

Graph Neural Networks for Recommendation: Reproducibility, Graph Topology, and Node Representation

Part 1. Reproducibility

 60 minutes

TUTORIALS



The 2nd Learning on Graphs Conference (LoG 2023)

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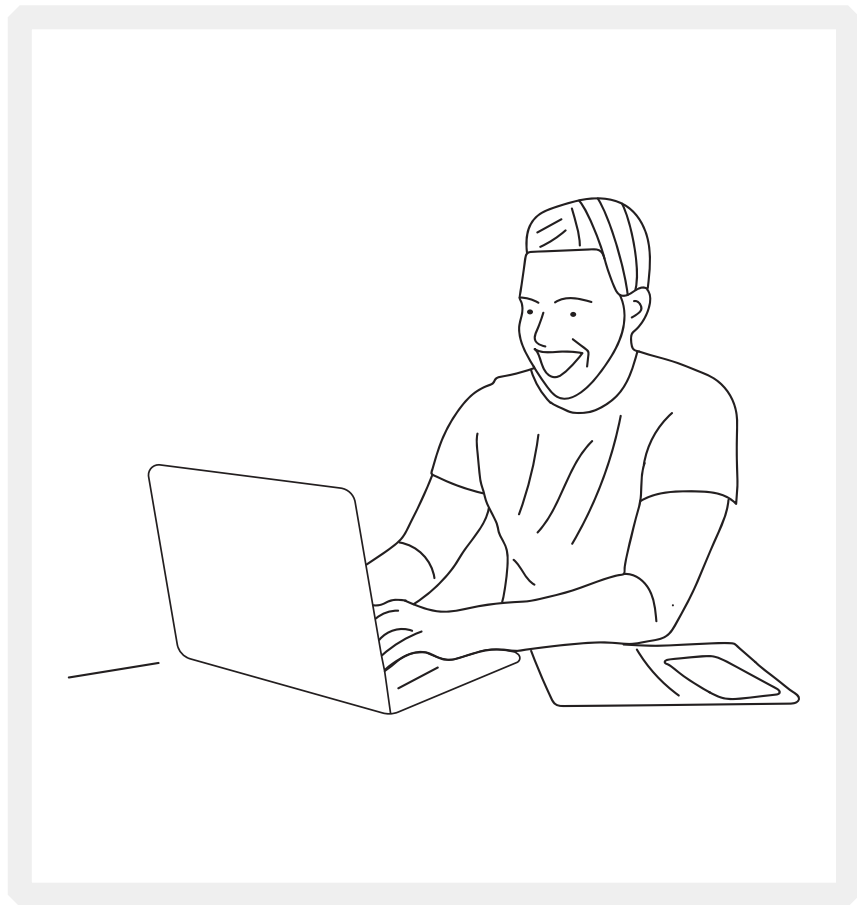
USEFUL RESOURCES

The content of the following slides is taken from:

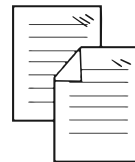
- Vito Walter Anelli, Daniele Malitesta, Claudio Pomo, Alejandro Bellogín, Eugenio Di Sciascio, Tommaso Di Noia: **Challenging the Myth of Graph Collaborative Filtering: a Reasoned and Reproducibility-driven Analysis**. RecSys 2023: 350-361
- Daniele Malitesta, Claudio Pomo, Vito Walter Anelli, Tommaso Di Noia, Antonio Ferrara: **An Out-of-the-Box Application for Reproducible Graph Collaborative Filtering extending the Elliot Framework**. UMAP (Adjunct Publication) 2023: 12-15



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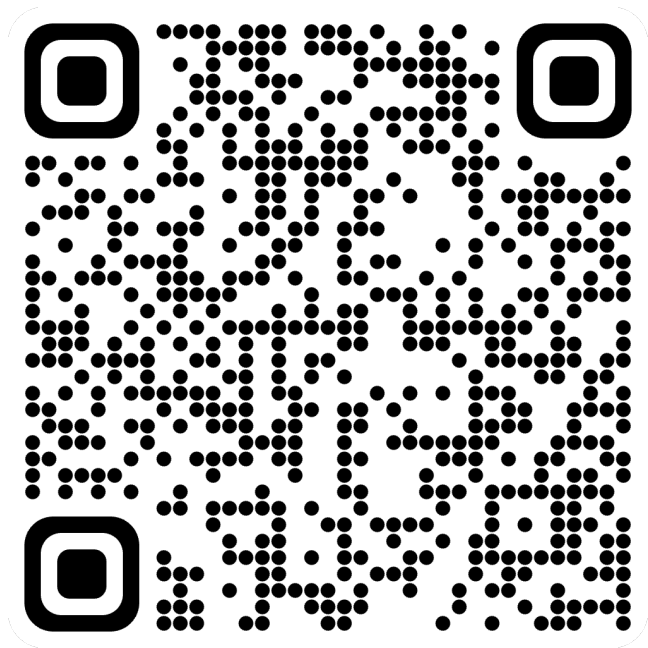
01



HANDS-ON #1

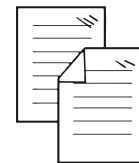
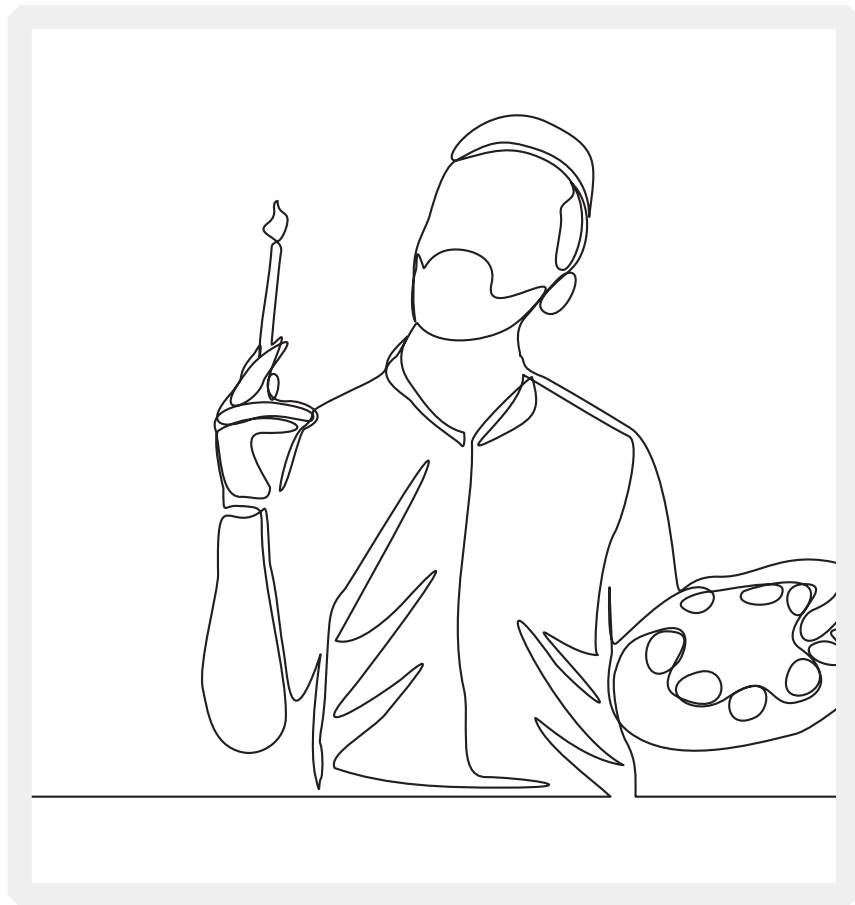
GNNS-BASED RECSYS IN ELLIOT

SCAN ME AND GO TO GOOGLE COLAB!



or find me at:

<https://sisinflab.github.io/tutorial-gnns-recsys-log2023/sections/reproducibility/>



02

REPRODUCING GNNS-BASED RECSYS

SELECTED GNNs-BASED APPROACHES

Model	Venue	Year	Strategy
NGCF	SIGIR	2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pioneer approach in graph CF• Inter-dependencies among <i>ego</i> and <i>neighbor</i> nodes
DGCF	SIGIR	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Disentangles users' and items' into intents and weights their importance• Updates graph structure according to those learned intents
LightGCN	SIGIR	2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lightens the graph convolutional layer• Removes feature transformation and non-linearities
SGL	SIGIR	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brings self-supervised and contrastive learning to recommendation• Learns multiple node views through node/edge dropout and random walk
UltraGCN	CIKM	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approximates infinite propagation layers through a constraint loss and negative sampling• Explores item-item connections
GFCF	CIKM	2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questions graph convolution in recommendation through graph signal processing• Proposes a strong close-form algorithm

WHY REPLICATING GRAPH CF RESULTS?

Generally speaking

- **Several approaches** tend to **copy and paste previous results** from baselines
- Sometimes **they do not provide full details** about the **experimental settings**

Specifically

- Apart from NGCF, all **other approaches** take **baselines' results from previous papers**
- **Some authors are shared** across such works

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

1) Re-implement from scratch

all baselines by **carefully following the original works**

3) Use the same settings

as the **original papers and codes** in terms of **dataset splitting, hyper-parameters, and evaluation protocol**

2) Train/evaluate them

within Elliot to provide a **fair and repeatable environment**

4) Compare our results

to the **original ones** to assess the **numerical differences**

REPRODUCIBILITY RESULTS

Datasets	Models	Ours		Original		Performance Shift	
		Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG
Gowalla	NGCF	0.1556	0.1320	0.1569	0.1327	$-1.3 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-7 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	DGCF	0.1736	0.1477	0.1794	0.1521	$-5.8 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-4.4 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	LightGCN	0.1826	0.1545	0.1830	0.1554	$-4 \cdot 10^{-04}$	$-9 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	SGL*	—	—	—	—	—	—
	UltraGCN	0.1863	0.1580	0.1862	0.1580	$+1 \cdot 10^{-04}$	0
	GFCF	0.1849	0.1518	0.1849	0.1518	0	0
Yelp 2018	NGCF	0.0556	0.0452	0.0579	0.0477	$-2.3 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-2.5 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	DGCF	0.0621	0.0505	0.0640	0.0522	$-1.9 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-1.7 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	LightGCN	0.0629	0.0516	0.0649	0.0530	$-2 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-1.4 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	SGL	0.0669	0.0552	0.0675	0.0555	$-6 \cdot 10^{-04}$	$-3 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	UltraGCN	0.0672	0.0553	0.0683	0.0561	$-1.1 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-8 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	GFCF	0.0697	0.0571	0.0697	0.0571	0	0
Amazon Book	NGCF	0.0319	0.0246	0.0337	0.0261	$-1.8 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-1.5 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	DGCF	0.0384	0.0295	0.0399	0.0308	$-1.5 \cdot 10^{-03}$	$-1.3 \cdot 10^{-03}$
	LightGCN	0.0419	0.0323	0.0411	0.0315	$+8 \cdot 10^{-04}$	$+8 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	SGL	0.0474	0.0372	0.0478	0.0379	$-4 \cdot 10^{-04}$	$-7 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	UltraGCN	0.0688	0.0561	0.0681	0.0556	$+7 \cdot 10^{-04}$	$+5 \cdot 10^{-04}$
	GFCF	0.0710	0.0584	0.0710	0.0584	0	0

*Results are not provided since SGL was not originally trained and tested on Gowalla.

The most significant performance shift is in the order of $10e-3$

REPRODUCIBILITY RESULTS

Datasets	Models	Ours		Original		Performance Shift	
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GFCF is the best replicated model as it does not implement any random initialization of the weights

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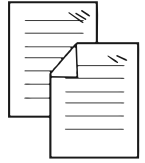
NGCF and DGCF rarely achieve $10e-4$ because of the random initializations and stochastic learning processes involved

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*Results are not provided since SGL was not originally trained and tested on Gowalla.

Replicability is ensured!



03

GNNS-BASED VS. TRADITIONAL RECSYS

WHY COMPARING TRADITIONAL RECSYS?

Families	Baselines	Models					
		NGCF [71]	DGCF [73]	LightGCN [28]	SGL [78]	UltraGCN [47]	GFCF [59]
		Used as graph CF baseline in (2021 — present)					
		[10, 13, 32, 62, 77, 84]	[19, 39, 46, 74, 75, 92]	[40, 54, 78, 82, 88, 89]	[22, 46, 77, 82, 85, 93]	[17, 24, 42, 48, 95, 96]	[4, 5, 41, 50, 80, 96]
<i>Classic CF</i>	MF-BPR [55]	✓	✓			✓	
	NeuMF [29]	✓					
	CMN [18]	✓					
	MacridVAE [44]		✓				
	Multi-VAE [38]			✓	✓		✓
	DNN+SSL [86]				✓		
	ENMF [11]					✓	
	CML [30]					✓	
	DeepWalk [52]					✓	
	LINE [66]					✓	
	Node2Vec [25]					✓	
	NBPO [91]					✓	

Most of the approaches are compared against a small subset of classical CF solutions. However, the recent literature has raised concerns about usually-untested strong CF baselines!

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	HOP-Rec [83]	✓					
	GC-MC [68]	✓	✓				
	PinSage [87]	✓					
	NGCF [71]		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	DisenGCN [43]		✓				
<i>Graph CF</i>	GRMF [53]			✓			✓
	GRMF-Norm [28]			✓			✓
	NIA-GCN [64]					✓	
	LightGCN [28]				✓	✓	✓
	DGCF [73]					✓	
	LR-GCCF [14]					✓	
	SCF [94]					✓	
	BGCF [63]					✓	
	LCFN [90]					✓	

Orange ticks indicate that no extensive comparison among the selected graph CF baselines is performed (mainly for chronological reasons)

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

1) Expand the investigation

to four classical CF recommender systems: UserkNN [Resnick et al.], ItemkNN [Sarwar et al.], RP^{3β} [Paudel et al.], EASE^R [Harald Steck]

3) Use the TPE algorithm

which is a **strong strategy** for hyper-parameter search

2) Fine-tune classic CF models

by retaining the **10% of the training** set as validation for **fair comparison** to graph CF

4) Compare to unpersonalized

recommendation approaches such as MostPop and Random

COMPARISON RESULTS

Families	Models	Gowalla		Yelp 2018		Amazon Book	
		Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG
<i>Reference</i>	MostPop	0.0416	0.0316	0.0125	0.0101	0.0051	0.0044
	Random	0.0005	0.0003	0.0005	0.0004	0.0002	0.0002
<i>Classic CF</i>	UserkNN	0.1685	0.1370	0.0630	0.0528	0.0582	0.0477
	ItemkNN	0.1409	0.1165	0.0610	0.0507	0.0634	0.0524
	RP ³ β	0.1829	0.1520	0.0671	<u>0.0559</u>	0.0683	0.0565
	EASE ^{R*}	0.1661	0.1384	0.0655	0.0552	0.0710	<u>0.0567</u>
<i>Graph CF</i>	NGCF	0.1556	0.1320	0.0556	0.0452	0.0319	0.0246
	DGCF	0.1736	0.1477	0.0621	0.0505	0.0384	0.0295
	LightGCN	0.1826	<u>0.1545</u>	0.0629	0.0516	0.0419	0.0323
	SGL	—	—	0.0669	0.0552	0.0474	0.0372
	UltraGCN	0.1863	0.1580	<u>0.0672</u>	0.0553	<u>0.0688</u>	0.0561
	GFCF	<u>0.1849</u>	0.1518	0.0697	0.0571	0.0710	0.0584

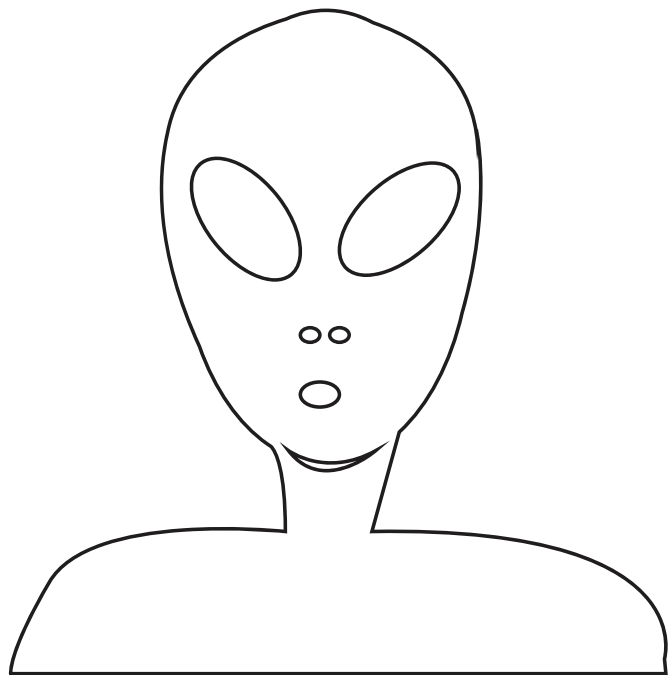
*Results for EASE^R on Amazon Book are taken from [BARS Benchmark](#).

COMPARISON RESULTS

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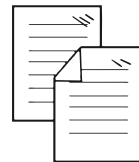
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On Yelp-2018 and Amazon Book, classic CF approaches are best or second-to-best approaches



04

EXPLORING UNCOMMON DATASETS



WHY CONSIDERING OTHER DATASETS?

Models	Gowalla	Yelp 2018	Amazon Book	Alibaba-iFashion	Movielens 1M	Amazon Electronics	Amazon CDs
NGCF	✓	✓	✓				
DGCF	✓	✓	✓				
LightGCN	✓	✓	✓				
SGL		✓	✓	✓			
UltraGCN	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
GFCF	✓	✓	✓				

A limited set of shared datasets, so we decide to consider un-explored and novel datasets with specific topological properties

TWO NEW DATASETS

Statistics	Gowalla	Yelp 2018	Amazon Book	Allrecipes	BookCrossing
Users	29,858	31,668	52,643	10,084	6,754
Items	40,981	38,048	91,599	8,407	13,670
Edges	810,128	1,237,259	2,380,730	80,540	234,762
Density	0.0007	0.0010	0.0005	0.0010	0.0025
Avg. Deg. (U)	27.1327	39.0697	45.2241	7.9869	34.7590
Avg. Deg. (I)	19.7684	32.5184	25.9908	9.5801	17.1735

Two new datasets (Allrecipes [Gao et al.] and BookCrossing [Ziegler et al.]) which have discordant characteristics to Gowalla, Yelp 2018, and Amazon Book

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Avg. Deg. (I)	19.7684	32.5184	25.9908	9.5801	17.1735

Users are more numerous than items; there is a much lower average of users and items node degree

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Avg. Deg. (I)	19.7684	32.5184	25.9908	9.5801	17.1735

Lowest ratio between users and items; much higher density than the other datasets

COMPARISON RESULTS

Families	Models	Allrecipes		BookCrossing	
		Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG
<i>Reference</i>	MostPop	<u>0.0472</u>	<u>0.0242</u>	0.0352	0.0319
	Random	0.0024	0.0010	0.0013	0.0011
<i>Classic CF</i>	UserkNN	0.0339	0.0188	0.0871	0.0769
	ItemkNN	0.0326	0.0180	0.0779	0.0739
	RP ³ β	0.0170	0.0089	0.0941	<u>0.0821</u>
	EASE ^R	0.0351	0.0192	<u>0.0925</u>	0.0847
<i>Graph CF</i>	NGCF	0.0291	0.0144	0.0670	0.0546
	DGCF	0.0448	0.0234	0.0643	0.0543
	LightGCN	0.0459	0.0236	0.0803	0.0660
	SGL	0.0365	0.0192	0.0716	0.0600
	UltraGCN	0.0475	0.0248	0.0800	0.0651
	GFCF	0.0101	0.0051	0.0819	0.0712

COMPARISON RESULTS

Families	Models	Allrecipes		BookCrossing	
		Recall	nDCG	Recall	nDCG
<i>Reference</i>	MostPop	<u>0.0472</u>	<u>0.0242</u>	0.0352	0.0319
	Random	0.0024	0.0010	0.0013	0.0011
<i>Classic CF</i>	UserkNN	0.0339	0.0188	0.0871	0.0769
	ItemkNN	0.0326	0.0180	0.0779	0.0739
	RP ³ β	0.0170	0.0089	0.0941	<u>0.0821</u>
	EASE ^R	0.0351	0.0192	<u>0.0925</u>	0.0847
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Classic CF approaches are very competitive, especially on BookCrossing!

COMPARISON RESULTS

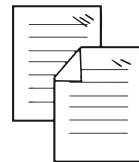
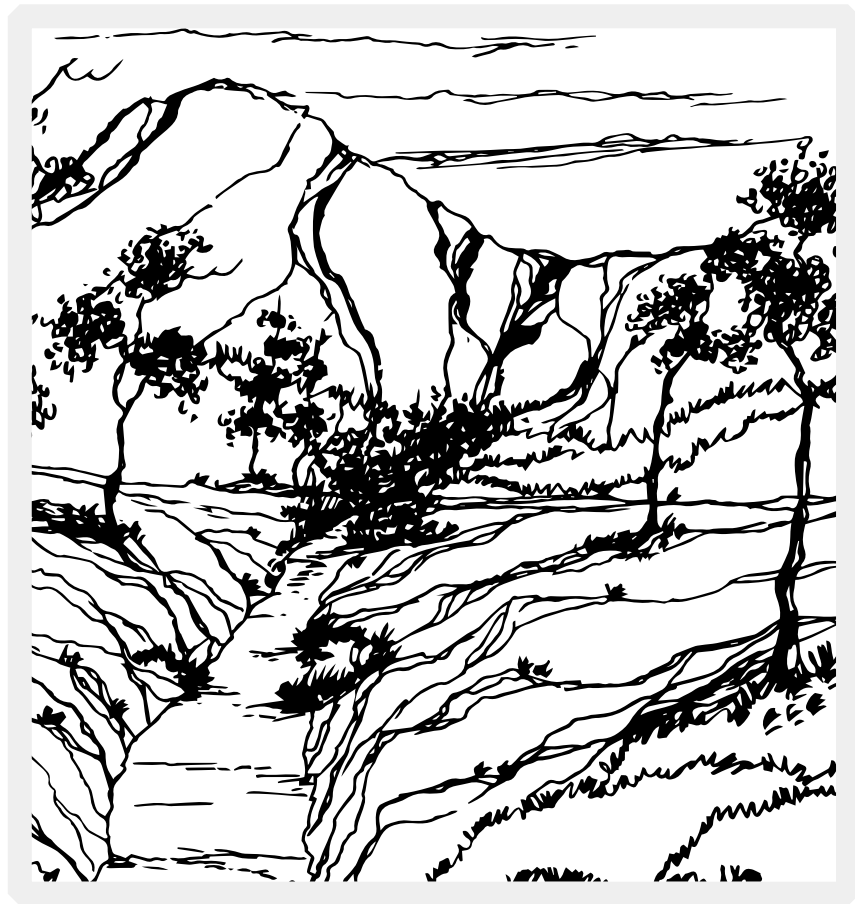
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The performance of graph CF significantly drops

COMPARISON RESULTS

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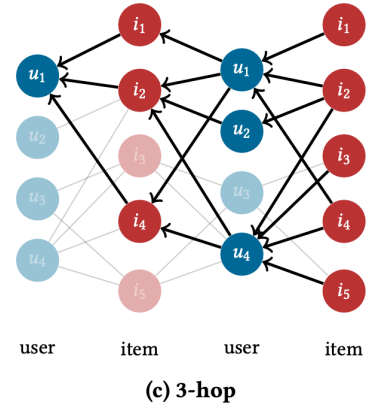
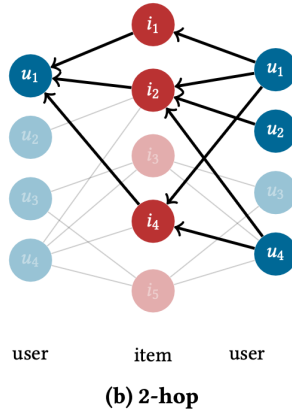
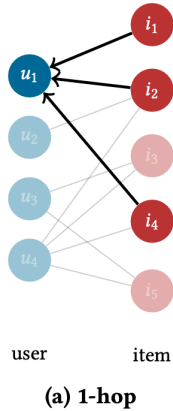
Only **LightGCN** and **UltraGCN**
keep their performance up!



05

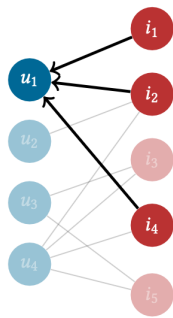
INFORMATION FLOW IN GNNs- BASED RECSYS

NODE DEGREE AS INFORMATION FLOW



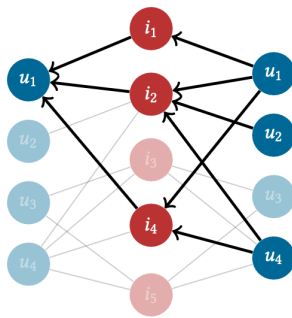
Node degree as information flow from the neighborhood nodes to the ego node after multiple hops

NODE DEGREE AS INFORMATION FLOW



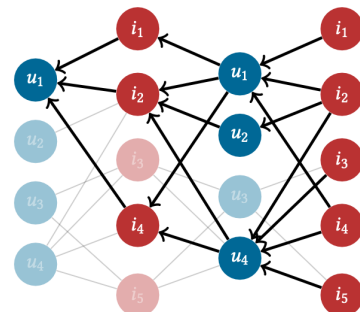
user item

(a) 1-hop



user item user

(b) 2-hop



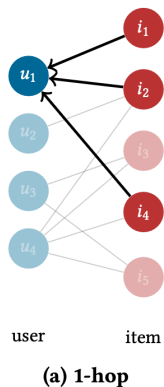
user item user item

(c) 3-hop

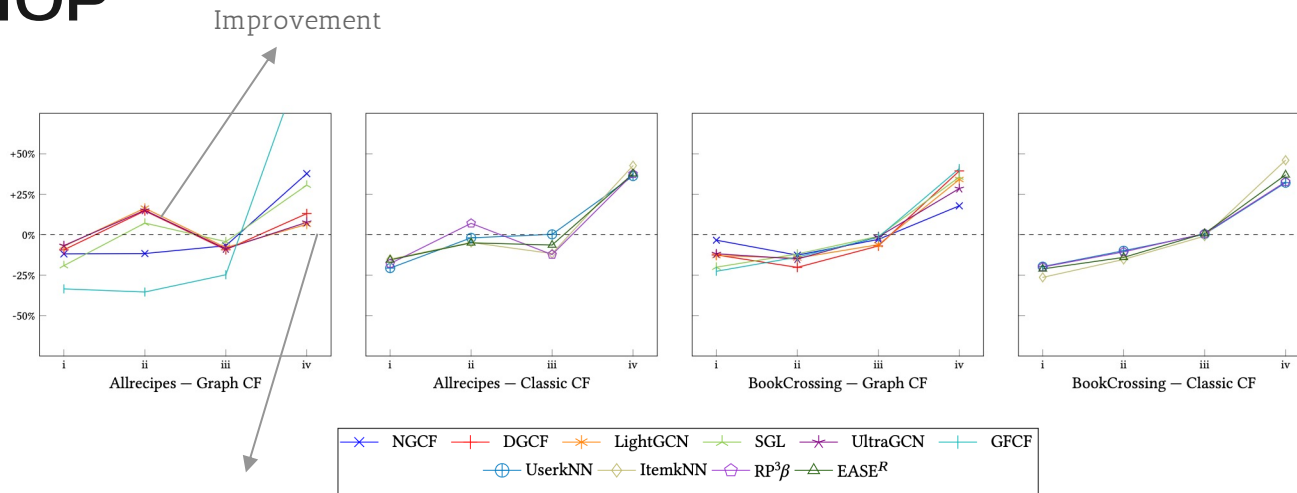
Node degree as information flow from the neighborhood nodes to the ego node after multiple hops

$$\Upsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{(1)} = \mathbf{R}\mathbf{1}_I, \quad \Upsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{(2)} = (\mathbf{R} \odot (\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{U}}\mathbf{R}))\mathbf{1}_I, \quad \Upsilon_{\mathcal{U}}^{(3)} = (\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^\top \odot \mathbf{R}\mathbf{1}_I)\mathbf{1}_I,$$

FIRST HOP

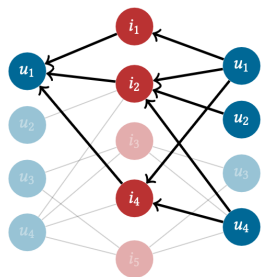


Indication of
user's activeness
on the platform



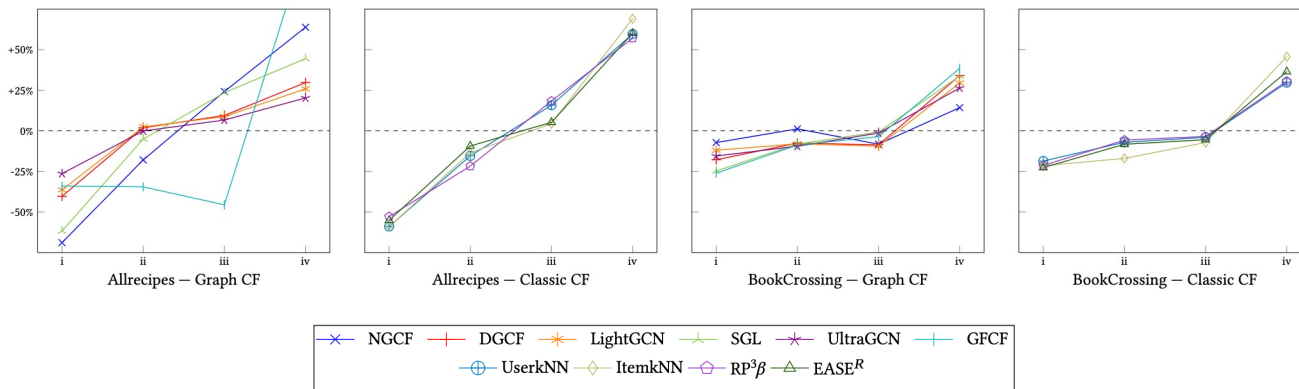
- The **fourth quartile** is **favoured** over the other ones
- The **trend** is **even more** evident on **GFCF**

SECOND HOP



user item user

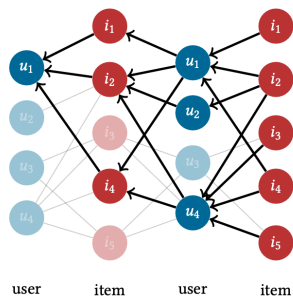
(b) 2-hop



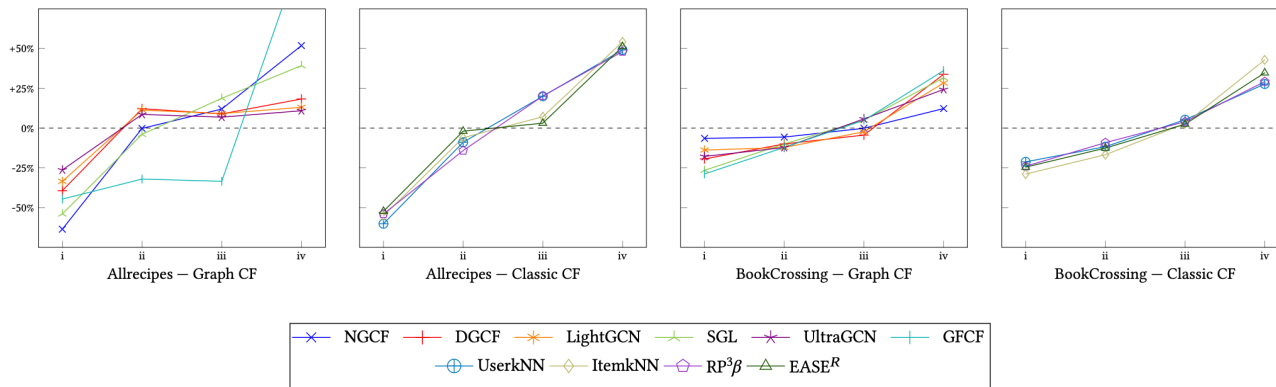
Indication of the influence of items' popularity on users

- Models favour the warm users who enjoyed popular items
- On Allrecipes, UltraGCN, DGCF, and LightGCN show a less discriminatory behaviour across quartiles
- On BookCrossing, the trend is almost aligned across models

THIRD HOP

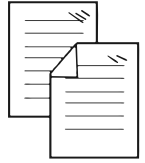


(c) 3-hop



Indication of the influence of co-interacting users' activeness on users

- On Allrecipies, UltraGCN, DGCN, and LightGCN exhibit more consistency across quartiles
- On BookCrossing, the 3-hop is not providing more information than the 2-hop



06

**TAKE-HOME
MESSAGES**

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

01

GNNS-BASED RECSYS IN
ELLIOT

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

01

GNNS-BASED RECSYS IN
ELLIOT

02

REPRODUCIBILITY OF
GNNS-BASED RECSYS

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

01

GNNs-BASED RECSYS IN
ELLIOT

02

REPRODUCIBILITY OF
GNNs-BASED RECSYS

03

COMPARISON TO
TRADITIONAL RECSYS

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

01

GNNS-BASED RECSYS IN
ELLIOT

02

REPRODUCIBILITY OF
GNNS-BASED RECSYS

03

COMPARISON TO
TRADITIONAL RECSYS

04

COMPARISON ON NEW
DATASETS

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

01

GNNS-BASED RECSYS IN
ELLIOT

02

REPRODUCIBILITY OF
GNNS-BASED RECSYS

03

COMPARISON TO
TRADITIONAL RECSYS

04

COMPARISON ON NEW
DATASETS

05

NODE DEGREE AS
INFORMATION FLOW

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THANKS!

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