

# Deep Fusion Clustering Network

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## Abstract

Deep clustering is a fundamental yet challenging task for data analysis. Recently we witness a strong tendency of combining autoencoder and graph neural networks to exploit structure information for clustering performance enhancement. However, we observe that existing literature 1) lacks a dynamic fusion mechanism to selectively integrate and refine the information of graph structure and node attributes for consensus representation learning; 2) fails to extract information from the both sides for robust target distribution (i.e., “groundtruth” soft labels) generation. To tackle the above issues, we propose a Deep Fusion Clustering Network (**DFCN**). Specifically, in our network, an interdependency learning-based Structure and Attribute Information Fusion (SAIF) module is proposed to explicitly merge the representations learned by an autoencoder and a graph autoencoder for discriminative representation learning. Also, a consensus target distribution generation measure and a triplet self-supervision strategy, which facilitate cross-modality information exploitation, are designed for network training. Extensive experiments on six benchmark datasets have demonstrated that the proposed DFCN consistently outperforms the state-of-the-art deep clustering methods. Our code is publicly available at <https://github.com/WxTu/DFCN>.

## Introduction

Deep clustering, which aims to train a neural network for learning discriminative feature representations to divide data into several disjoint groups without intense manual guidance, is becoming an increasingly appealing direction to the machine learning researchers. Thanks to the strong representation learning capability of deep learning methods, researches in this field have achieved promising performance in many applications including anomaly detection (Markovitz et al. 2020), social network analysis (Hu, Chan, and He 2017), and face recognition (Wang et al. 2019b). Two important factors, i.e., the optimization objective and the fashion of feature extraction, significantly determine the performance of a deep clustering method. Specifically, in the unsupervised clustering scenario, without the guidance of labels, designing a subtle objective function and an elegant ar-

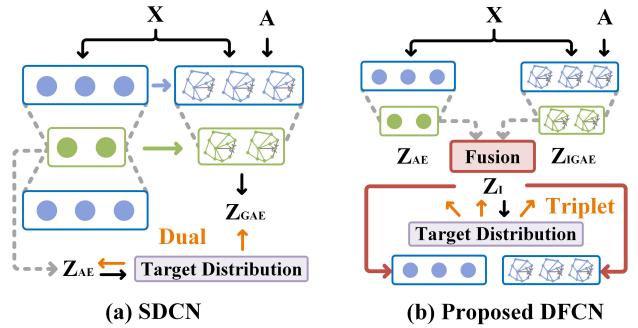


Figure 1: Network structure comparison. Different from the existing structure and attribute information fusion networks (such as SDCN), our proposed method is enhanced with an information fusion module. With this module, 1) both the decoder of AE and IGAE reconstruct the input with a learned consensus latent representation. 2) The target distribution is constructed with sufficient negotiation between AE and IGAE. 3) A self-supervised triplet learning strategy is designed.

chitecture to enable the network to collect more comprehensive and discriminative information for intrinsic structure revealing is extremely crucial and challenging.

According to the network optimization objective, existing deep clustering methods can be roughly grouped into five categories, i.e., subspace clustering-based methods (Zhou et al. 2019a; Ji et al. 2017; Peng et al. 2017), generative adversarial network-based methods (Mukherjee et al. 2019; Ghasedi et al. 2019), spectral clustering-based methods (Yang et al. 2019b; Shaham et al. 2018), Gaussian mixture model-based methods (Yang et al. 2019a; Chen et al. 2019), and self-optimizing-based methods (Xie, Girshick, and Farhadi 2016; Guo et al. 2017). Our method falls into the last category. In the early state, the above deep clustering methods mainly concentrate on exploiting the attribute information in the original feature space of data and have achieved good performance in many circumstances. To further improve the clustering accuracy, recent literature shows a strong tendency in extracting geometrical structure information and then integrates it with attribute information for representation learning. Specifically, Yang et al. design a

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novel stochastic extension of graph embedding to add local data structures into probabilistic deep Gaussian mixture model (GMM) for clustering (Yang et al. 2019a). Distribution Preserving Subspace Clustering (DPSC) first estimates the density distribution of the original data space and the latent feature space with kernel density estimation. Then it preserves the intrinsic cluster structure within data by minimizing the distribution inconsistency between the two spaces (Zhou et al. 2019a). More recently, graph convolutional networks (GCNs), which aggregate the neighborhood information for better sample representation, have attracted the attention of many researchers. The work in deep attentional embedded graph clustering (DAEGC) exploits both graph structure and node attributes with a graph attention encoder. It reconstructs the adjacency matrix by a self-optimizing embedding method (Wang et al. 2019a). Following the setting of DAEGC, Adversarially Regularized Graph Autoencoder (ARGA) further develops an adversarial regularizer to guide the learning of latent representations (Pan et al. 2020). After that, structural deep clustering network (SDCN) (Bo et al. 2020) integrates an autoencoder and a graph convolutional network into a unified framework by designing an information passing delivery operator and a dual self-supervised learning mechanism.

Although the former efforts have achieved preferable performance enhancement by leveraging both kinds of information, we find that 1) the existing methods lack an cross-modality dynamic information fusion and processing mechanism. Information from two sources is simply aligned or concatenated, leading to insufficient information interaction and merging; 2) the generation of the target distribution in existing literature has seldom used information from both sources, making the guidance of network training less comprehensive and accurate. As a consequence, the negotiation between two information sources is obstructed, resulting in unsatisfying clustering performance.

To tackle the above issues, we propose a Deep Fusion Clustering Network (DFCN). The main idea of our solution is to design a dynamic information fusion module to finely process the attribute and structure information extracted from autoencoder (AE) and graph autoencoder (GAE) for more comprehensive and accurate representation construction. Then, with the reliable representation, we further generate the target distribution to provide more dependable guidance for network training. Specifically, inspired by the recent developments in self-attention learning, we propose a structure and attribute information fusion (SAIF) module for elaborating information processing. After that, by estimating the similarity between sample points and pre-calculated cluster centers in the latent feature space with Students'  $t$ -distribution, we acquire more precise target distribution. Finally, we design a triplet self-supervision mechanism which uses the target distribution to guide the training of AE, GAE, and information fusion module simultaneously. Moreover, we also develop an improved graph autoencoder (IGAE) with a symmetric structure and reconstruct the adjacency matrix with both the latent representation and the feature representation reconstructed by the graph decoder. The key contributions of this paper are listed as follows:

- We propose a deep fusion clustering network (DFCN). In this network, a structure and attribute information fusion (SAIF) module is designed for better information interaction between AE and GAE. With this module, 1) since both the decoders of AE and GAE reconstruct the inputs using a consensus latent representation, the generalization capacity of the latent features is boosted. 2) The reliability of the generated target distribution is enhanced by integrating the complementary information between AE and GAE. 3) The self-supervised triplet learning mechanism integrates the learning of AE, GAE and the fusion part in a unified and robust system, thus further improves the clustering performance.
- We develop a symmetric graph autoencoder, i.e., improved graph autoencoder (IGAE), to further improve the generalization capability of the proposed method.
- Extensive experiment results on six public benchmark datasets have demonstrated that our method is highly competitive and consistently outperforms the state-of-the-art ones with a preferable margin.

## Related Work

### Attributed Graph Clustering

Benefiting from the strong representation power of graph convolutional networks (GCNs) (Kipf and Welling 2017), GCN-based clustering methods that jointly learn graph structure and node attributes have been widely studied in recent years (Fan et al. 2020; Cheng et al. 2020; Sun, Lin, and Zhu 2020). Specifically, graph autoencoder (GAE) and variational graph autoencoder (VGAE) are proposed to integrate graph structure into node attributes via iterative weighted linear aggregating neighborhood sample representations (Kipf and Welling 2016). After that, ARGA (Pan et al. 2020), AGAE (Tao et al. 2019), DAEGC (Wang et al. 2019a), and MinCutPool (Bianchi, Grattarola, and Alippi 2020) improve the performance of the early-stage methods with adversarial training, attention, and graph pooling mechanisms, respectively. Although the performance of the corresponding methods has been improved considerably, the over-smoothing phenomenon of the GCNs still limits the accuracy of these methods. More recently, SDCN (Bo et al. 2020) is proposed to integrate autoencoder and GCN module for better representation learning. Through careful theoretical and experimental analysis, authors find that in their proposed network, autoencoder can help provide complementary attribute information and help relieve the over-smoothing phenomenon of GCN module, while GCN module provides high-order structure information to autoencoder. Although SDCN proves that combining autoencoder and GCN module can boost the clustering performance of both components, in this work, the GCN module acts only as a regularizer of autoencoder. Thus, the learned features of the GCN module are insufficiently utilized and the representation learning of the framework lacks the negotiation between the two sub-networks. Differently, in our proposed method, an information fusion module (i.e., SAIF module) is proposed to integrate and refine the features learned by the

AE and IGAE. As a consequence, the complementary information from two sub-networks are finely merged, and more discriminative representations are learned.

## Target Distribution Generation

Since reliable guidance is missing in clustering network training, many deep clustering methods seek to generate the target distribution (i.e., “groundtruth” soft labels) for discriminative representation learning in a self-optimizing manner (Ren et al. 2019; Xu et al. 2019; Li et al. 2019). The early method (DEC) in this category first trains an encoder, and then with the pre-trained network, it further defines a target distribution based on the Student’s  $t$ -distribution and fine-tunes the network with stronger guidance (Xie, Girshick, and Farhadi 2016). To increase the accuracy of the target distribution, IDEC jointly optimizes the cluster label assignment and learns features that are suitable for clustering with local structure preservation (Guo et al. 2017). After that, to better train the autoencoder and GCN module integrated network, SDCN designs a dual self-supervised learning mechanism which conducts target distribution refinement and sub-network training in a unified system (Bo et al. 2020). Despite their success, these methods generate the target distribution with only the information of autoencoder or GCN module. None of them considers combining the information from both sides and then comes up with a more robust guidance, thus the generated target distribution could be less comprehensive. In contrast, in our method, as the information fusion module allows the information from the two sub-networks to adequately interact with each other, the resultant target distribution has the potential to be more discriminative than that of the single-source counterparts.

## The Proposed Method

Our proposed method mainly consists of four parts, i.e., an autoencoder, an improved graph autoencoder, a fusion module, and the optimization targets (please check Fig. 1 for the diagram of our network structure). The encoder part of both AE and IGAE are similar with that of the existing literature. In the following part, we will first introduce the basic notations and then introduce the decoder of both networks, the fusion module, and the optimization targets in detail.

### Notations

Given an undirected graph  $\mathcal{G} = \{\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}\}$  with  $K$  cluster centers,  $\mathcal{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_N\}$  and  $E$  are the node set and the edge set, respectively, where  $N$  is the number of samples. The graph is characterized by its attribute matrix  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$  and adjacency matrix  $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{N \times N} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$ . Here,  $d$  is the attribute dimension and  $a_{ij} = 1$  if  $(v_i, v_j) \in \mathcal{E}$ , otherwise  $a_{ij} = 0$ . The corresponding degree matrix is  $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N) \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$  and  $d_i = \sum_{v_j \in \mathcal{V}} a_{ij}$ .

With  $\mathbf{D}$ , the adjacency matrix is further normalized as  $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$  through calculating  $\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}(\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{I})\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , where  $\mathbf{I} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$  indicates that each node in  $\mathcal{V}$  is linked with a self-loop structure. All notations are summarized in Table 1.

Notations	Meaning
$\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$	Attribute matrix
$\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Adjacency matrix
$\mathbf{I} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Identity matrix
$\tilde{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Normalized adjacency matrix
$\mathbf{D} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Degree matrix
$\tilde{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$	Reconstructed weighted attribute matrix
$\hat{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Reconstructed adjacency matrix
$\mathbf{Z}_{AE} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Latent embedding of AE
$\mathbf{Z}_{IGAE} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Latent embedding of IGAE
$\mathbf{Z}_I \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Initial fused embedding
$\mathbf{Z}_L \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Local structure enhanced $\mathbf{Z}_I$
$\mathbf{S} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$	Normalized self-correlation matrix
$\mathbf{Z}_G \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Global structure enhanced $\mathbf{Z}_L$
$\tilde{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$	Clustering embedding
$\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times K}$	Soft assignment distribution
$\mathbf{P} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times K}$	Target distribution

Table 1: Basic notations for the proposed DFCN

### Fusion-based Autoencoders

**Input of the Decoder.** Most of the existing autoencoders, either classic autoencoder or graph autoencoder, reconstruct the inputs with only its own latent representation. However, in our proposed method, with the compressed representations of AE and GAE, we first integrate the information from both sources for a consensus latent representation. Then, with this feature as input, both the decoders of AE and GAE reconstruct the input of the network. This is very different from the existing methods that our proposed method fuses heterogeneous structure and attribute information with a carefully designed fusion module and then reconstructs the input of both networks with the consensus latent representation. Detailed information about the fusion module will be introduced in the Structure and Attribute Information Fusion section.

**Improved Graph Autoencoder.** In the existing literature, the classic autoencoders are usually symmetric, while graph convolutional networks are usually asymmetric (Kipf and Welling 2016; Wang et al. 2019a; Tao et al. 2019). They require only the latent representation to reconstruct the adjacency information and overlook that the attribute information can also be exploited for improving the generalization capability of the corresponding network. To better make use of both the adjacency information and the attribute information, we design a symmetric improved graph autoencoder (IGAE). This network requires to reconstruct both the weighted attribute matrix and the adjacency matrix simultaneously. In the proposed network, a layer in the encoder and decoder is formulated as:

$$\mathbf{Z}^{(l)} = \sigma(\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{Z}^{(l-1)} \mathbf{W}^{(l)}), \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{Z}}^{(h)} = \sigma(\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \tilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\mathbf{Z}}^{(h-1)} \hat{\mathbf{W}}^{(h)}), \quad (2)$$

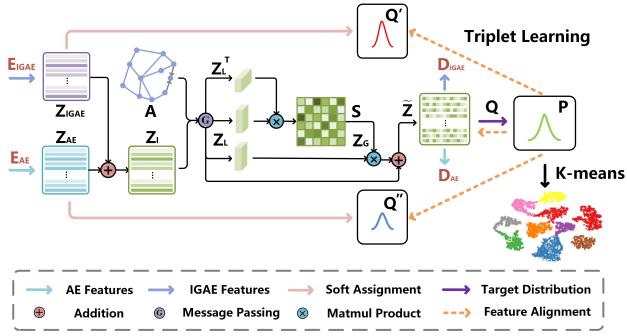


Figure 2: Illustration of the Structure and Attribute Information Fusion (SAIF) module.

where  $\mathbf{W}^{(l)}$  and  $\widehat{\mathbf{W}}^{(h)}$  denote the learnable parameters of the  $l$ -th encoder layer and  $h$ -th decoder layer.  $\sigma$  is a non-linear activation function, such as ReLU or Tanh. To minimize both the reconstruction loss functions over the weighted attribute matrix and the adjacency matrix, our IGAE is designed to minimize a hybrid loss function:

$$L_{IGAE} = L_w + \gamma L_a. \quad (3)$$

In Eq.(3),  $\gamma$  is a pre-defined hyper-parameter that balances the weight of the two reconstruction loss functions. Specifically,  $L_w$  and  $L_a$  are defined as follows:

$$L_w = \frac{1}{2N} \|\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \widetilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{X} - \widehat{\mathbf{Z}}\|_F^2, \quad (4)$$

$$L_a = \frac{1}{2N} \|\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \widetilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \widehat{\mathbf{A}}\|_F^2. \quad (5)$$

In Eq.(4),  $\widehat{\mathbf{Z}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d}$  is the reconstructed weighted input attributes. In Eq.(5),  $\widehat{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times N}$  is the reconstructed adjacency matrix generated by an inner product operation with the latent representation of the network. By minimizing both Eq.(4) and Eq.(5), the proposed IGAE is termed to minimize the reconstruction loss over the weighted attribute matrix and adjacency matrix at the same time. Experimental results in the following parts validate the effectiveness of this setting.

## Structure and Attribute Information Fusion

To sufficiently explore the graph structure and node attributes information extracted by the AE and IGAE, we propose a structure and attribute information fusion (SAIF) module. This module consists of two parts, i.e., a dynamic fusion mechanism and a triplet self-supervised learning strategy. The overall structure of SAIF is illustrated in Fig. 2

**Cross-modality Dynamic Fusion Mechanism.** The information integration within our fusion module includes four steps. First, we combine the latent embedding of AE ( $\mathbf{Z}_{AE} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$ ) and IGAE ( $\mathbf{Z}_{IGAE} \in \mathbb{R}^{N \times d'}$ ) with a linear combination operation:

$$\mathbf{Z}_I = \alpha \mathbf{Z}_{AE} + (1 - \alpha) \mathbf{Z}_{IGAE}, \quad (6)$$

where  $d'$  is the latent embedding dimension, and  $\alpha$  is a learnable coefficient which can selectively determine the importance of two information sources according to the property of the corresponding dataset. In our paper,  $\alpha$  is initialized as 0.5 and then tuned automatically with a gradient decent method.

Then, we process the combined information with a graph convolution-like operation (i.e., message passing operation). With this operation, we enhance  $\mathbf{Z}_I$  by considering the local structure within data.

$$\mathbf{Z}_L = \sigma(\mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \widetilde{\mathbf{A}} \mathbf{D}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{Z}_I). \quad (7)$$

In Eq.(7),  $\mathbf{Z}_L$  denotes the local structure enhanced  $\mathbf{Z}_I$ .

After that, we further introduce a self-correlated learning mechanism to exploit the non-local relationship in the preliminary information fusion space among samples. Specifically, we first calculate the normalized self-correlation matrix through Eq.(8):

$$\mathbf{S}_{ij} = \frac{e^{(\mathbf{Z}_L \mathbf{Z}_L^T)_{ij}}}{\sum_{k=1}^N e^{(\mathbf{Z}_L \mathbf{Z}_L^T)_{ik}}}. \quad (8)$$

With  $\mathbf{S}$  as coefficients, we recombine  $\mathbf{Z}_L$  by considering the global correlation among samples:  $\mathbf{Z}_G = \mathbf{S} \mathbf{Z}_L$ .

Finally, we adopt a skip connection to encourage information to pass smoothly within the fusion mechanism.

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{Z}} = \beta \mathbf{Z}_G + \mathbf{Z}_L, \quad (9)$$

where  $\beta$  is a scale parameter. Following the setting in (Fu et al. 2019), we initialize it as 0 and learn its weight while training the network. Technically, our cross-modality dynamic fusion mechanism considers the sample correlation in both the perspective of the local and global level. Thus, it has potential benefit on finely fusing and refining the information from both AE and IGAE for learning consensus latent representations.

**Triplet Self-supervised Strategy.** To generate more discriminative guidance for clustering network training, we first adopt the more robust  $\widetilde{\mathbf{Z}}$  which has integrated the information from both AE and IGAE for target distribution generation. As shown in Eq.(10) and Eq.(11), the generation process includes two steps.

$$q_{ij} = \frac{(1 + \|\tilde{z}_i - u_j\|^2/v)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}}{\sum_{j'} (1 + \|\tilde{z}_i - u_{j'}\|^2/v)^{-\frac{v+1}{2}}}, \quad (10)$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{q_{ij}^2 / \sum_i q_{ij}}{\sum_{j'} (q_{ij'}^2 / \sum_i q_{ij'})}. \quad (11)$$

In the first step (corresponding to Eq.(10)), we calculate the similarity between the  $i$ -th sample ( $\tilde{z}_i$ ) and the  $j$ -th pre-calculated clustering center ( $u_j$ ) in the fused feature space using Student's  $t$ -distribution as kernel. In Eq.(10),  $v$  is the degree of freedom for Student's  $t$ -distribution and  $q_{ij}$  indicates the probability of assigning the  $i$ -th node to the  $j$ -th center (i.e., a soft assignment). The matrix  $\mathbf{Q}$  reflects the distribution of all samples. In the second step, to increase the confidence of cluster assignment, we introduce Eq.(11)

to drive all samples to get closer to cluster centers. Specifically,  $0 \leq p_{ij} \leq 1$  is an element of the generated target distribution, which indicates the probability of the  $i$ -th sample belongs to the  $j$ -th cluster center.

With the iteratively generated target distribution, we then calculate the soft assignment distribution of the AE and IGAE by using Eq.(10) over the latent features of two networks, respectively. We denote the soft assignment distribution of IGAE and AE as  $\mathbf{Q}'$  and  $\mathbf{Q}''$ .

To train the network in a unified framework and improve the representative capability of each component, we design a triplet loss by adapting the KL-divergence in the following form:

$$L_{KL} = \sum_i \sum_j p_{ij} \log \frac{p_{ij}}{(q_{ij} + q'_{ij} + q''_{ij})/3}. \quad (12)$$

In this formulation, the summation of soft assignment distribution of AE, IGAE, and the fused representation are aligned with the robust target distribution simultaneously. Since the target distribution is generated without human guidance, we name the loss function triplet loss and the corresponding training mechanism as triplet self-supervised strategy.

### Algorithm 1 Deep Fusion Clustering Network

**Input:** Attribute matrix  $\mathbf{X}$ ; Adjacency matrix  $\mathbf{A}$ ; Target distribution update interval  $T$ ; Iteration number  $I$ ; Cluster number  $K$ ; Hyper-parameters  $\gamma, \lambda$ .  
**Output:** Clustering results  $\mathbf{O}$ .

- 1: Initialize the parameters of AE, IGAE, and the fusion part to obtain  $\mathbf{Z}_{AE}$ ,  $\mathbf{Z}_{IGAE}$ , and  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$ ;
- 2: Initialize the clustering centers  $u$  with K-means based on  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$ ;
- 3: **for**  $i = 1$  to  $I$  **do**
- 4:   Update  $\mathbf{Z}_I$  and  $\mathbf{Z}_L$  by Eq.(6) and Eq.(7);
- 5:   Update the normalized self-correlation matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  and the deep clustering embedding  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$  by Eq.(8) and Eq.(9), respectively;
- 6:   Calculate soft assignment distributions  $\mathbf{Q}$ ,  $\mathbf{Q}'$ , and  $\mathbf{Q}''$  based on  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$ ,  $\mathbf{Z}_{IGAE}$ , and  $\mathbf{Z}_{AE}$  by Eq.(10);
- 7:   **if**  $i\%T == 0$  **then**
- 8:     Calculate the target distribution  $\mathbf{P}$  derived from  $\mathbf{Q}$  by Eq.(11);
- 9:   **end if**
- 10:   Utilize  $\mathbf{P}$  to refine  $\mathbf{Q}$ ,  $\mathbf{Q}'$ , and  $\mathbf{Q}''$  in turn by Eq.(12);
- 11:   Calculate  $L_{AE}$ ,  $L_{IGAE}$ , and  $L_{KL}$ , respectively.
- 12:   Update the whole network by minimizing Eq.(13);
- 13: **end for**
- 14: Obtain the clustering results  $\mathbf{O}$  with the final  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$  by K-means.
- 15: **return**  $\mathbf{O}$

### Joint loss and Optimization

The overall learning objective consists of two main parts, i.e., the reconstruction loss of AE and IGAE, and the triplet loss which is correlated with the target distribution:

$$L = \underbrace{L_{AE} + L_{IGAE}}_{\text{Reconstruction}} + \underbrace{\lambda L_{KL}}_{\text{Clustering}}. \quad (13)$$

In Eq.(13),  $L_{AE}$  is the mean square error (MSE) reconstruction loss of AE. Different from SDCN, the proposed

Dataset	Type	Samples	Classes	Dimension
USPS	Image	9298	10	256
HHAR	Record	10299	6	561
REUT	Text	10000	4	2000
ACM	Graph	3025	3	1870
DBLP	Graph	4058	4	334
CITE	Graph	3327	6	3703

Table 2: Dataset summary

DFCN reconstructs the inputs of both sub-networks with the consensus latent representation.  $\lambda$  is a pre-defined hyper-parameter which balances the importance of reconstruction and clustering. The detailed learning procedure of the proposed DFCN is shown in Algorithm 1.

## Experiments

### Benchmark Datasets

We evaluate the proposed DFCN on six popular public datasets, including three graph datasets (ACM<sup>1</sup>, DBLP<sup>2</sup>, and CITE<sup>3</sup>) and three non-graph datasets (USPS (LeCun et al. 1990), HHAR (Lewis et al. 2004), and REUT (Stisen et al. 2015)). Table 2 summarizes the brief information of these datasets. For the dataset (like USPS, HHAR, and REUT) whose affinity matrix is absent, we follow (Bo et al. 2020) and construct the matrix with heat kernel method.

### Experiment Setup

**Training Procedure** Our method is implemented with PyTorch platform and a NVIDIA 2080TI GPU. The training of the proposed DFCN includes three steps. First, we pre-train the AE and IGAE independently for 30 iterations by minimizing the reconstruction loss functions. Then, both parts are integrated into a united framework by SAIF for another 100 iterations. Finally, with the learned centers of different clusters and under the guidance of the triplet self-supervised strategy, we train the whole network for at least 200 iterations until convergence. The cluster ID is acquired by performing K-means algorithm over the consensus clustering embedding  $\tilde{\mathbf{Z}}$ . Following all the compared methods, to alleviate the adverse influence of randomness, we repeat each experiment for 10 times and report the average values and the corresponding standard deviations.

**Parameters Setting** For ARGA (Pan et al. 2020), we set the parameters of the method by following the setting of the original paper. For other compared methods, we report the results listed in the paper SDCN (Bo et al. 2020) directly. For our method, we adopt the original code and data of SDCN for data pre-processing and testing. All ablation studies are trained with the Adam optimizer. The optimization stops when the validation loss comes to a plateau. The learning rate is set to 1e-3 for USPS, HHAR, 1e-4 for REUT, DBLP, and CITE, and 5e-5 for ACM. The training batch size

<sup>1</sup><http://dl.acm.org/>

<sup>2</sup><https://dblp.uni-trier.de>

<sup>3</sup><http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/index>

Data	Metric	K-means	AE	DEC	IDEC	GAE	VGAE	ARGA	DAEGC	$SDCN_Q$	SDCN	DFCN
USPS	ACC	66.8 $\pm$ 0.0	71.0 $\pm$ 0.0	73.3 $\pm$ 0.2	76.2 $\pm$ 0.1	63.1 $\pm$ 0.3	56.2 $\pm$ 0.7	66.8 $\pm$ 0.7	73.6 $\pm$ 0.4	77.1 $\pm$ 0.2	78.1 $\pm$ 0.2	79.5 $\pm$ 0.2
	NMI	62.6 $\pm$ 0.0	67.5 $\pm$ 0.0	70.6 $\pm$ 0.3	75.6 $\pm$ 0.1	60.7 $\pm$ 0.6	51.1 $\pm$ 0.4	61.6 $\pm$ 0.3	71.1 $\pm$ 0.2	77.7 $\pm$ 0.2	79.5 $\pm$ 0.3	82.8 $\pm$ 0.3
	ARI	54.6 $\pm$ 0.0	58.8 $\pm$ 0.1	63.7 $\pm$ 0.3	67.9 $\pm$ 0.1	50.3 $\pm$ 0.6	41.0 $\pm$ 0.6	51.1 $\pm$ 0.6	63.3 $\pm$ 0.3	70.2 $\pm$ 0.2	71.8 $\pm$ 0.2	75.3 $\pm$ 0.2
	F1	64.8 $\pm$ 0.0	69.7 $\pm$ 0.0	71.8 $\pm$ 0.2	74.6 $\pm$ 0.1	61.8 $\pm$ 0.4	53.6 $\pm$ 1.1	66.1 $\pm$ 1.2	72.5 $\pm$ 0.5	75.9 $\pm$ 0.2	77.0 $\pm$ 0.2	78.3 $\pm$ 0.2
HHAR	ACC	60.0 $\pm$ 0.0	68.7 $\pm$ 0.3	69.4 $\pm$ 0.3	71.1 $\pm$ 0.4	62.3 $\pm$ 1.0	71.3 $\pm$ 0.4	63.3 $\pm$ 0.8	76.5 $\pm$ 2.2	83.5 $\pm$ 0.2	84.3 $\pm$ 0.2	87.1 $\pm$ 0.1
	NMI	58.9 $\pm$ 0.0	71.4 $\pm$ 1.0	72.9 $\pm$ 0.4	74.2 $\pm$ 0.4	55.1 $\pm$ 1.4	63.0 $\pm$ 0.4	57.1 $\pm$ 1.4	69.1 $\pm$ 2.3	78.8 $\pm$ 0.3	79.9 $\pm$ 0.1	82.2 $\pm$ 0.1
	ARI	46.1 $\pm$ 0.0	60.4 $\pm$ 0.9	61.3 $\pm$ 0.5	62.8 $\pm$ 0.5	42.6 $\pm$ 1.6	51.5 $\pm$ 0.7	44.7 $\pm$ 1.0	60.4 $\pm$ 2.2	71.8 $\pm$ 0.2	72.8 $\pm$ 0.1	76.4 $\pm$ 0.1
	F1	58.3 $\pm$ 0.0	66.4 $\pm$ 0.3	67.3 $\pm$ 0.3	68.6 $\pm$ 0.3	62.6 $\pm$ 1.0	71.6 $\pm$ 0.3	61.1 $\pm$ 0.9	76.9 $\pm$ 2.2	81.5 $\pm$ 0.1	82.6 $\pm$ 0.1	87.3 $\pm$ 0.1
REUT	ACC	54.0 $\pm$ 0.0	74.9 $\pm$ 0.2	73.6 $\pm$ 0.1	75.4 $\pm$ 0.1	54.4 $\pm$ 0.3	60.9 $\pm$ 0.2	56.2 $\pm$ 0.2	65.6 $\pm$ 0.1	79.3 $\pm$ 0.1	77.2 $\pm$ 0.2	77.7 $\pm$ 0.2
	NMI	41.5 $\pm$ 0.5	49.7 $\pm$ 0.3	47.5 $\pm$ 0.3	50.3 $\pm$ 0.2	25.9 $\pm$ 0.4	25.5 $\pm$ 0.2	28.7 $\pm$ 0.3	30.6 $\pm$ 0.3	56.9 $\pm$ 0.3	50.8 $\pm$ 0.2	59.9 $\pm$ 0.4
	ARI	28.0 $\pm$ 0.4	49.6 $\pm$ 0.4	48.4 $\pm$ 0.1	51.3 $\pm$ 0.2	19.6 $\pm$ 0.2	26.2 $\pm$ 0.4	24.5 $\pm$ 0.4	31.1 $\pm$ 0.2	59.6 $\pm$ 0.3	55.4 $\pm$ 0.4	59.8 $\pm$ 0.4
	F1	41.3 $\pm$ 2.4	61.0 $\pm$ 0.2	64.3 $\pm$ 0.2	63.2 $\pm$ 0.1	43.5 $\pm$ 0.4	57.1 $\pm$ 0.2	51.1 $\pm$ 0.2	61.8 $\pm$ 0.1	66.2 $\pm$ 0.2	65.5 $\pm$ 0.1	69.6 $\pm$ 0.1
ACM	ACC	67.3 $\pm$ 0.7	81.8 $\pm$ 0.1	84.3 $\pm$ 0.8	85.1 $\pm$ 0.5	84.5 $\pm$ 1.4	84.1 $\pm$ 0.2	86.1 $\pm$ 1.2	86.9 $\pm$ 2.8	87.0 $\pm$ 0.1	90.5 $\pm$ 0.2	90.9 $\pm$ 0.2
	NMI	32.4 $\pm$ 0.5	49.3 $\pm$ 0.2	54.5 $\pm$ 1.5	56.6 $\pm$ 1.2	55.4 $\pm$ 1.9	53.2 $\pm$ 0.5	55.7 $\pm$ 1.4	56.2 $\pm$ 4.2	58.9 $\pm$ 0.2	68.3 $\pm$ 0.3	69.4 $\pm$ 0.4
	ARI	30.6 $\pm$ 0.7	54.6 $\pm$ 0.2	60.6 $\pm$ 1.9	62.2 $\pm$ 1.5	59.5 $\pm$ 3.1	57.7 $\pm$ 0.7	62.9 $\pm$ 2.1	59.4 $\pm$ 3.9	65.3 $\pm$ 0.2	73.9 $\pm$ 0.4	74.9 $\pm$ 0.4
	F1	67.6 $\pm$ 0.7	82.0 $\pm$ 0.1	84.5 $\pm$ 0.7	85.1 $\pm$ 0.5	84.7 $\pm$ 1.3	84.2 $\pm$ 0.2	86.1 $\pm$ 1.2	87.1 $\pm$ 2.8	86.8 $\pm$ 0.1	90.4 $\pm$ 0.2	90.8 $\pm$ 0.2
DBLP	ACC	38.7 $\pm$ 0.7	51.4 $\pm$ 0.4	58.2 $\pm$ 0.6	60.3 $\pm$ 0.6	61.2 $\pm$ 1.2	58.6 $\pm$ 0.1	61.6 $\pm$ 1.0	62.1 $\pm$ 0.5	65.7 $\pm$ 1.3	68.1 $\pm$ 1.8	76.0 $\pm$ 0.8
	NMI	11.5 $\pm$ 0.4	25.4 $\pm$ 0.2	29.5 $\pm$ 0.3	31.2 $\pm$ 0.5	30.8 $\pm$ 0.9	26.9 $\pm$ 0.1	26.8 $\pm$ 1.0	32.5 $\pm$ 0.5	35.1 $\pm$ 1.1	39.5 $\pm$ 1.3	43.7 $\pm$ 1.0
	ARI	7.0 $\pm$ 0.4	12.2 $\pm$ 0.4	23.9 $\pm$ 0.4	25.4 $\pm$ 0.6	22.0 $\pm$ 1.4	17.9 $\pm$ 0.1	22.7 $\pm$ 0.3	21.0 $\pm$ 0.5	34.0 $\pm$ 1.8	39.2 $\pm$ 2.0	47.0 $\pm$ 1.5
	F1	31.9 $\pm$ 0.3	52.5 $\pm$ 0.4	59.4 $\pm$ 0.5	61.3 $\pm$ 0.6	61.4 $\pm$ 2.2	58.7 $\pm$ 0.1	61.8 $\pm$ 0.9	61.8 $\pm$ 1.2	65.8 $\pm$ 1.2	67.7 $\pm$ 1.5	75.7 $\pm$ 0.8
CITE	ACC	39.3 $\pm$ 3.2	57.1 $\pm$ 1.0	55.9 $\pm$ 0.2	60.5 $\pm$ 1.4	61.4 $\pm$ 0.8	61.0 $\pm$ 0.4	56.9 $\pm$ 0.7	64.5 $\pm$ 1.4	61.7 $\pm$ 1.1	66.0 $\pm$ 0.3	69.5 $\pm$ 0.2
	NMI	16.9 $\pm$ 3.2	27.6 $\pm$ 0.1	28.3 $\pm$ 0.3	27.2 $\pm$ 2.4	34.6 $\pm$ 0.7	32.7 $\pm$ 0.3	34.5 $\pm$ 0.8	36.4 $\pm$ 0.9	34.4 $\pm$ 1.2	38.7 $\pm$ 0.3	43.9 $\pm$ 0.2
	ARI	13.4 $\pm$ 3.0	29.3 $\pm$ 0.1	28.1 $\pm$ 0.4	25.7 $\pm$ 2.7	33.6 $\pm$ 1.2	33.1 $\pm$ 0.5	33.4 $\pm$ 1.5	37.8 $\pm$ 1.2	35.5 $\pm$ 1.5	40.2 $\pm$ 0.4	45.5 $\pm$ 0.3
	F1	36.1 $\pm$ 3.5	53.8 $\pm$ 0.1	52.6 $\pm$ 0.2	61.6 $\pm$ 1.4	57.4 $\pm$ 0.8	57.7 $\pm$ 0.5	54.8 $\pm$ 0.8	62.2 $\pm$ 1.3	57.8 $\pm$ 1.0	63.6 $\pm$ 0.2	64.3 $\pm$ 0.2

Table 3: Clustering performance on six datasets (mean $\pm$ std). The red and blue values indicate the best and the runner-up results, respectively.

is set to 256 and we adopt an early stop strategy to avoid over-fitting. According to the results of parameter sensitivity testing, we fix two balanced hyper-parameters  $\gamma$  and  $\lambda$  to 0.1 and 10, respectively. Moreover, we set the nearest neighbors number of each node as 5 for all non-graph datasets.

**Evaluation Metric** The clustering performance of all methods is evaluated by four metrics: Accuracy (ACC), Normalized Mutual Information (NMI), Average Rand Index (ARI), and macro F1-score (F1) (Zhou et al. 2020, 2019b). The best map between cluster ID and class ID is found by using the Kuhn-Munkres algorithm (Lovász and Plummer 1986).

### Comparison with the State-of-the-art Methods

In this part, we compare our proposed method with ten state-of-the-art clustering methods to illustrate its effectiveness. Among them, K-means (Hartigan and Wong 1979) is the representative one of classic shallow clustering methods. AE (Hinton and Salakhutdinov 2006), DEC (Xie, Girshick, and Farhadi 2016), and IDEC (Guo et al. 2017) represent the autoencoder-based clustering methods which learn the representation for clustering through training an autoencoder. GAE/VGAE (Kipf and Welling 2016), ARGA (Pan et al. 2020), and DAEGC (Wang et al. 2019a) are typical methods of graph convolutional network-based methods. In these methods, the clustering representation is embedded with structure information by GCN. SDCN and SDCN<sub>Q</sub> (Bo et al. 2020) are representatives of hybrid methods which take advantage of both AE and GCN module for clustering.

The clustering performance of our method and 10 baseline methods on six benchmark datasets are summarized in Table 3. Based on the results, we have the following observations:

1) DFCN shows superior performance against the compared methods in most circumstances. Specifically, K-means performs clustering on raw data. AE, DEC, and IDEC merely exploit node attribute representations for cluster-

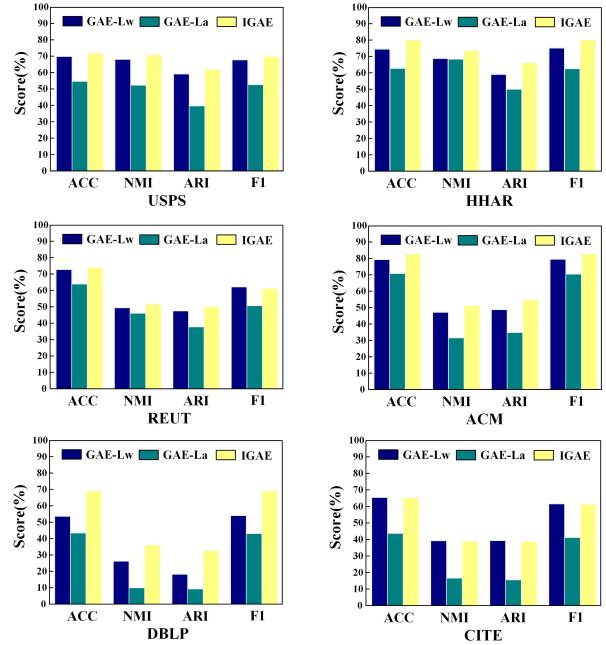


Figure 3: Clustering results of the graph autoencoder with different reconstruction strategy. GAE-L<sub>w</sub>, GAE-L<sub>a</sub>, and IGAE correspond to the reconstruction of weighted attribute matrix, adjacency matrix, and both.

ing. These methods seldom take structure information into account, leading to sub-optimal performance. In contrast, DFCN successfully leverages available data by selectively integrating the information of graph structure and node attributes, which complements each other for consensus and discriminative representation learning and greatly improves clustering performance.

2) It is obvious that GCN-based methods such as GAE,

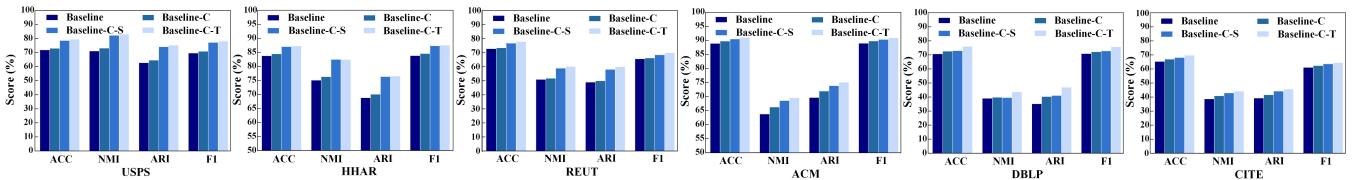


Figure 4: Ablation comparison of cross-modality dynamic fusion mechanism and triplet self-supervised strategy in SAIF. The baseline refers to a naive united framework consisting of AE and IGAE. -C, -S, and -T indicate that the method utilizes the cross-modality dynamic fusion mechanism, single or triplet self-supervised strategy, respectively.

Dataset	Model	ACC	NMI	ARI	F1
USPS	+AE	78.3±0.3	81.3±0.1	73.6±0.3	76.8±0.3
	+IGAE	76.9±0.4	77.1±0.4	68.8±0.6	74.8±0.5
	DFCN	<b>79.5±0.2</b>	<b>82.8±0.3</b>	<b>75.3±0.2</b>	<b>78.3±0.2</b>
HHAR	+AE	75.2±1.4	<b>82.8±1.0</b>	71.7±1.2	72.6±0.9
	+IGAE	82.8±0.1	79.6±0.1	72.3±0.1	83.4±0.1
	DFCN	<b>87.1±0.1</b>	82.2±0.1	<b>76.4±0.1</b>	<b>87.3±0.1</b>
REUT	+AE	69.3±0.8	48.5±1.6	44.6±1.1	58.3±0.6
	+IGAE	71.4±1.7	52.5±1.0	49.1±2.2	61.5±2.9
	DFCN	<b>77.7±0.2</b>	<b>59.9±0.4</b>	<b>59.8±0.4</b>	<b>69.6±0.1</b>
ACM	+AE	90.2±0.3	67.5±0.8	73.2±0.8	90.2±0.3
	+IGAE	89.6±0.2	65.6±0.4	71.8±0.4	89.6±0.2
	DFCN	<b>90.9±0.2</b>	<b>69.4±0.4</b>	<b>74.9±0.4</b>	<b>90.8±0.2</b>
DBLP	+AE	64.2±2.9	30.2±3.2	29.4±3.4	64.6±2.8
	+IGAE	67.5±1.0	34.2±1.1	31.5±1.1	67.6±1.0
	DFCN	<b>76.0±0.8</b>	<b>43.7±1.0</b>	<b>47.0±1.5</b>	<b>75.7±0.8</b>
CITE	+AE	69.3±0.3	42.9±0.4	44.7±0.4	<b>64.4±0.3</b>
	+IGAE	67.9±0.9	41.8±1.0	43.0±1.4	63.7±0.7
	DFCN	<b>69.5±0.2</b>	<b>43.9±0.2</b>	<b>45.5±0.3</b>	64.3±0.2

Table 4: Ablation comparisons on complementary learning.

VGAE, ARGA, and DAEGC are not comparable to ours, because these methods under-utilize abundant information from data itself and might be limited to the over-smoothing phenomenon. Differently, DFCN incorporates feature-based representations learned by AE into the whole clustering framework, and mutually explores graph structure and node attributes with a fusion module for discriminative representations. As a result, the proposed DFCN improves the clustering performance of the existing GCN-based methods with a preferable gap.

3) DFCN achieves better clustering results than the strongest baseline methods SDCN<sub>Q</sub> and SDCN in the majority of cases, especially on HHAR, DBLP, and CITE datasets. On DBLP dataset for instance, our method achieves a 7.9%, 4.2%, 7.8%, and 8.0% increment with respect to ACC, NMI, ARI and F1 against SDCN. This is because DFCN not only achieves a dynamic interaction between graph structure and node attributes to reveal the intrinsic clustering structure, but also adopts a triplet self-supervised strategy to provide precise network training guidance.

### Ablation Studies

**Effectiveness of IGAE** We further conduct ablation studies to verify the effectiveness of IGAE and report the results in Fig. 3. GAE-L<sub>w</sub> or GAE-L<sub>a</sub> denotes the method op-

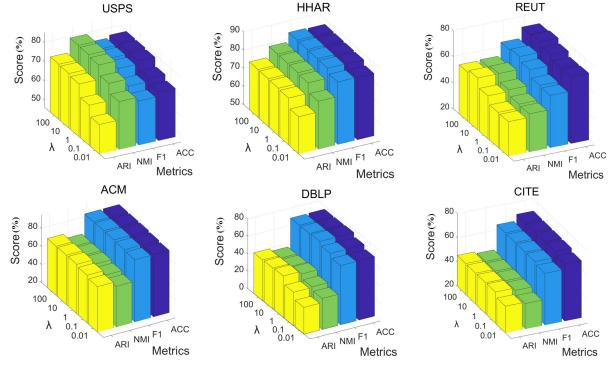


Figure 5: The sensitivity of DFCN with the variation of  $\lambda$  on six datasets.

timized by the reconstruction loss function of weighted attribute matrix or adjacency matrix only. We can find out that GAE-L<sub>w</sub> consistently performs better than GAE-L<sub>a</sub> on six datasets. Besides, IGAE clearly improves the clustering performance over the method which constructs the adjacency matrix only. Both observations illustrate that our method is able to exploit more comprehensive information for improving the generalization capability of the deep clustering network. By this means, the latent embedding inherits more properties from the feature space of the original graph, preserving representative features that generate better clustering decisions.

**Analysis of the SAIF Module** In this part, we conduct several experiments to verify the effectiveness of the SAIF module. As summarized in Fig. 4, we observe that 1) compared with the baseline, Baseline-C method has about 0.5% to 5.0% performance improvements, indicating that exploring graph structure and node attributes in both the perspective of the local and global level is helpful to learn consensus latent representations for better clustering; 2) the performance of Baseline-C-T method is consistently better than that of Baseline-C-S method on all datasets. The reason is that our triplet self-supervised strategy successfully generates more discriminative guidance for the training of AE, IGAE, and the fusion part, making them benefit from each other. According to these observations, the superiority of the SAIF module has clearly been demonstrated over the baseline.

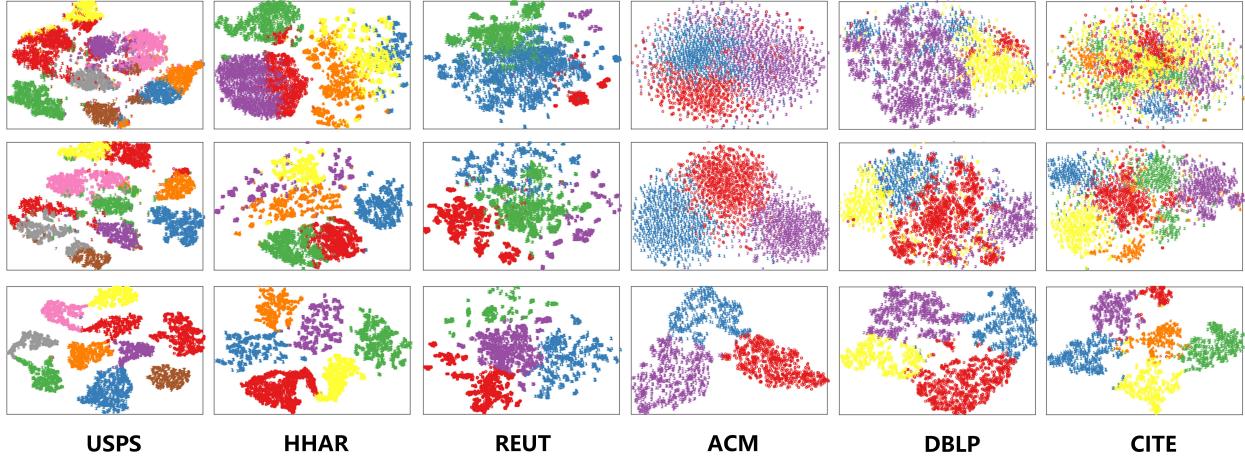


Figure 6: 2D visualization on six datasets. The first, second, and last row correspond to the distribution of raw data, baseline and DFCN (baseline + SAIF), respectively.

**Influence of Exploiting Both-source Information** We compare our method with two variants to validate the effectiveness of two-modality complementary (structure and attribute) information learning for deep clustering. As reported in Table 4, +AE or +IGAE refers to the DFCN with only AE or IGAE part, respectively. On one hand, as +AE and +IGRE achieve better performance on different datasets, it indicates that information from both sources cannot consistently outperform that of their counterparts, combining the multi-source information can potentially improve the robustness of the hybrid method. On the other hand, DFCN encodes both DNN- and GCN-based representations and consistently outperforms the single-source methods. This shows that 1) both-source information is equally essential for the performance improvement of DFCN; 2) DFCN can facilitate the complementary two-modality information to make the target distribution more reliable and accurate for better clustering.

#### Analysis of Hyper-parameter $\lambda$

As can be seen in Eq.(13), DFCN introduces a hyper-parameter  $\lambda$  to make a trade-off between the reconstruction and clustering. We conduct experiments to show the effect of this parameter on all datasets. Fig.5 illustrates the performance variation of DFCN when  $\lambda$  varies from 0.01 to 100. From these figures, we observe that 1) the hyper-parameter  $\lambda$  is effective in improving the clustering performance; 2) the performance of the method is stable in a wide range of  $\lambda$ ; 3) the DFCN tends to perform well by setting  $\lambda$  to 10 across all datasets.

#### Visualization of Clustering Results

To intuitively verify the effectiveness of DFCN, we visualize the distribution of the learned clustering embedding  $\tilde{Z}$  in two-dimensional space by employing *t*-SNE algorithm (Maaten and Hinton 2008). As illustrated in Fig. 6, the DFCN method can better reveal the intrinsic clustering

structure among data.

#### Conclusion

In this paper, we propose a novel neural network-based clustering method termed Deep Fusion Clustering Network (DFCN). In our method, the core component SAIF module leverages both graph structure and node attributes via a dynamic cross-modality fusion mechanism and a triplet self-supervised strategy. In this way, more consensus and discriminative information from both sides is encoded to construct the robust target distribution, which effectively provides the precise network training guidance. Moreover, the proposed IGAE is able to assist in improving the generalization capability of the proposed method. Experiments on six benchmarks show that DFCN consistently outperforms state-of-the-art baseline methods. In the future, we plan to further improve our method to adapt it to multi-view graph clustering and incomplete multi-view graph clustering applications.

#### Acknowledgments

This work is supported by the National Key R & D Program of China under Grant 2020AAA0107100, the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant 61762033, 62006237, the Hainan Provincial Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant 2019RC041, 2019RC098, and the Opening Project of Shanghai Trusted Industrial Control Platform under Grant TICPSH202003005-ZC.

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