

SA²GFM

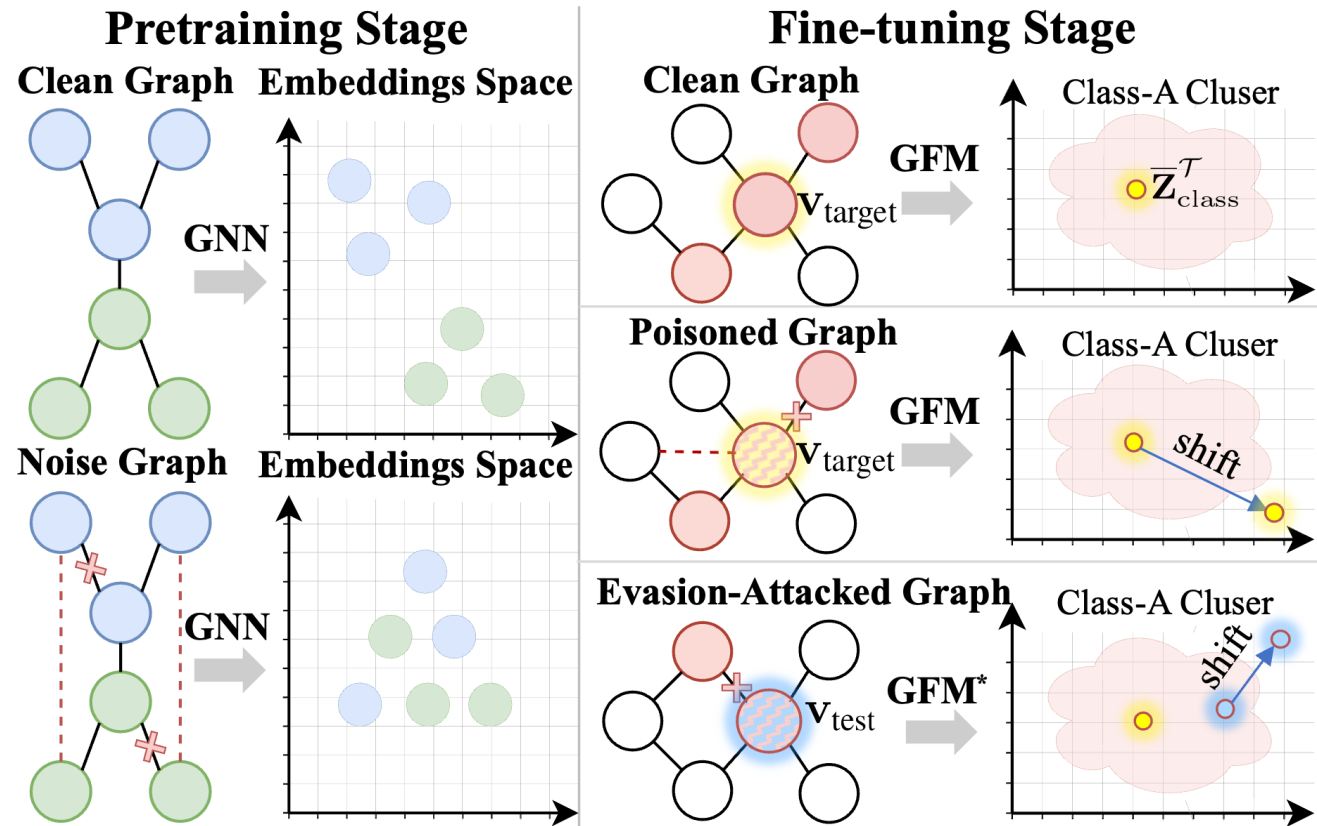
Challenges in Ensuring Robustness of Graph Foundation Models

Architectural bottleneck:

- ❑ Insufficient modeling of hierarchical structural semantics.
- Shallow message-passing GNN backbones.
- Fail to capture long-range dependencies and higher-level structural semantics.

Deployment Challenges :

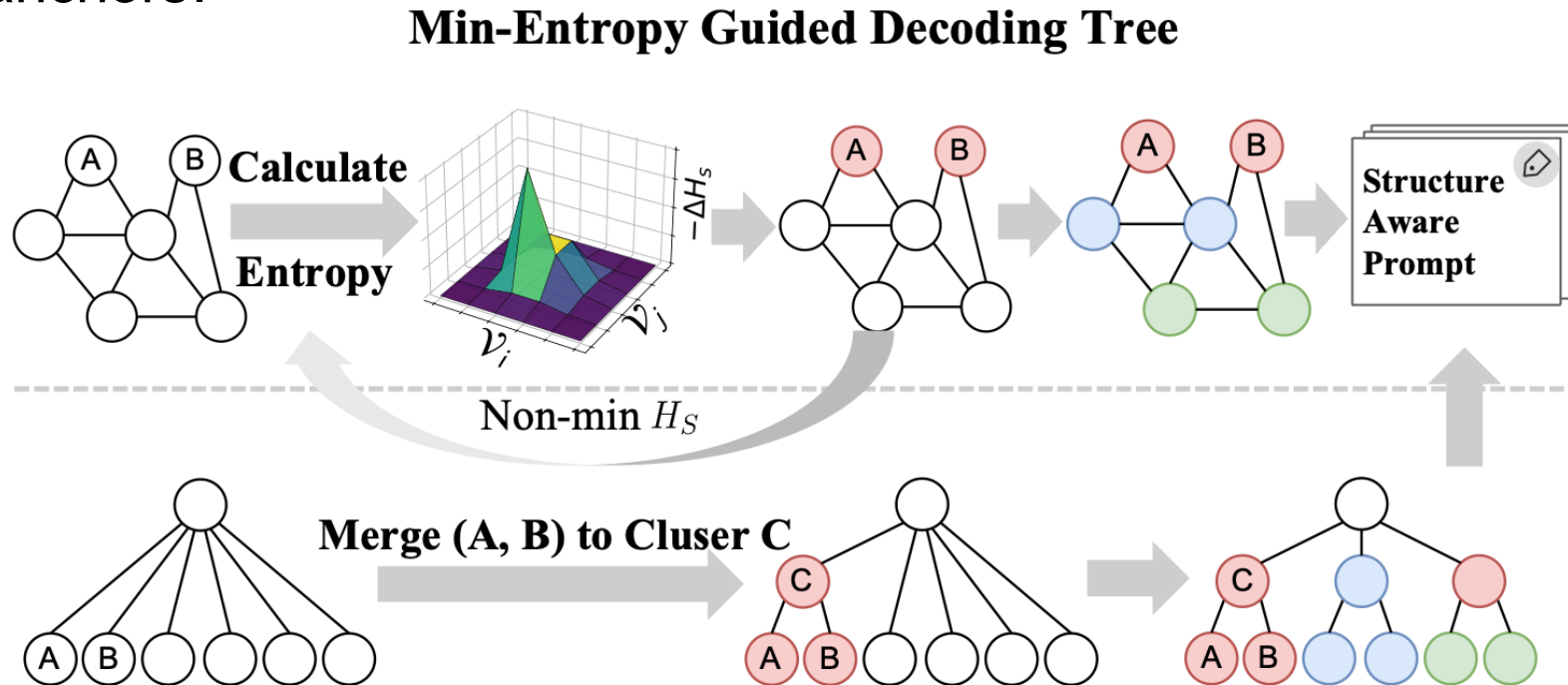
- ❑ Rely on idealized assumptions.
- On **attacked** graphs, these assumptions are more likely to break down.
- ❑ Existing robust methods are costly and weak against localized structural attacks.



SA²GFM

■ Motivation: Structural-Entropy Encoding Tree as a Hierarchical Semantic Anchor.

- Node attributes are noisy/incomplete; we need stable semantics.
- Structural-entropy encoding trees provide multi-scale hierarchies and clusters as cross-domain anchors.

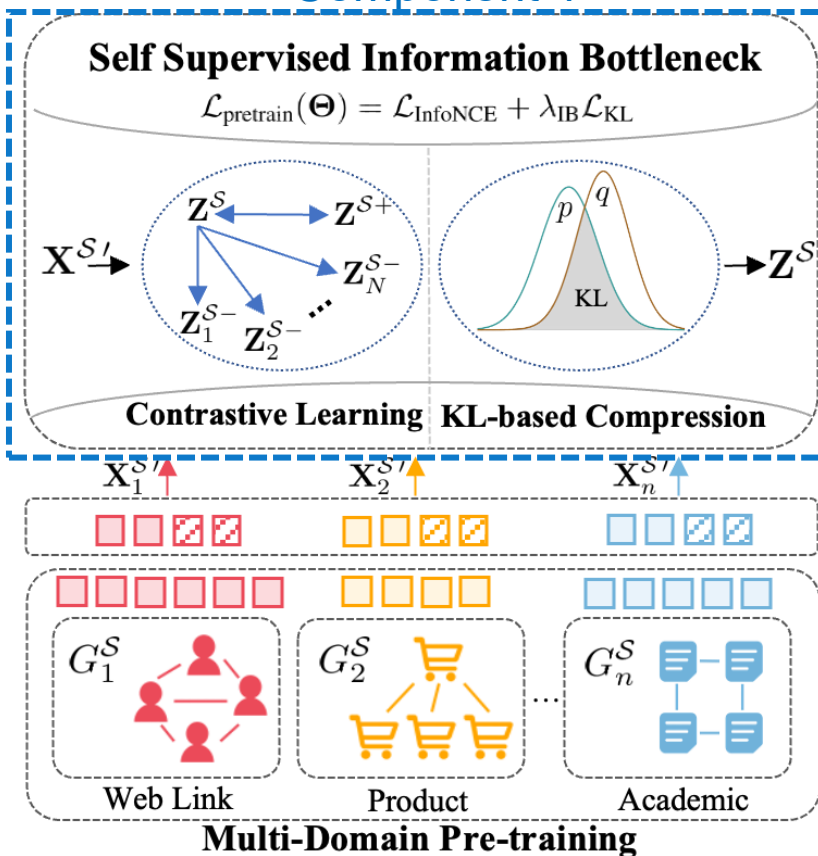


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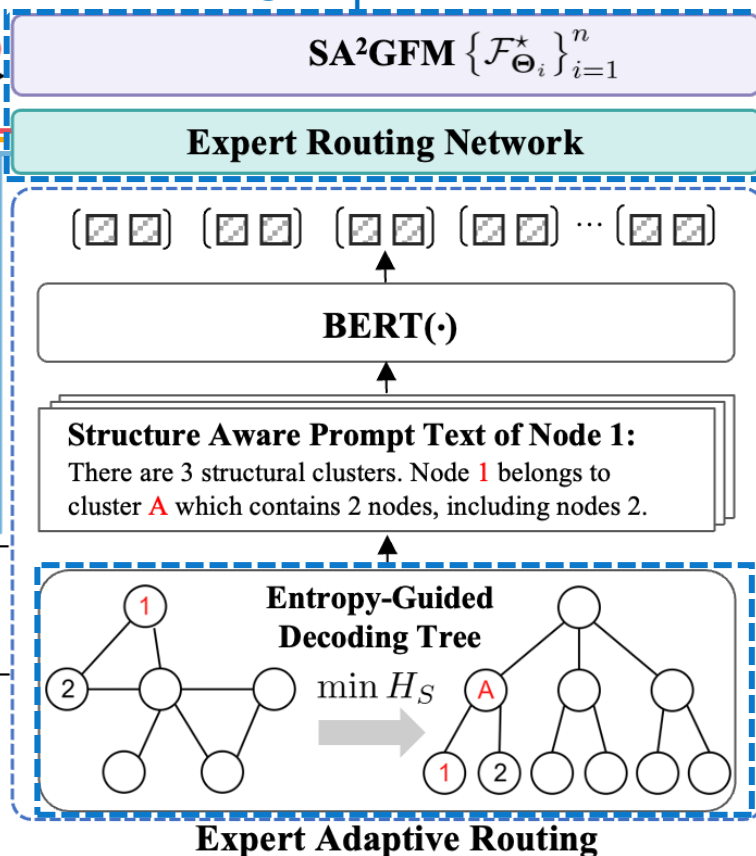
SA²GFM Framework Diagram

A MoE-based Robust GFM Framework.

Component 1



Component 2

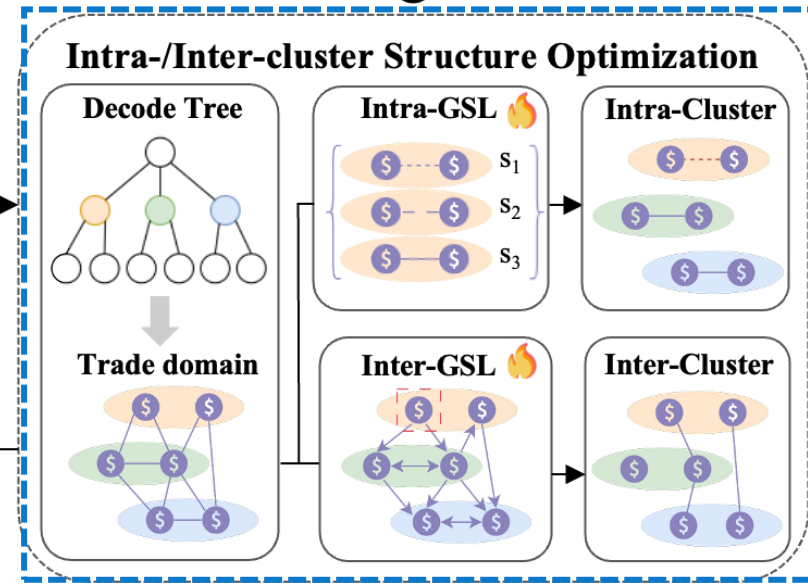


Component 1

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{finetune}}(\phi, \Omega) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{cls}} + \lambda_m \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{MoE}} + \lambda_u \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{uncertainty}}$$

Routing Weights ϕ

$$\sum_{D_i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot \mathbf{Z}_i^S + \alpha_{\text{null}} \cdot \mathbf{Z}_{\text{null}}^T$$



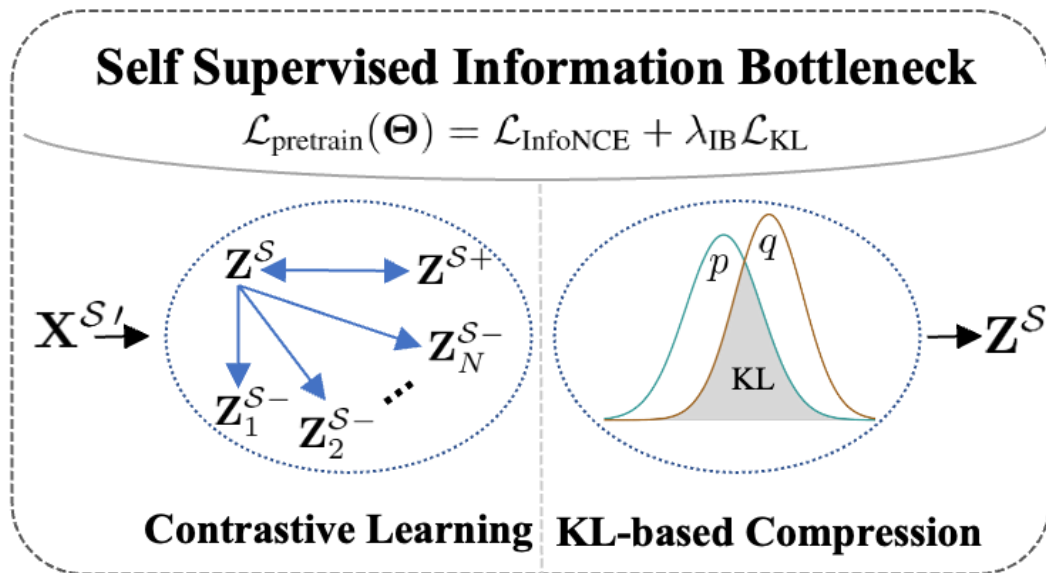
Fine-tuning Component 3

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■ Structure-Aware Semantic Pre-training (SA² + SS-IB).

Inject structural semantics.

- Construct encoding trees to capture hierarchical community structures.
- Convert structural roles (cluster ID, scale) into prompts, encoded into vectors to enrich node features.



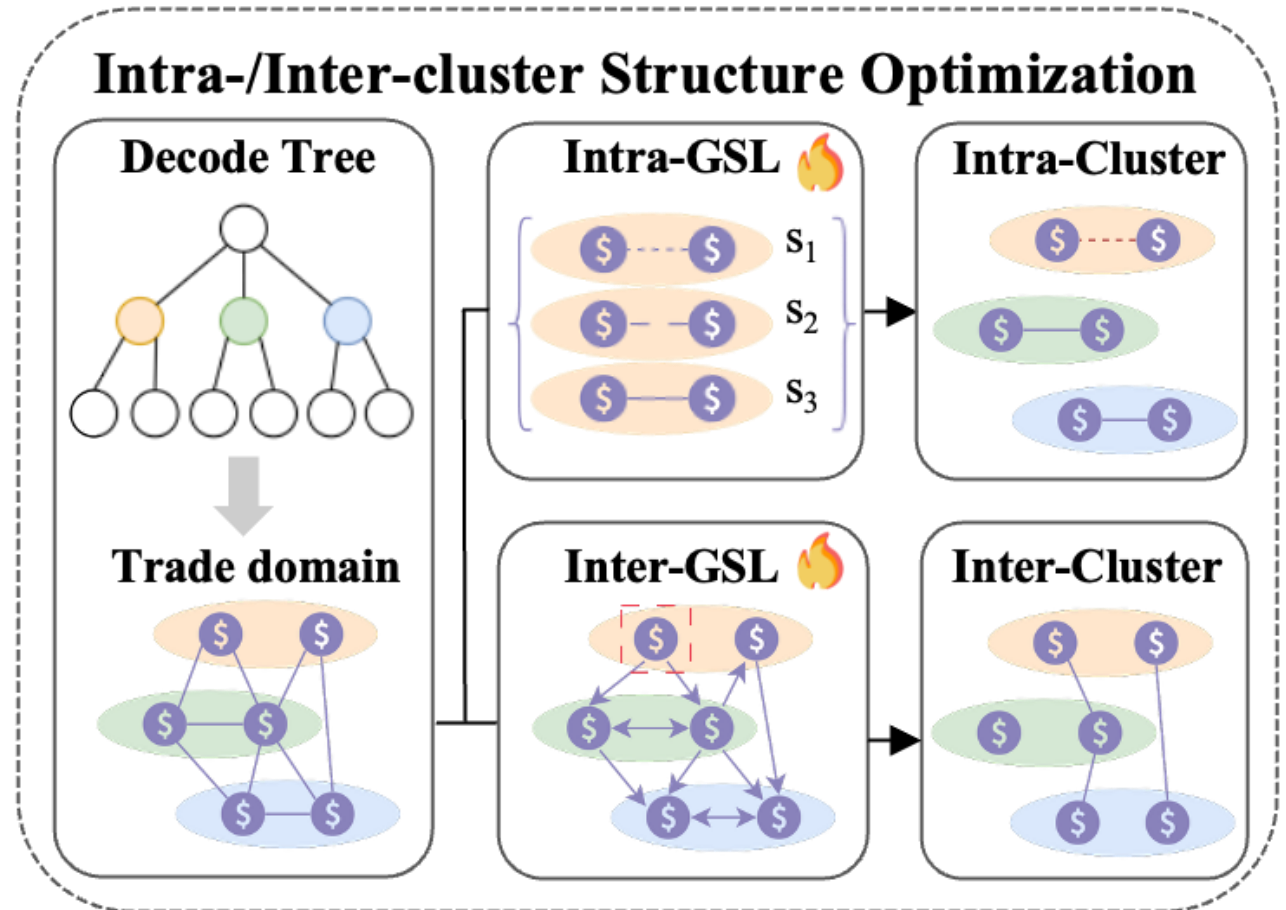
Compress noisy information

- Maximize consistency with structural neighbors via InfoNCE.
- Suppress irrelevant noise via KL-divergence regularization.

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■ Hierarchical Graph Structure Optimization for Fine-tuning.

- Reuse the structural-entropy encoding tree to partition the graph into structural clusters.
- **Intra-cluster** GSL: Refining node relationships within each cluster for robust internal structure.
- **Inter-cluster** GSL: Pruning noisy inter-cluster edges using personalized propagation and soft masking.



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■ Experiment I: Node classification under attacks.

Source	Cross-Dataset				Cross-Domain											
	Cora ogbn-Home	CiteSeer Wiki-CS	Cora ogbn-Home	CiteSeer Wiki-CS	Cora PubMed	CiteSeer Wiki-CS	Cora PubMed	CiteSeer ogbn-Home	ogbn-Home Wiki-CS	ogbn-Tech Wiki-CS	ogbn-Home Wiki-CS	ogbn-Tech Wiki-CS	ogbn-Home Wiki-CS	ogbn-Tech Wiki-CS		
Target	PubMed				ogbn-Home				Wiki-CS				ogbn-arxiv			
Noise & Attacks	feat.	struct.	evas.	pois.	feat.	struct.	evas.	pois.	feat.	struct.	evas.	pois.	feat.	struct.	evas.	pois.
GCN (backbone)	44.6 \pm 8.7	40.9 \pm 9.8	36.7 \pm 11.0	32.4 \pm 9.9	42.9 \pm 11.9	51.0 \pm 12.9	47.8 \pm 13.6	46.4 \pm 13.4	38.4 \pm 6.9	42.5 \pm 9.9	33.8 \pm 7.6	38.5 \pm 8.8	39.3 \pm 5.2	38.8 \pm 4.7	36.5 \pm 5.3	38.3 \pm 6.1
GAT	43.9 \pm 7.8	44.2 \pm 9.1	37.5 \pm 8.6	38.3 \pm 8.3	43.9 \pm 9.3	53.5 \pm 6.7	46.5 \pm 6.3	56.0 \pm 7.7	37.1 \pm 6.2	46.6 \pm 4.9	34.4 \pm 5.6	37.6 \pm 6.7	40.9 \pm 5.7	41.4 \pm 5.6	34.5 \pm 6.7	38.5 \pm 5.4
DGI	46.7 \pm 7.9	41.2 \pm 7.5	42.1 \pm 7.6	35.9 \pm 8.9	48.7 \pm 7.0	61.0 \pm 6.2	54.0 \pm 4.9	51.0 \pm 10.6	45.6 \pm 5.6	44.1 \pm 7.7	41.1 \pm 6.5	45.9 \pm 5.1	39.3 \pm 4.2	46.6 \pm 4.9	36.7 \pm 5.4	44.8 \pm 4.5
GraphCL	54.9 \pm 9.5	48.9 \pm 8.8	42.7 \pm 7.8	37.5 \pm 7.6	47.7 \pm 9.1	48.9 \pm 7.8	55.9 \pm 6.6	53.0 \pm 9.1	42.8 \pm 6.2	49.3 \pm 5.6	42.4 \pm 6.1	41.3 \pm 4.7	38.8 \pm 4.6	43.0 \pm 4.9	37.8 \pm 4.5	30.0 \pm 5.5
GraphPrompt	47.8 \pm 8.8	45.2 \pm 8.1	45.3 \pm 7.5	39.6 \pm 6.1	56.0 \pm 7.3	58.0 \pm 8.4	55.3 \pm 8.3	53.5 \pm 6.6	51.9 \pm 5.9	41.5 \pm 7.1	39.4 \pm 8.1	32.5 \pm 3.7	41.4 \pm 4.6	43.4 \pm 5.2	39.0 \pm 4.7	42.0 \pm 4.0
MDGPT	48.6 \pm 4.2	56.5 \pm 5.5	52.0 \pm 6.4	42.1 \pm 5.8	59.3 \pm 25.1	54.8 \pm 25.1	54.0 \pm 24.1	57.4 \pm 16.4	42.1 \pm 7.0	50.4 \pm 5.0	49.5 \pm 8.9	40.4 \pm 7.2	42.5 \pm 7.2	46.3 \pm 6.7	45.6 \pm 5.3	48.3 \pm 4.7
GCOPE	53.2 \pm 13.3	55.6 \pm 11.4	48.7 \pm 10.9	44.7 \pm 9.4	57.0 \pm 23.5	56.0 \pm 24.4	55.6 \pm 24.3	50.0 \pm 23.9	46.6 \pm 9.3	46.8 \pm 11.8	42.0 \pm 10.6	43.6 \pm 11.4	48.7 \pm 5.9	50.0 \pm 7.2	39.1 \pm 5.9	49.8 \pm 7.6
GraphBridge	51.1 \pm 6.8	52.4 \pm 4.3	44.0 \pm 10.1	46.9 \pm 7.4	63.0 \pm 4.5	62.2 \pm 5.2	57.1 \pm 3.7	51.3 \pm 6.6	50.1 \pm 6.6	47.3 \pm 5.7	43.2 \pm 10.1	42.4 \pm 8.3	46.5 \pm 5.7	47.3 \pm 6.6	47.5 \pm 6.2	44.5 \pm 6.0
MDGFM	<u>57.3\pm6.7</u>	<u>58.4\pm7.3</u>	<u>53.4\pm7.3</u>	<u>50.8\pm5.2</u>	<u>65.0\pm15.9</u>	<u>65.3\pm17.0</u>	<u>62.9\pm15.3</u>	<u>62.1\pm16.2</u>	<u>53.2\pm6.9</u>	<u>52.0\pm5.2</u>	<u>50.1\pm6.2</u>	<u>46.4\pm5.7</u>	<u>55.9\pm4.1</u>	<u>55.7\pm4.9</u>	<u>50.8\pm5.0</u>	<u>50.4\pm4.7</u>
SA²GFM (ours)	60.0\pm5.2	60.1\pm1.4	56.9\pm9.8	54.5\pm1.2	68.9\pm6.2	69.0\pm5.2	65.9\pm2.7	64.0\pm1.3	55.9\pm5.3	55.9\pm1.4	53.3\pm4.9	50.6\pm1.2	57.9\pm7.3	57.8\pm1.4	55.0\pm5.8	53.0\pm1.2

Table 1: Accuracy (% \pm std. for 20 runs) of **5-shot node classification**. Best scores are in **bold**, runner-ups are underlined. “feat.” and “struct.” denote non-targeted attacks ($\lambda = 0.4$), while “evas.” and “pois.” denote targeted attacks ($p = 3$).

- Models with robustness measures show more stable and higher performance under various attacks.
- Compared to the baseline MDGFM, SA²GFM outperforms in accuracy, especially under "structural perturbations," providing stronger protection.