# Open Data Link

A dataset search engine for open data

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# Open Data Link

- ▶ Dataset search engine for open data.
- Search methods:
  - Semantic keyword search
  - ► Joinable table search
  - Unionable table search

#### Motivation

- ► Governments and other organizations publish a lot of open data, but discovery is still difficult.
- ▶ Data scientists can identify ways to integrate datasets.
- Data publishers can see the wider context of their data.

## Demo

System overview

Joinable table search

Unionable table search

Semantic Keyword Search

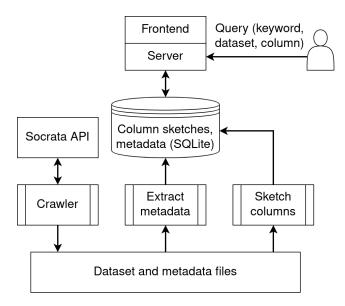
#### System overview

Joinable table search

Unionable table search

Semantic Keyword Search

# System overview



#### Dataset crawl

- ▶ 10k of 42k datasets on Socrata.
- ▶ 172k columns.
- Most datasets are small.
- Largest datasets have over 100 million rows.

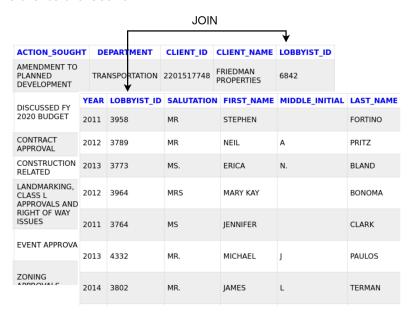
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#### Joinable table search



#### Joinable table search

- Attributes are treated as sets.
- Sets are encoded with minhash data sketches.
- A table T is joinable with the query U if Containment  $(X \in T, Q \in U) \ge t$ .
- We use an LSH index for fast querying.

## Minhash<sup>2</sup>

▶ Data sketch for estimating Jaccard similarity of sets.

$$J(S,T) = \frac{|S \cap T|}{|S \cup T|}$$

- ➤ A minhash signature is composed of the results of a number of minhashes.
- ► The probability that the minhashes for two sets are the same equals the Jaccard similarity of the sets<sup>1</sup>.
- ▶ Minhash LSH hashes similar signatures to the same bucket.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Mining of Massive Datasets, Chapter 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>A. Broder, "On the Resemblance and Containment of Documents", Compression and Complexity of Sequences 1997.

## LSH Ensemble<sup>3</sup>

Set containment is a better measure for computing joinability.

$$C(Q,X)=\frac{|Q\cap X|}{|Q|}$$

- We can convert Jaccard similarity to containment, given the sizes of the domains.
- ► The size of the indexed domain is not constant, so domains are partitioned by cardinality.
- ▶ A minhash LSH index is constructed for each partition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Erkang Zhu, Fatemeh Nargesian, Ken Q. Pu, Renée J. Miller, "LSH Ensemble: Internet-Scale Domain Search", VLDB 2016.

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## Unionable table search

	(	Candidate Nam		me Source Type		Source Name		Date		Amo	unt
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	Herkes, Robert		Individual		Ni	Nip, Celeste		02/04/2008		200.00	
	Hannemann, Mufi		Individual		М	Murakami, Ross R.		04/15/2008		500.00	
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	Hooser, Gary		Individual		Sŀ	SHERMAN, WENDY L.		06/10/2010		500.00	
	Hannemann, Mufi		Individual		Mi	Miyashiro, Alton K.		10/09/2014		2000.00	
	Hannemann, Mufi		Individual		Konishi, Glen S.		07/22/2010		150.00		.33
	Hong, Ted		Individual		Malasek, Vojtech		10/29/2008		4000.00		
	Hannemann, Mufi		Individual		Ta	Takara, Russell H.		09/08/2008		1000.00	
	Hokama, Riki		Individual		М	Matsuda, Eric		06/25/2013		225.00	
	Hannemann, Mufi		Individual		М	McIntyre, Gregory T.		06/30/2007		250.00	
	Ige, David		Individual		Lir	Lincoln, Faye		11/10/2014		0.00	

#### Unionable table search

- ► The LSH Ensemble index is queried for each column of the query table.
- ▶ Candidate tables are those that appear in  $\geq 40\%$  of the joinability queries.
- ► Candidates are ranked by alignment: the fraction of candidate columns that are unionable with a query column.

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# Semantic Keyword Search

- ▶ Problem: Given a list of keywords, return datasets which are more similar than threshold *t*.
  - ▶  $0 \le t \le 1$
- ► Motivation: Data scientists want a simple way to find new and insightful datasets

# Our Approach

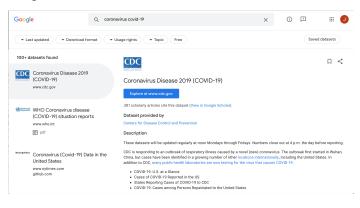
- Search on the metadata, not on the data in the dataset
  - Data in dataset is too noisy
- Metadata that we have:
  - Dataset description
  - Column description
  - Datasets tags

# Our Approach (Cont.)

- Use semantic NOT syntactic similarity
  - Example: Fish & Seafood
  - Example: Coronavirus & Respitory System

# Others Approach

#### ► Google Dataset Search



# System Overview

- ► FastText: words -> vectors
- SimHash: vectors -> bit vectors
- LSH: similarity search on bit vectors

#### **FastText**

- Vectors represent the semantics of words
- ▶ Closer a pair of vectors, closer the semantics of the two words
- closeness or similarity of vectors := Cosine-Similarity

#### Simhash

Vector of floats -> Vector of bits

 $\mbox{hash} := \mbox{an array of length $H$ For vector with dimension $d$: Compute} \\ \mbox{wether it is above or below $d$ hyperplanes $H$ times}$ 

### SimHash LSH

- L hash tables of bit vectors
- Query each L hash table for M candidates
- Compute cosnine similarity of unhashed vectors to return top-M results

#### LSH Forest

- Prefix Tree of bit vectors
- Variable length hash in tree solves tunability probelm
- Query L Prefix Trees (the LSH Forest) for M candidates
- Compute cosnine similarity of unhashed vectors to return top-M results

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Semantic Keyword Search

- Organizing datasets into a directory structure for navigation.
- Use semantic similarity of attribute names in unionable table search.
- Similar dataset search based on metadata similarity.
- Keyword search over data values.