

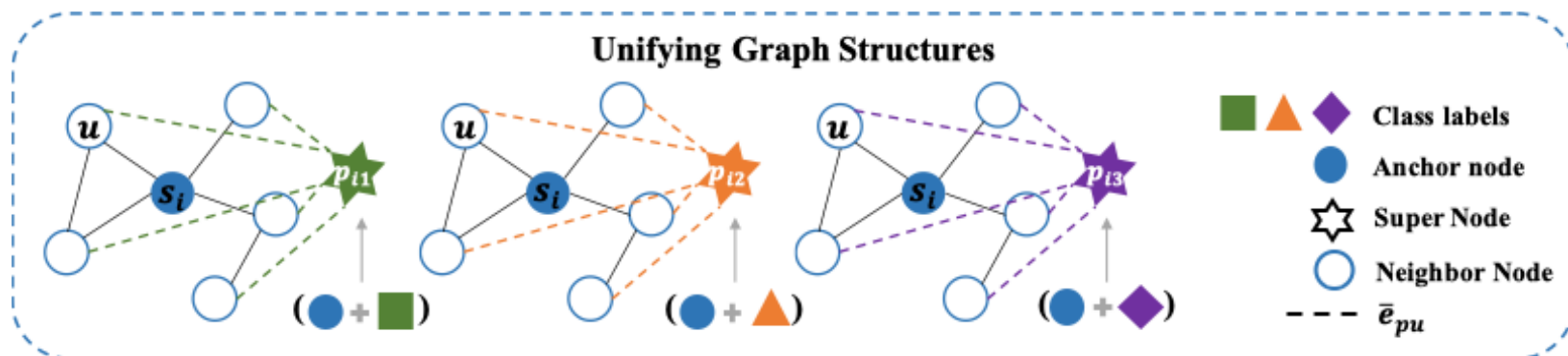
# Boosting Cross-Domain and Cross-Task Generalization for Text-Attributed Graphs from Structural Perspective

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# Problems & Ideas

- **Problems:**
  - Existing methods disregard the unique structural characteristics of graphs from different domains.
- **Ideas:** The model constructs virtual super nodes to unify structural characteristics of graph data from different domains.



# Main Contributions

- **Conclusions:**

- A novel graph model, BooG, is developed from a structural perspective to address the limitations of existing methods in cross-domain and cross-task generalization;
- The model introduces virtual super nodes that unify structural characteristics of graphs from different domains, enabling a standardized aggregation mechanism that integrates both semantic and structural information;
- Extensive experiments on multiple datasets and tasks demonstrate its superior performance.

**Table 3** Experiment results in supervised learning. We report accuracy (%) for node/edge tasks and ROC-AUC score (%) for graph tasks. We highlight the best score on each dataset in bold and the runner-up score with underline.

Datasets and tasks		MLP	GAT	GIN	OFA	GraphCL	DGI	GraphMAE	UniGraph	BooG
Node level	Cora	80.68	<u>83.57</u>	80.41	77.45	65.79	63.26	78.31	83.02	<b>83.70</b> <sub>±0.47</sub>
	Pubmed	78.62	<u>80.46</u>	79.26	75.16	72.30	70.81	78.24	81.57	<b>88.51</b> <sub>±0.31</sub>
	ogbn-arxiv	68.31	70.24	70.55	<b>77.64</b>	60.94	65.77	70.80	73.10	<u>74.57</u> <sub>±0.61</sub>
	Wiki-CS	65.24	73.61	68.20	<b>78.12</b>	58.44	60.55	64.35	72.85	<u>75.84</u> <sub>±0.60</sub>
	Ele-Fashion	58.23	62.12	65.24	68.56	55.20	60.17	64.05	<u>70.11</u>	<b>72.34</b> <sub>±0.65</sub>
Edge level	Cora-link	88.64	90.27	88.85	<u>90.32</u>	81.53	80.86	80.28	90.20	<b>93.11</b> <sub>±1.24</sub>
Graph level	PCBA	52.31	50.83	<b>60.03</b>	20.89	54.30	55.17	55.67	55.18	<u>58.26</u> <sub>±1.27</sub>
	HIV	60.15	62.37	70.46	<u>71.47</u>	65.86	62.14	67.04	71.02	<b>74.50</b> <sub>±1.42</sub>

BooG shows strong generalization ability in all scenarios, achieving results comparable to or even better than baseline methods, which proves its effectiveness.