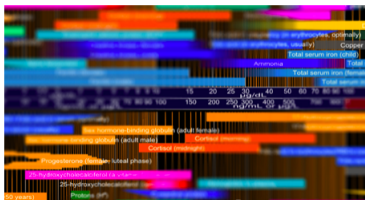


# Preliminaries

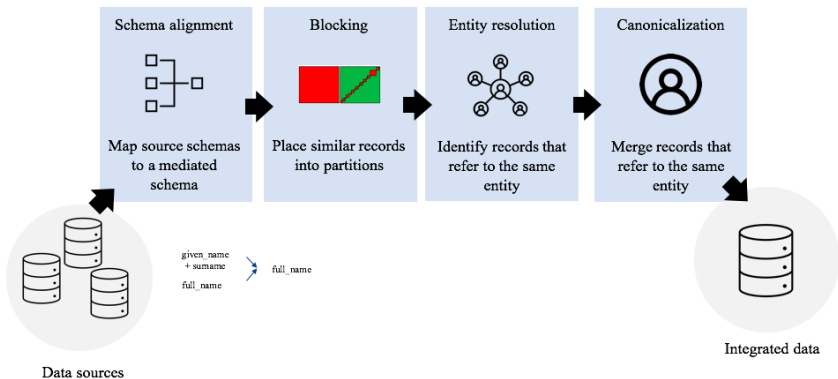
Rebecca C. Steorts

August 28, 2024





# Data Cleaning Pipeline



Entity resolution (ER) is the process of merging together noisy (structured) databases to remove duplicate entities, often in the absence of a unique identifier.

Other names for entity resolution:

record linkage, deduplication, duplicate detection,  
data matching, data integration, data cleansing.

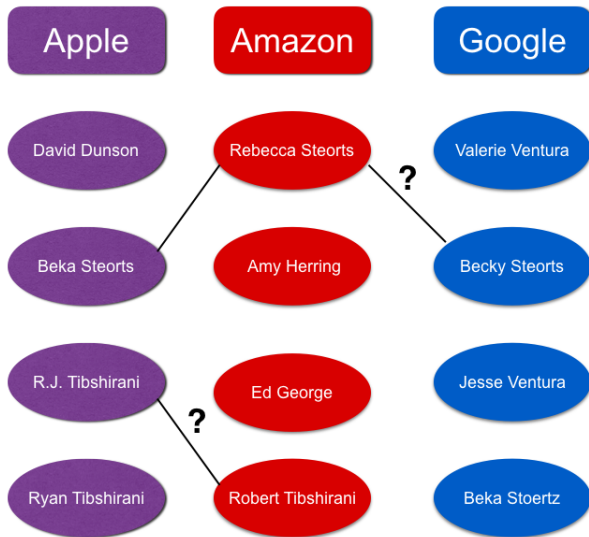
# Foundations and Terminology

# A graph with no edges






# The entity resolution graph



# Entities are Real People (Objects, Businesses, Etc.)



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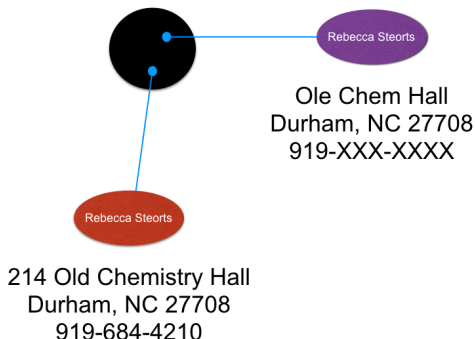


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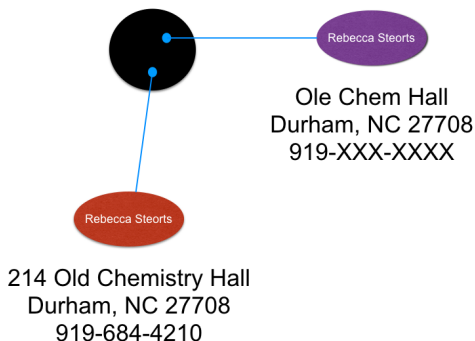
# Goal of Entity Resolution

This is a cluster of size 2



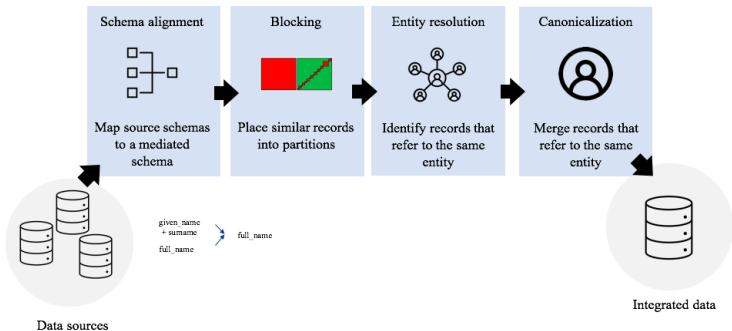
# Goal of Entity Resolution

This is a cluster of size 2



To find the most representative records after ER, one must perform canonicalization (data fusion or merging).

In this talk, I will focus on the entity resolution task of the data cleaning pipeline.



[Christen (2012), Christophides+ (2021), Papadakis+ (2021),  
Binette and Steorts (2022)]

# Challenges

# Challenges of Entity Resolution

## Costly manual labelling

Vast amounts of manually-labelled data are typically required for supervised learning and evaluation.



## Scalability/computational efficiency

Approximations are required to avoid quadratic scaling. Need to ensure impact on accuracy is minimal.



## Limited treatment of uncertainty

Given inherent uncertainties, it's important to output predictions with confidence regions.



## Unreliable evaluation

Standard evaluation methods return imprecise estimates of performance.



# Evaluation Metrics

How do we assess the effectiveness of entity resolution methods, where some ground truth is known?



# Confusion Matrix

- No = Non-Match
- Yes = Match

Table: Confusion Matrix

N= Total Records	Actual Linkage		
		No	Yes
Predicted Linkage	No	true neg. (TN)	false neg. (FN)
	Yes	false pos. (FP)	true pos. (TP)

# Confusion Matrix

Table: Confusion Matrix

	Predicted Linkage		
		Match	Non-Match
Actual Linkage	Match	true pos. (TP)	false pos. (FP)
	Non-Match	false neg. (FN)	true neg. (TN)

In the TP, FP, TN, FN terminology:

- “True” / “False” = prediction is correct/incorrect
- “Positive” / “Negative” = predicted class is positive/negative

# Evaluation Metrics

$$\text{Accuracy (acc)} = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + FP + TN + FN}$$

- Commonly used in machine learning problems.
- Useful in situations where the data is balanced, i.e. matches and non-matches are roughly the same.
- The number of TN dominates, and leads to a class imbalance issue (and results that are misleading).

For an example, see page 167 of Christen (2012).

# Evaluation Metrics

- False positive rate (FPR) =  $\frac{FP}{FP + FN}$ 
  - Fraction of actual negatives that were predicted to be positive.
  - Specificity = Precision =  $1 - \text{FPR} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$
- True Positive Rate (TPR) =  $\frac{TP}{TP + FN}$ 
  - Fraction of actual positives that were predicted to be positive.
  - Sensitivity = TPR.
- Useful in situations where the data is balanced, i.e. matches and non-matches are roughly the same.
- The number of TN dominates, and leads to a class imbalance issue (and results that are misleading).

# Evaluation Metrics

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Measures how precise a method is in classifying true matches.

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

Measures how accurately the actual true matching pairs of records are correctly classified as matches.

Observe these metrics do not include TN. They do not suffer from a class imbalance issue.

# Evaluation Metrics

$$\text{F-Measure} = \frac{2 \times \text{Precision} \times \text{Recall}}{\text{Precision} + \text{Recall}}$$

- Harmonic mean of the precision and recall.
- Attempts to summarize all aspects of the effectiveness of an entity resolution method.