



Interpretable and Low-Resource Entity Matching via Decoupling Feature Learning from Decision Making

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Alibaba Group*

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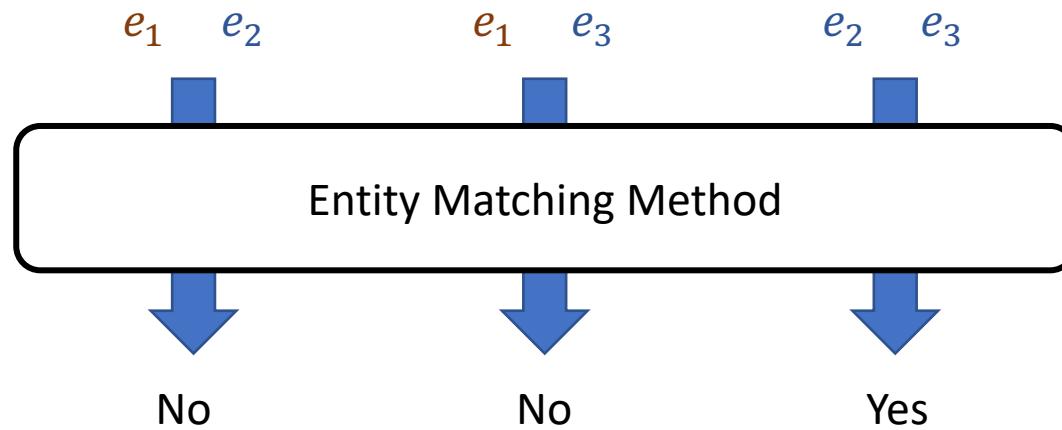
1. Background
2. Methodology
 - 2.1. Heterogeneous Information Fusion
 - 2.2. Key Attribute Tree
 - 2.3. Self-Supervised Training
3. Experiments
4. Conclusion & Future Work

Entity Matching

	Title	Author	Venue	Conference (redundant)
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e_2	Data Mining: Concepts and Techniques	J. Han, J. Pei, M. Kamber	SIGMOD Record	missing
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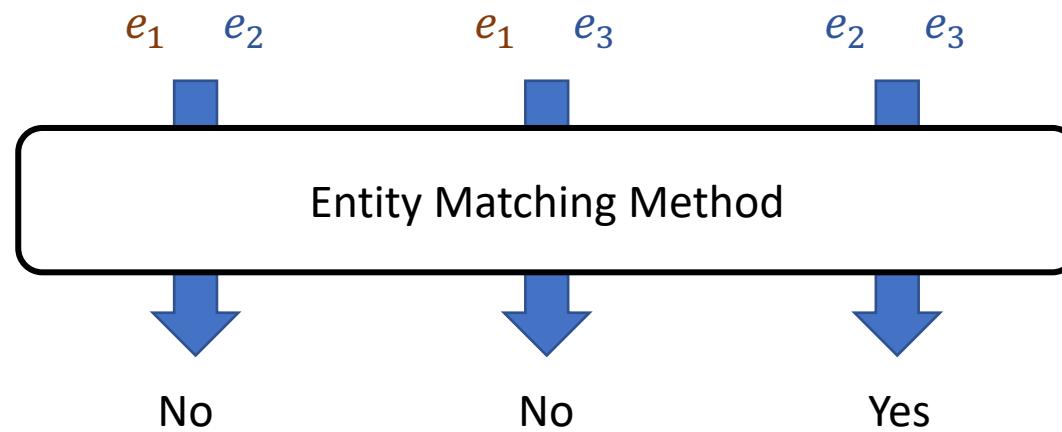
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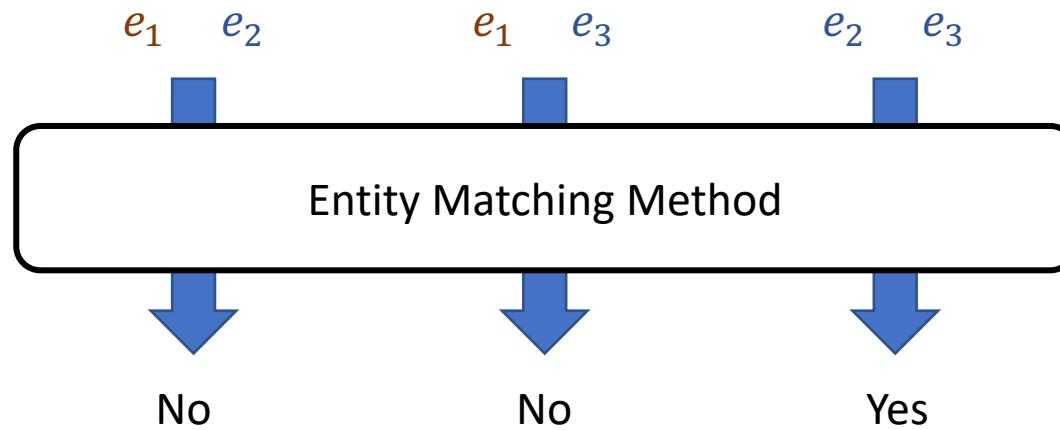
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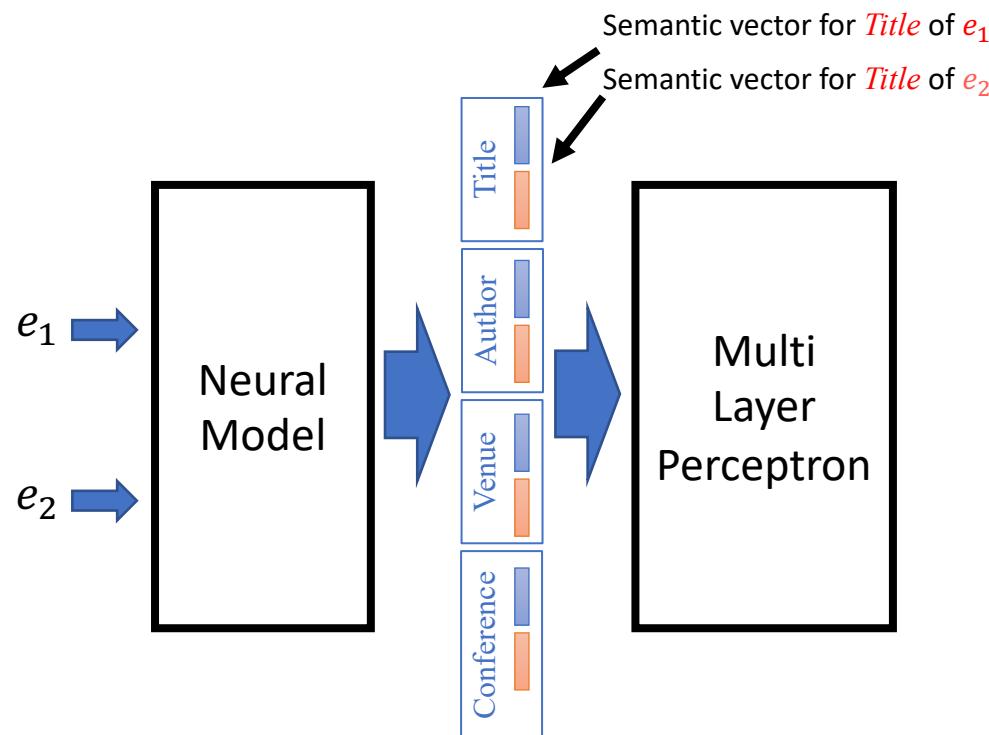
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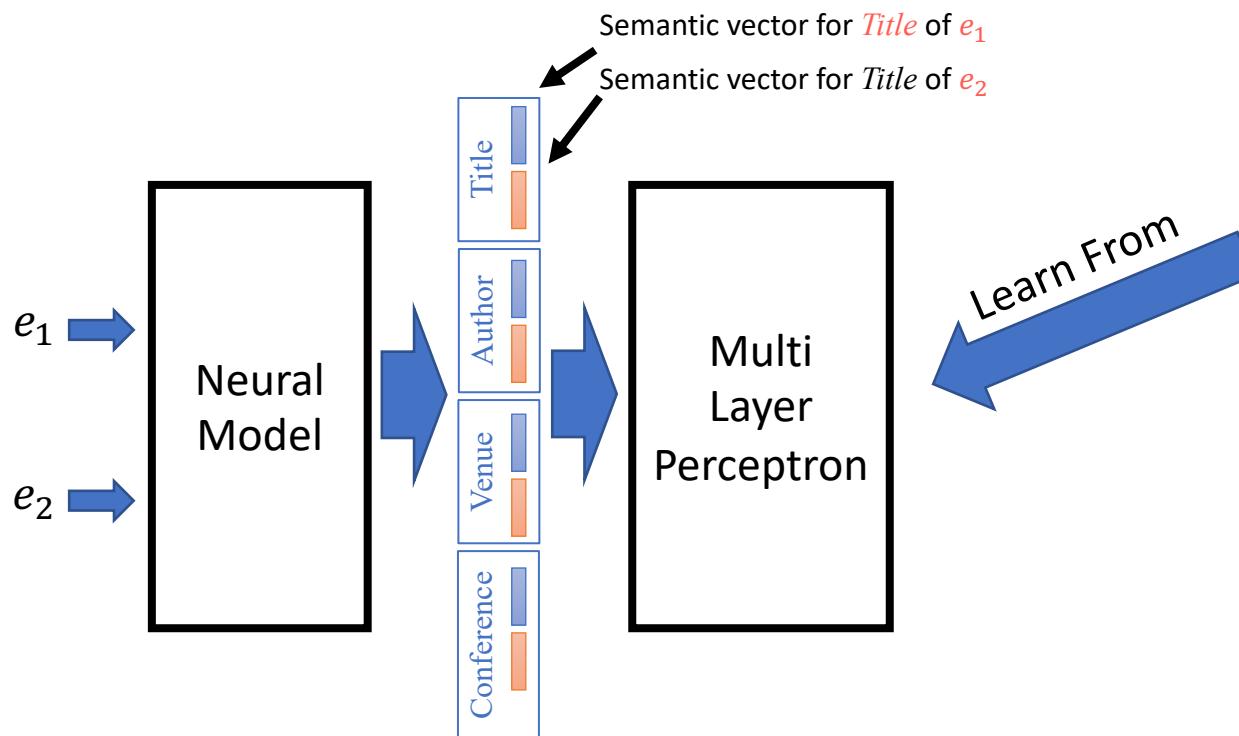
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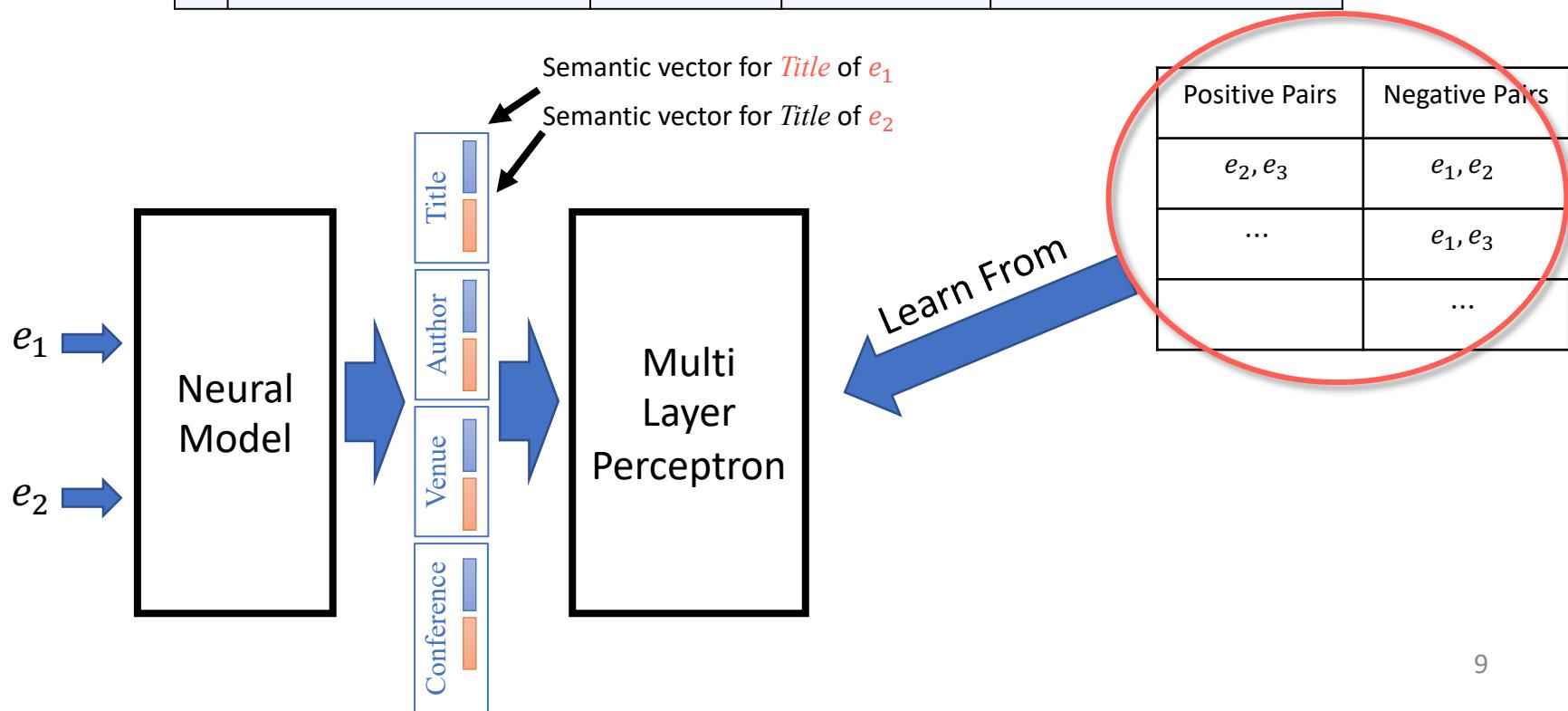
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Positive Pairs	Negative Pairs
e_2, e_3	e_1, e_2
\dots	e_1, e_3
	\dots

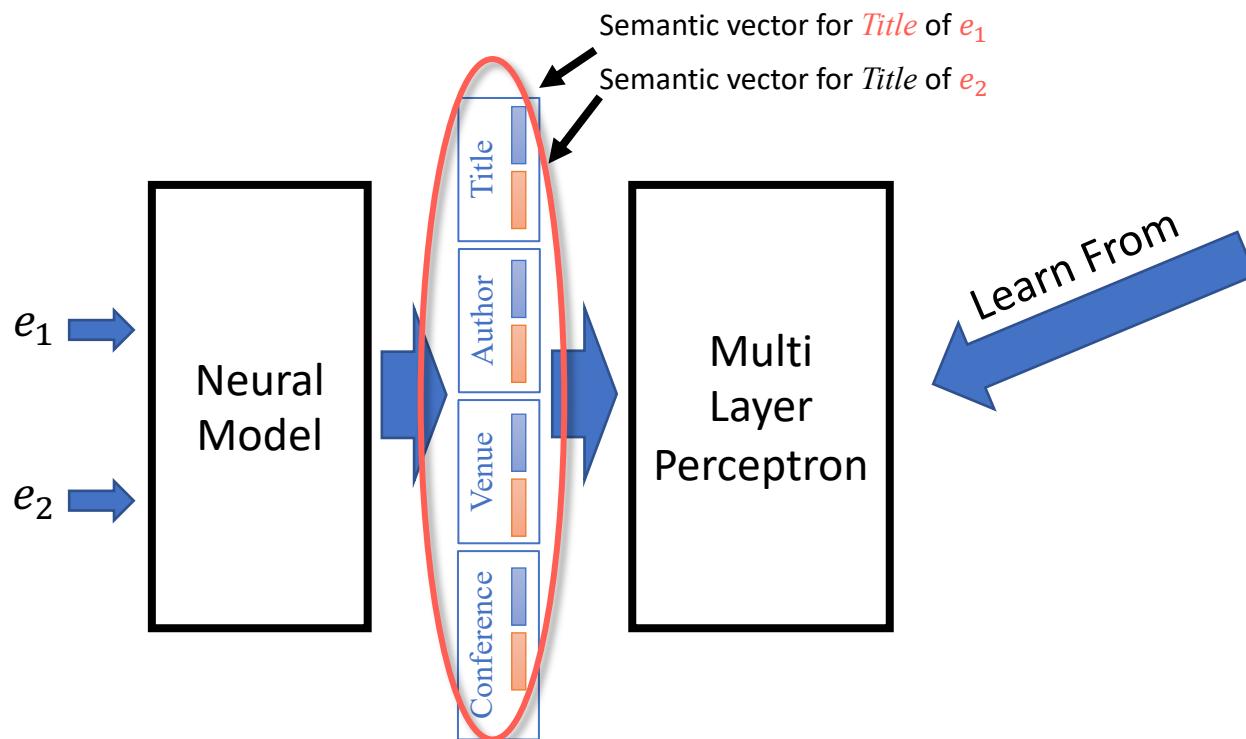
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Motivations

- Representation Learning
 - Make use of **unlabeled** data
 - Understand heterogeneous attribute values
- Decision Making
 - Using interpretable classifier

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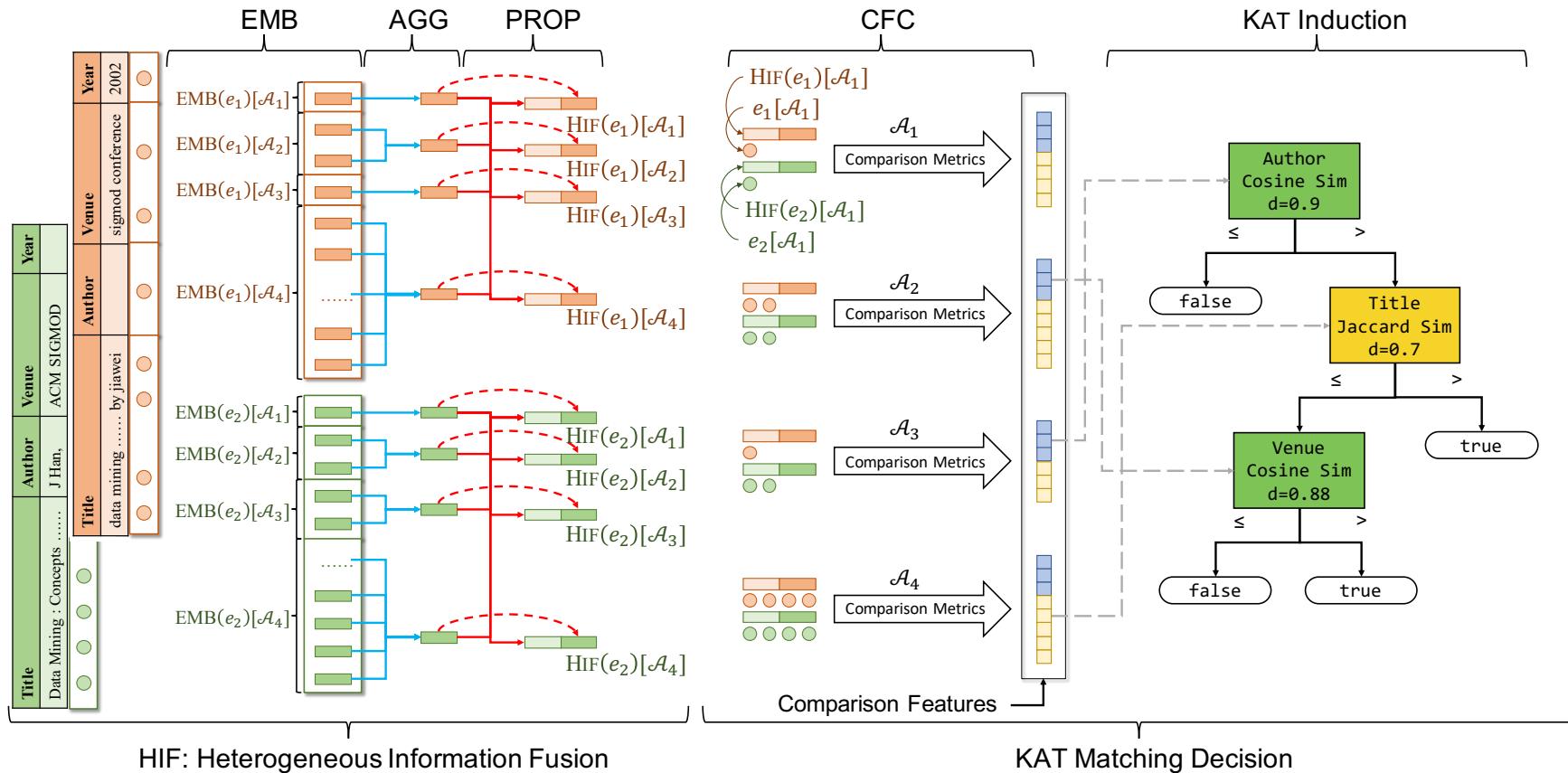
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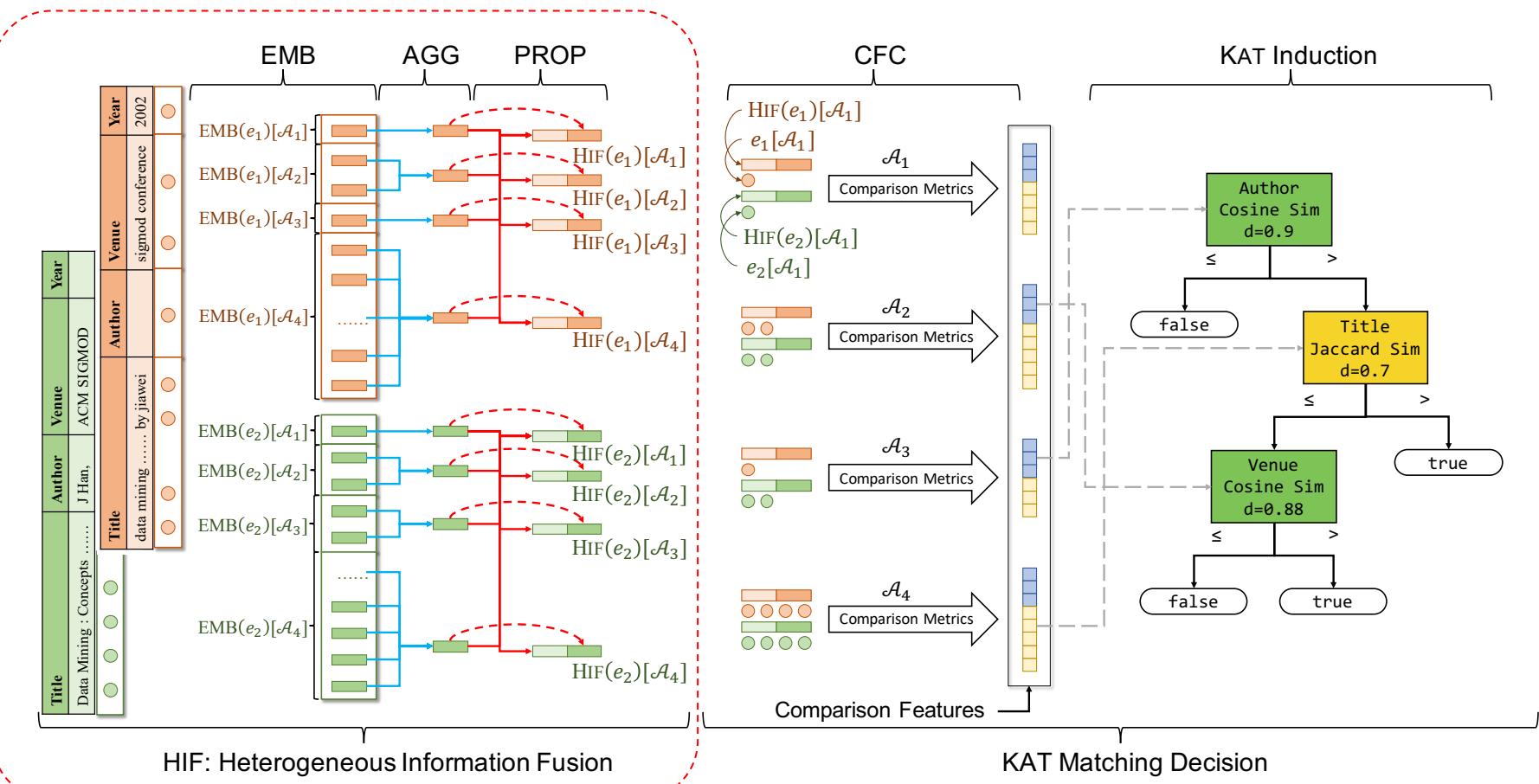
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Overview



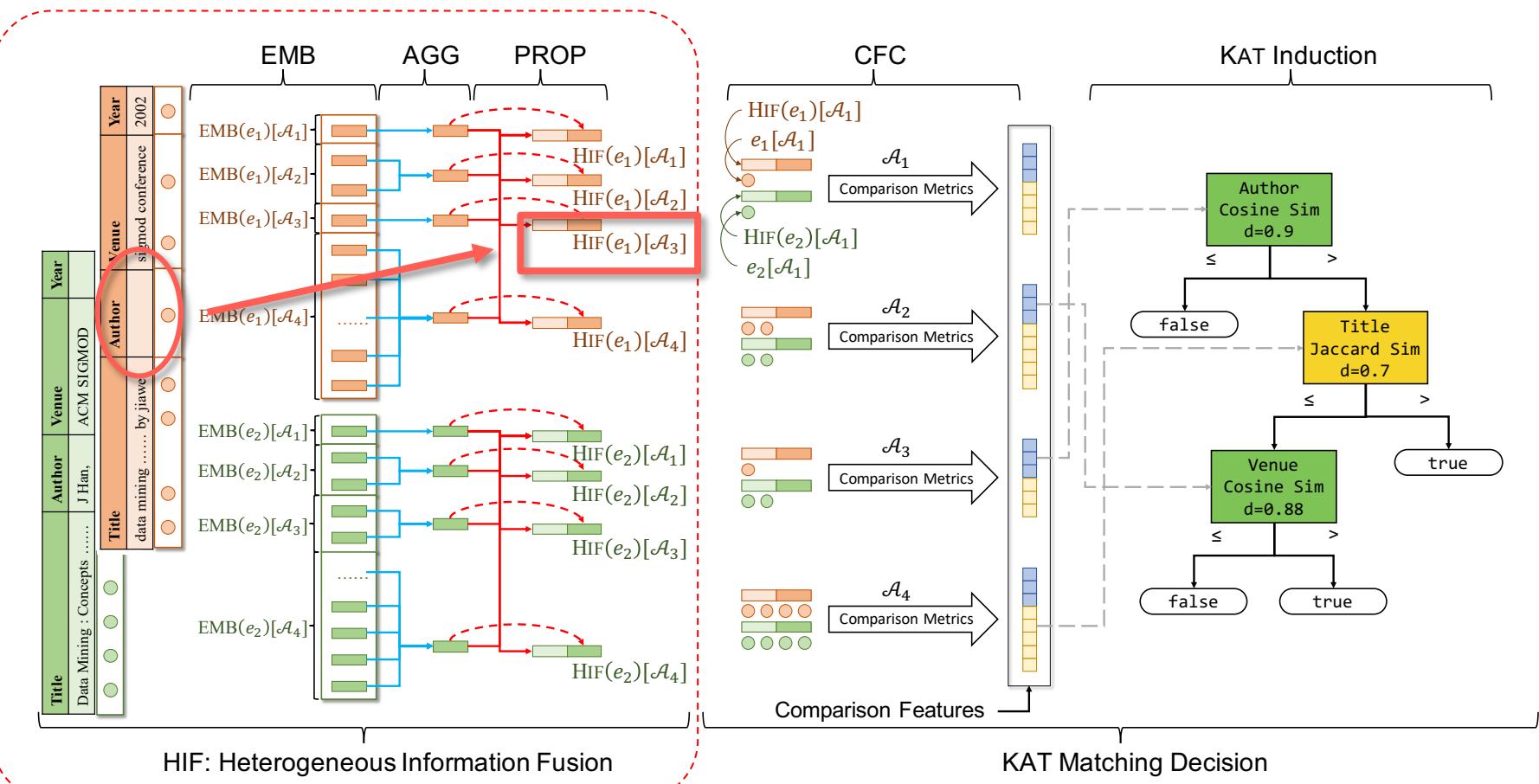
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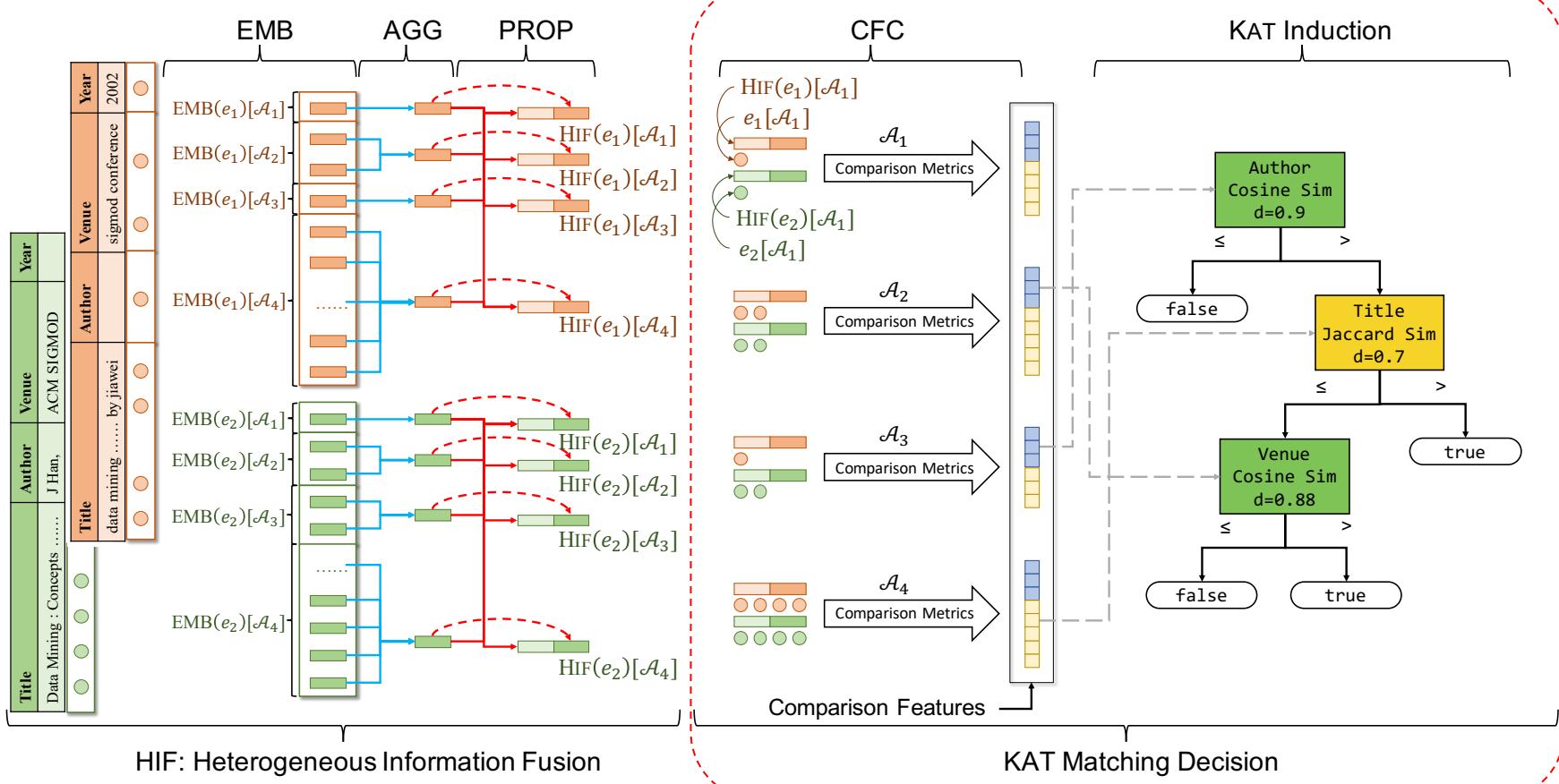
Overview



HIF: Heterogeneous Information Fusion

2. Methodology

Overview



EMB – Word Embedding

- Segmentation and padding for each attribute value.

$$\underbrace{(\langle \text{BEG} \rangle, w_1, w_2, \dots, \langle \text{END} \rangle, \langle \text{PAD} \rangle, \dots, \langle \text{PAD} \rangle)}_{\text{length} = l}$$

- Static embedding as look up table operation.
 - Attribute value $e[\mathcal{A}_i] \Rightarrow l$ embedding vectors.
 - $\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i] \in \mathbb{R}^{l \times d_2}$

AGG – Word Information Aggregation

- Attribute value $e[\mathcal{A}_i] \Rightarrow l$ embedding vectors \Rightarrow 1 embedding vector

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- Aggregation weight is learned from attention
 - Attention vector for the i^{th} attributes: α_i

$$\alpha_i = \text{Softmax}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i] a_i)^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times l}$$

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- Aggregation as weighted sum: $\text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \in \mathbb{R}^{d_a}$

$$\text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) = \text{ReLU} (\alpha_i \text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i] \mathbf{W}_{ai})$$

PROP – Attribute Information Propagation

- Recover noisy attribute value by information propagation
 - Learn propagation weight with Scaled-Dot-Product

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{q}_i &= \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{Q} \\ \mathbf{k}_j &= \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{K} \\ \mathbf{v}_i &= \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{V}_i\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{ij} = \text{Softmax} \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j}{\sqrt{m}} \right)$$

PROP – Attribute Information Propagation

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PROP – Attribute Information Propagation

- Recover noisy attribute value by information propagation
 - Learn propagation weight with Scaled-Dot-Product
 - Keep identity information with Residual connection

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{Q}$$

$$\mathbf{k}_j = \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{K}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_i = \text{AGG}(\text{EMB}(e)[\mathcal{A}_i]) \mathbf{V}_i$$

$$\mathbf{A}_{ij} = \text{Softmax} \left(\frac{\mathbf{q}_i \cdot \mathbf{k}_j}{\sqrt{m}} \right)$$

$$\text{PROP}(\text{AGG}(e))[\mathcal{A}_i] = \text{ReLU} \left(\mathbf{v}_i \left\| \sum_{j \neq i} \mathbf{A}_{ij} \mathbf{v}_j \right\| \right)$$

CFC – Comparison Feature Computation

- Embedded feature comparison
 - Cosine Similarity
 - L_2 Distance
 - Pearson Coefficient

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CFC – Comparison Feature Computation

- Embedded feature comparison
- Original attribute value comparison

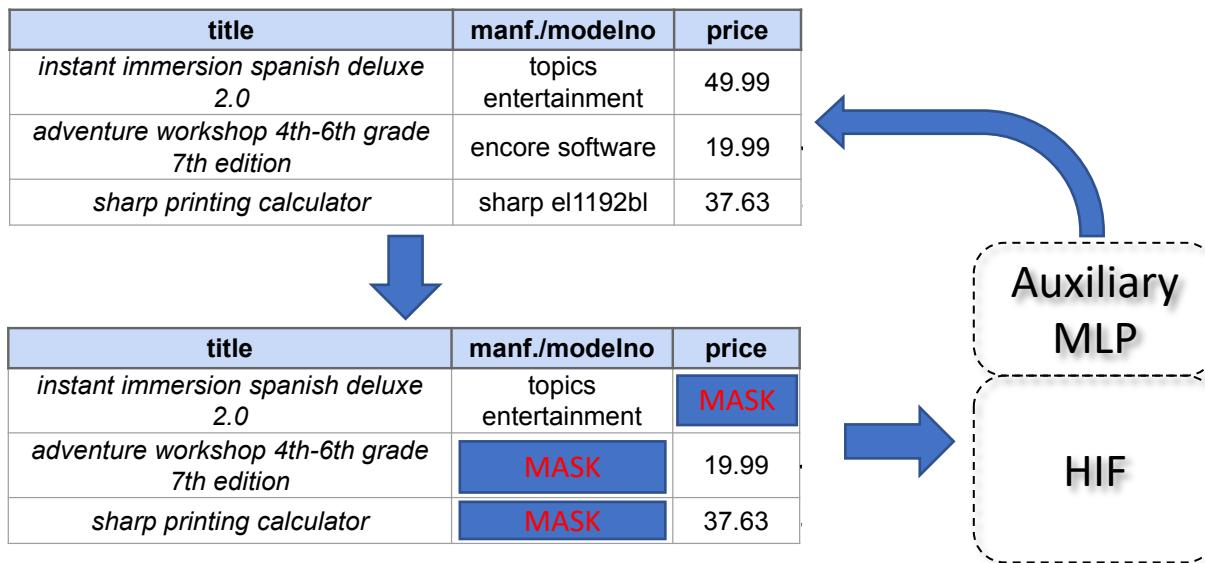
Attribute Type	Comparison Metrics
boolean	Exact matching distance
number	Exact matching distance, Absolute distance, Levenshtein distance, Levenshtein similarity
string of length 1	Levenshtein distance, Levenshtein similarity, Jaro similarity, Jaro Winkler similarity, Exact matching distance, Jaccard similarity with QGram tokenizer,
string of length [2, 5]	Jaccard similarity with QGram tokenizer, Jaccard similarity with delimiter tokenizer, Levenshtein distance, Levenshtein similarity Cosine similarity with delimiter tokenizer, Monge Elkan similarity, Smith Waterman similarity,
string of length [6, 10]	Jaccard similarity with QGram tokenizer, Cosine similarity with delimiter tokenizer, Levenshtein distance, Levenshtein similarity, Monge Elkan similarity
string of length $[10, \infty]$	Jaccard similarity with QGram tokenizer, Cosine similarity with delimiter tokenizer

KAT Induction

- Key Attribute heuristic
 - Entity records can be determined to be a match with few key attributes
 - Some attributes are more important than others for EM
- Key Attribute Tree
 - Inducted with decision tree algorithm
 - Input: CFC features
 - Output: True for matching and False for non-matching

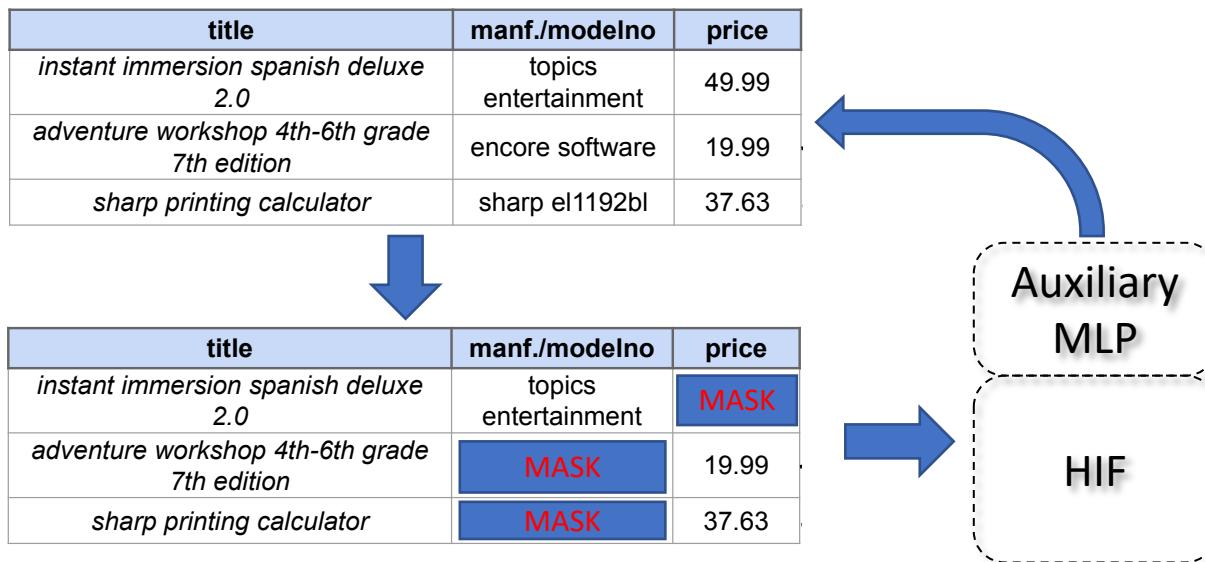
Mask Attribute Values

- Auxiliary MLP layers
- Training objective: Cross entropy
 - Auxiliary MLP output
 - Weighted Bag of Word vector



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Datasets

- Structured: Attribute values are **complete**
- Dirty: Attribute values are **noisy** with **missing** and **misplacement**
- Real: Industrial dataset from Taobao

Type	Dataset	#Attr.	#Rec.	#Pos.	#Neg.	Rate
Structured	I-A ₁	8	2,908	132	407	10%
	D-A ₁	4	4,739	2,220	10,143	1%
	D-S ₁	4	13,270	5,347	23,360	1%
Dirty	I-A ₂	8	2,908	132	407	10%
	D-A ₂	4	4,739	2,220	10,143	1%
	D-S ₂	4	13,270	5,347	23,360	1%
Real	Phone	36	940	1,099	2,241	10%
	Skirt	20	9,708	6,371	18,202	1%
	Toner	13	7,065	4,551	13,481	1%

Low Resource Entity Matching

- Evaluation metrics: F_1 measure

Methods	I-A ₁	D-A ₁	D-S ₁	I-A ₂	D-A ₂	D-S ₂	Phone	Skirt	Toner
DM-RNN	63.6	85.4	74.8	42.3	45.7	39.0	90.0	67.6	68.6
DM-ATT	55.8	82.5	79.0	46.5	45.2	57.8	80.3	54.4	48.8
DM-HYB	60.9	86.6	78.0	49.5	46.2	60.4	91.9	64.2	67.4
HierMatcher	61.9	37.5	68.2	37.8	32.6	45.8	86.2	61.7	55.2
Magellan	92.3	93.7	85.1	50.6	65.6	71.1	93.6	96.6	97.2
HIF+DT	96.0	96.4	87.5	54.9	80.1	74.2	94.9	96.7	97.2
HIF+KAT _{ID3}	95.8	96.6	88.2	51.6	79.0	79.5	94.5	96.7	97.2
HIF+KAT _{XGB}	90.6	93.3	87.9	41.5	80.3	79.5	94.4	96.2	97.2
HIF+LN	77.9	21.0	54.7	41.6	-	78.5	72.2	62.8	86.0
HIF+LR	84.2	87.1	84.6	46.5	-	68.1	87.5	41.7	62.0
HIF-WBOW	93.0	92.7	75.4	43.2	47.9	43.7	91.6	66.3	74.0
HIF-EMB	91.1	90.9	76.6	30.8	53.9	46.8	89.9	65.7	79.8
HIF-ALONE	94.6	96.1	82.9	45.6	73.5	63.2	91.8	63.0	72.9

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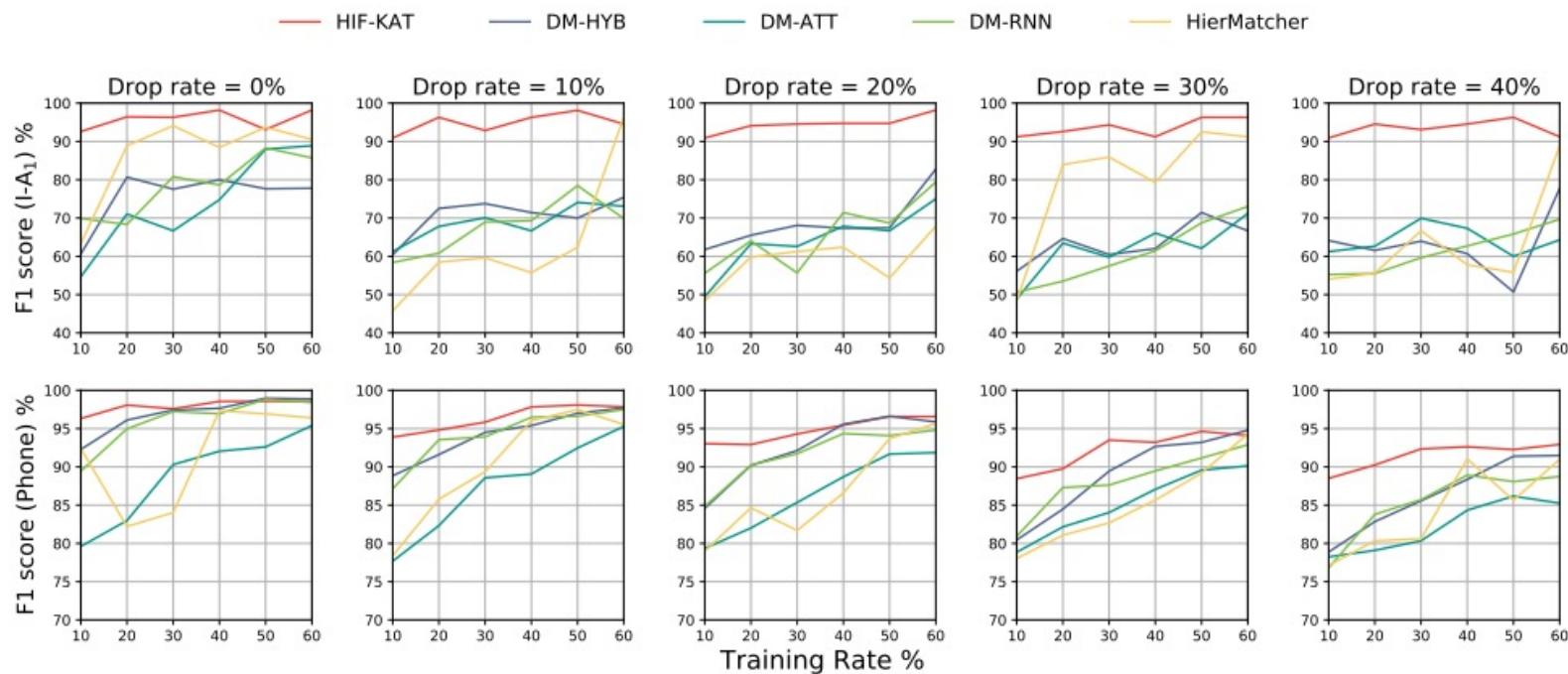
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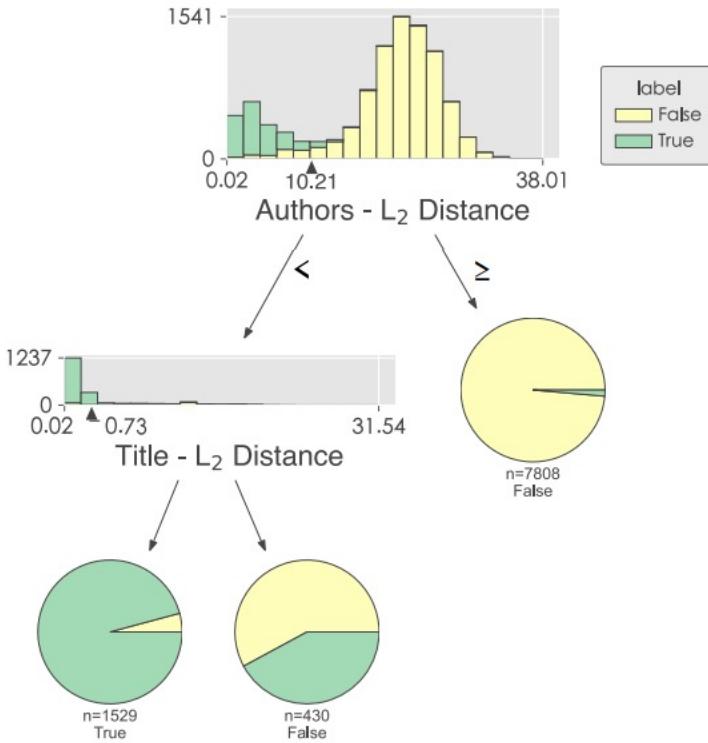
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Sensitivity Test

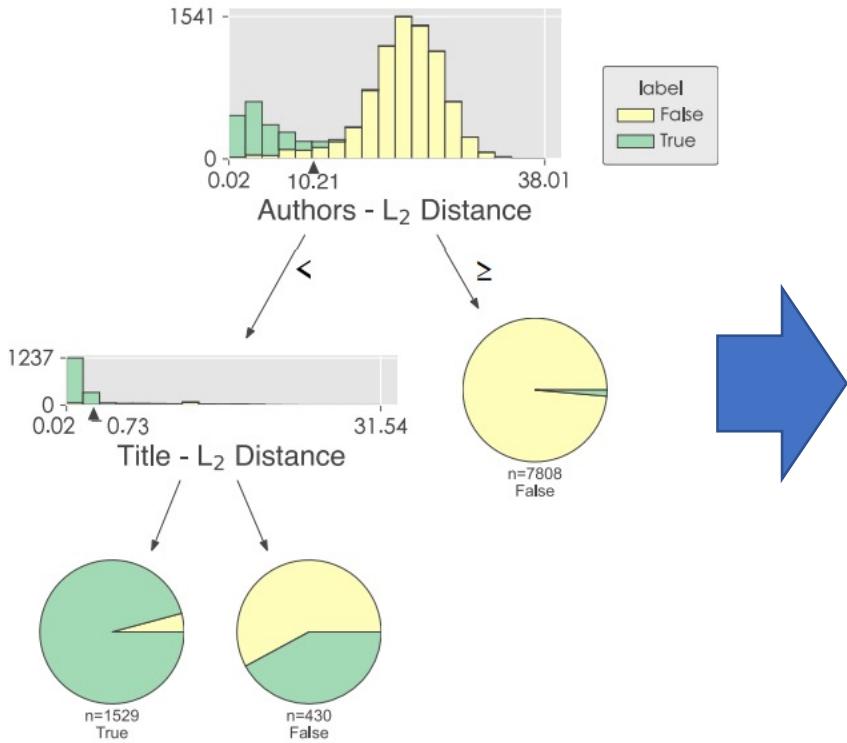
- Control variables:
 - Training set size
 - Missing rate



Case Study & Interpretability

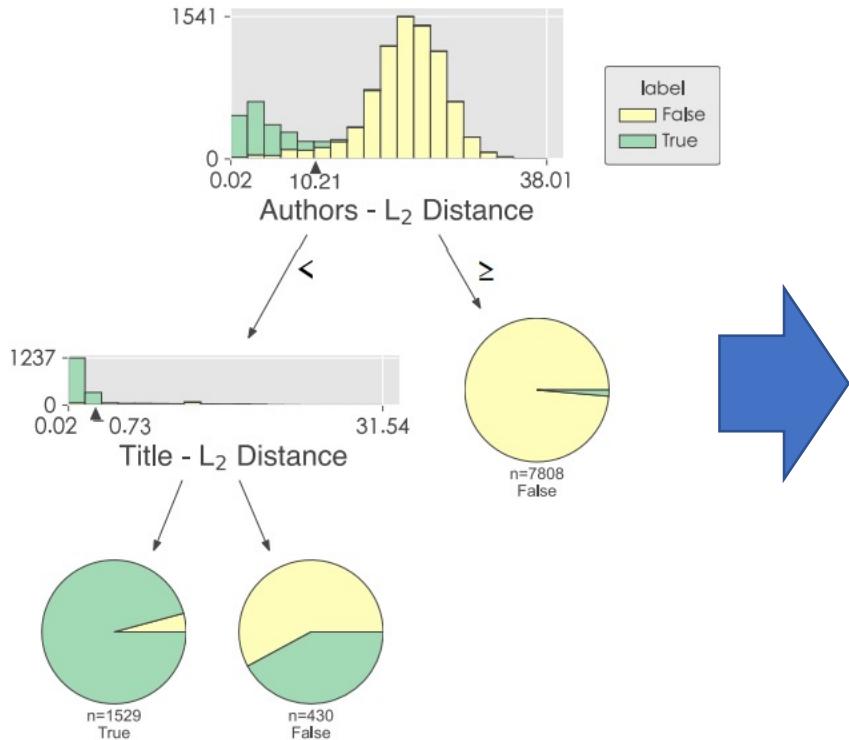


Case Study & Interpretability



- Rule 1: if $L_2(\text{HIF}(e_1), \text{HIF}(e_2))[\text{Authors}] \geq 10.21$
then e_1, e_2 are not a match;
- Rule 2: if $L_2(\text{HIF}(e_1), \text{HIF}(e_2))[\text{Authors}] < 10.21$
 $\wedge L_2(\text{HIF}(e_1), \text{HIF}(e_2))[\text{Title}] < 0.73$
then e_1, e_2 are a match;
- Rule 3: if $L_2(\text{HIF}(e_1), \text{HIF}(e_2))[\text{Authors}] < 10.21$
 $\wedge L_2(\text{HIF}(e_1), \text{HIF}(e_2))[\text{Title}] \geq 0.73$
then e_1, e_2 are not a match

Case Study & Interpretability



Rule 1: if two records have different authors, they will be different publications.

Rule 2: if two records have similar authors and similar titles, they will be the same publication.

Rule 3: if two records have similar authors and dissimilar titles, they will not be the same publication.

The soundness of such rules can be examined by our experience.

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Conclusion and Future Work

- Conclusion
 - The decoupled framework provides a paradigm for utilizing unlabeled data and providing interpretable EM process.
- Future Work
 - Leveraging extra entity records
 - Incorporating pre-trained language models
 - Incorporating HIF with other EM models

Thanks!

- We thank the reviewers, organizers and audiences.
- Codes & Datasets: <https://github.com/THU-KEG/HIF-KAT>
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