



# A Neural Framework for Learning DAG to DAG Translation

M. Clara De Paolis Kaluza<sup>1</sup>, Saeed Amizadeh<sup>2</sup>, Rose Yu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Northeastern University, <sup>2</sup> Microsoft Inc.



## Problem

Learn function mappings that translate a DAG to another DAG while preserving syntactic and semantic similarities, applications in e.g. query optimization, circuit simplification, code translation, etc.

## Our Solution

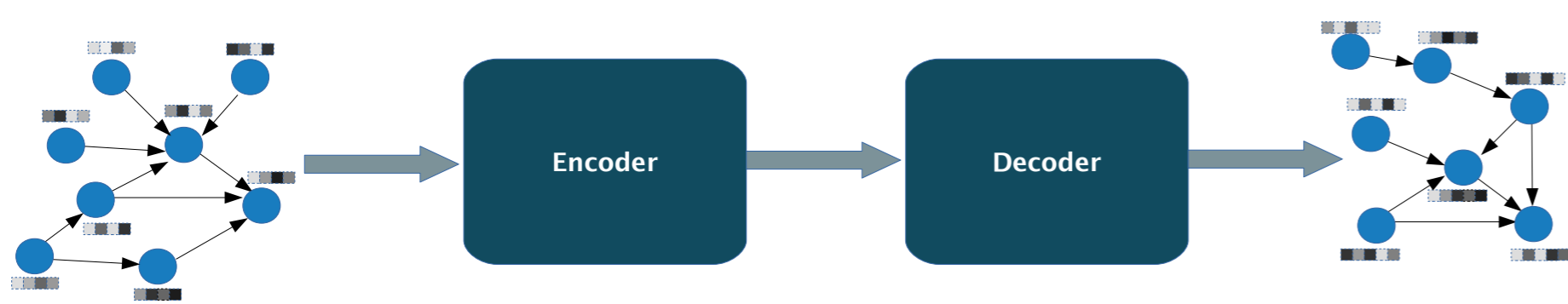
### DAG-to-DAG Recursive Neural Network (D2DRNN):

A novel neural encoder-decoder framework for learning functions from a graph space onto another graph space - aka *DAG-to-DAG translation*.

Full paper: <https://claradepaolis.github.io/D2DRNN/>

## DAG-to-DAG RNN model

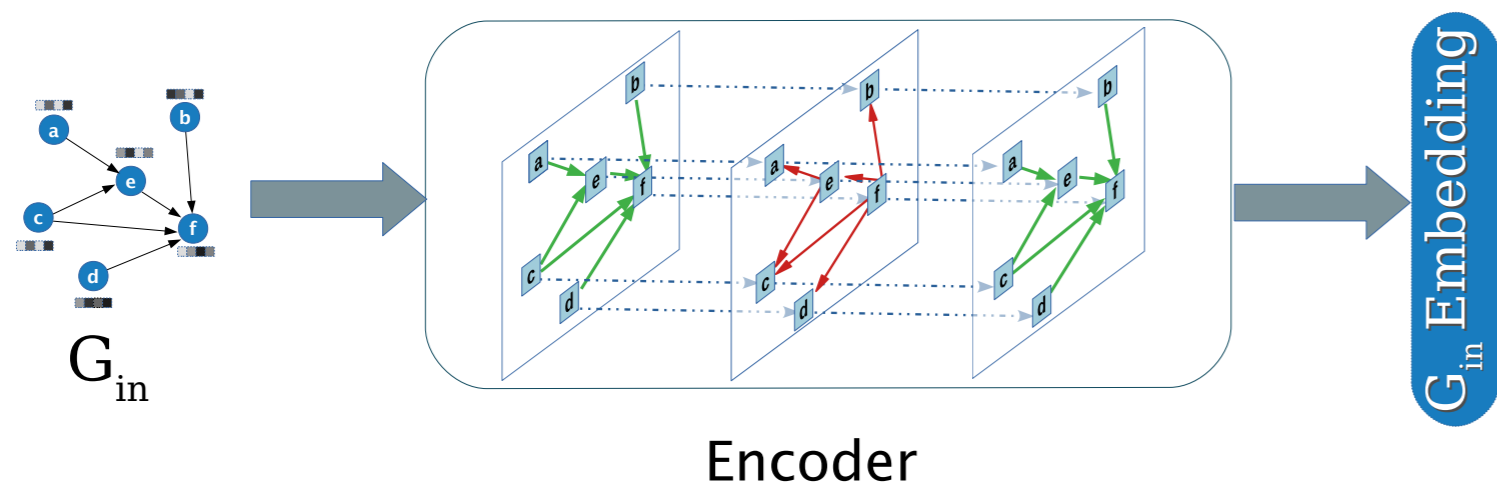
We generalize the **Seq2Seq** architecture to the graph space where the input DAGs are mapped into a real vector space via a *graph encoder* and the output graphs are synthesized from the same vector space into DAGs via a *graph decoder*.



Model overview

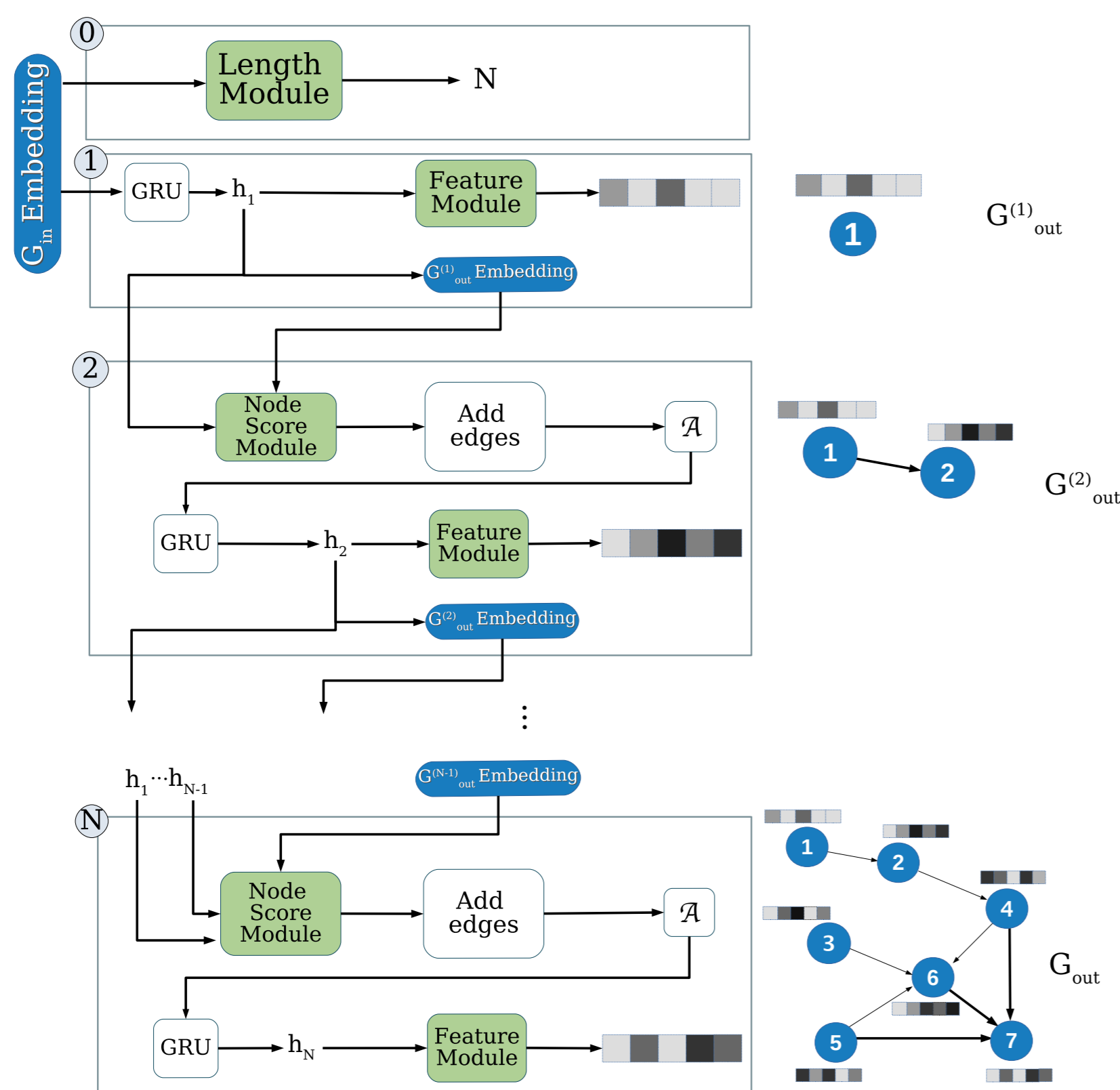
### Graph Encoder: Analyzing Input Graph

Deep-Gated DAG Recursive Neural Network (DG-DAGRNN)[1]



$$h_v = GRU(x_v, h'_v), \text{ where } h'_v = \mathcal{A}(\{h_u | u \in \pi(v)\})$$

### Graph Decoder: Synthesizing Output Graph



**Supervised Loss Function:**  $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{length} + \mathcal{L}_{nodes} + \mathcal{L}_{structure}$

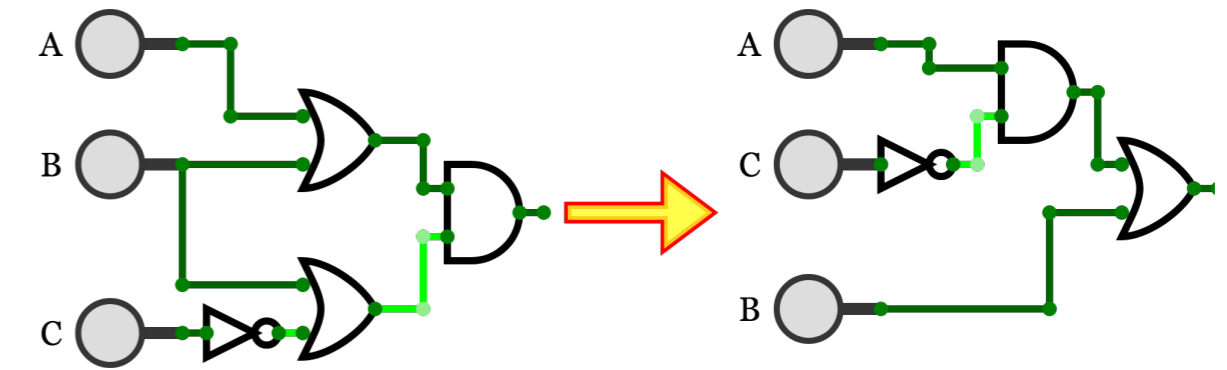
$$\mathcal{L}_{length} = \text{Poisson-NLL-Loss}(f_{Length}(\mathbf{H}_{in}), |V_{target}|) \approx |V_{out}| - |V_{target}| \log(|V_{out}|)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{nodes} = \text{Cross-Entropy}(V_{out}, V_{target})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{structure} = \text{Diffusion}(\mathbf{A}_{out}, \mathbf{A}_{target}) = \text{MSE}(\mathbf{A}_{out} \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{A}_{target} \mathbf{r})$$

## Logical Circuit Simplification

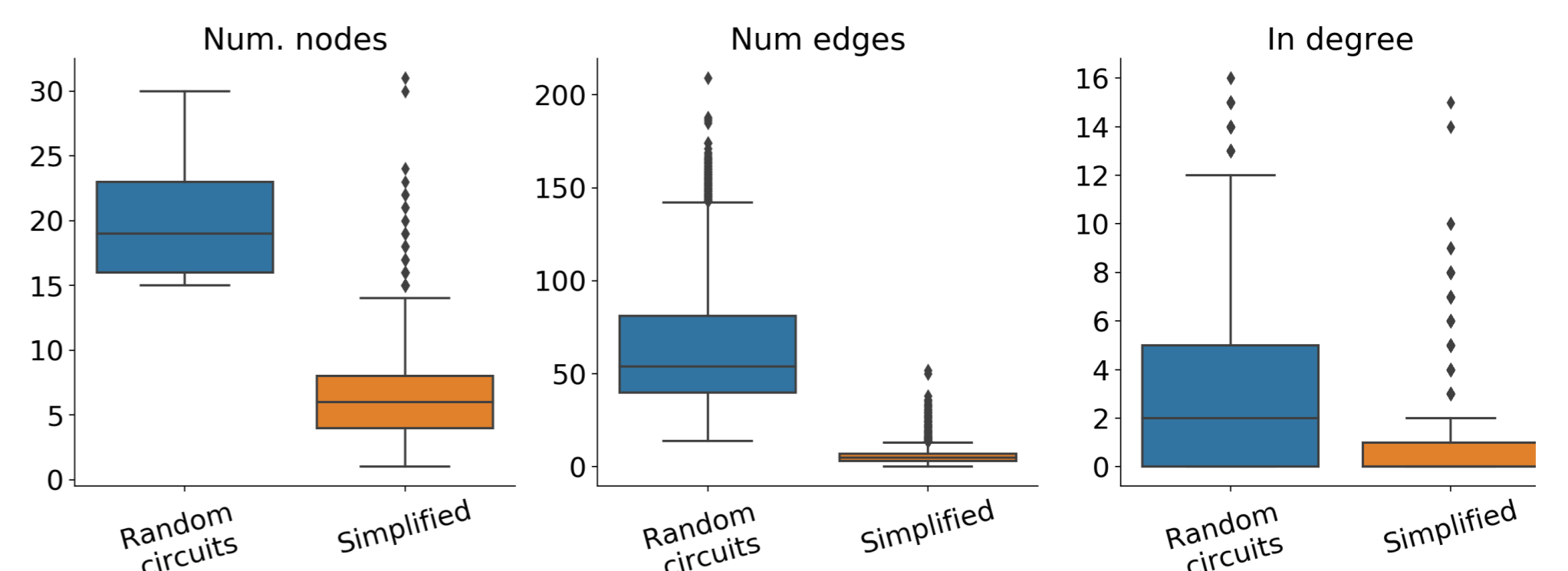
Given an input logical circuit, the goal is to output an *equivalent* and *syntactically-correct* circuit with smaller number of gates.



Each circuit is represented as a DAG where nodes represent the variables and gates and the node feature vectors encode the gate type.

## Experiments

### Data statistics



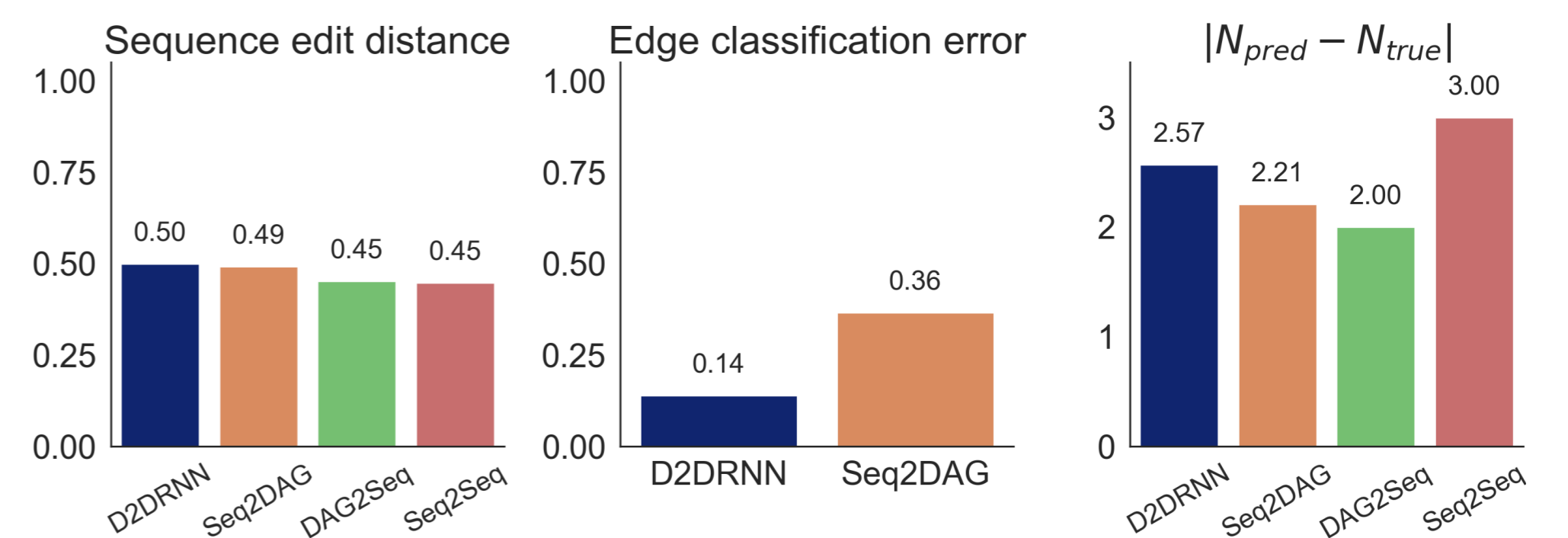
### Baselines

Seq2Seq[2]: DAGs as sequences of nodes

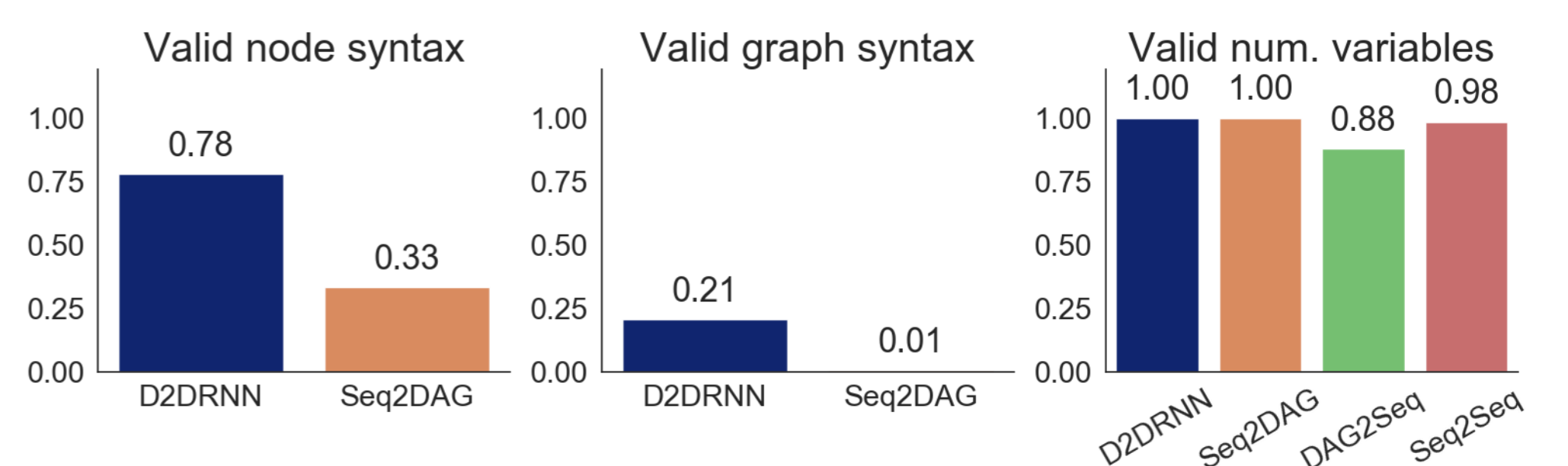
Seq2DAG: sequence of nodes to DAG decoder

DAG2Seq: DAG encoder to sequence decoder

Errors (lower is better):



Valid Syntax (higher is better):



### Open Problems

- Supervised Learning is not always the best approach to address graph-to-graph translation, especially when labeled data is not available or the desired output DAGs are not unique.
- Unlike syntactical constraints, enforcing semantic constraints is very challenging in the encoder-decoder design.

## References

- [1] Anonymous. Learning to solve circuit-sat: An unsupervised differentiable approach. In *Submitted to International Conference on Learning Representations*, 2019. under review.
- [2] I. Sutskever, O. Vinyals, and Q. V. Le. Sequence to sequence learning with neural networks. In *Advances in neural information processing systems*, pages 3104–3112, 2014.