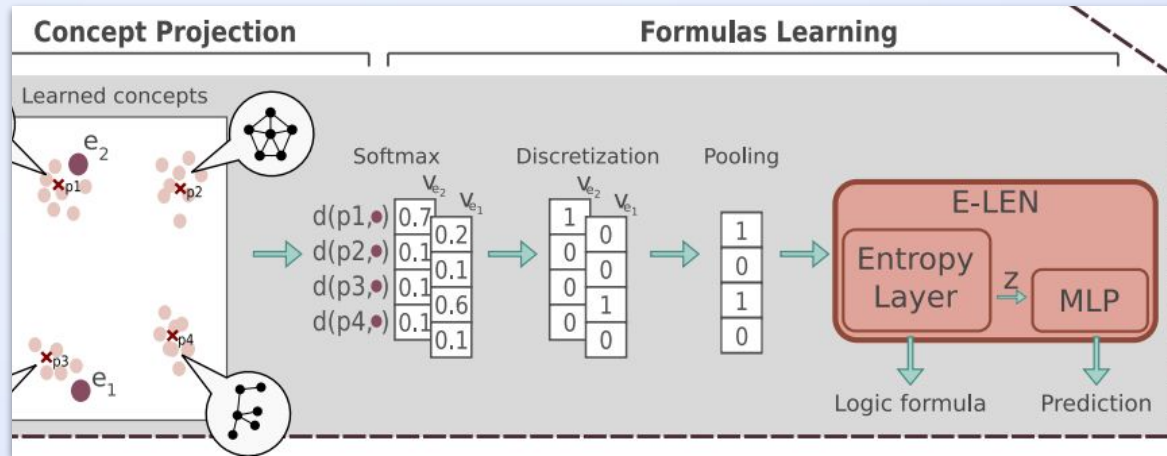
1. **Discretize** concept vectors
  - a. promotes discreteness of formulas
  - b. promotes formulas-MLP alignment
2. **Pooling** of concept activations of the same input sample
3. Feed the **E-LEN** with the pooled concept vector



# 4. GLGExplainer

**E-LEN** (Entropy-based Logic Explained Network):

1. Fully-connected layer *with steroids*
2. Applies entropy regularization for concept selection
3. Builds a Truth Table  $T$  for each output class that will be used to extract the final formulas



# 4. GLGExplainer

GLGExplainer is **trained end-to-end** with, as losses:

1. CELoss between E-LEN predictions and GNN predictions (surrogate loss)
2. Distance loss to push every prototype to be close to at least one local explanation
3. Distance loss to push every local explanation to be close to at least one prototype

$$L_{R1} = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{j=1}^m \min_{\bar{\mathcal{G}} \in D} \|p_j - h(\bar{\mathcal{G}})\|^2$$

$$L_{R2} = \frac{1}{|D|} \sum_{\bar{\mathcal{G}} \in D} \min_{j \in [1, m]} \|p_j - h(\bar{\mathcal{G}})\|^2$$

-> No supervision on the concepts, which emerge as prototypical representations of local explanations

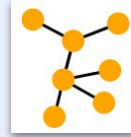


**Results**

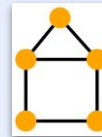
# 5. Results

## 1. BAMultiShapes Dataset

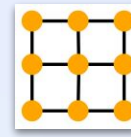
Random BA



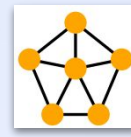
House



Grid



Wheel

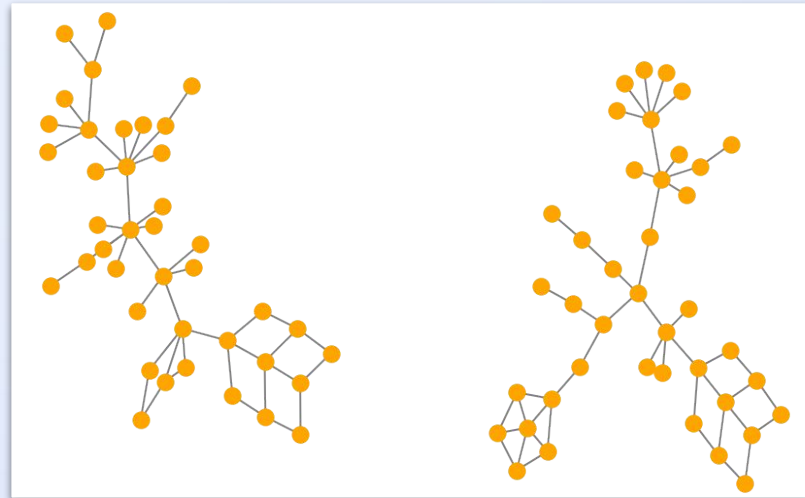


Class 1

- BA + House + Grid

- BA + House + Wheel

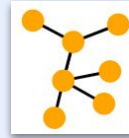
- BA + Grid + Wheel



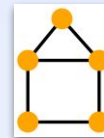
# 5. Results

## 1. **BAMultiShapes Dataset**

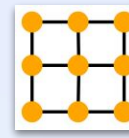
Random BA



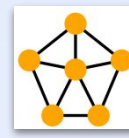
House



Grid

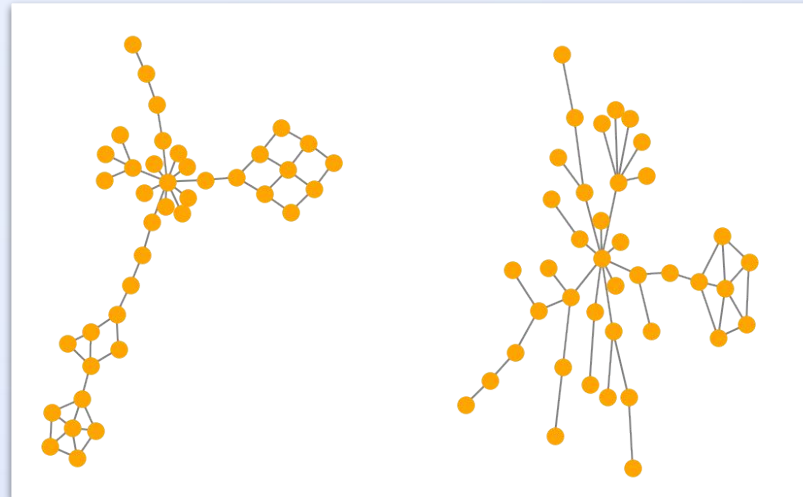


Wheel



Class 0

- BA + House
- BA + Wheel
- BA + Grid
- BA + Grid + House + Wheel
- BA





# 5. Results

## 2. GNN to explain

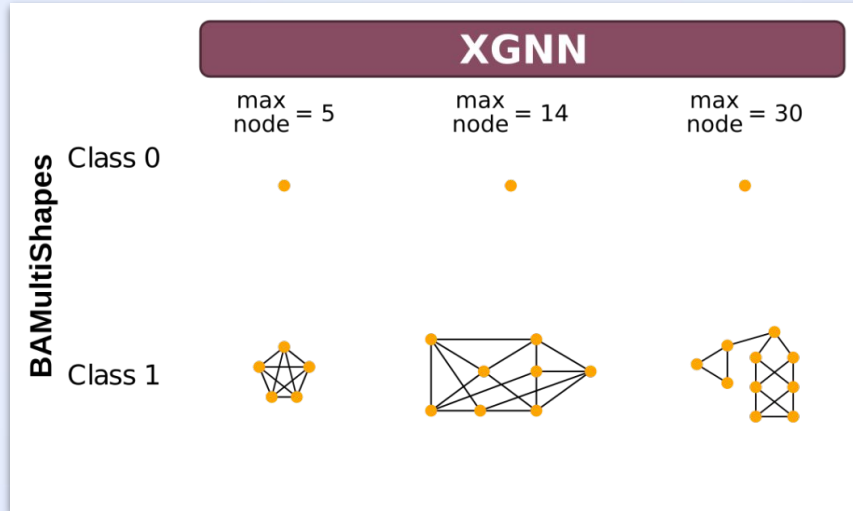
- 3-layers GCN (20-20-20) with mean pooling
- Single FC layer for graph predictions

Split	BAMultiShapes
Train	0.94
Val	0.94
Test	0.99

	Class 0					Class 1		
Motifs	$\emptyset$	H	G	W	All	H + G	H + W	G + W
Accuracy (%)	1.0	1.0	0.85	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.98	1.0

# 5. Results

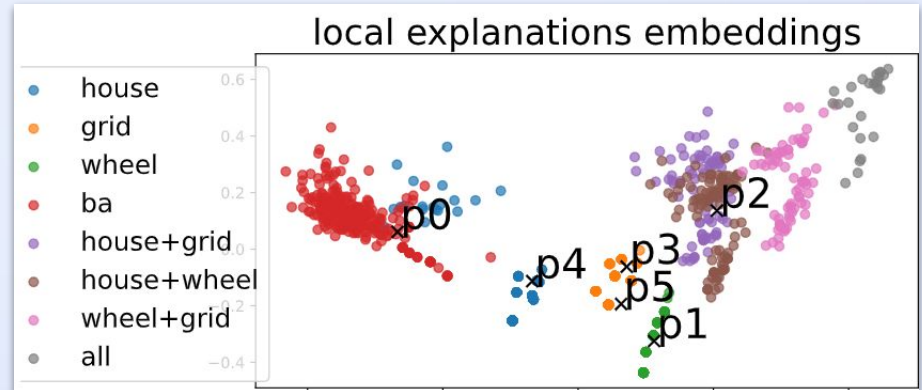
## 3. XGNN



# 5. Results

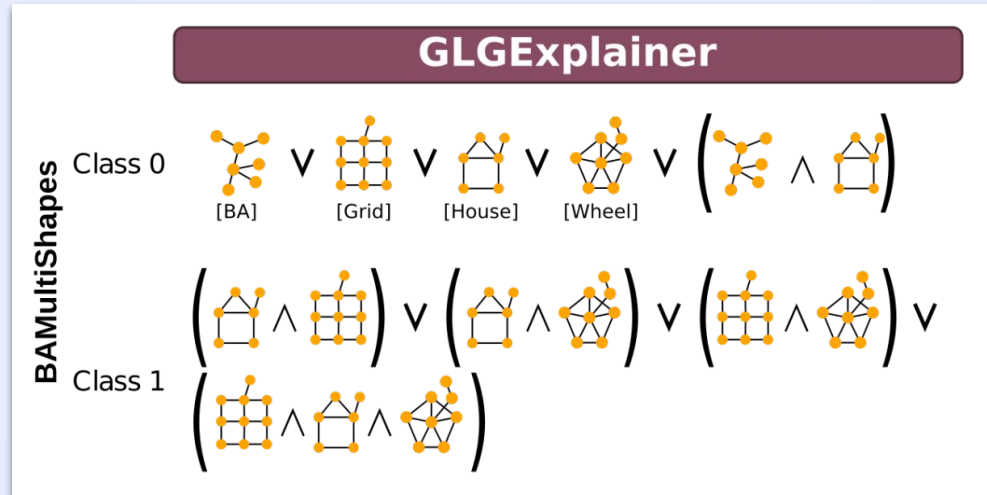
## 4. GLGExplainer

Dataset		Raw Formulas	Fidelity
BAMultiShapes	Class <sub>0</sub> $\iff$	$P_0 \vee P_3 \vee P_1 \vee P_4 \vee P_5$	0.98
	Class <sub>1</sub> $\iff$	$(P_4 \wedge P_3) \vee (P_5 \wedge P_4) \vee (P_3 \wedge P_1) \vee (P_5 \wedge P_1) \vee (P_4 \wedge P_1) \vee (P_4 \wedge P_2) \vee (P_1 \wedge P_2) \vee (P_3 \wedge P_2) \vee P_2$	



# 5. Results

## 4. GLGExplainer





# Conclusions

# Conclusions

## **Main contributions:**

1. Global Explainer for GNNs which
  - a. provides logic formulas
    - i. more informative than previous SOTA
  - b. faithful to the data domain
2. Unsupervised algorithm for concept discovery



E.O.F.