
Algorithm 1 DeepER - Identifying Matches and Non-matches

Require: A dataset \mathcal{D} consisting of n pairs of tuples, $(t_1^{(i)}, t_2^{(i)})$ for $t = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Ensure: Return a label vector y where $y[i] = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (t_1^{(i)}, t_2^{(i)}) \text{ match} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

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1: for each tuple  $t \in \mathcal{D}$  do
2:   for each attribute  $A_j$  of  $t$  do
3:     Pre-process and tokenize  $t[A_j]$ 
4:     Convert each token  $w_l \in t[A_j]$  into a word embedding  $e_l \in \mathbb{R}^k$  using
       pre-trained GloVe embeddings
5:      $t[v_j]$  = composed attribute embedding obtained from either averaging
       or applying an LSTM on all  $e_l$ 
6:   end for
7: end for
8: for each tuple pair  $(t_1^{(i)}, t_2^{(i)}) \in \mathcal{D}$  do
9:   for each attribute  $j$  do
10:     $s_j$  = similarity between  $t_1[v_j]$  and  $t_2[v_j]$ . Can be scalar or vector de-
       pending on compositional method used to generate  $v_j$ 
11:   end for
12:   concatenate all  $s_j$  into single distributed similarity vector  $s$ 
13:   Use densely connected trained neural network  $\mathcal{N}$  to classify  $s$  as  $\mathcal{N}(s) =$ 
        $\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } (t_1, t_2) \text{ match} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ 
14:    $y[i] = \mathcal{N}(s)$ 
15: end for
16: return  $y$ 
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