

Would prompt work for graph learning? An exploration of few-shot learning on graphs

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Outline

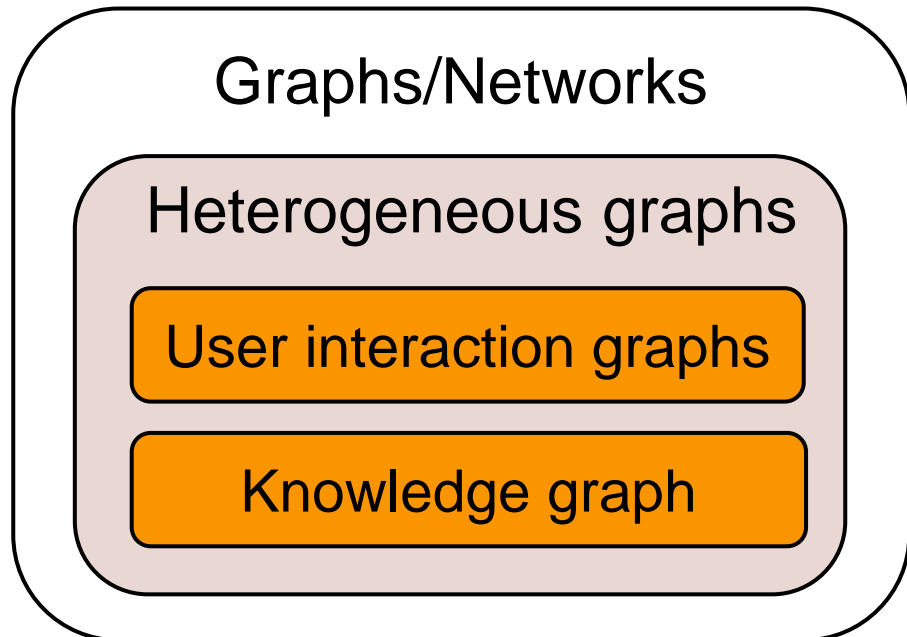
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- **Introduction: Data and problems**
- Overview of few-shot methodologies
- Can prompt work on graph + text?
- Can prompt work on graph alone?
- Conclusion

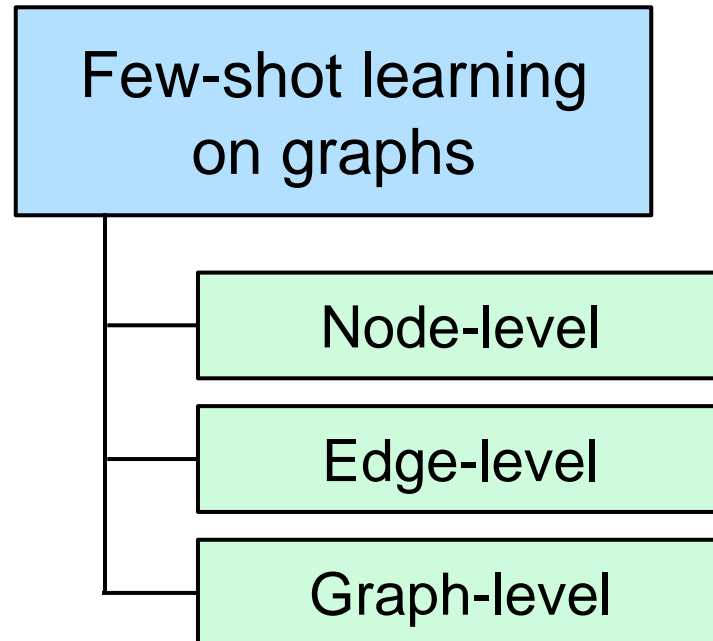
Data, Problems and Methods

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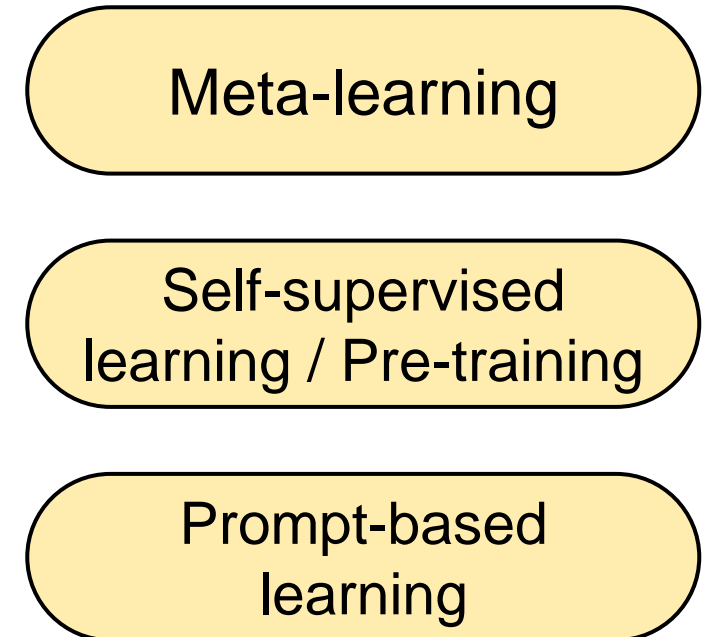
Data



Problems



Methods



Outline

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- Introduction: Data and problems
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Why supervised learning does not work?

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Supervised learning



Learn a classifier

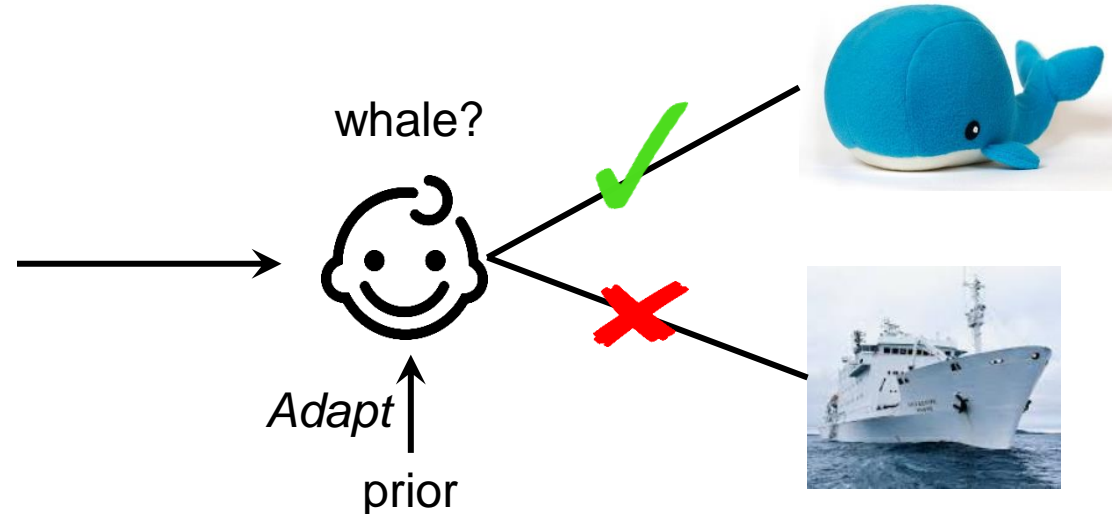
$$f_{\theta}(\text{dog image}) \rightarrow \text{dog}$$

Need many, many labelled data!
Hard to deal with novel classes.

How humans learn?



One example of toy whale



Even toddlers can learn novel classes very quickly with one/few examples... by generalizing from prior knowledge.

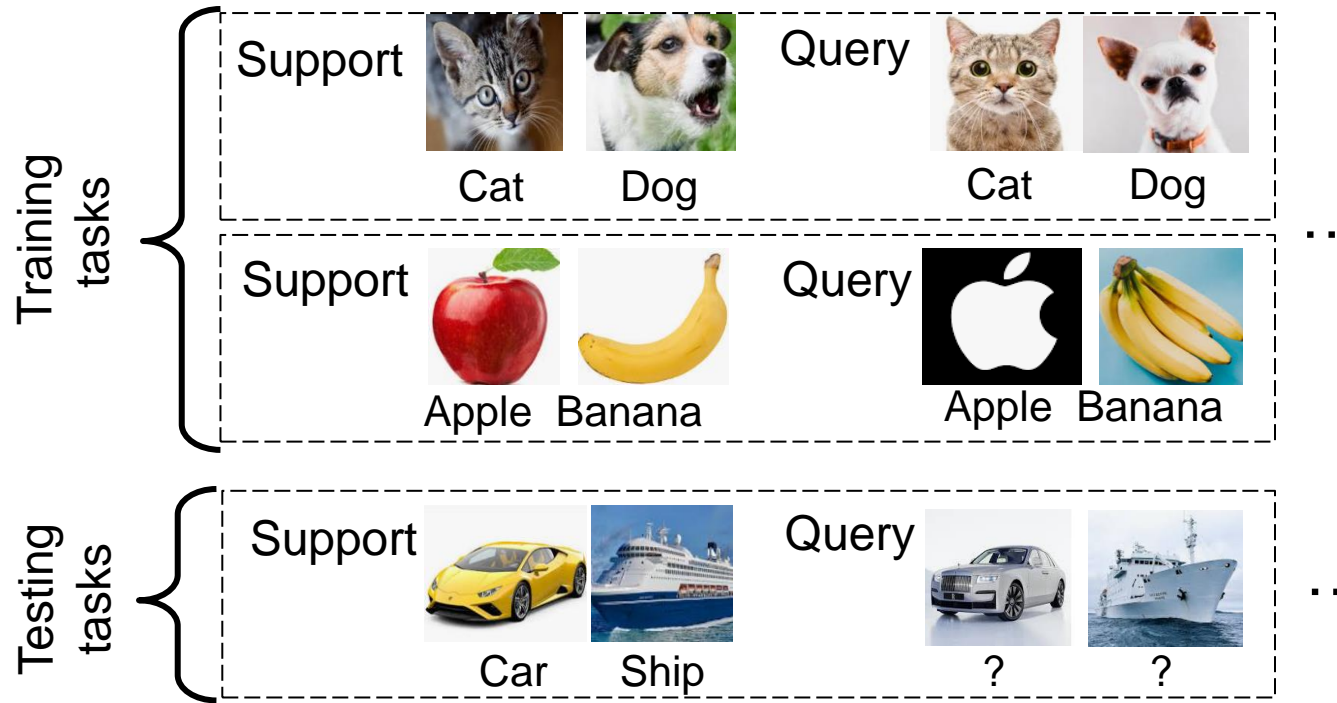
From supervised learning to meta-learning

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Supervised learning



Meta-learning
(MAML [FAL17])



Learn a classifier

$$f_{\theta}(\text{dog image}) \rightarrow \text{dog}$$

Need many, many labelled data!
Hard to deal with novel classes.

Learn a prior ϕ from the training tasks

Adapt

$$g_{\phi}(\text{support: Car, Ship}) \rightarrow f_{\phi'}$$

$$f_{\phi'}(\text{query: Car}) \rightarrow \text{car}$$

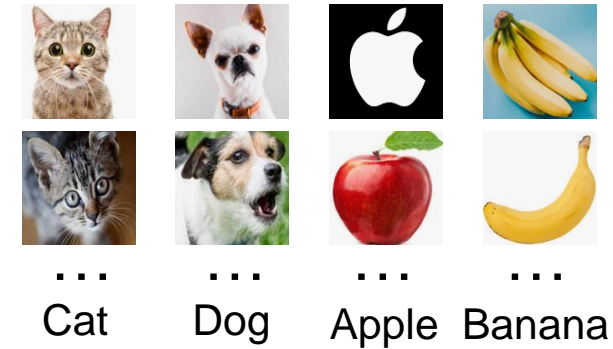
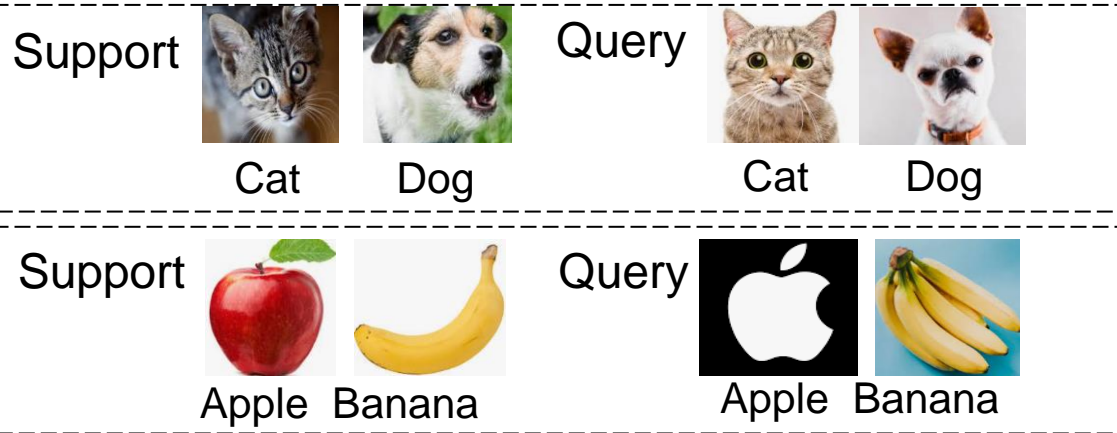
“Learn to learn”

Self-supervised learning

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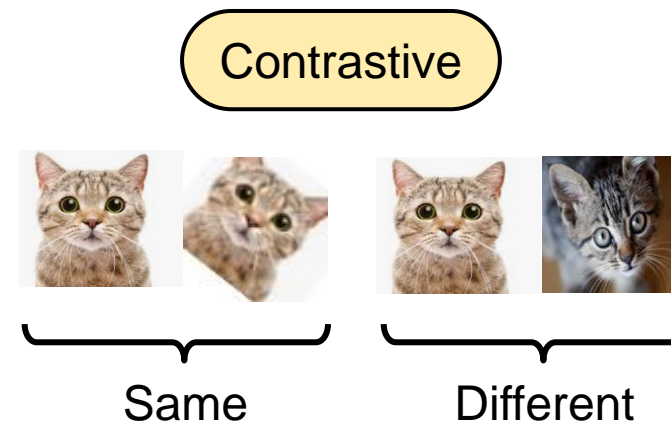
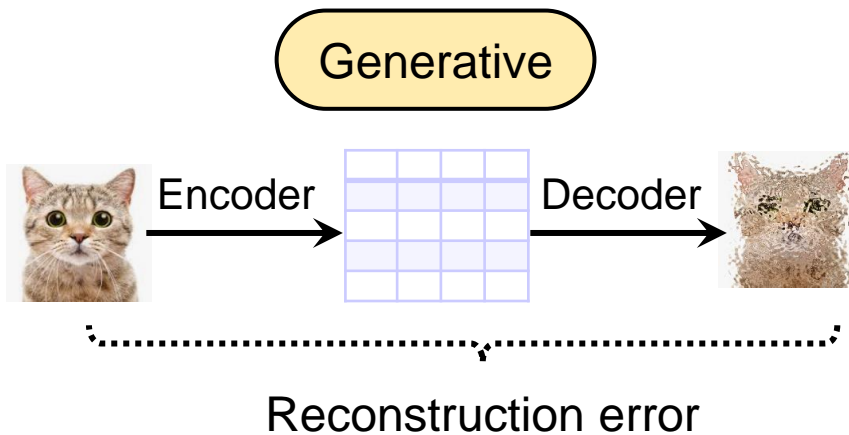
Meta-learning

Training tasks



Still require many labels on these base classes to form training tasks

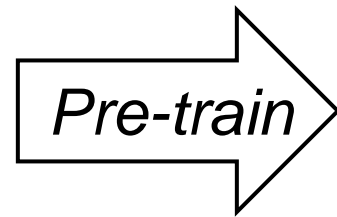
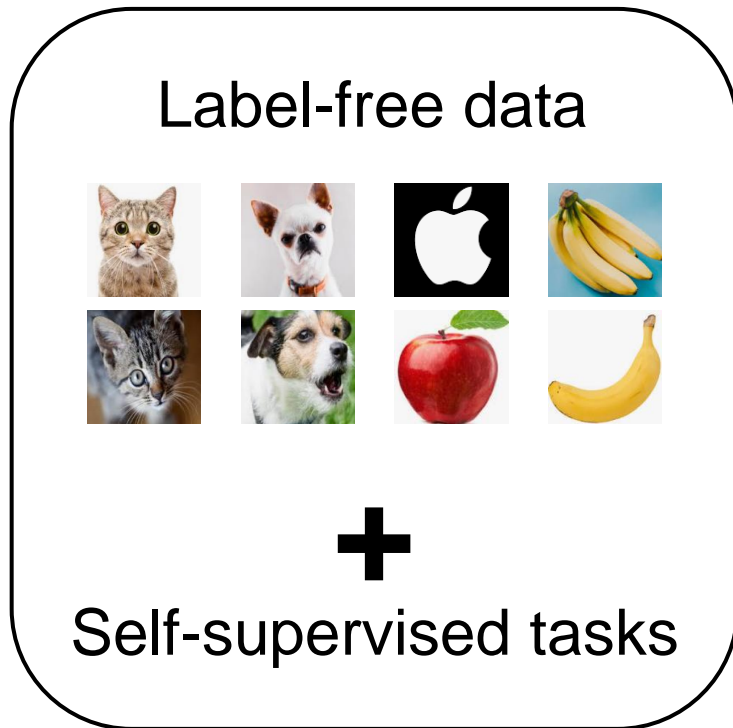
Self-supervised learning



“Free” supervision, no annotation cost!

Self-supervised learning / Pre-training

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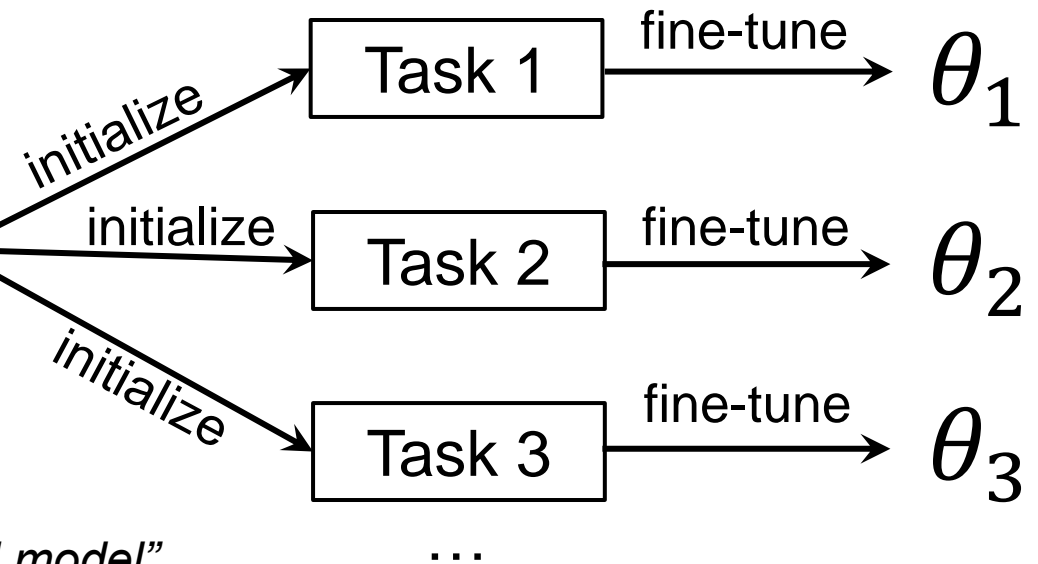


θ



Called "pre-trained model",
"pre-trained weights", or prior

Downstream tasks
(with some task-specific labels)

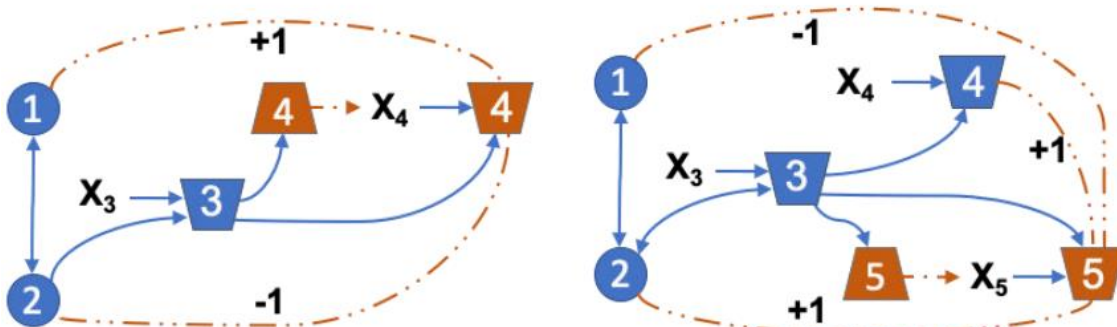


Graph pre-training: Generative vs. contrastive

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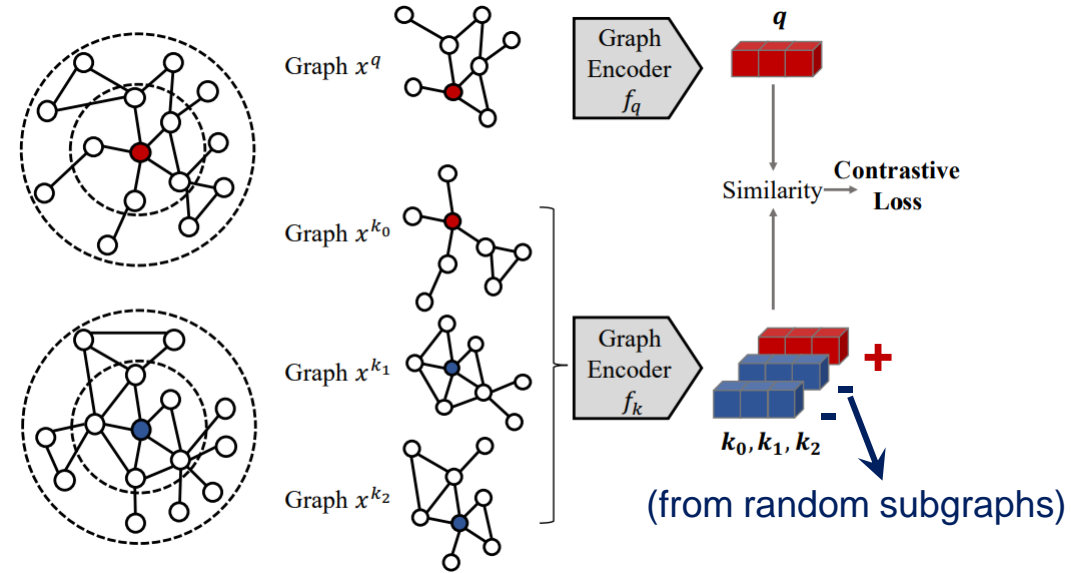
- Key: Design self-supervised pre-training tasks on graphs

Generative



[Image from HDW20]

Contrastive

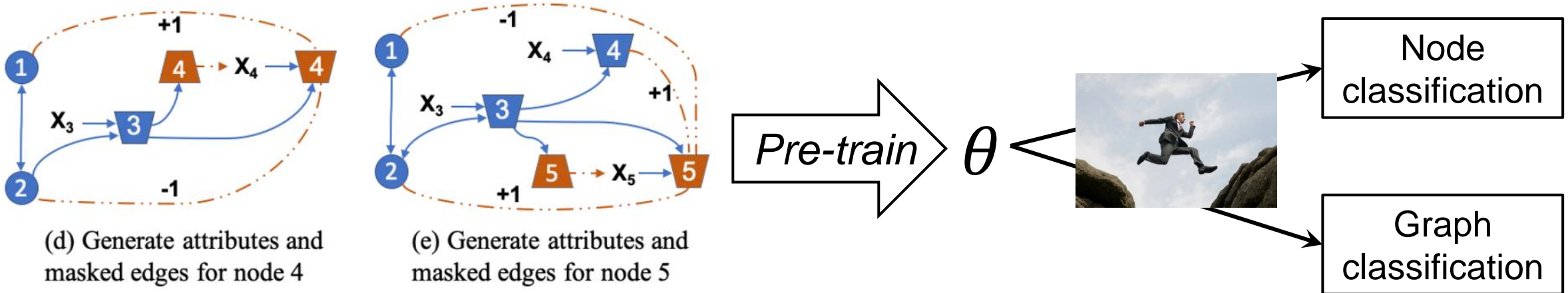


[Image from QCD20]

Problem with pre-training approaches

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- The gap between pre-training and downstream objectives



- And the fine-tuning step..
 - ▣ Can be expensive for large pre-trained models
 - ▣ may overfit if there are very few labels from downstream tasks

Bridging the gap: Pre-train, prompt

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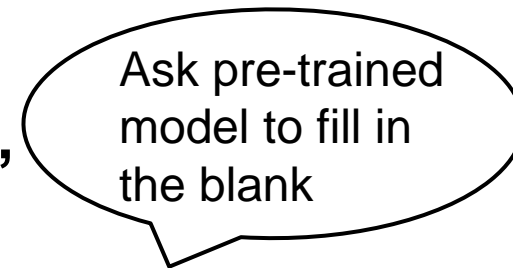
- **Problem:** Gap between pre-training and downstream tasks
- **Prompt** [LYF23]: an alternative to “pre-train, fine-tune”
 - ▣ Originated in NLP, an instruction to reformulate the original task to unify with pre-trained model (e.g., masked language modeling)

Task: Sentiment classification

“I missed the bus today.”

+ Prompt

“I felt so _____”



happy +

unlucky -

Zero-shot: Handcrafted (prompt engineering)

Few-shot: Learnable word vectors (prompt tuning)

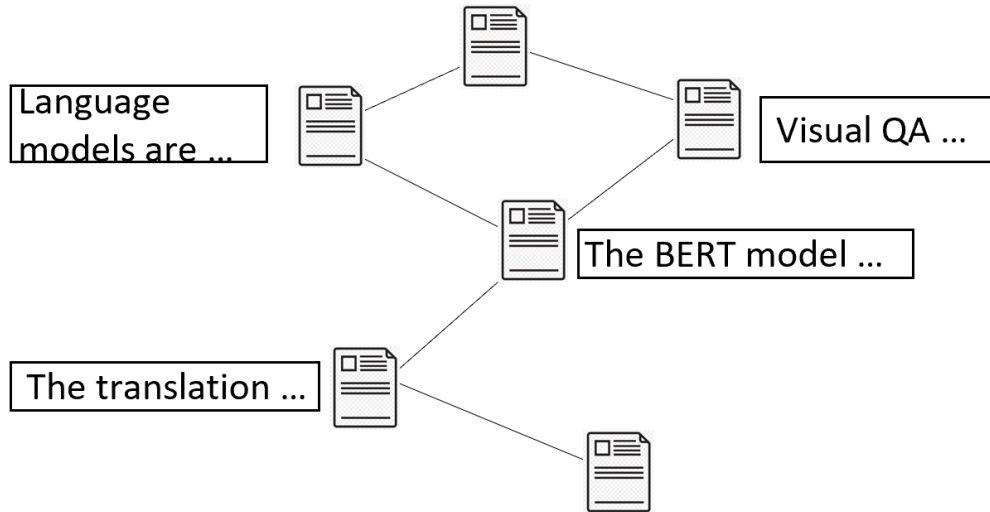
Outline

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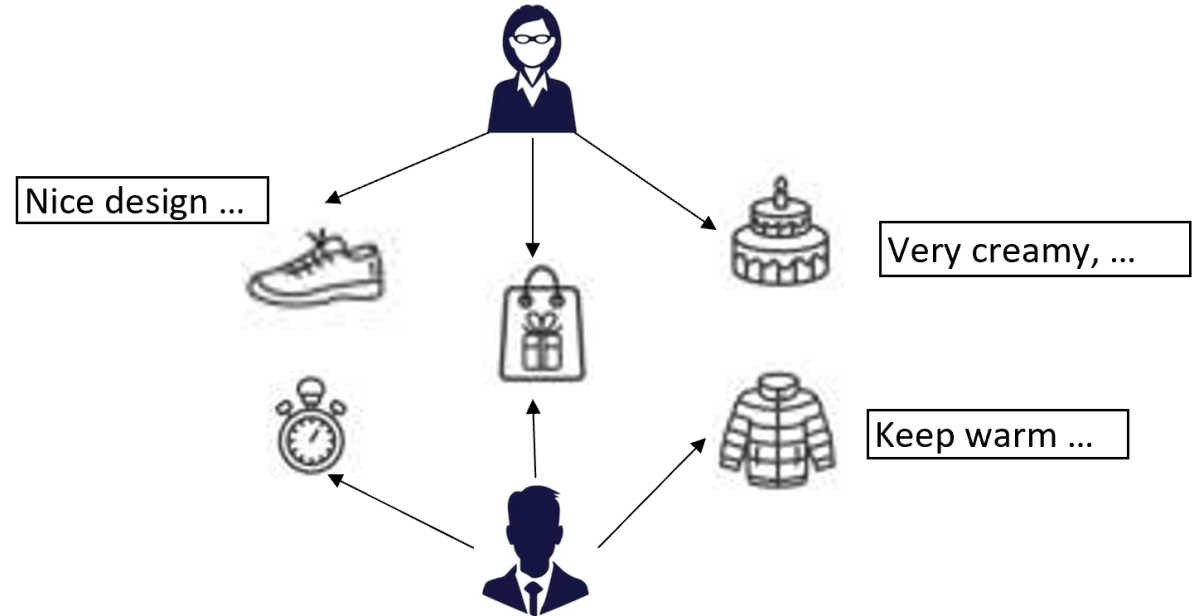
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Graph data often associate with texts

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Citation graph for online articles

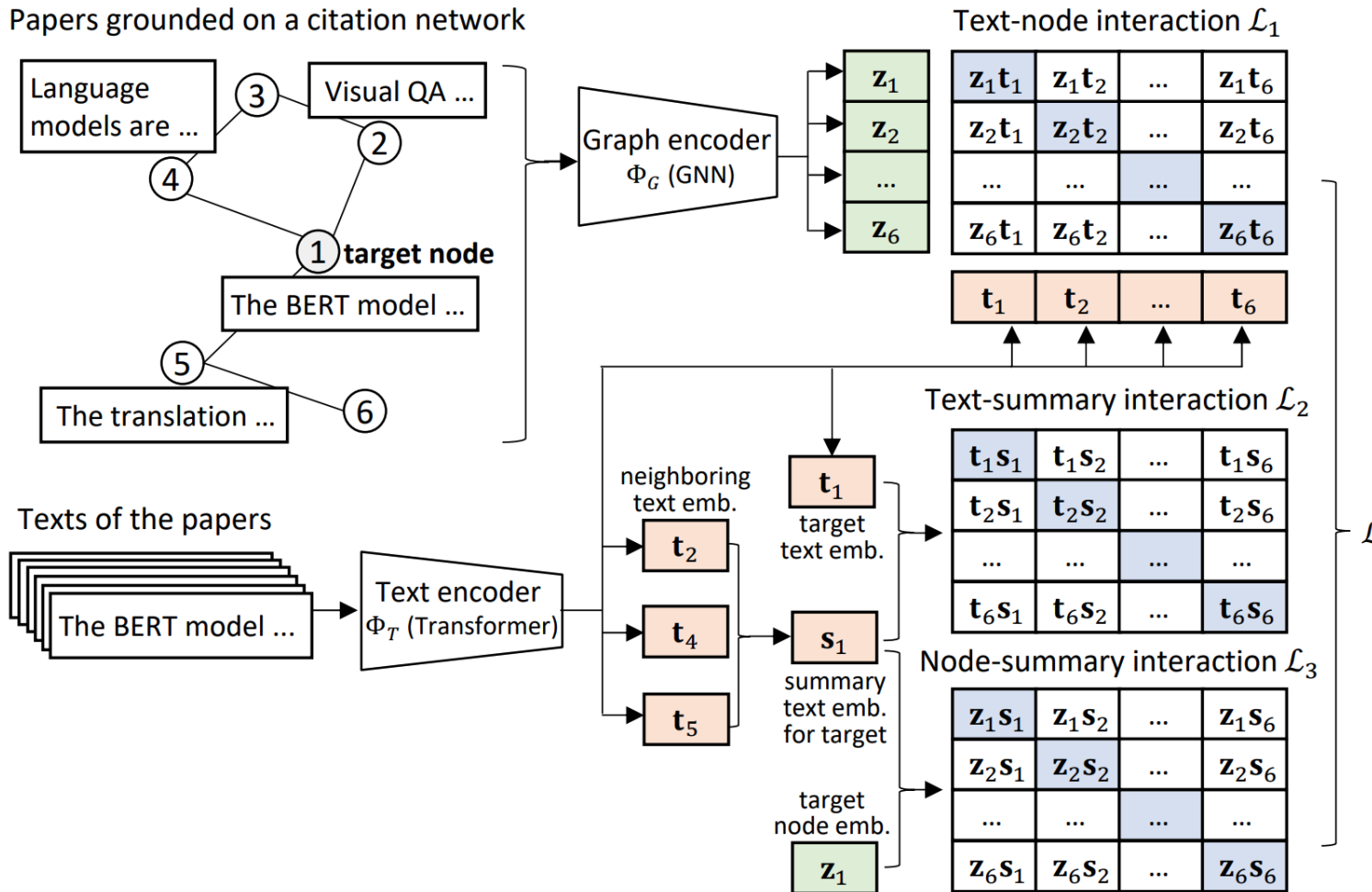


E-commerce item review graph

So, if there is a **jointly pre-trained graph-text model**, we can easily apply natural language-based prompts to graphs.

Graph-grounded pre-training and prompting (G2P2)

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Learns a dual-modal embedding space by jointly training a **text encoder** and **graph encoder**

Exploits **three contrastive strategies**

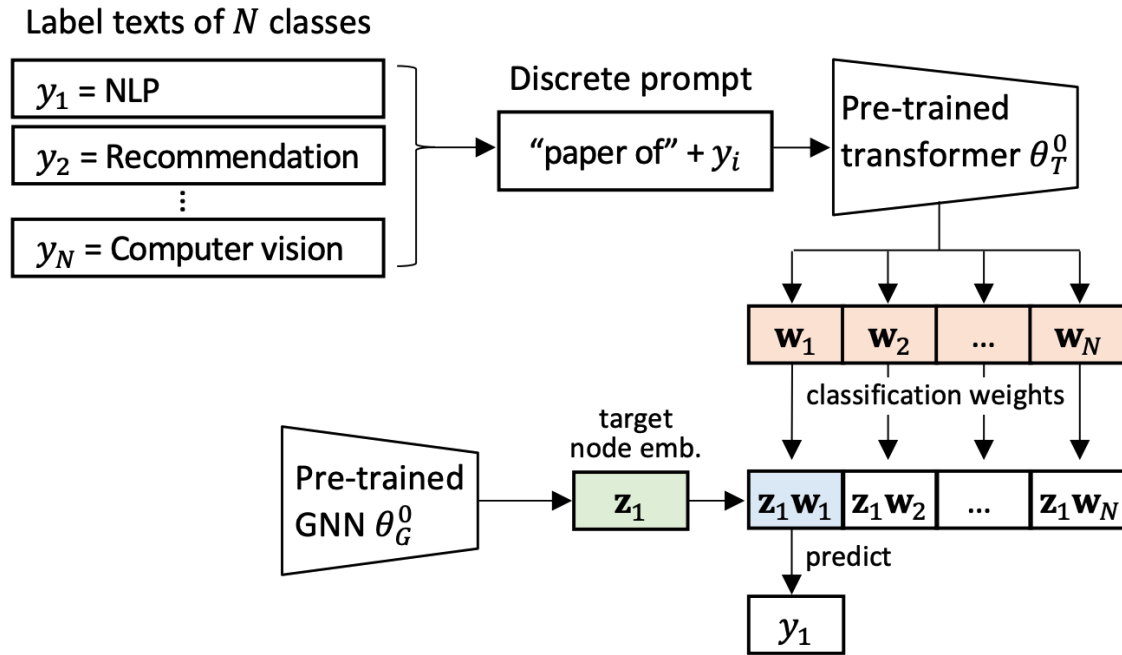
- Text-node contrast
- Text-summary contrast
- Node-summary contrast

(a) Graph-grounded contrastive pre-training

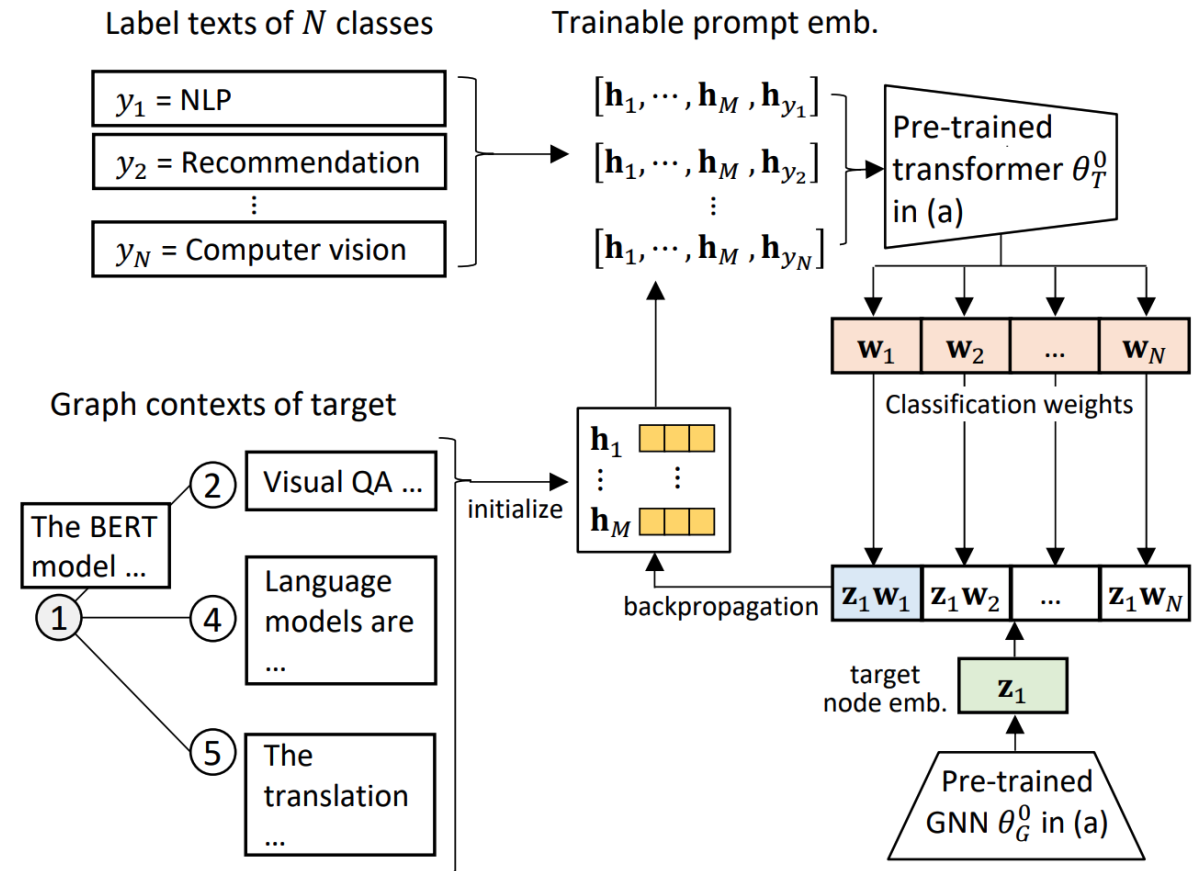
Graph-grounded pre-training and prompting (G2P2)

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Zero-shot node classification with discrete prompts



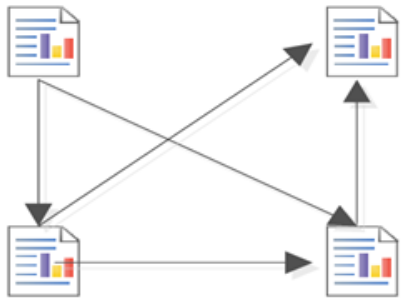
Few-shot node classification with continuous prompt tuning



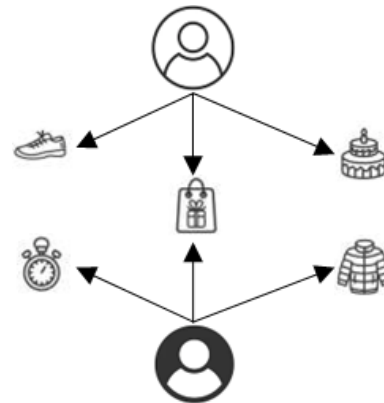
Datasets to evaluate G2P2

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Dataset	Cora	Art	Industrial	M.I.
# Documents	25,120	1,615,902	1,260,053	905,453
# Links	182,280	4,898,218	3,101,670	2,692,734
# Avg. doc length	141.26	54.23	52.15	84.66
# Avg. node deg	7.26	3.03	2.46	2.97
# Classes	70	3,347	2,462	1,191



Cora is a collection of research papers with citation links



Art, Industrial and Music Instruments (M.I.) are three Amazon review datasets

Empirical performance of G2P2

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End-to-end
GNN
Pre-trained
GNN
Pre-trained
Transformers
Prompt
tuning

	Cora		Art		Industrial		M.I.	
	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1	Accuracy	Macro-F1
GCN	41.15±2.41	34.50±2.23	22.47±1.78	15.45±1.14	21.08±0.45	15.23±0.29	22.54±0.82	16.26±0.72
SAGE _{sup}	41.42±2.90	35.14±2.14	22.60±0.56	16.01±0.28	20.74±0.91	15.31±0.37	22.14±0.80	16.69±0.62
TextGCN	59.78±1.88	55.85±1.50	43.47±1.02	32.20±1.30	53.60±0.70	45.97±0.49	46.26±0.91	38.75±0.78
GPT-GNN	76.72±2.02	72.23±1.17	65.15±1.37	52.79±0.83	62.13±0.65	54.47±0.67	67.97±2.49	59.89±2.51
DGI	<u>78.42</u> ±1.39	<u>74.58</u> ±1.24	65.41±0.86	53.57±0.75	52.29±0.66	45.26±0.51	68.06±0.73	60.64±0.61
SAGE _{self}	77.59±1.71	73.47±1.53	76.13±0.94	65.25±0.31	71.87±0.61	65.09±0.47	<u>77.70</u> ±0.48	<u>70.87</u> ±0.59
BERT	37.86±5.31	32.78±5.01	46.39±1.05	37.07±0.68	54.00±0.20	47.57±0.50	50.14±0.68	42.96±1.02
BERT*	27.22±1.22	23.34±1.11	45.31±0.96	36.28±0.71	49.60±0.27	43.36±0.27	40.19±0.74	33.69±0.72
RoBERTa	62.10±2.77	57.21±2.51	72.95±1.75	62.25±1.33	76.35±0.65	70.49±0.59	70.67±0.87	63.50±1.11
RoBERTa*	67.42±4.35	62.72±3.02	74.47±1.00	63.35±1.09	77.08±1.02	71.44±0.87	74.61±1.08	67.78±0.95
P-Tuning v2	71.00±2.03	66.76±1.95	<u>76.86</u> ±0.59	<u>66.89</u> ±1.14	<u>79.65</u> ±0.38	<u>74.33</u> ±0.37	72.08±0.51	65.44±0.63
G2P2-p	79.16±1.23	74.99±1.35	79.59±0.31	68.26±0.43	80.86±0.40	74.44±0.29	81.26±0.36	74.82±0.45
G2P2	80.08* ±1.33	75.91* ±1.39	81.03* ±0.43	69.86* ±0.67	82.46* ±0.29	76.36* ±0.25	82.77* ±0.32	76.48* ±0.52
(improv.)	(+2.12%)	(+1.78%)	(+5.43%)	(+4.44%)	(+3.53%)	(+2.7%)	(+6.53%)	(+7.92%)

G2P2 outperforms the best baseline by around 3–7%.

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GraphPrompt: Pre-train, prompt on **graph only**

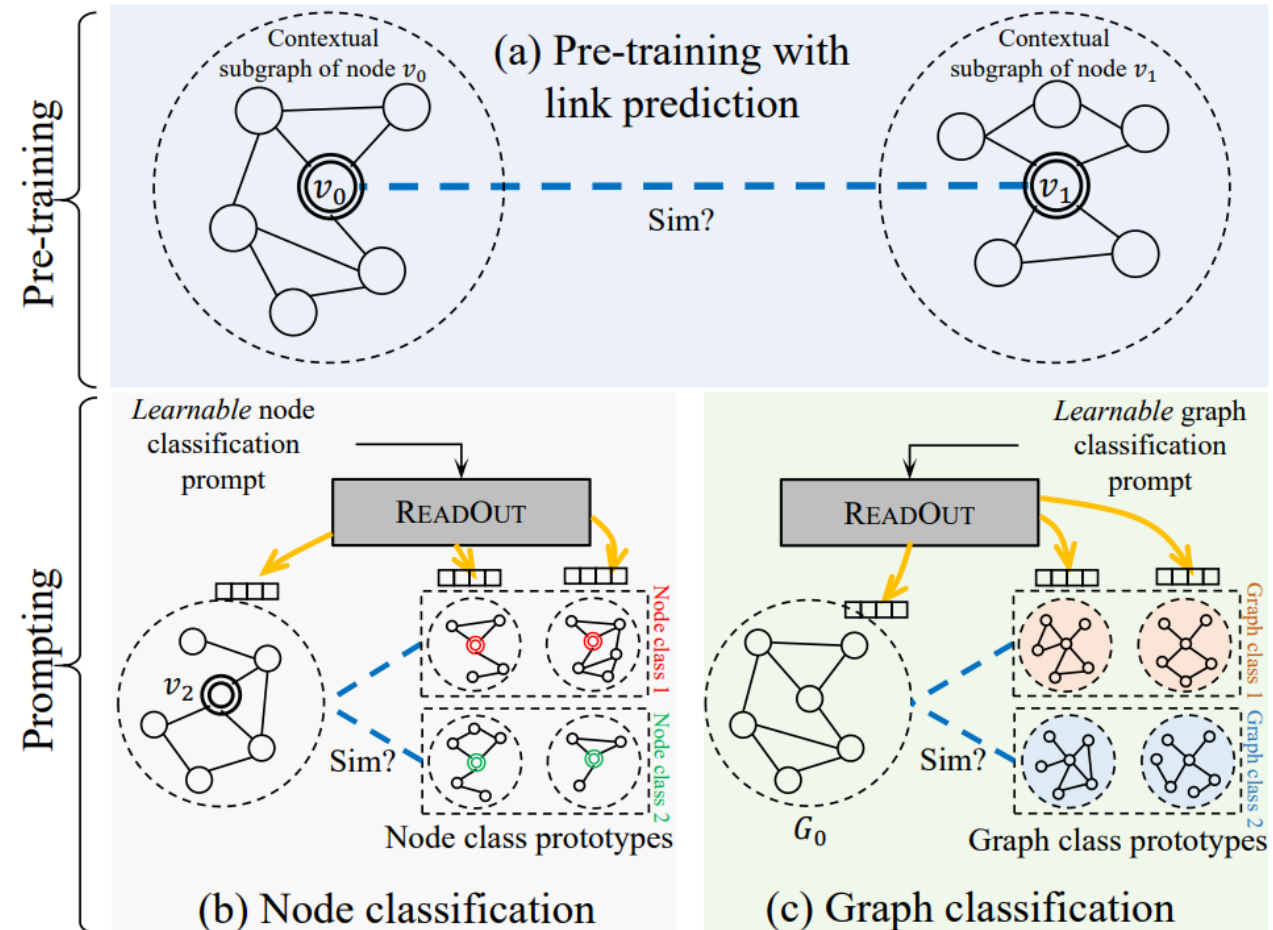
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Two challenges

- How to unify various pre-training and downstream tasks on graph?
- How to design prompts on graph?

Insights

- A **unified task template** based on subgraph similarity computation
- Use a **learnable prompt** to guide graph readout for different tasks



GraphPrompt: Pre-train, prompt on **graph only**

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Unified task template

Link prediction

Triplet (v, a, b) , s.t. v is linked to a , but not b :

$$\text{sim}(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_a) > \text{sim}(\mathbf{s}_v, \mathbf{s}_b)$$

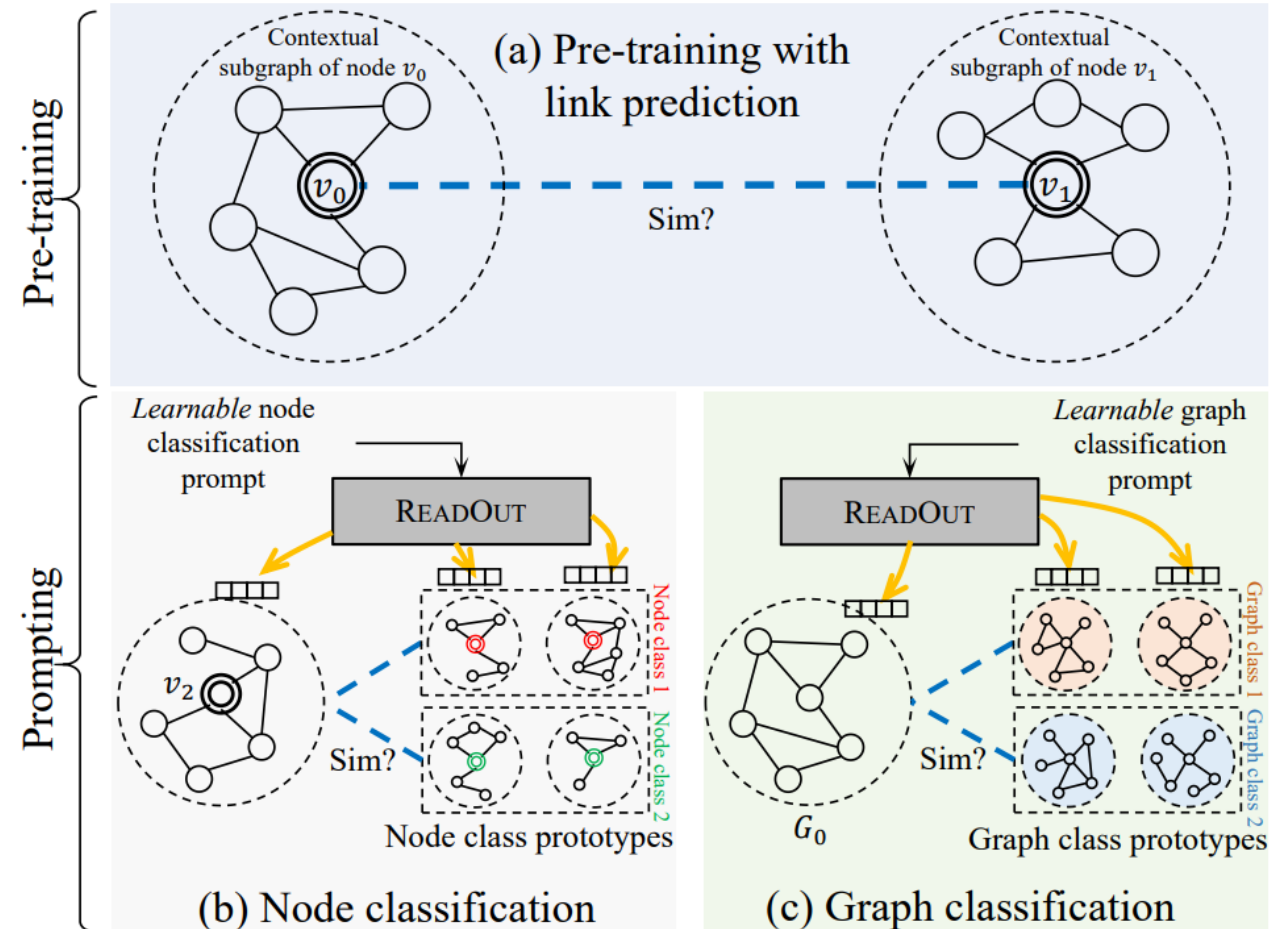
Node classification

$$\ell_j = \arg \max_{c \in C} \text{sim}(\mathbf{s}_{v_j}, \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_c)$$

Graph classification

$$L_j = \arg \max_{c \in C} \text{sim}(\mathbf{s}_{G_j}, \tilde{\mathbf{s}}_c)$$

All tasks converted to subgraph
similarity computation!



\mathbf{s}_x : (sub)graph embedding of x (x is a node or graph)

$\tilde{\mathbf{s}}_c$: class c 's prototype (a virtual subgraph, by aggregates all subgraph embeddings in the class)

GraphPrompt: Pre-train, prompt on graph only

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Prompt design

Different downstream tasks require different subgraph readout
→ Use task-specific learnable prompts

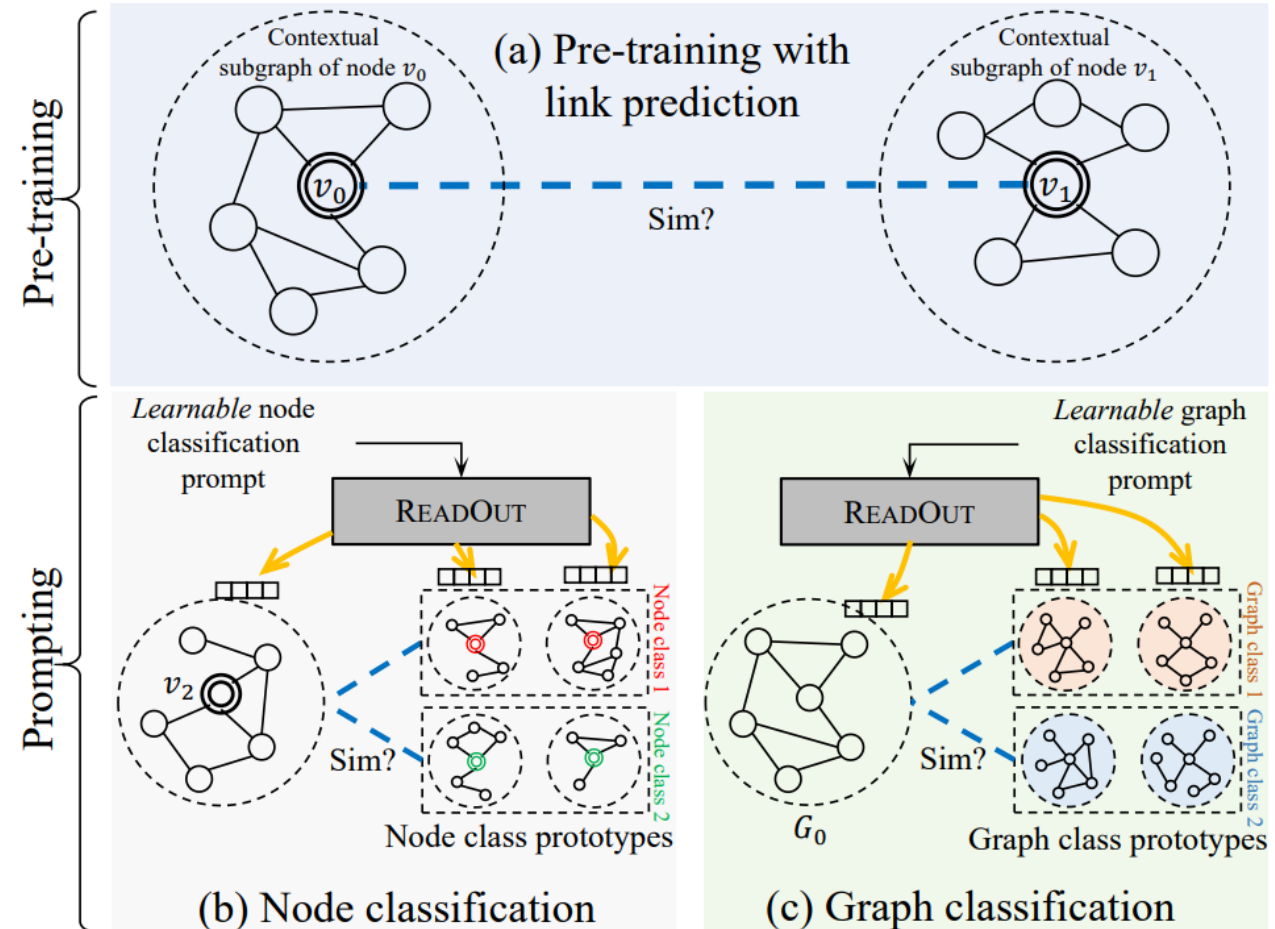
Prompt vector added to the readout layer of the pre-trained GNN

$$\mathbf{s}_{t,x} = \text{READOUT}(\{\mathbf{p}_t \odot \mathbf{h}_v : v \in V(S_x)\})$$

$\mathbf{s}_{t,x}$: (sub)graph embedding of x for a task t

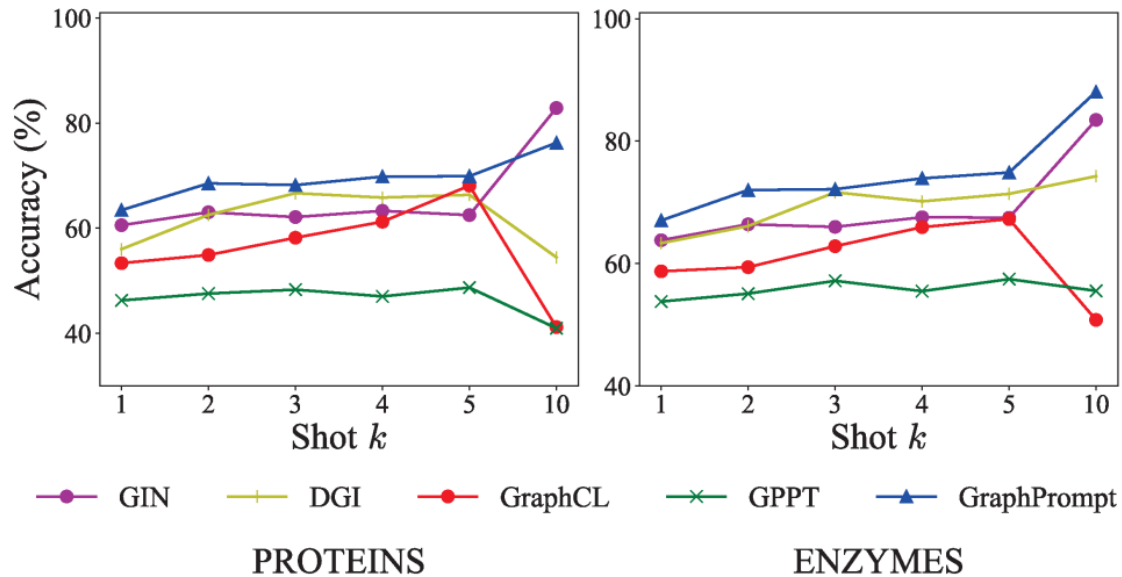
\mathbf{h}_v : node v 's embedding vector

\mathbf{p}_t or \mathbf{P}_t : learnable prompt vector or matrix for task t



GraphPrompt: Pre-train, prompt on **graph only**

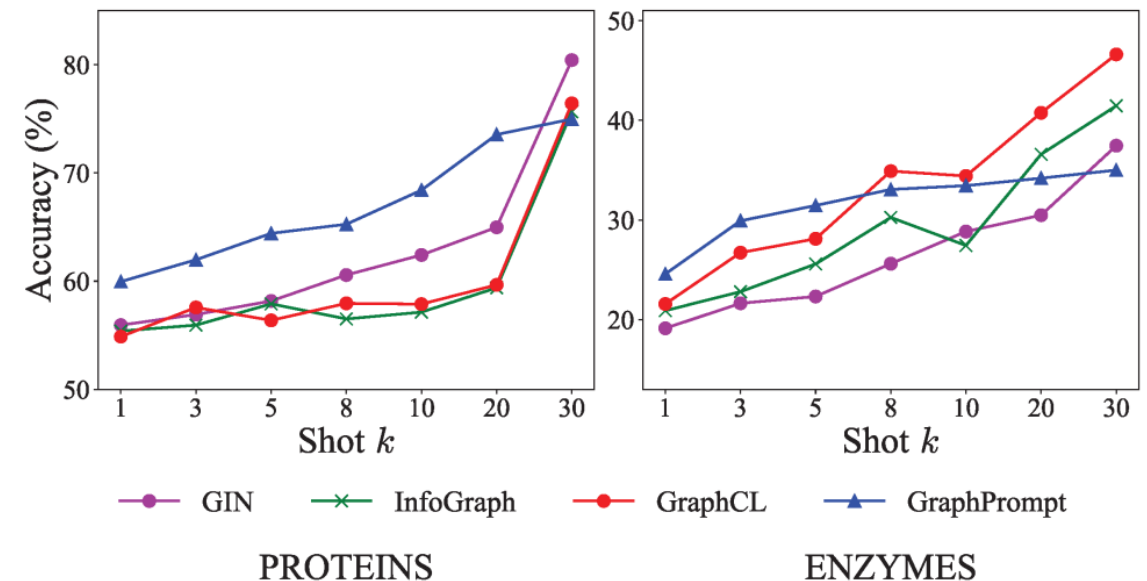
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Impact of shots on few-shot node classification.

Few-shot: Significantly better

10-shot: Still competitive
(as graphs are small – 10 shots are a lot)



Impact of shots on few-shot graph classification.

Few-shot: Significantly better

On ENZYMES: worse performance on ≥ 20 shots
(only 600 graphs – 20 shots/class ~ 20% labels)

GraphPrompt: Pre-train, prompt on **graph only**

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Comparison of parameter efficiency

Significantly fewer parameters/FLOPs than:

- *Supervised model (GIN [XHL19]),*
- *“Pretrain, fine-tune” model (GraphPrompt-ft),*
- *Existing prompt model (GPPT [SZH22])*

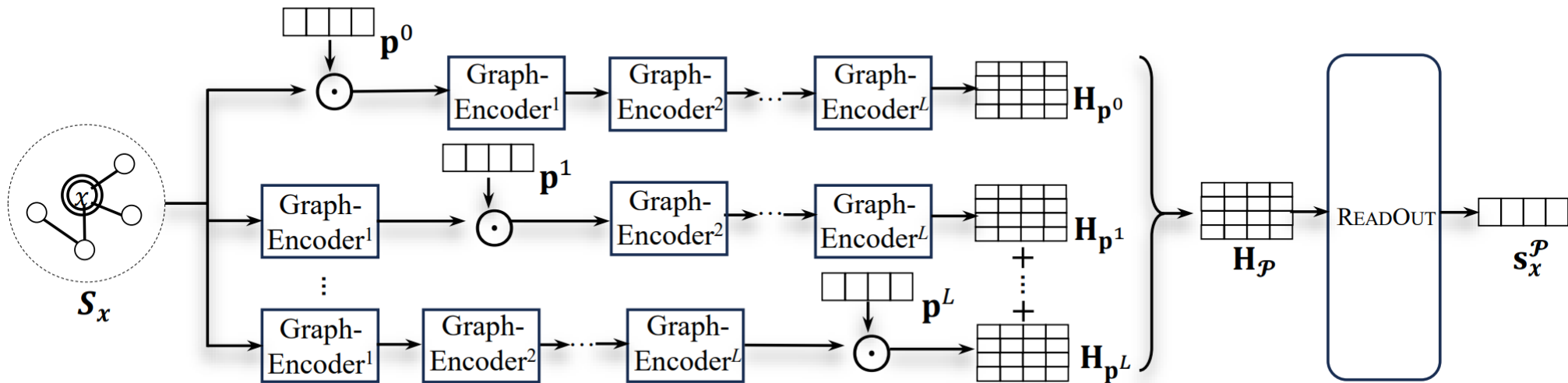
Methods	Flickr	
	Params	FLOPs
GIN	22,183	240,100
GPPT	4,096	4,582
GRAPHPROMPT	96	96
GRAPHPROMPT-ft	21,600	235,200

Methods	PROTEINS		ENZYMES	
	Params	FLOPs	Params	FLOPs
GIN	5,730	12,380	6,280	11,030
GPPT	1,536	1,659	1,536	1,659
GRAPHPROMPT	96	96	96	96
GRAPHPROMPT-ft	6,176	13,440	6,176	10,944

Generalized Graph Prompt

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- Support more pre-training tasks beyond link prediction
 - ▣ DGI, InfoGraph, GraphCL, GCC, ...
- Layer-wise prompts



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Conclusion

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- Few-shot learning on graphs: different kinds of graphs/tasks
- Learning and transferring/using prior is the key
- Prompt is a promising paradigm...



Jiawei Liu, Cheng Yang, Zhiyuan Lu, Junze Chen, Yibo Li, Mengmei Zhang, Ting Bai, Yuan Fang, Lichao Sun, Philip S. Yu, Chuan Shi. **Graph Foundation Models: Concepts, Opportunities and Challenges.** *Accepted by IEEE TPAMI.* <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2310.11829.pdf>



Xingtong Yu, Yuan Fang, Zemin Liu, Yuxia Wu, Zhihao Wen, Jianyuan Bo, Xinming Zhang, Steven C.H. Hoi. **A Survey of Few-Shot Learning on Graphs: from Meta-Learning to Pre-Training and Prompt Learning.** <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2402.01440>

Acknowledgement

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Thank you

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Questions?

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Full publications, codes and data are available at
<http://www.yfang.site/>