

# On the Bottleneck of Graph Neural Networks and its Practical Implications



Uri Alon



Eran Yahav



TECHNION



The Henry and Marilyn Taub  
Faculty of Computer Science

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Main Contribution: GNNs suffer from a **bottleneck** that causes **over-squashing** when trying to capture long-range interactions



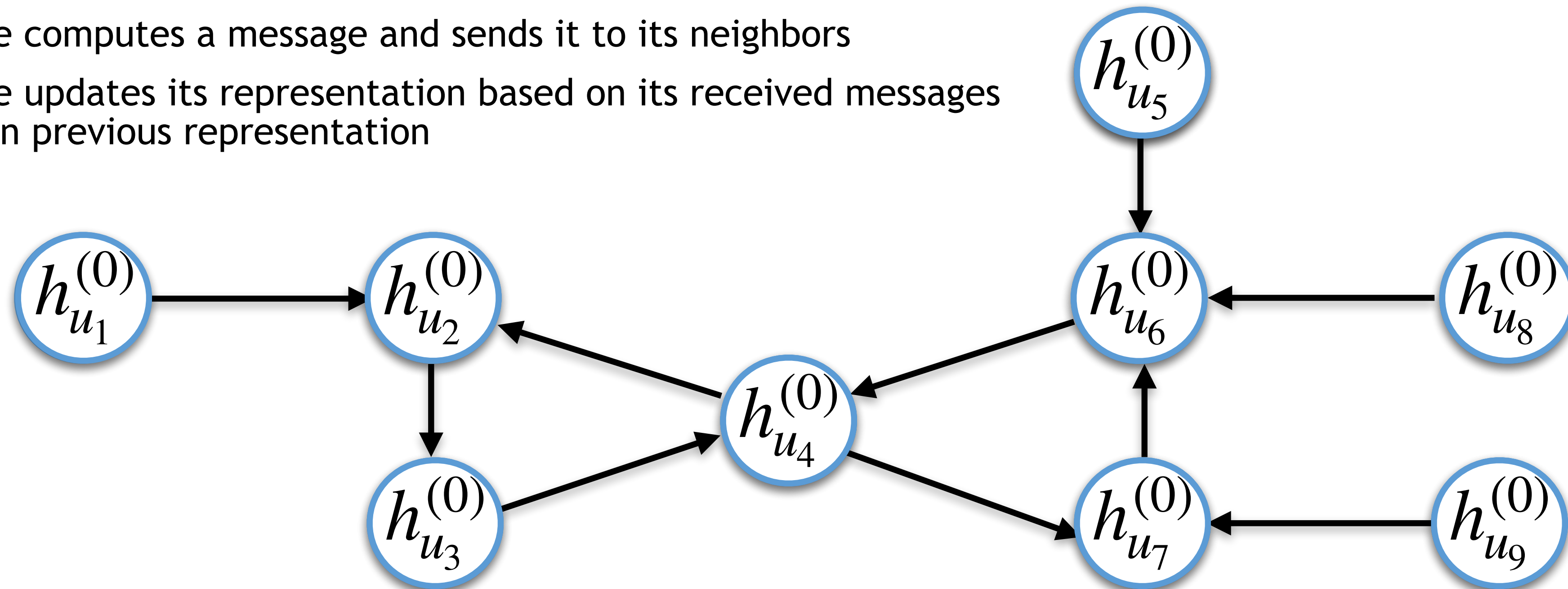
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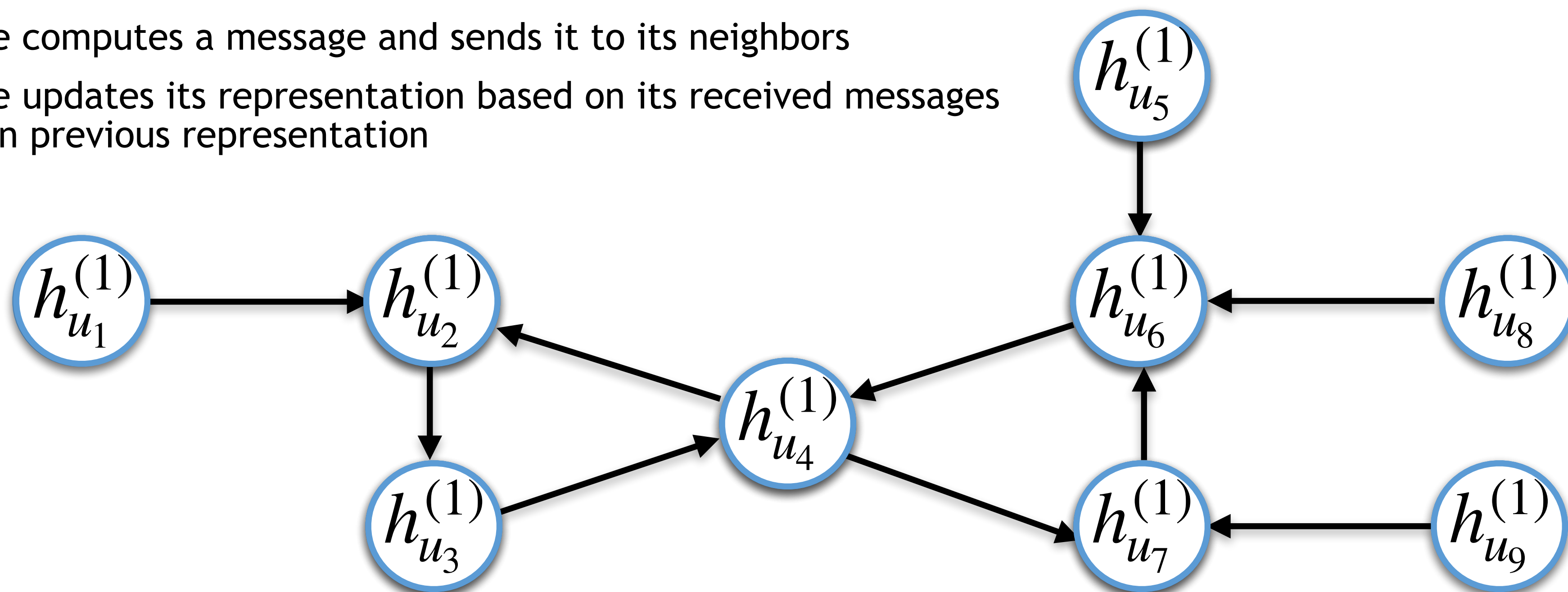
# A GNN as a Message Passing Network [Gilmer, ICML'2017]

- Initial representations are embeddings or features
- At every message passing step (=layer):
  - Every node computes a message and sends it to its neighbors
  - Every node updates its representation based on its received messages and its own previous representation



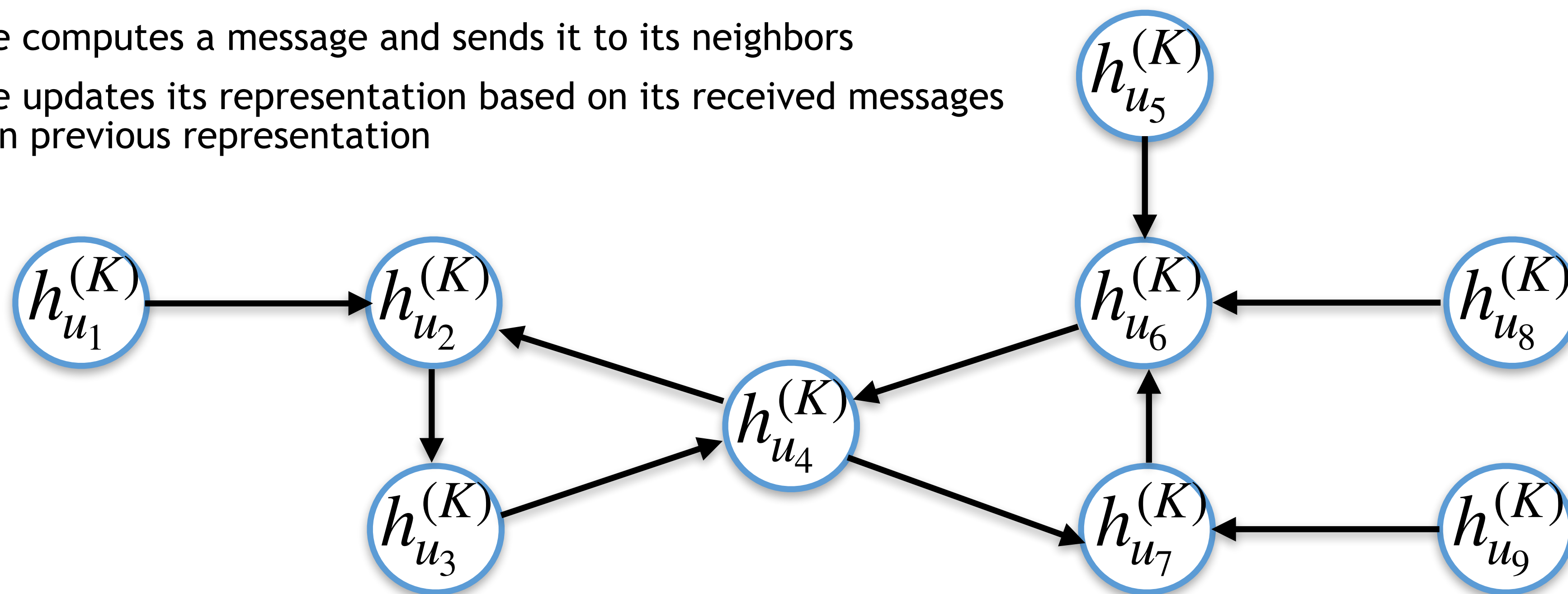
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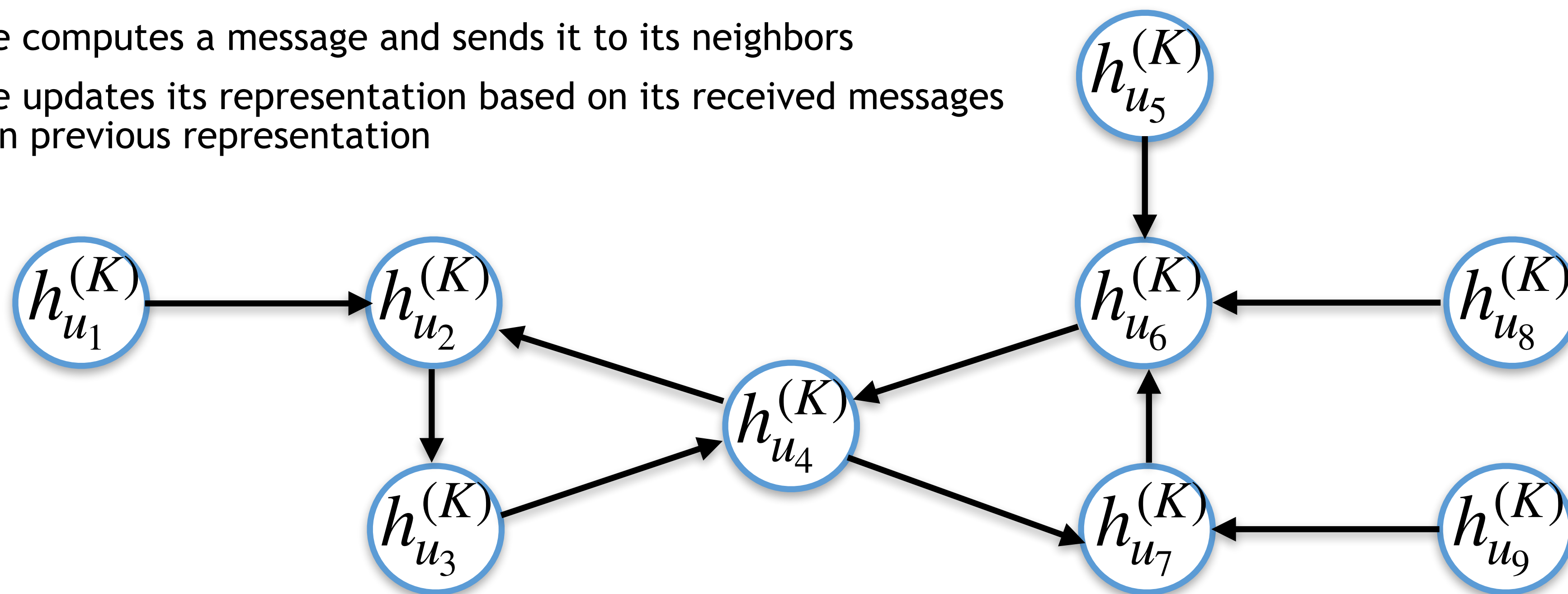
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- Given  $\{h_u^{(K)} \mid u \in V\}$ :
  - Node classification, graph classification, link prediction...

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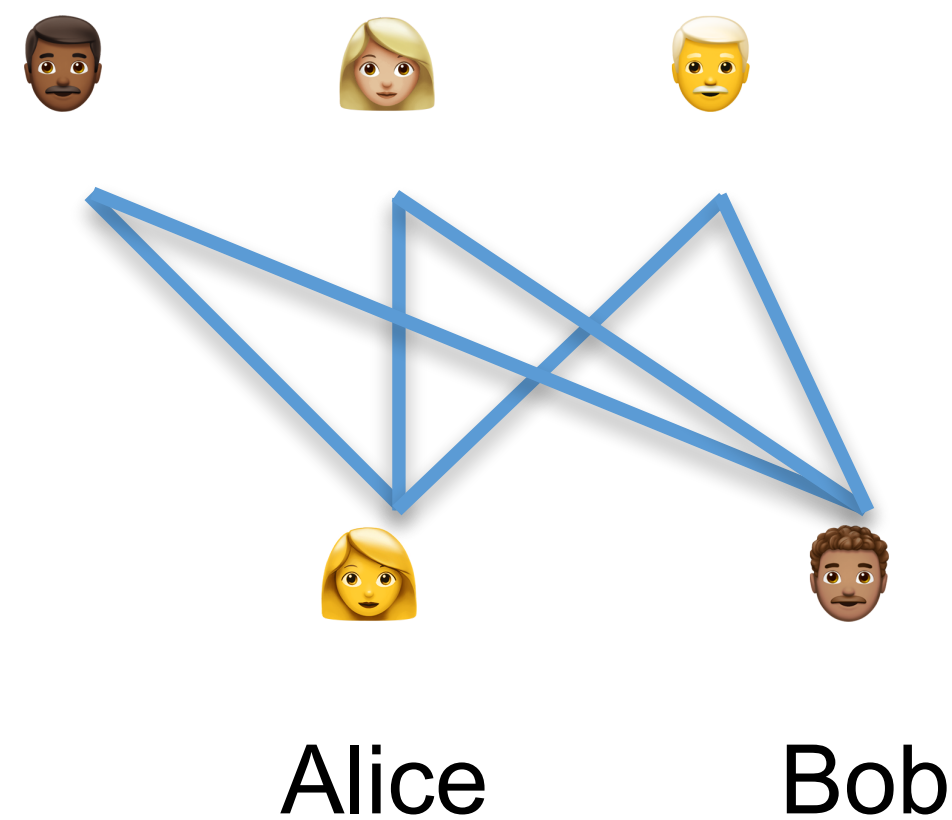
Alice



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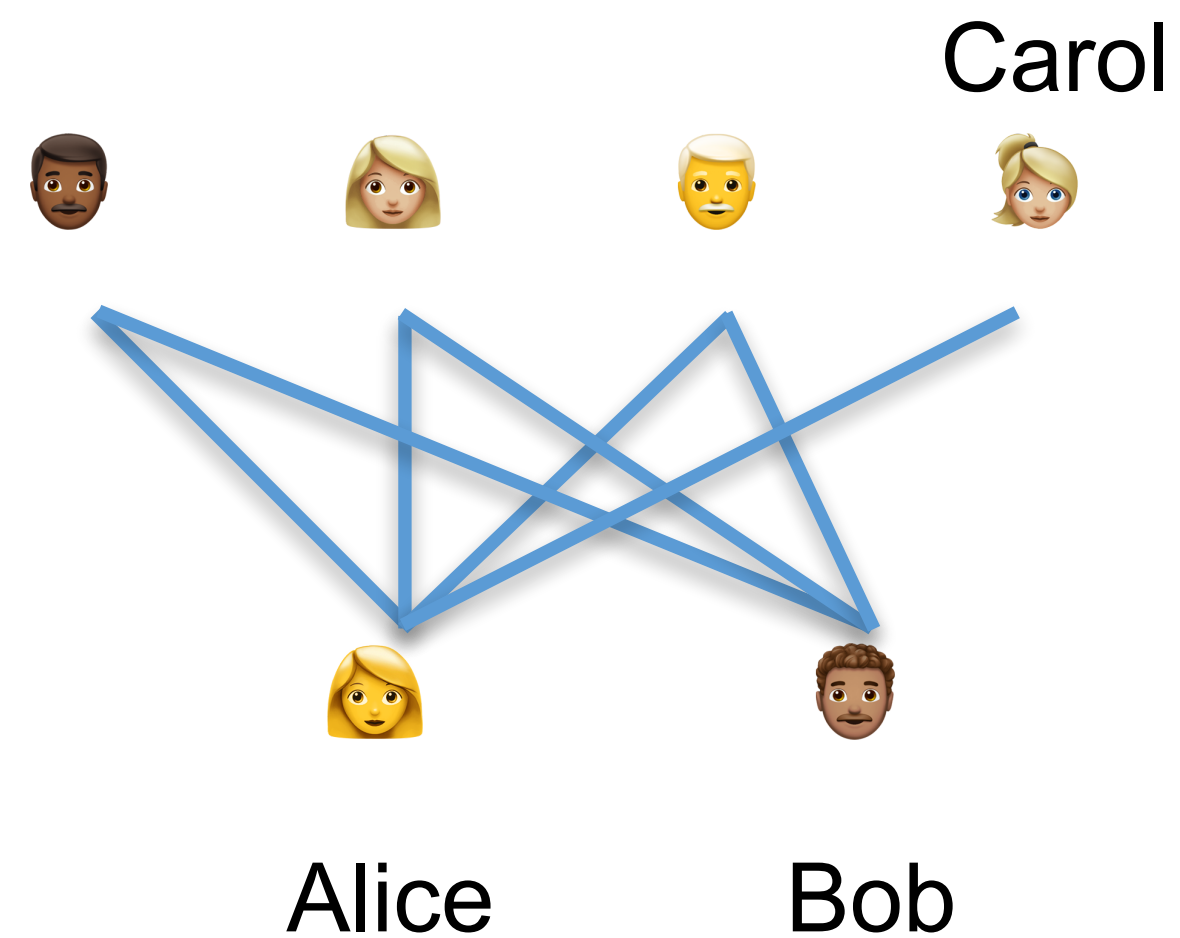
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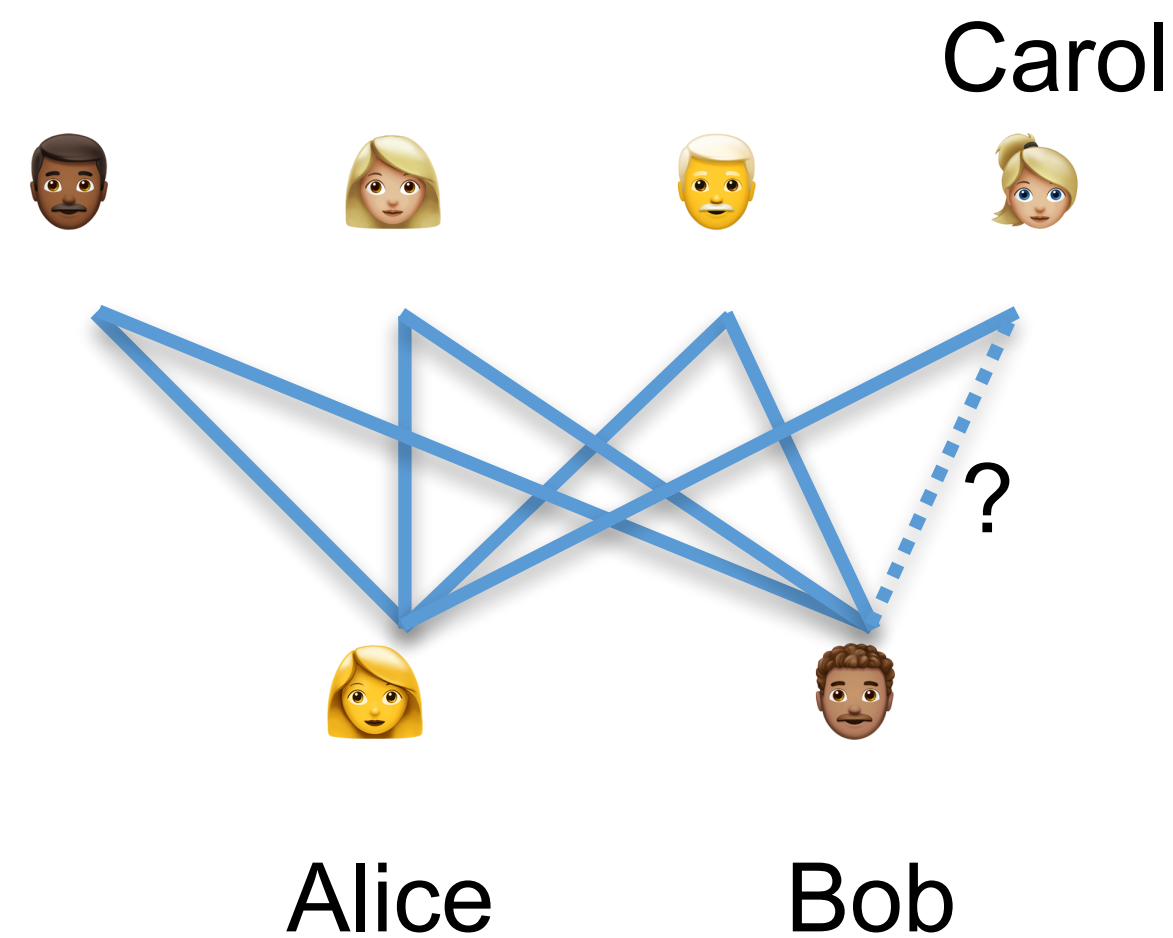
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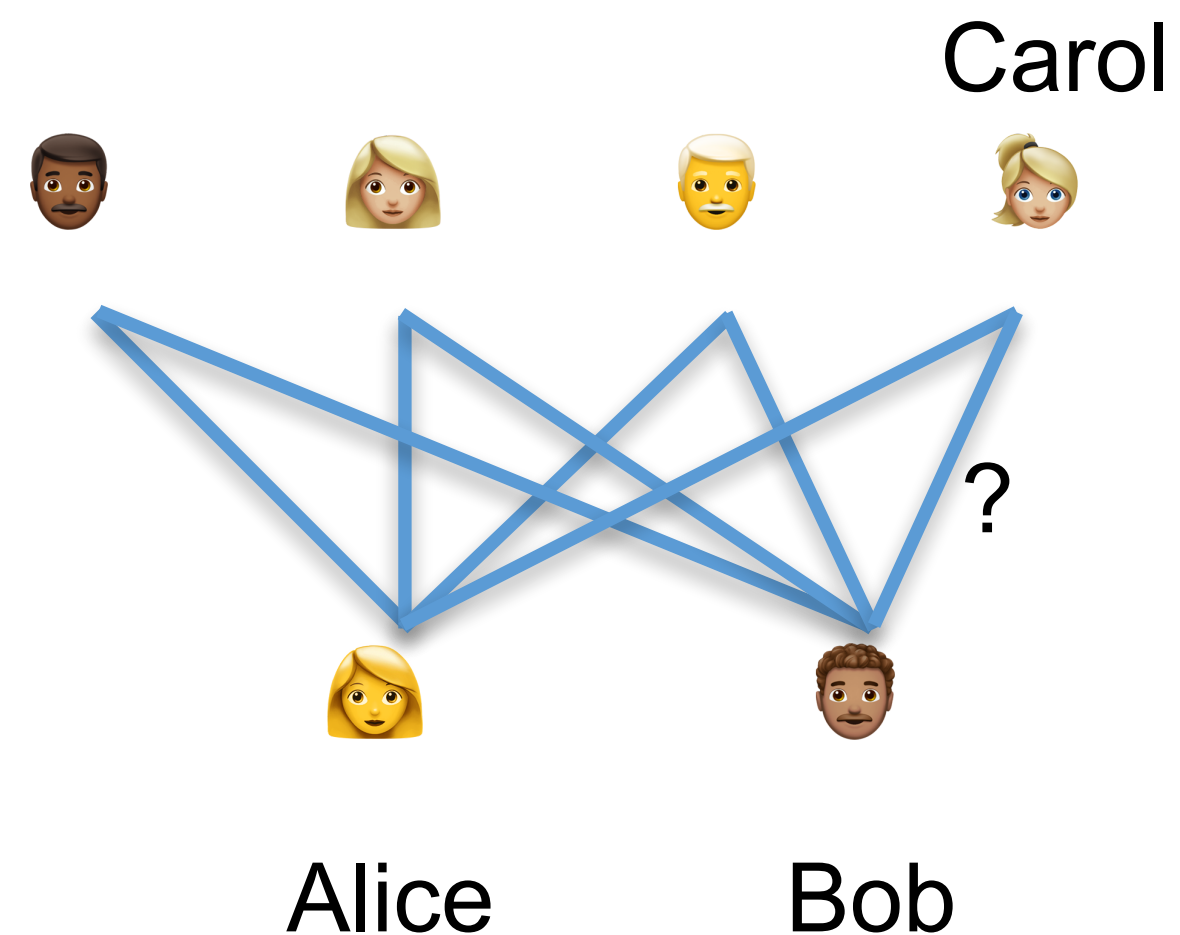
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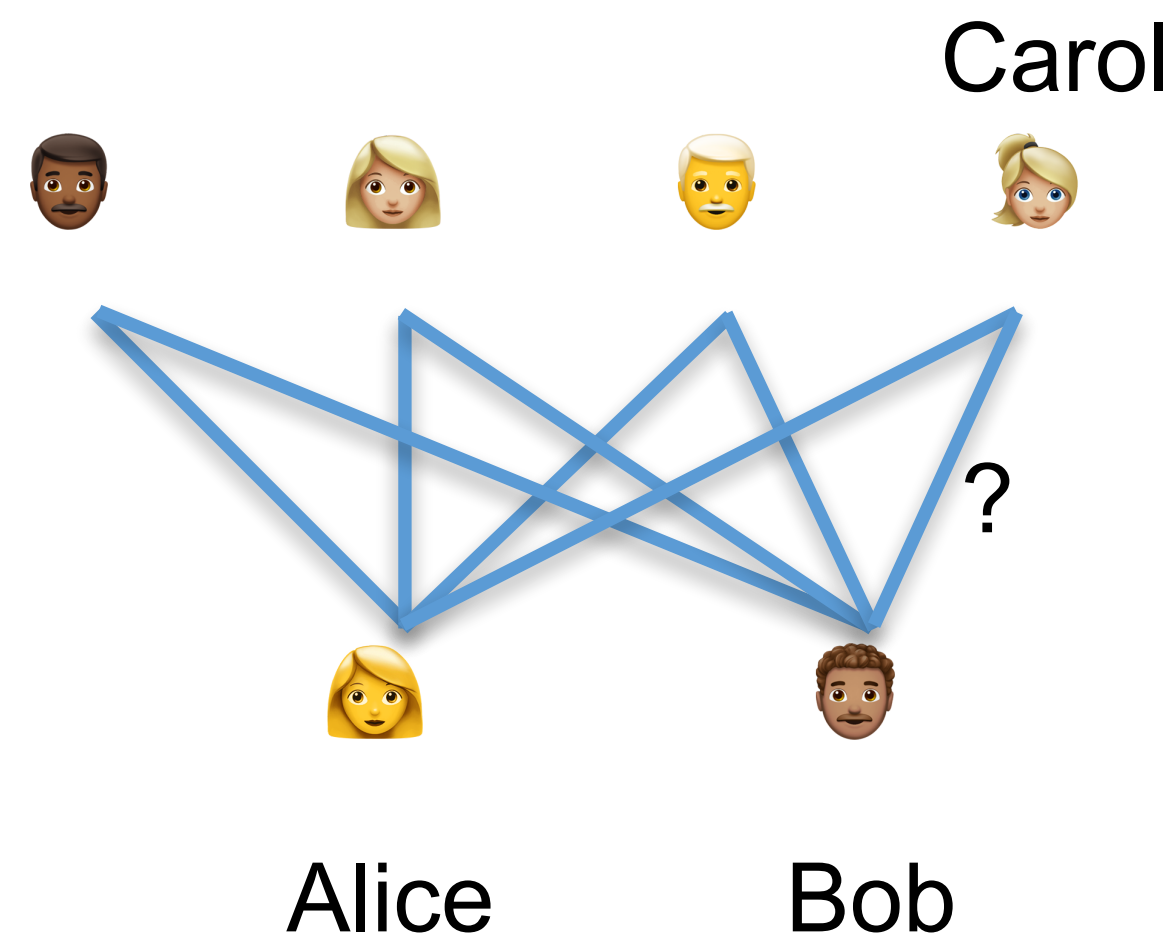
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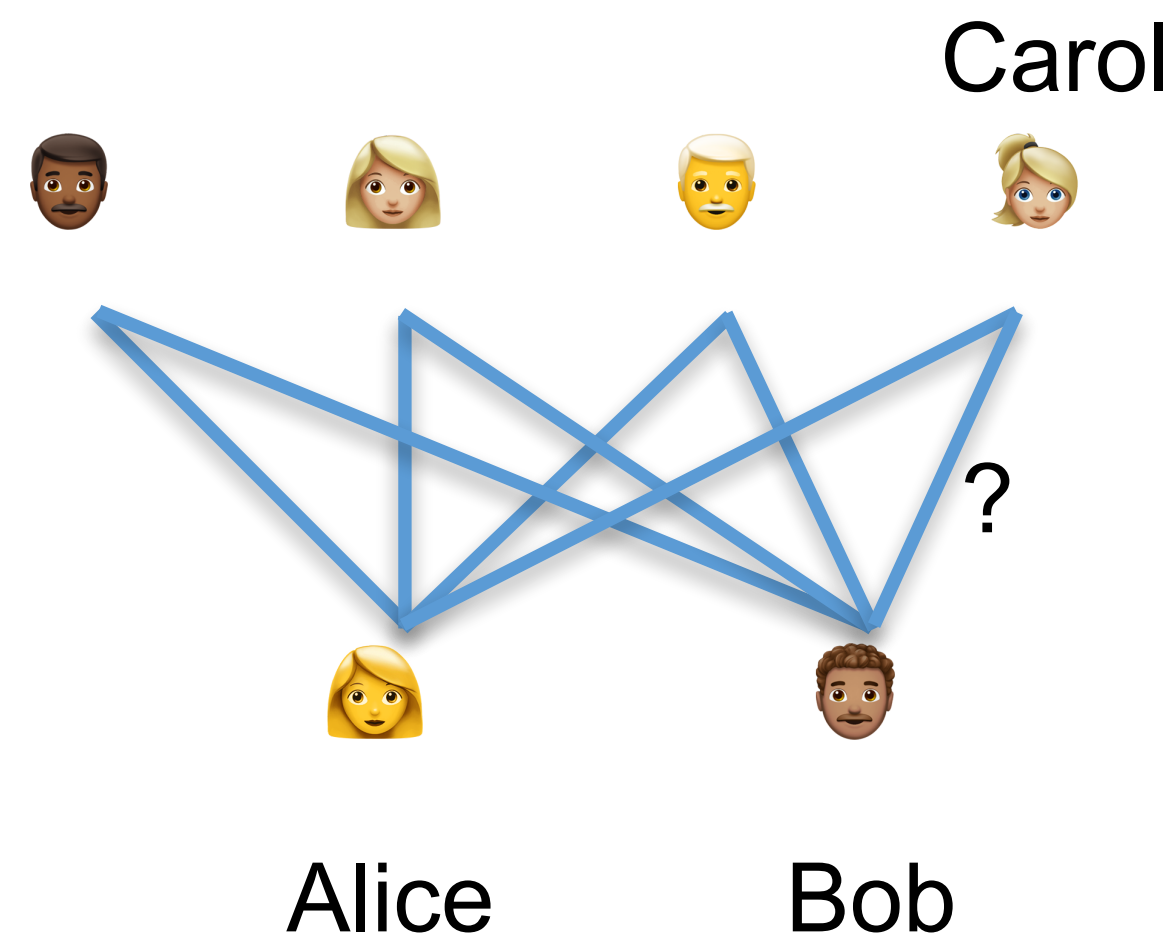
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- But some tasks require **longer-range** interaction...



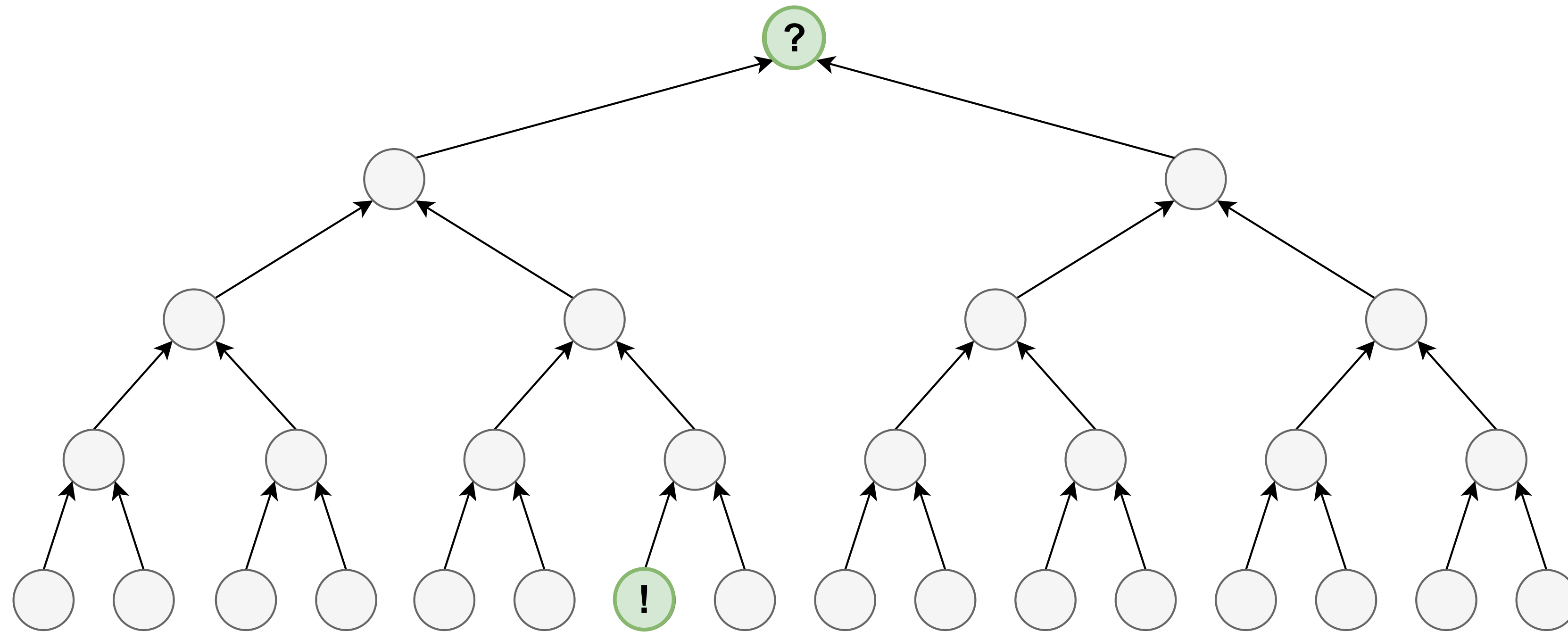
# The GNN Bottleneck

Imagine that a prediction of a node depends on information coming from a distant node.



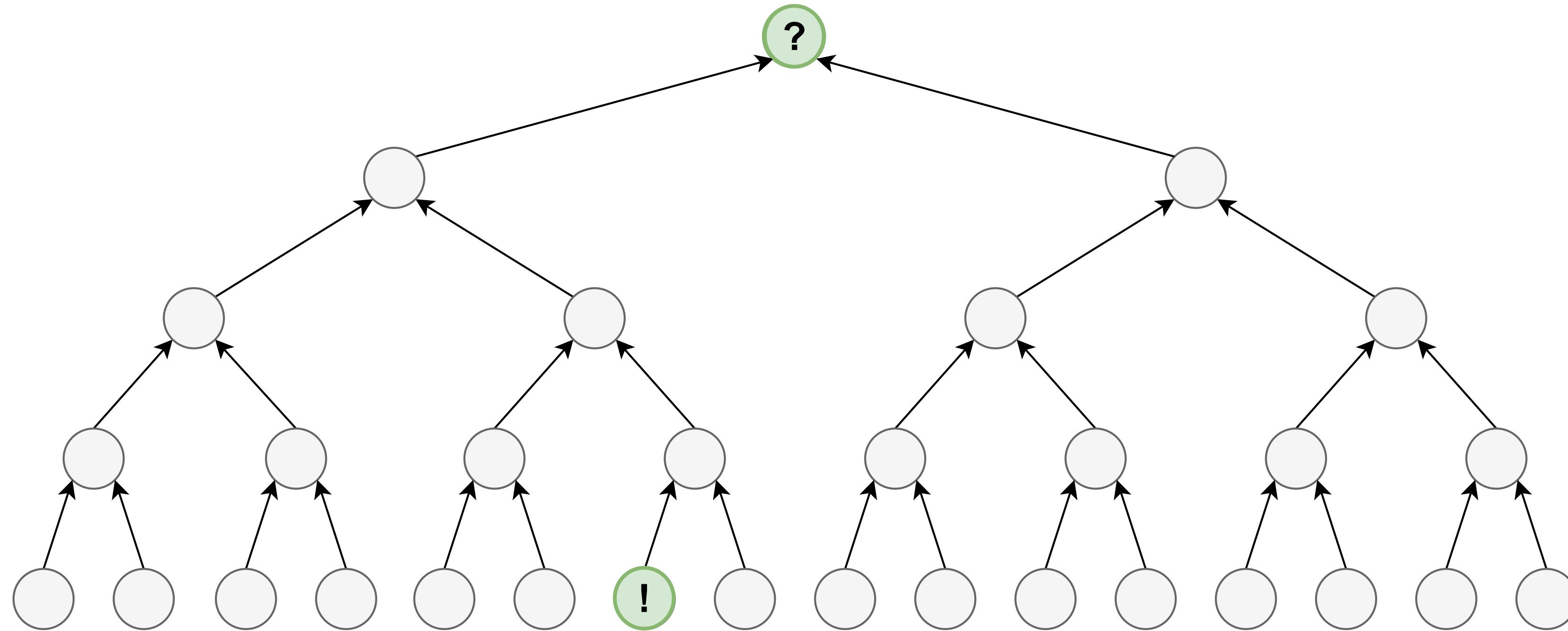
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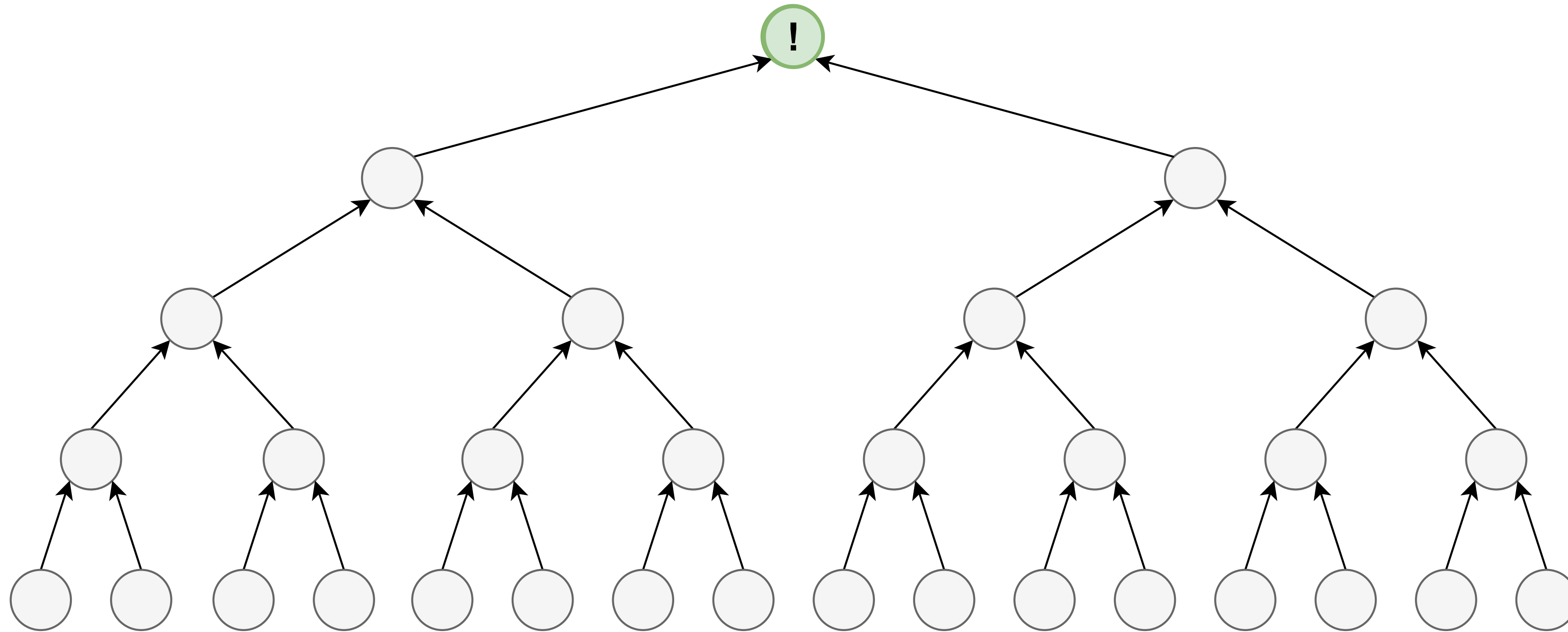
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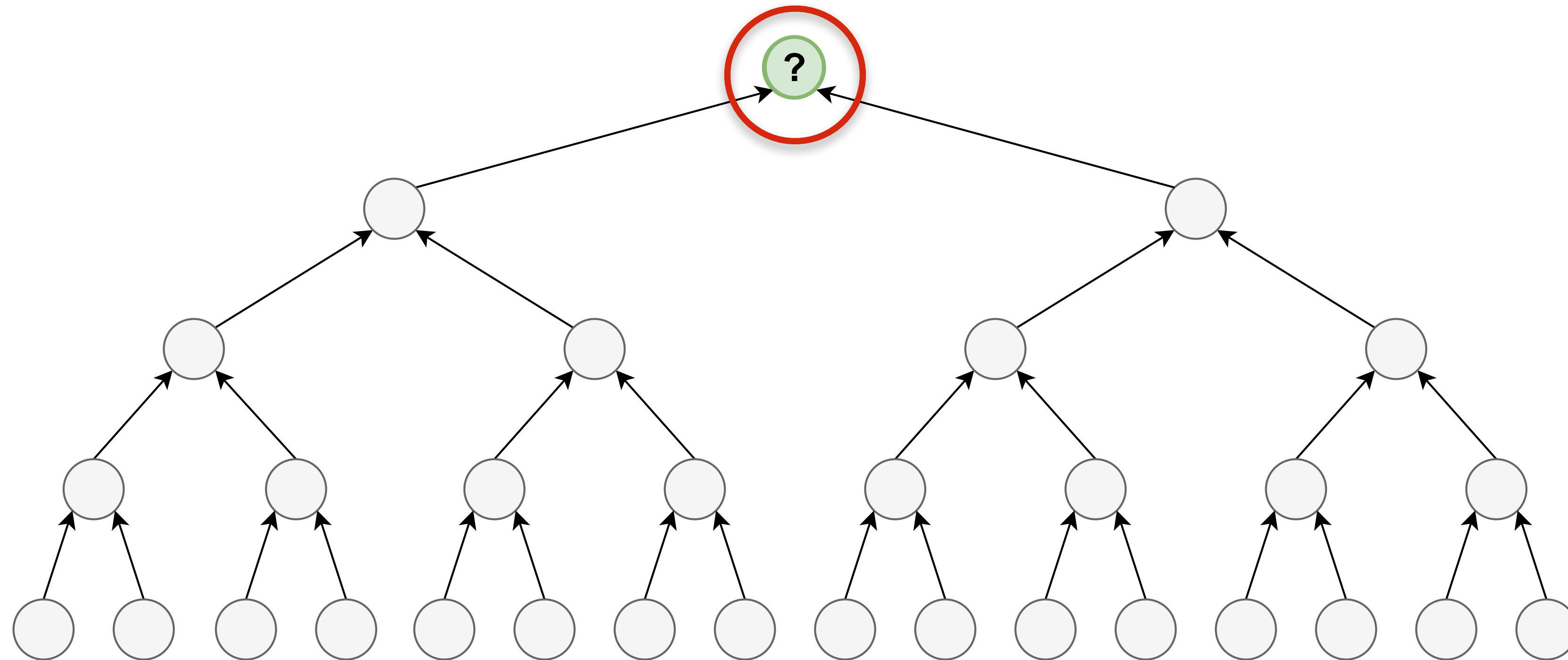
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Imagine that a prediction of a node depends on information coming from a distant node.

t=0



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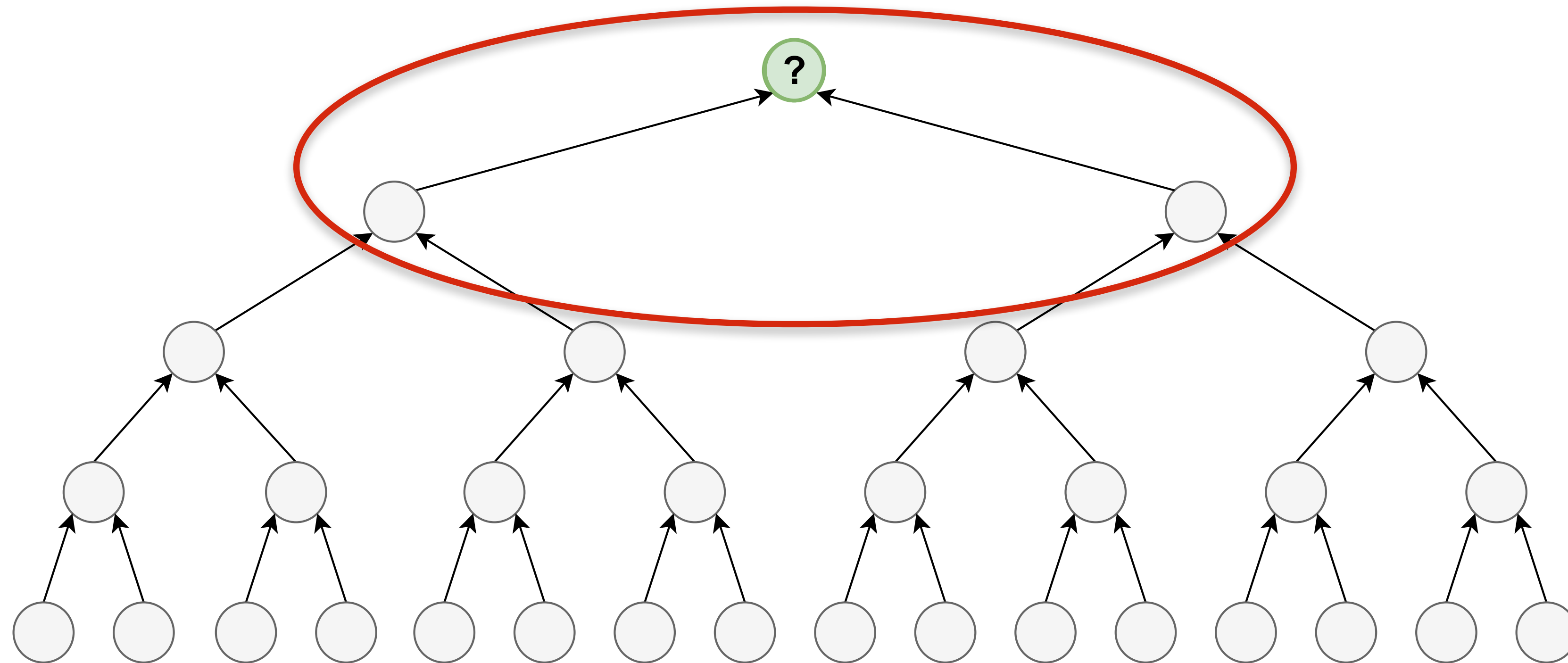
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t=1



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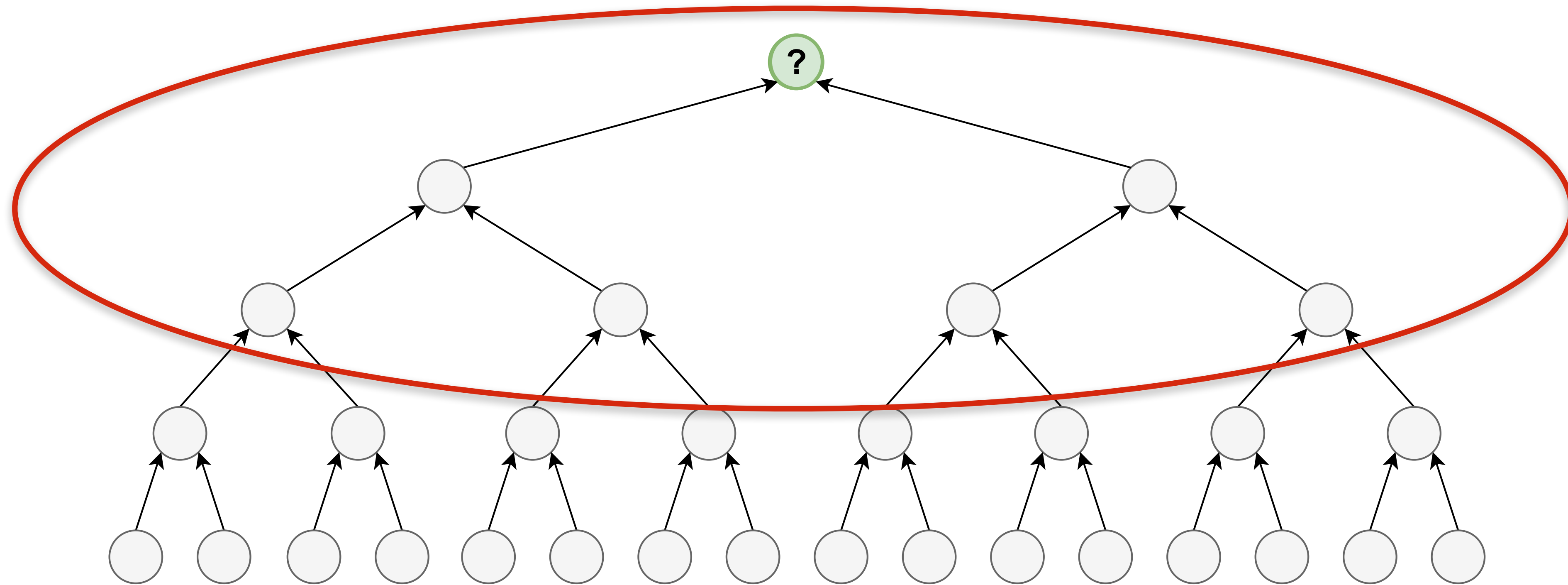
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Imagine that a prediction of a node depends on information coming from a distant node.

t=2



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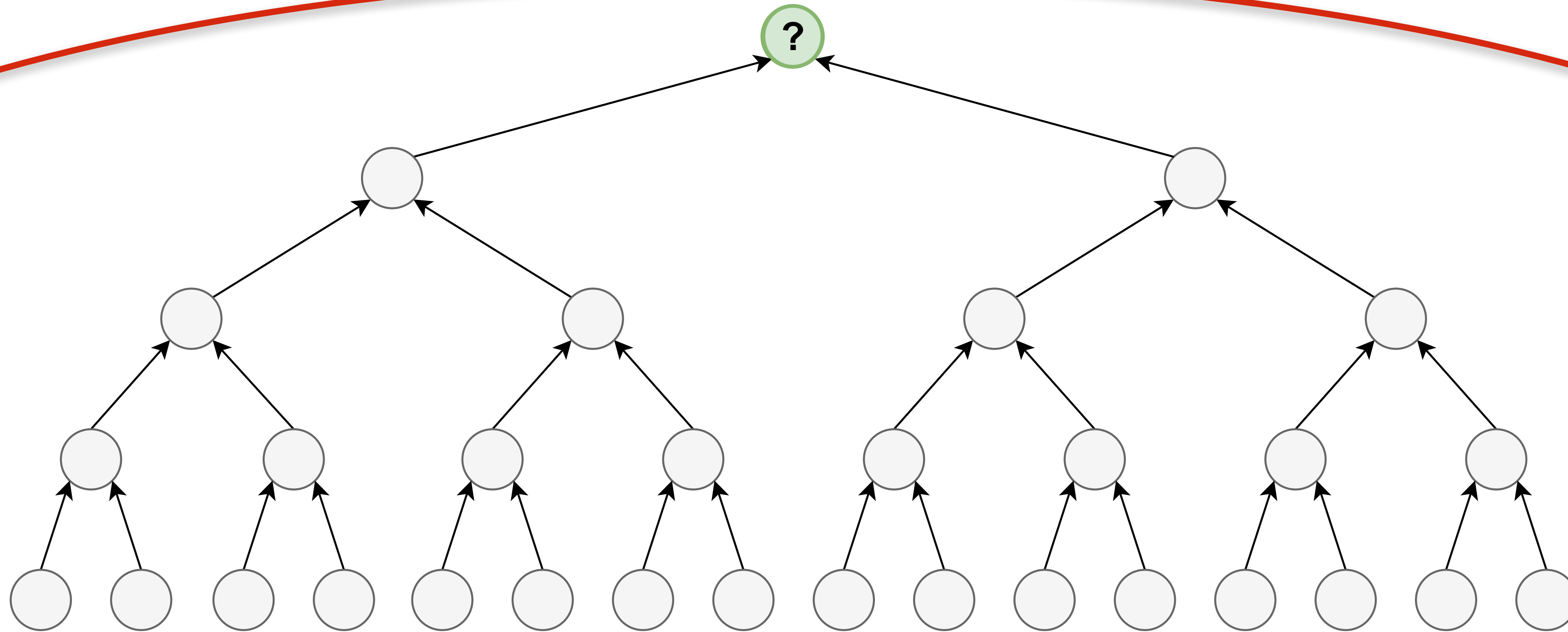
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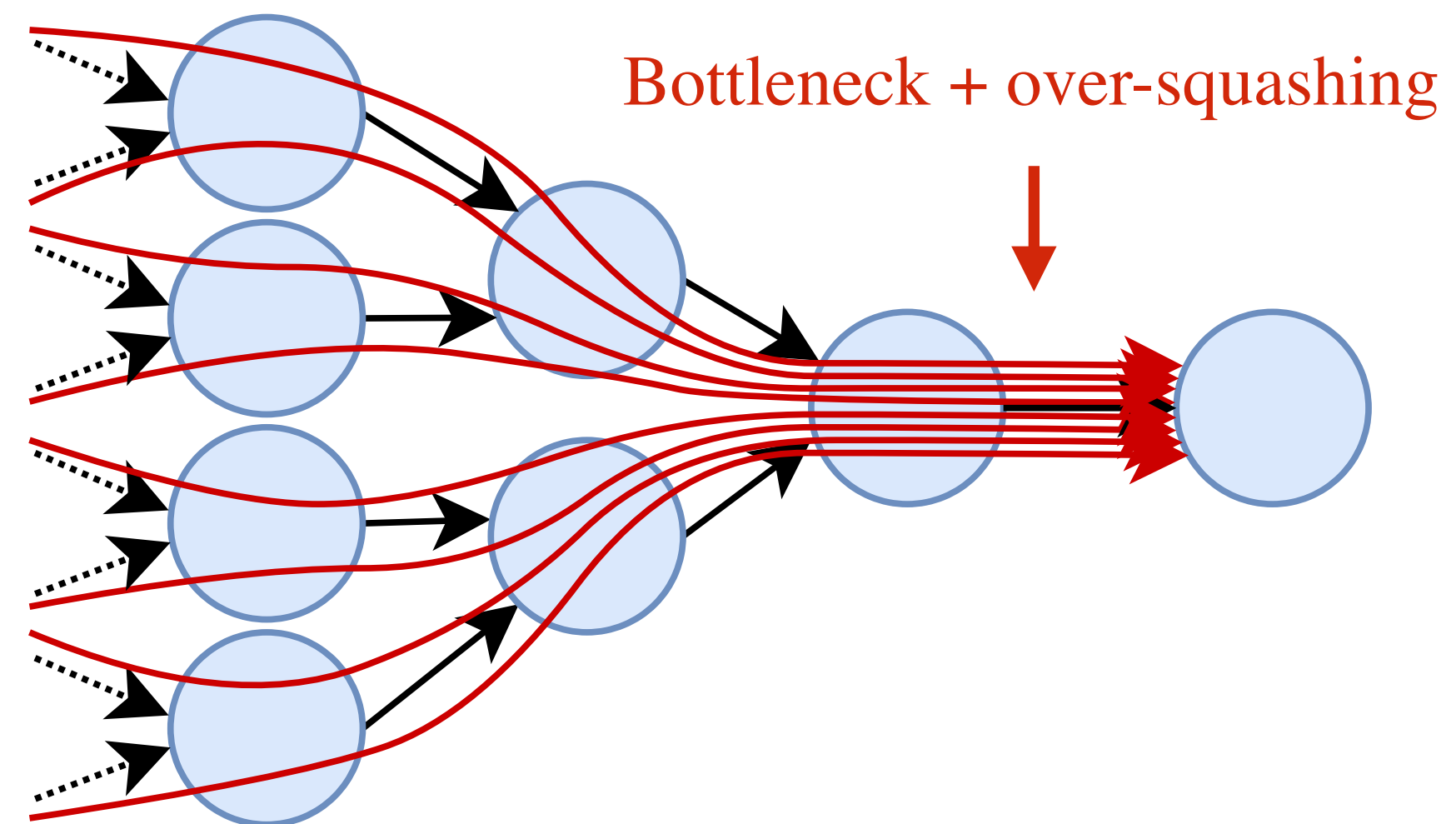


# Over-squashing

To flow a message to a distance of 4, we need to squash  $O(\text{degree}^4)$  messages into a single node vector.

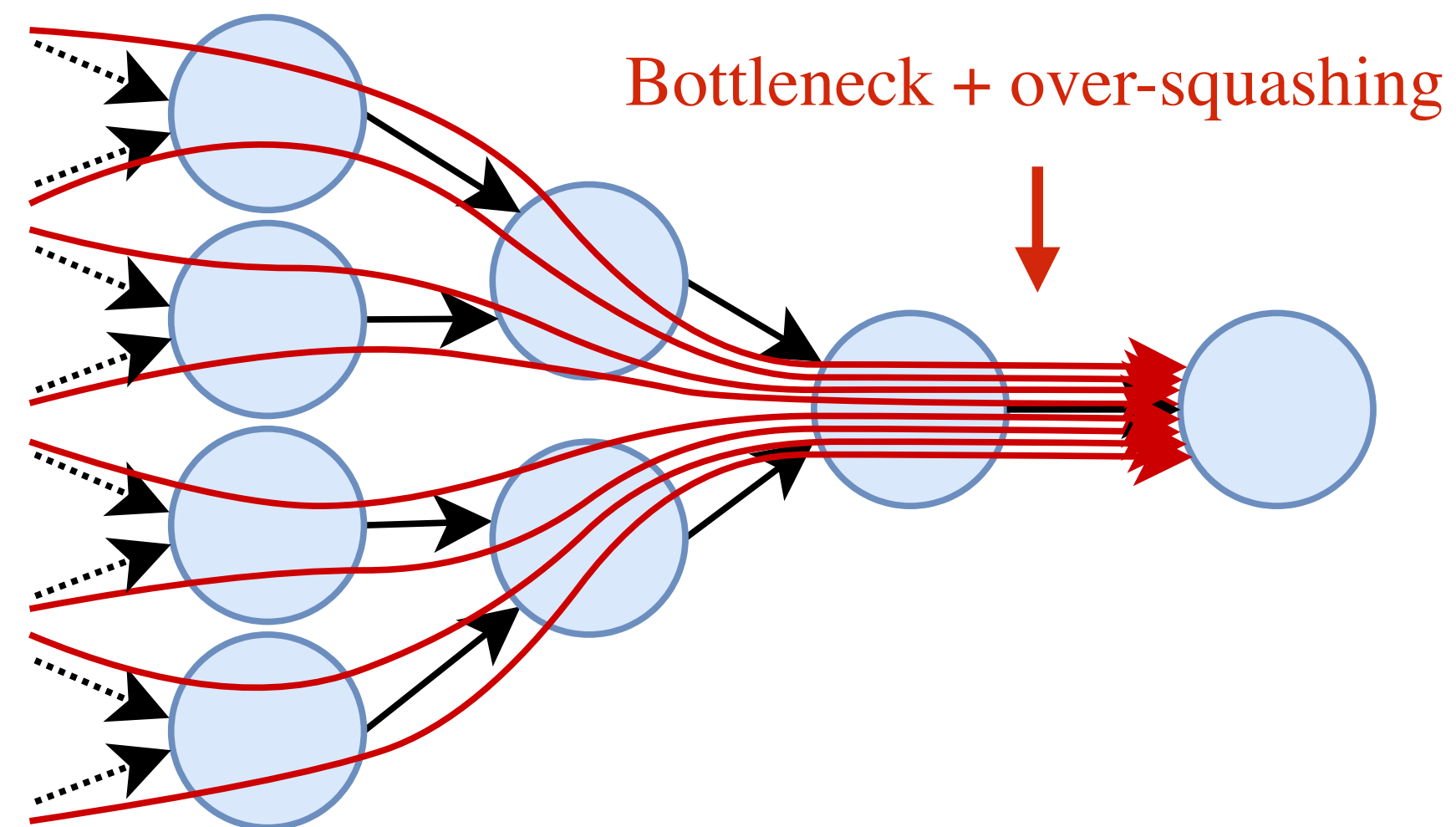
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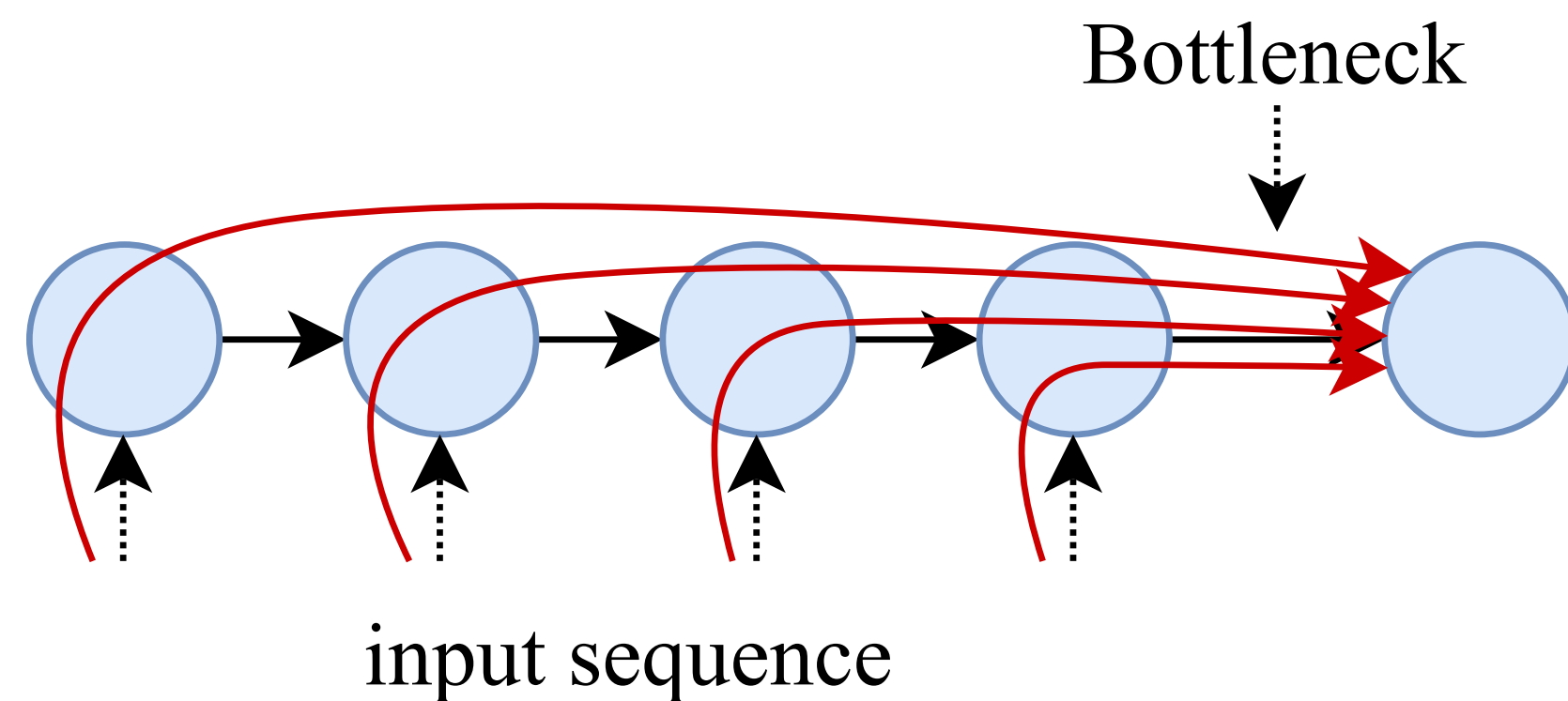
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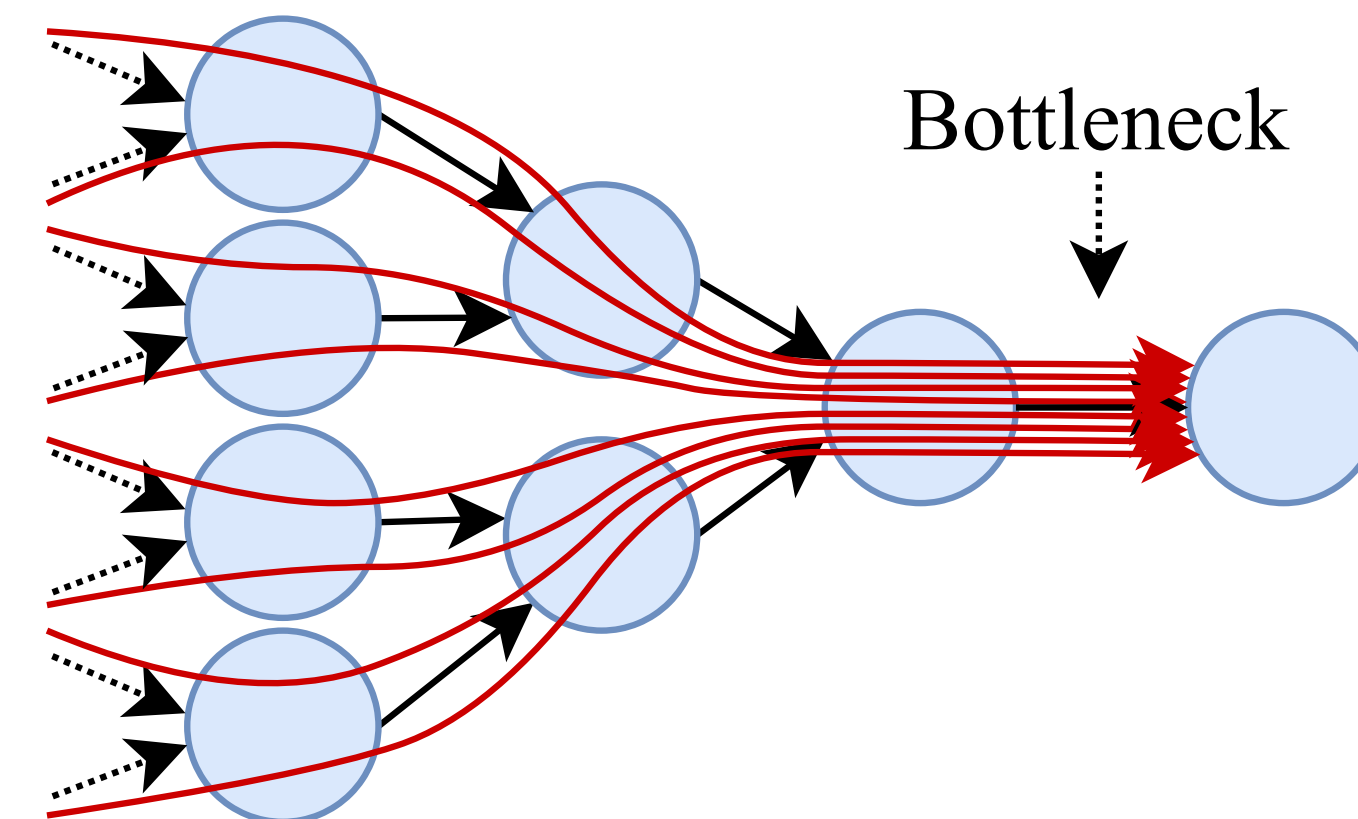
An exponential amount of information is squashed into a fixed-size vector.

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Actually, this is similar to the bottleneck of recurrent sequential models (before attention), except that the receptive field in RNNs grows **linearly**, while in GNNs it grows **exponentially**



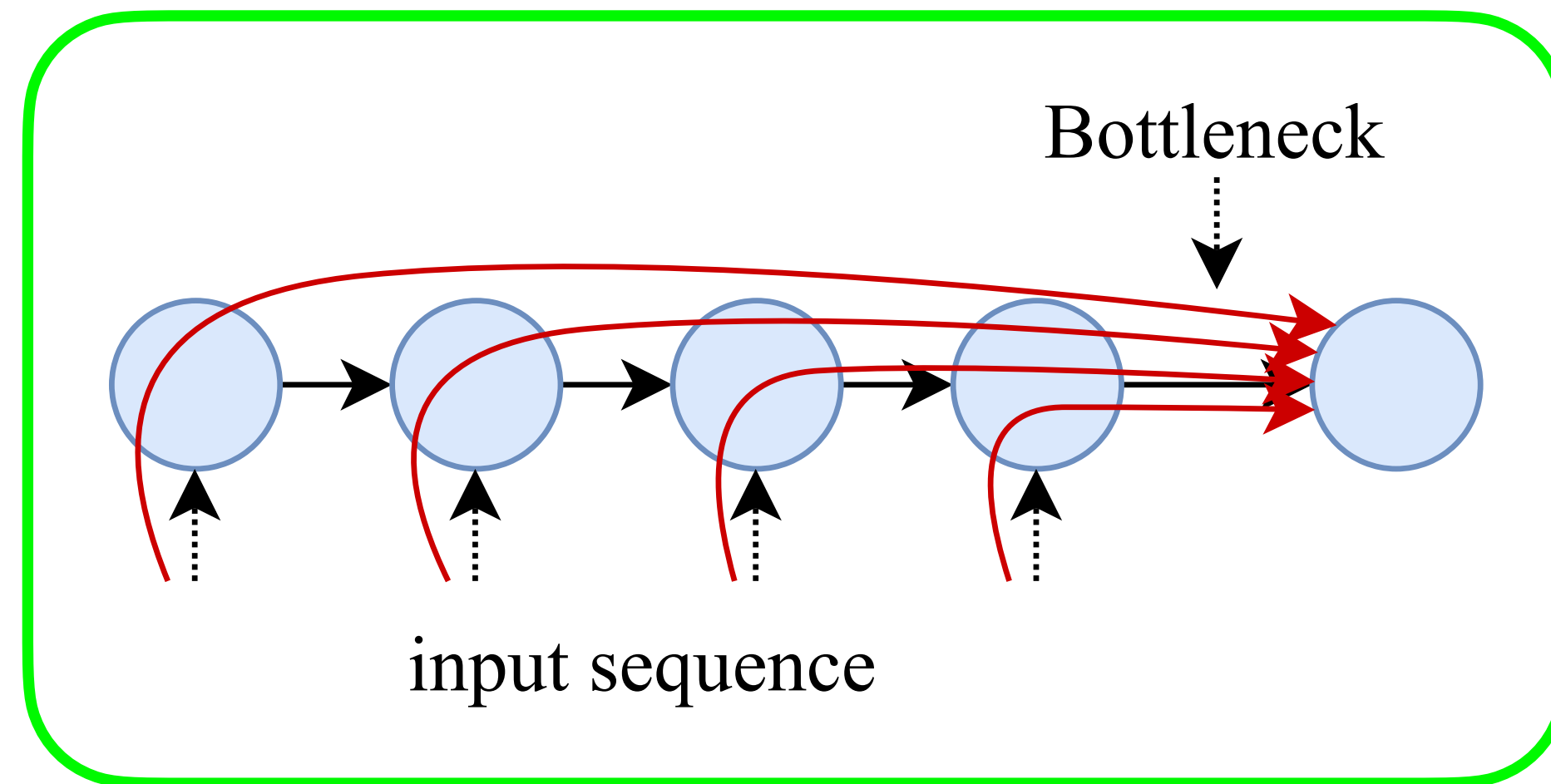
RNNs



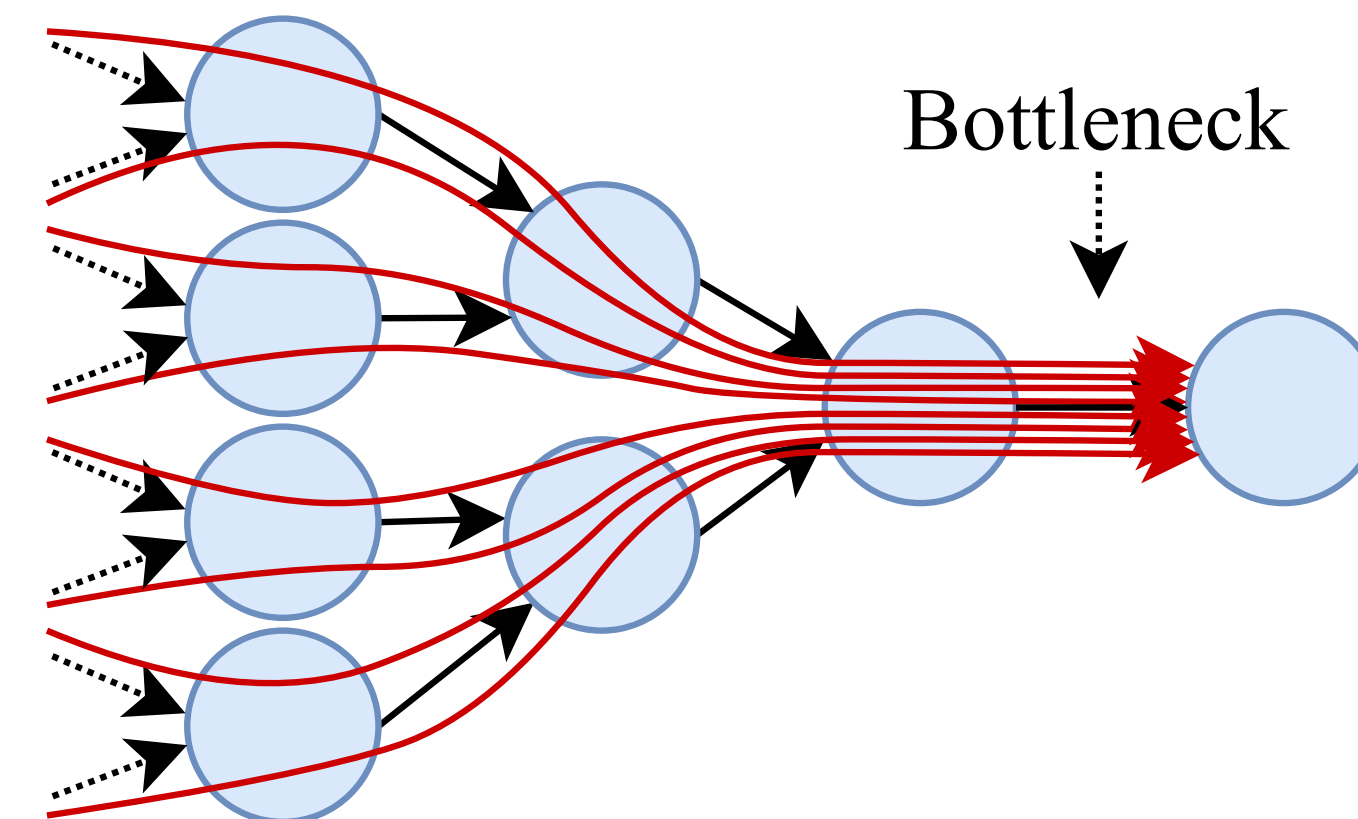
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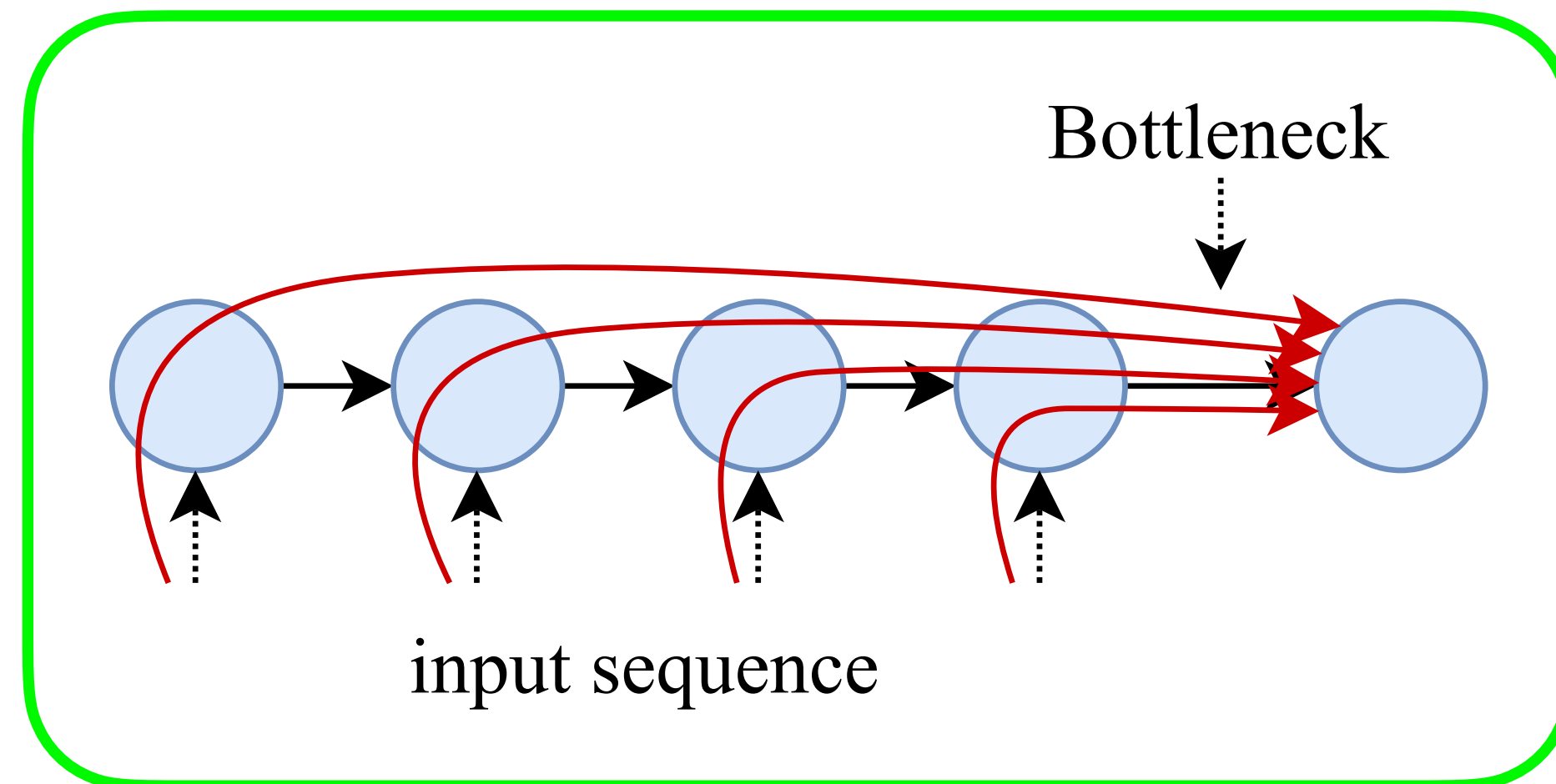
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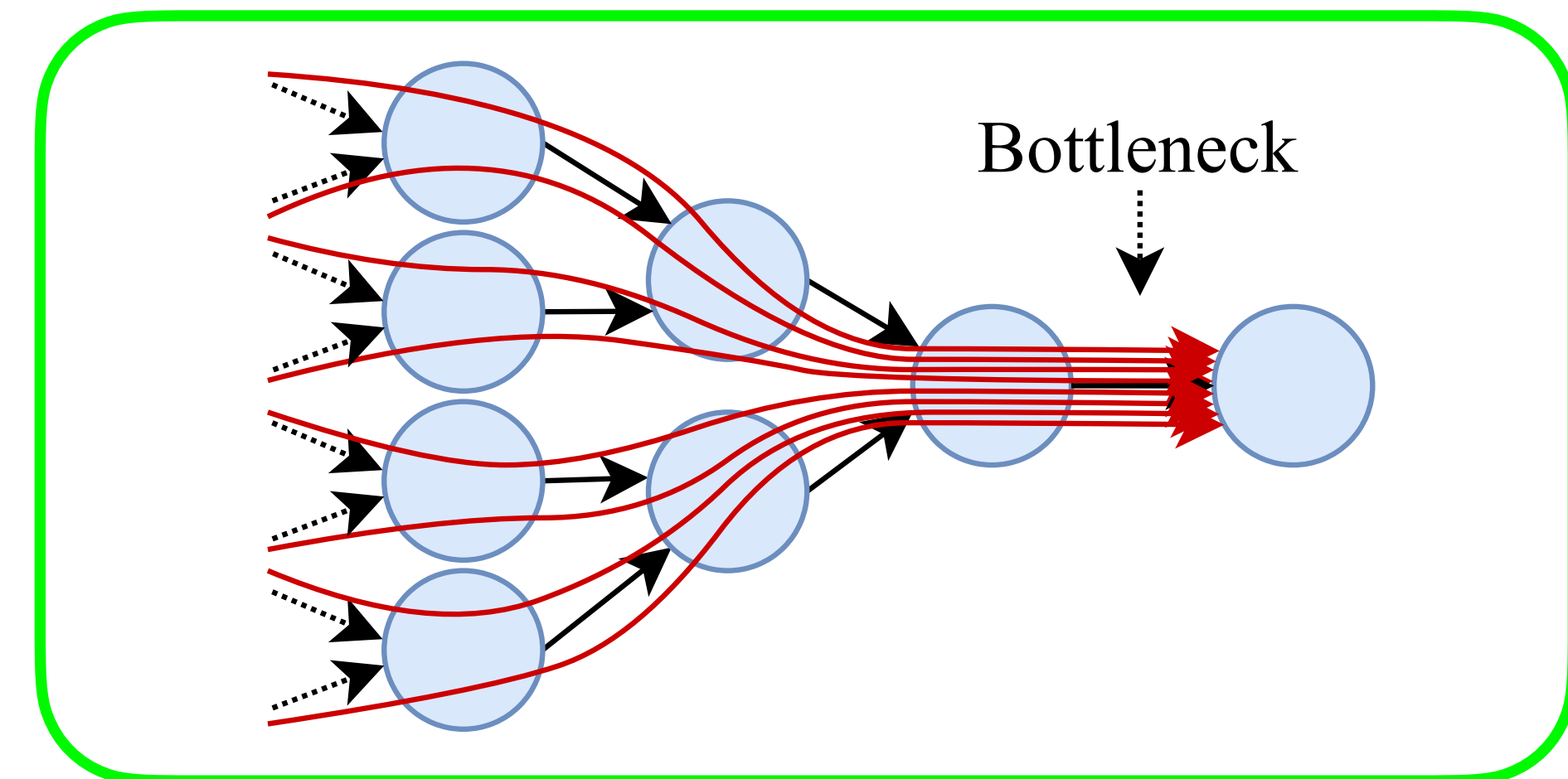
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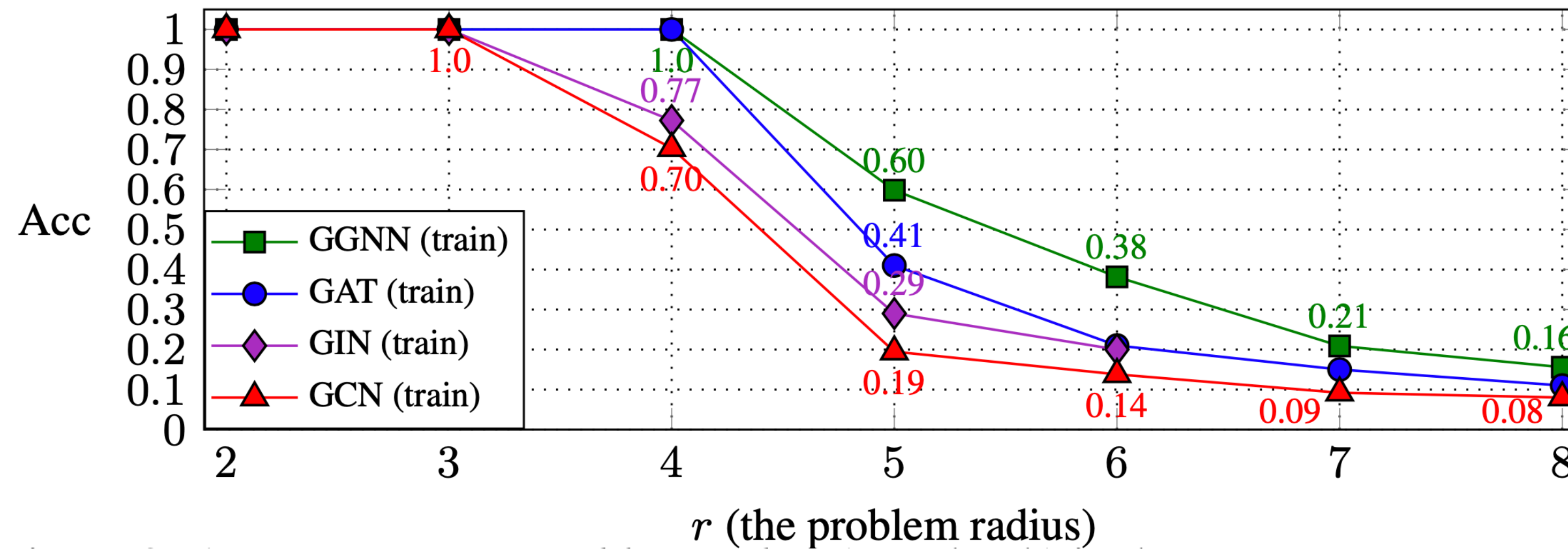


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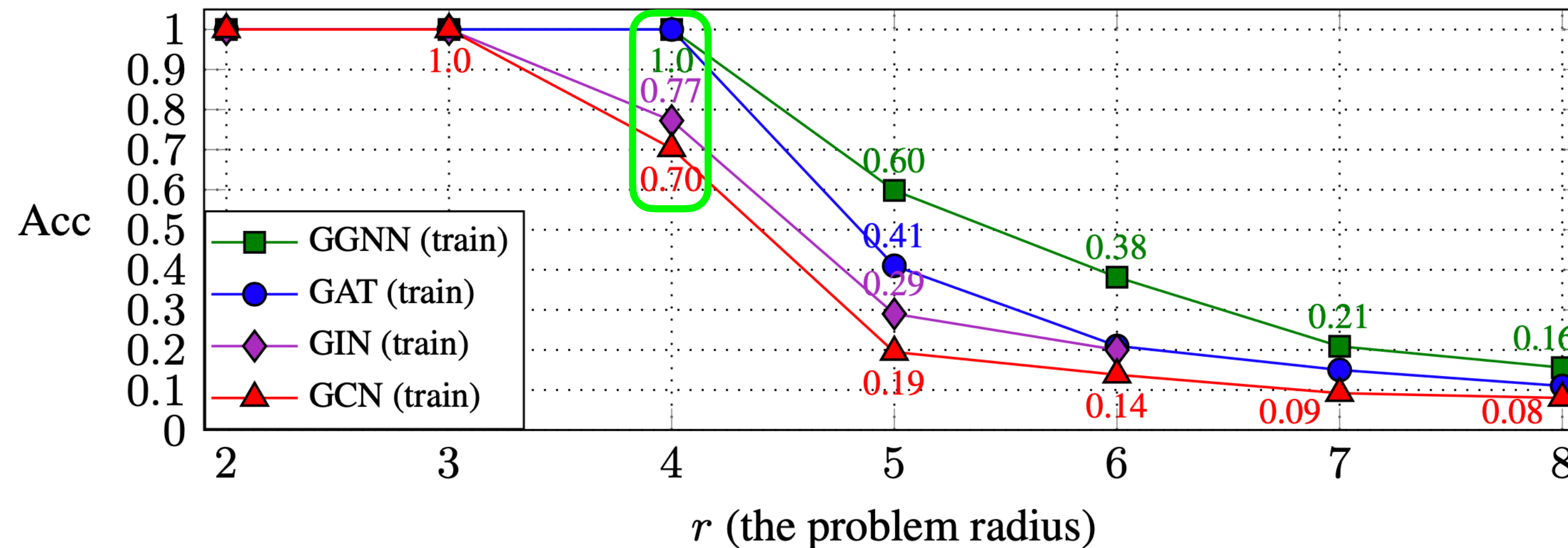
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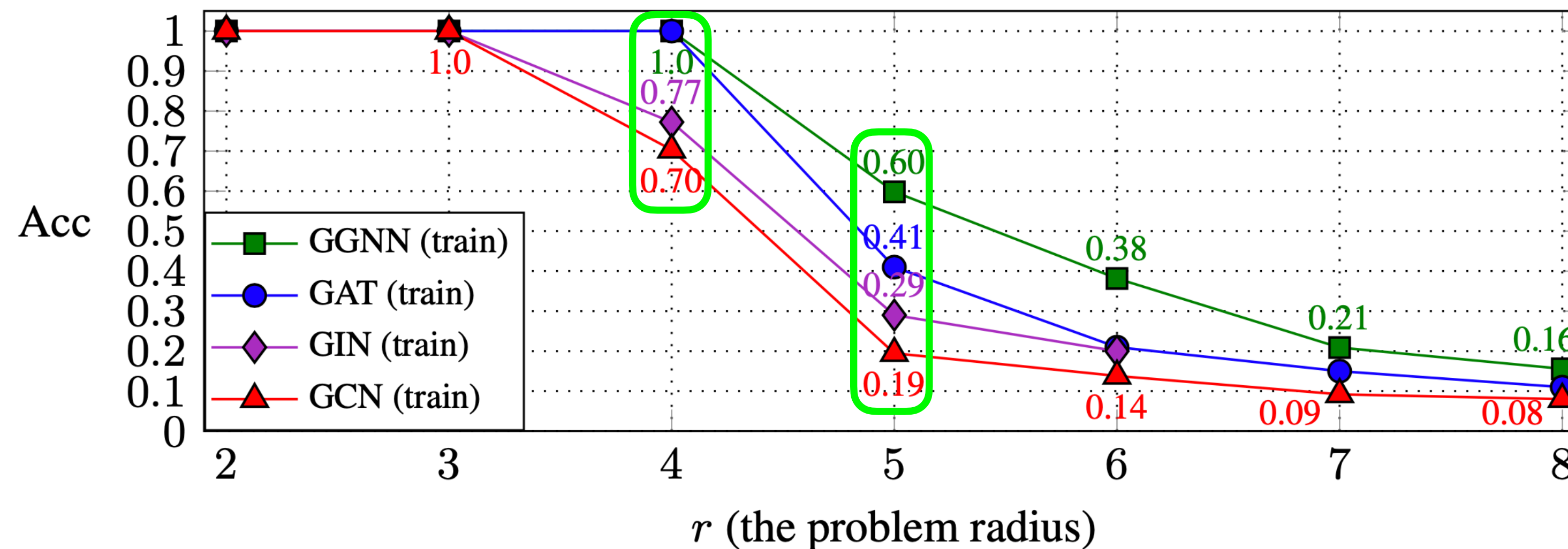
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# Over-squashing prevents GNNs from **fitting the training data**

- At a radius of **4**, some GNNs cannot even reach 100% **training** accuracy
- At a radius of **5**, all GNNs could not reach 100% **training** accuracy



# How long is “long-range”?

- Combinatorially, to fit the dataset:  $2^{32 \cdot d} > \frac{(2^r)!}{(2)^{2^r-1}}$

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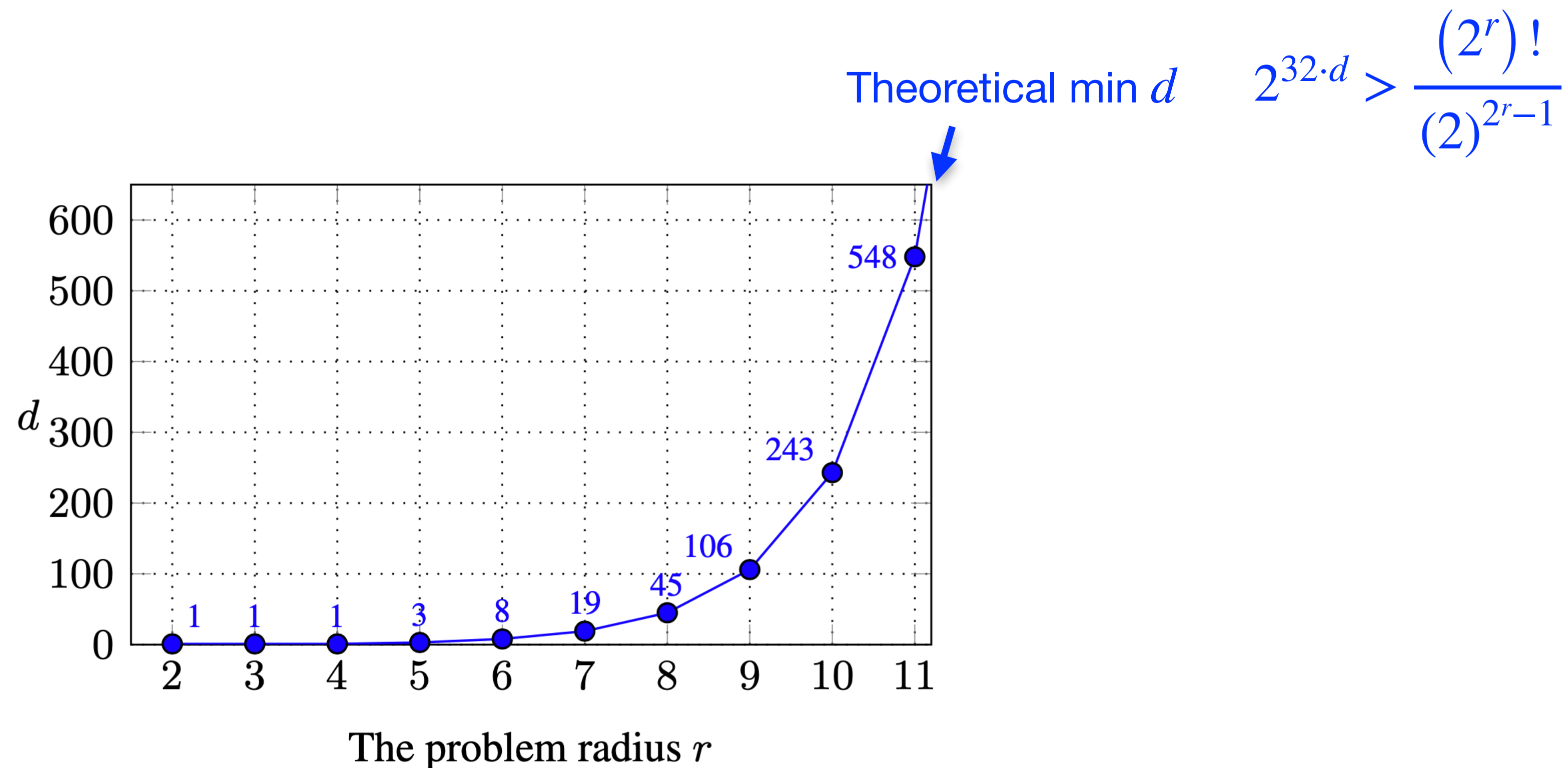
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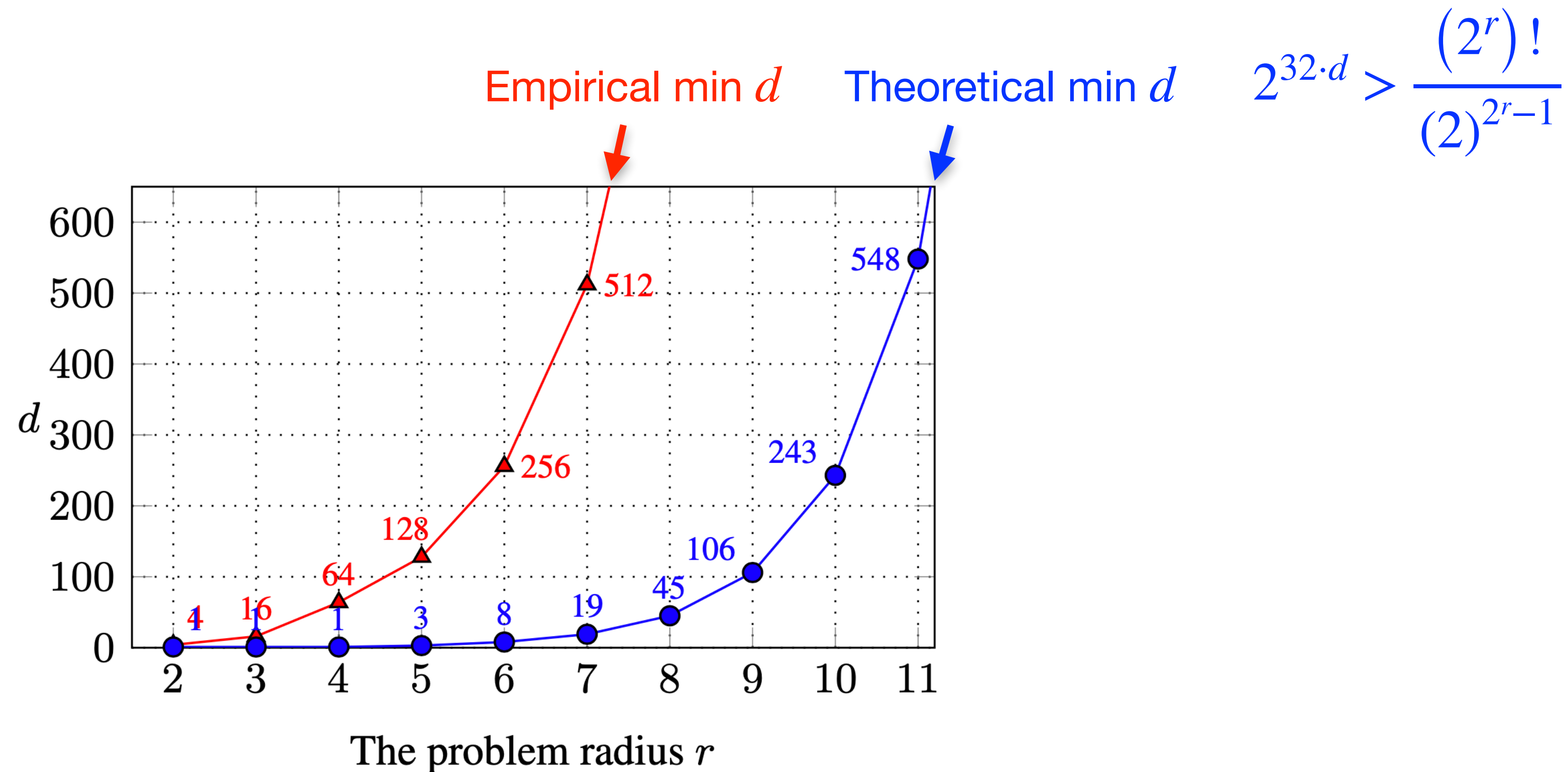
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# GCN and GIN suffer from over-squashing more than GAT and GGNN

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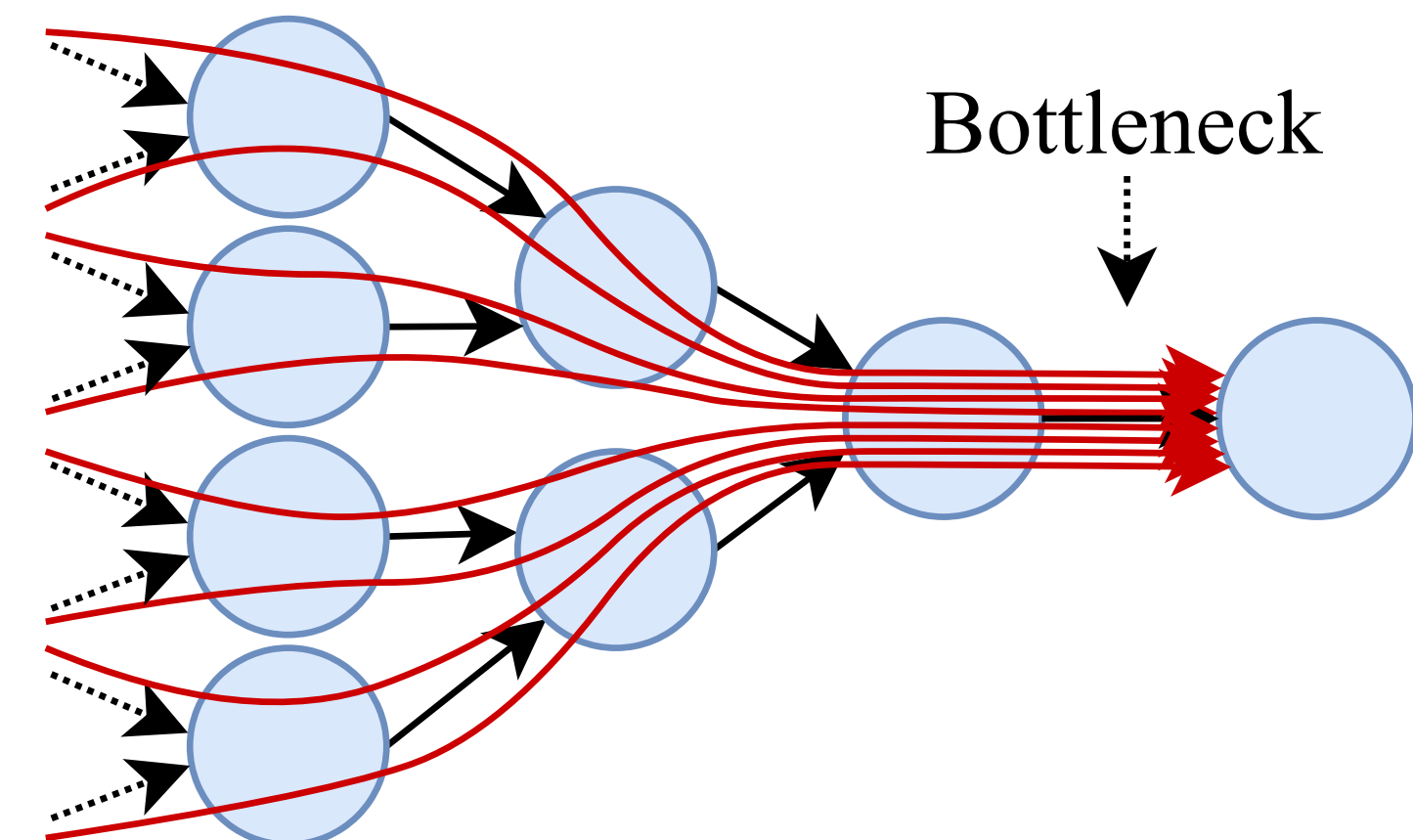
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- +1% accuracy increase in Variable Misuse
- -40% error reduction in predicting quantum chemical properties of molecules (“QM9”)
- -5% error reduction in classifying biochemical compounds (“NCI1”)
- -12% error reduction in classifying enzymes (“ENZYMES”)

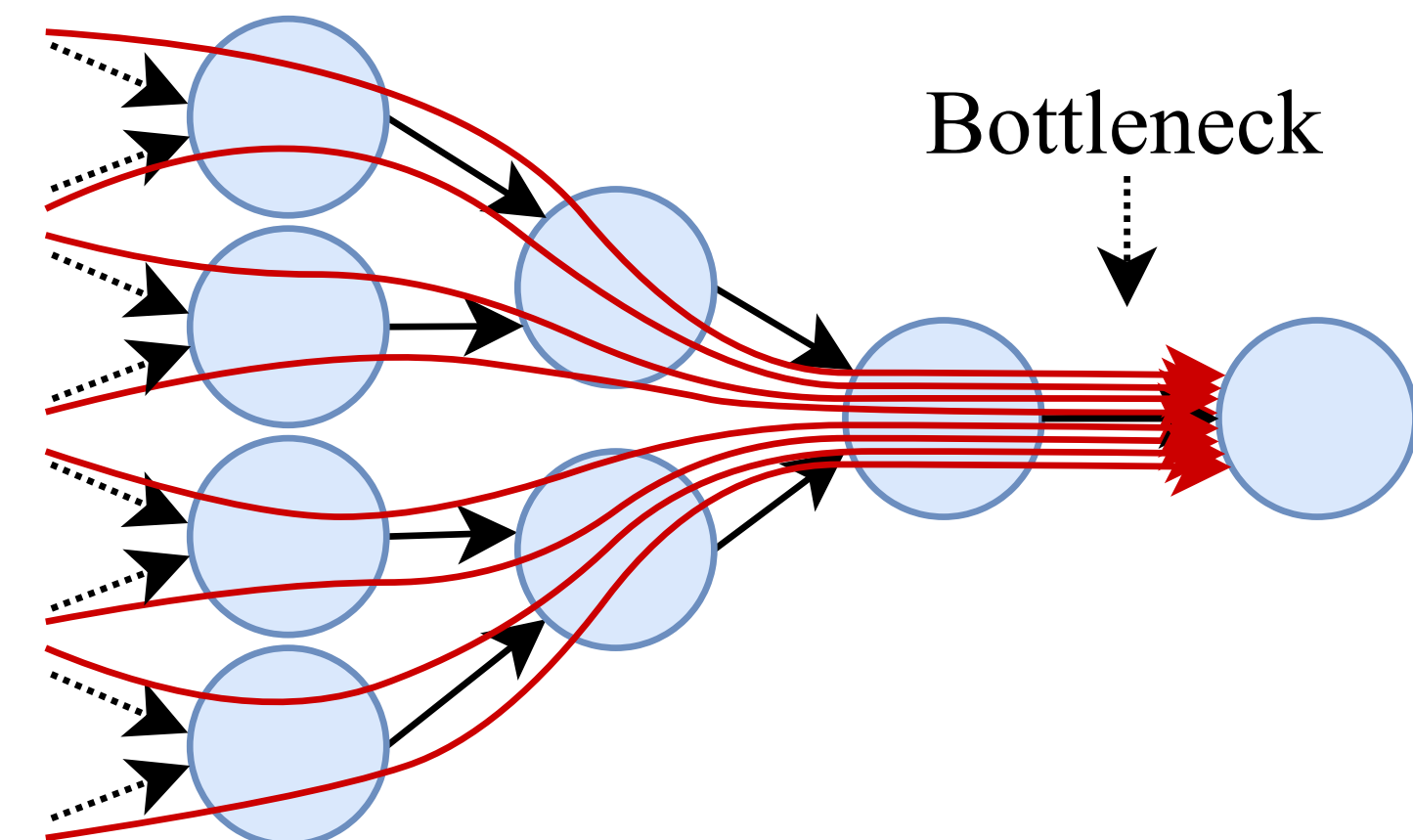
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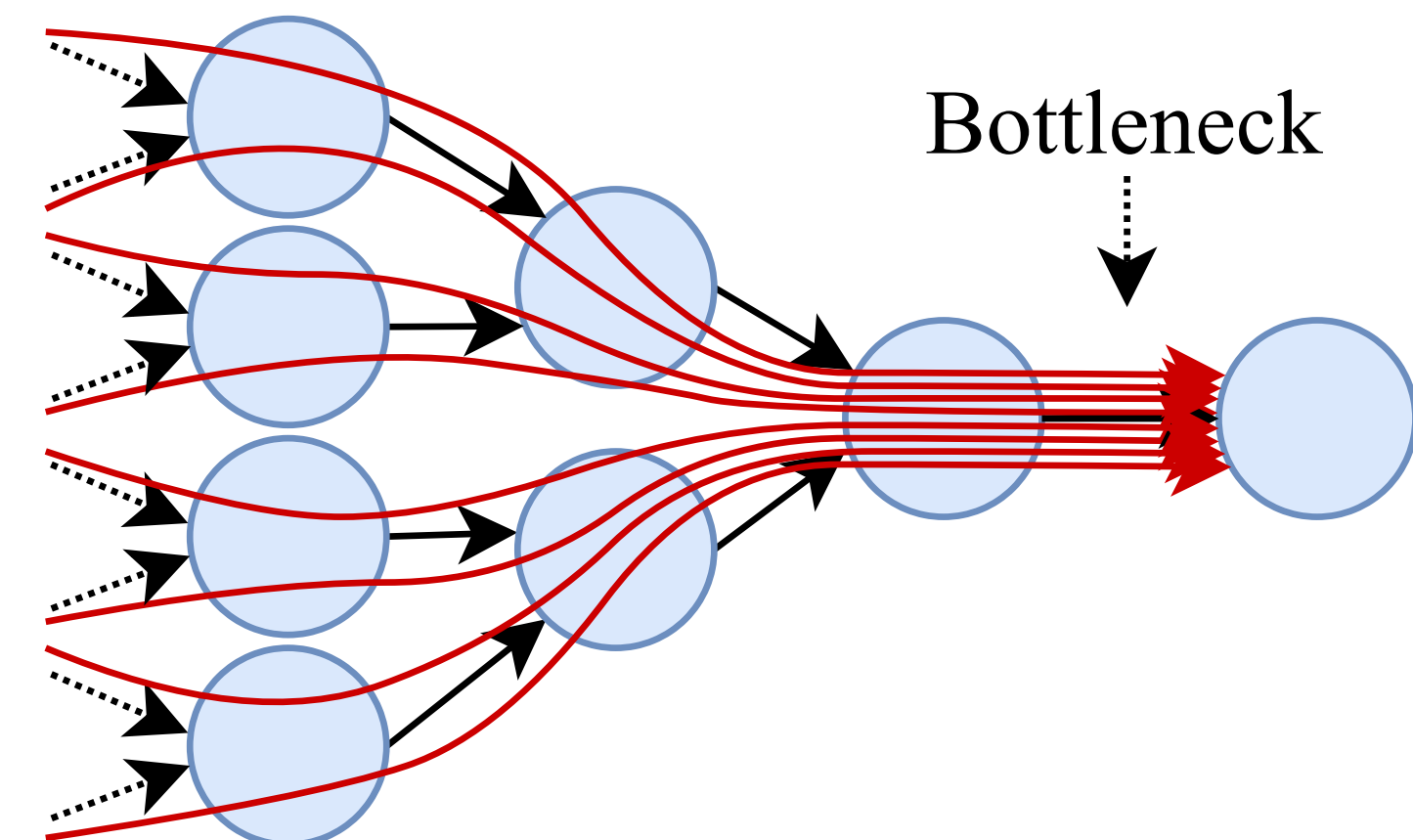
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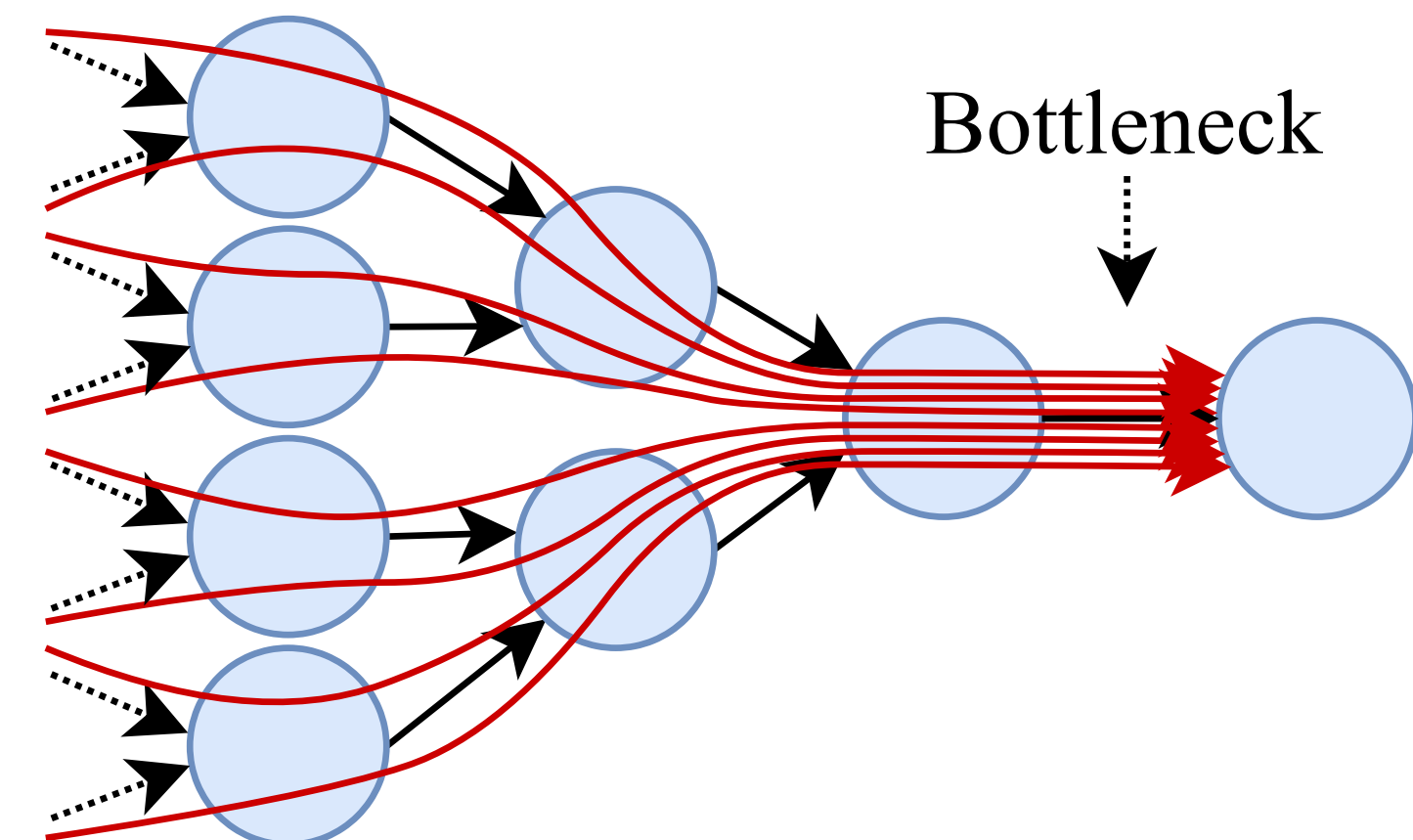
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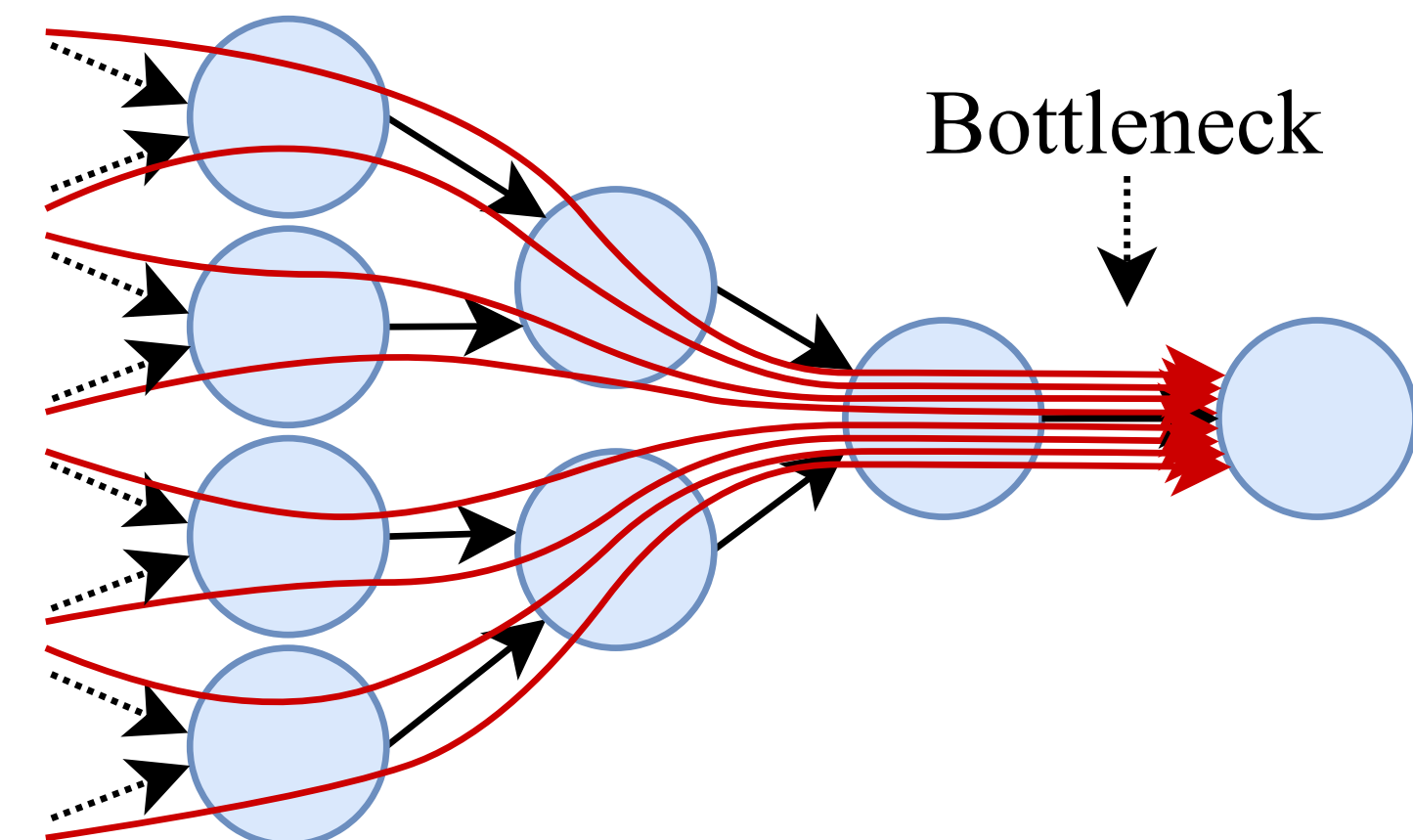
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<http://urialon.ml>  
[urialon@cs.technion.ac.il](mailto:urialon@cs.technion.ac.il)

ICLR: **May 5th, 9AM PDT**  
(Poster session 8)

