Classes for record linkage of big data sets

Andreas Borg, Murat Sariyar March 14, 2019

As of version 0.3, the package RecordLinkage includes extensions to overcome the problem of high memory consumption that arises when processing a large number of records (i.e. building record pairs out of ≥ 1000 records without blocking). In versions 0.3_x, this was achieved by blockwise on-demand creation of comparison patterns in an embedded SQLite database (through package RSQLite). Package version 0.4 replaces this mechanism by using file-based data structures from package ff. This approach restricts the amount of data pairs to the available disk space but speeds up execution and facilitates the implementation of methods that need to process the whole set of record pairs (e.g. calculation of optimal classification thresholds).

The interface to the "big data" methods has is compatible to code written for version 0.3_x, so users familiar with these can stick to their existing workflow (unless access to internal structures like object slots is involved). Therefore, the following text sticks to the vignette already included in versions before 0.4 and only technical details are changed to reflect the different implementation.

In order to facilitate a tidier design, S4 classes and methods were used to implement the extensions. In favor of backward compatibility and development time, plans of a complete transition to S4 were dismissed. Nevertheless, the existing functions were joined with their new counterparts, resulting in methods which dispatch on the new S4 as well as on the existing S3 classes. This approach combines two advantages: First, existing code using the package still works, second, the new classes and methods offer (nearly) the same interface, i.e. the necessary function calls for a linkage task differ only slightly. An exception is getPairs, whose arguments differ from the existing version (see man page).

1 Defining data and comparison parameters

The existing S3 class "RecLinkData" is supplemented by the S4 classes "RL-BigDataLinkage" and "RLBigDataDedup" for linking two datasets and deduplication of one dataset respectively. Both share the common abstract superclass "RLBigData".

```
> library(RecordLinkage)
> showClass("RLBigData")
Virtual Class "RLBigData" [package "RecordLinkage"]
Slots:
```

Name: frequencies blockFld excludeFld Class: numeric list numeric

Name: strcmpFld strcmpFun phoneticFld Class: numeric character numeric

Name: phoneticFun pairs Wdata Class: character ffdf ff_vector

Name: WdataInd M U Class: ff_vector ff_vector

Known Subclasses: "RLBigDataDedup", "RLBigDataLinkage"

> showClass("RLBigDataDedup")

Class "RLBigDataDedup" [package "RecordLinkage"]

Slots:

Name: data identity frequencies Class: data.frame factor numeric

Name: blockFld excludeFld strcmpFld Class: list numeric numeric

Name: strcmpFun phoneticFld phoneticFun Class: character numeric character

Name: pairs Wdata WdataInd Class: ffdf ff_vector ff_vector

Name: M U Class: ff_vector ff_vector

Extends: "RLBigData"

> showClass("RLBigDataLinkage")

Class "RLBigDataLinkage" [package "RecordLinkage"]

Slots:

Name: data1 data2 identity1 Class: data.frame data.frame factor

Name: identity2 frequencies blockFld Class: factor numeric list

Name: excludeFld strcmpFld strcmpFun Class: numeric numeric character

Name: phoneticFld phoneticFun pairs Class: numeric character ffdf

Name: Wdata WdataInd M Class: ff_vector ff_vector ff_vector

Name: U Class: ff_vector

Extends: "RLBigData"

For the two non-virtual classes, the constructor-like function RLBigDataDedup and RLBigDataLinkage exist, which correspond to compare.dedup and compare.linkage for the S3 classes and share most of their arguments.

The following example shows the basic usage of the constructors, for details consult their documentation.

```
> # deduplicate dataset with two blocking iterations and string comparison
> data(RLdata500)
> data(RLdata10000)
> rpairs1 <- RLBigDataDedup(RLdata500, identity = identity.RLdata500, blockfld = list(1,3)
+ strcmp = 1:4)
> # link two datasets with phonetic code, exclude lname_c2
> s1 <- 471:500
> s2 <- sample(1:10000, 300)
> identity2 <- c(identity.RLdata500[s1], rep(NaN, length(s2)))
> dataset <- rbind(RLdata500[s1,], RLdata10000[s2,])
> rpairs2 <- RLBigDataLinkage(RLdata500, dataset, identity1 = identity.RLdata500,
+ identity2 = identity2, phonetic = 1:4, exclude = "lname_c2")</pre>
```

2 Supervised classification

The existing function classifySupv was transformed to a S4 method which handles the old S3 object ("RecLinkData") as well as the new classes. However, at the moment a classificator can only be trained with an object of class "RecLinkData".

```
> train <- getMinimalTrain(compare.dedup(RLdata500, identity = identity.RLdata500,
+ blockfld = list(1,3)))
> rpairs1 <- RLBigDataDedup(RLdata500, identity = identity.RLdata500)
> classif <- trainSupv(train, "rpart", minsplit=2)
> result <- classifySupv(classif, rpairs1)</pre>
```

The result is an object of class "RLResult" which contains the classification result along with the data object.

```
> showClass("RLResult")
Class "RLResult" [package "RecordLinkage"]
```

Slots:

Name: data prediction Class: RLBigData ff_vector

A contingency table can be viewed via getTable, various error measures are calculated by getErrorMeasures.

> getTable(result)

```
classification true status N P L 0 124696 0 4 1 2 0 48
```

> getErrorMeasures(result)

\$alpha

[1] 0.04

\$beta

[1] 3.207698e-05

\$accuracy

[1] 0.9999519

\$precision

[1] 0.9230769

\$sensitivity

[1] 0.96

\$specificity
[1] 0.9999679

vqq\$

[1] 0.9230769

\$npv

[1] 0.999984

3 Weight-based classification

As with "RecLinkData" objects, weight-based classification with "RLBigData*" classes includes weight calculation and classification based on one or two thresholds, dividing links, non-links and, if desired, possible links. The following example applies classification with Epilink (see documentation of epiWeights for details):

```
> rpairs1 <- epiWeights(rpairs1)
> result <- epiClassify(rpairs1, 0.5)
> getTable(result)
```

	classification					
true	status	N	P	L		
	0	124699	0	1		
	1	4	0	46		

4 Evaluation and results

In addition to getTable and getErrorMeasures, getPairs, which was redesigned as a versatile S4 method, is an important tool to inspect data and linkage results. For example, the following code extracts all links with weights greater or equal than 0.7 from the result set obtained in the last example:

> getPairs(result, min.weight=0.7, filter.link="link")

	id	fname_c1	fname_c2	lname_c1	lname_c2	by	bm		
1	290	HELGA	ELFRIEDE	BERGER	<na></na>	1989	1		
2	466	HELGA	ELFRIEDE	BERGER	<na></na>	1989	1		
3									
4	313	URSULA	BIRGIT	MUELLRR	<na></na>	1940	6		
5	457	URSULA	BIRGIT	MUELLER	<na></na>	1940	6		
6									
7	467	ULRIKE	NICOLE	BECKRR	<na></na>	1982	8		
8	472	ULRIKE	NICOLE	BECKER	<na></na>	1982	8		
9									
	bd i	s_match (Class V	<i>l</i> eight					
1	18								
2	28	TRUE	L 0.77	786012					
3									
4	15								
5	15	TRUE	L 0.72	293529					
6									
7	4								
8	4	TRUE	L 0.72	293529					
9									

A frequent use case is to inspect misclassifed record pairs; for this purpose two shortcuts are included that call getPairs with appropriate arguments:

> getFalsePos(result)

```
_____
  id fname_c1 fname_c2 lname_c1 lname_c2
                                    by bm
1 388
      ANDREA
               <NA>
                      WEBER
                              <NA> 1945 5
      ANDREA
               <NA>
2 408
                    SCHMIDT
                              <NA> 1945 2
 bd is_match Class
                  Weight
1 20
2 20
      FALSE
              L 0.5067013
3
```

> getFalseNeg(result)

>

	id	fr	name_c1	fn	ame_c2	2	lname_c1	lname_c2	by
1	353		INGE		<na></na>	>	SEIDEL	<na></na>	1949
2	355		INGEU		<na></na>	>	SEIDEL	<na></na>	1949
3									
4	285		ERIKA		<na></na>	>	WEBER	<na></na>	1995
5	379		ERIKA		<na></na>	>	WEBER	<na></na>	1992
6									
7	127		KARL		<na></na>	>	KLEIN	<na></na>	2002
8	142		KARL		<na></na>	>	KLEIBN	<na></na>	2002
9									
10	37	HI	ARTMHUT		<na></na>	>	HOFFMSNN	<na></na>	1929
11	72	ŀ	HARTMUT		<na></na>	>	HOFFMANN	<na></na>	1929
12									
	bm 1	bd	is_mate	ch (Class		Weight		
1	9						Ü		
2	8	4	TRU	JΕ	N	0	.4948059		
3									
4	2	1							
5	2 2	29	TRU	JΕ	N	0	.4782410		
6									
7	6 3	20							
8	6 3	29	TRU	JΕ	N	0	.4692532		
9									
-	12 2	29							
	12 2		TRI	JF.	N	0	.4081096		
12			1100		11	J	. 1001000		

6