

Module 4 Data Integration Concepts, Processes, and Techniques

Lesson 6: Quasi Identifiers and Distance Functions for Entity Matching



Lesson Objectives

- Discuss usage of quasi identifiers
- Explain features of distance functions used in entity matching
- Evaluate simple examples of edit distance
- Reflect on relationship between quasi identifiers and distance functions





Quasi Identifiers

- Used in entity matching
- Almost unique in combination
- Examples
 - Name components
 - Location components
 - Profession
 - Birthdate
 - Race





Distance Functions

- Determine amount of space between records or values
 - Determine distance between combination of quasi identifier values
 - Determine distance between two quasi identifier values
- Text distance
 - Important for quasi identifiers containing text
 - Many applications besides entity matching





Edit Distance

- Common distance function for text
- Operations to transform two text values
 - Delete a character
 - Insert a character
 - Substitute one character for another
- Minimal number of operations





Edit Distance Example

Saturday

- 1. Sturday (delete "a")
- 2. Surday (delete "t")
- 3. Sunday (substitute "n" for "r")
- 1. Suturday (substitute "u" for "a")
- 2. Sunurday (substitute "n" for "t")
- 3. Sunrday (delete "u")
- 4. Sunday (delete "r")



Sunday

Phonetic Distance Functions

- Many applications in law enforcement
- Codes words into standard consonant sounds
- Widely available in DBMSs and data integration tools
 - Soundex: 6 consonant sounds
 - Metaphone: 16 consonant sounds





Phonetic Matching Examples

Soundex

- Soundex(Assistance) = A223
- Soundex(Assistants) = A223
- Metaphone
 - Metaphone(Assistance) = ASSTNS
 - Metaphone(Assistants) = ASSTNTS





Summary

- Quasi identifiers for entity matching
- Use inexact matching on quasi identifiers with text
- Edit and phonetic distance functions
- Text distance functions provided by tools for data mining and data integration tools as well as DBMSs



