Web Data Integration

Introduction and Course Organization
Hallo

- **Prof. Dr. Christian Bizer**
- Professor for Information Systems V
- Research Interests:
  - Web-based Systems
  - Large-Scale Data Integration
  - Data and Web Mining
- Room: B6, 26 - B1.15
- Consultation: Wednesday 13:30-14:30
- eMail: chris@informatik.uni-mannheim.de
Hallo

- **M. Sc. Wi-Inf. Anna Primpeli**
  - Graduate Research Associate
  - Research Interests:
    - Semantic Annotations in Web Pages
    - Active Learning for Identity Resolution
    - Product Data Integration
  - Room: B6, 26, C 1.04
  - eMail: anna@informatik.uni-mannheim.de

- Will teach exercise group 1 and will supervise the student projects.
Hallo

- **M. Sc. Wi-Inf. Ralph Peeters**
- Graduate Research Associate
- Research Interests:
  - Entity Matching using Deep Learning
  - Product Data Integration
- Room: B6, 26, C 1.04
- eMail: ralph@informatik.uni-mannheim.de
- Will teach exercise group 2 and will supervise the student projects.
Introduction and Course Outline

1. Course Outline and Organization
2. What is Data Integration?
3. Application Areas
4. Types of Heterogeneity
5. The Data Integration Process
6. Data Integration Architectures
7. The Data Integration Software Market
1. Course Outline and Organization
The Lecture (IE670)

- introduces the principle methods of data integration
- discusses how to evaluate data integration results
- presents practical examples of how the methods are applied

- Topics
  1. Introduction to Data Integration
  2. Structured Data on the Web
  3. Data Exchange Formats
  4. Schema Mapping and Data Translation
  5. Identity Resolution
  6. Data Quality and Data Fusion

- no restriction on the number of participants
- lecture is concluded with a written exam (60 minutes)
- 3 ECTS
The Student Projects (IE683)

- teams of **five students** realize a data integration project including
  1. data gathering
  2. schema mapping and data translation
  3. identity resolution
  4. data quality assessment and data fusion
- teams will use data integration tools and will extend Java projects which implement basic integration methods
- teams write 12 page report about their project, present project results
- you may choose their own application domain and data sets
  - minimum 4 data sets with a good degree of overlap in attributes and instances
- in addition, we will propose some suitable data sets from the domains of
  - films and actors, products and e-shops, restaurants, geographic information
- the number of participants in the projects is restricted to 60 (30 + 30)
- you need to register via Portal 2 for the projects.
- 3 ECTS (70 % written project report, 30 % presentation of project results)
Anna and Ralph give you an introduction to tools that you can use for your projects. You experiment with the tools along the use case of integrating data about films.

1. Data Translation
   - Altova MapForce
   - graphical data mapping and conversion tool

2. Identity Resolution
   - Winte.r Data Integration Framework
   - Provides the necessary methods

3. Data Fusion
   - Winte.r Data Integration Framework
   - provides the necessary methods
## Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Week</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.9.2019</td>
<td>Lecture: Data Exchange Formats</td>
<td>Lecture: Data Exchange Formats</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.9.2019</td>
<td>Project: Introduction to Student Projects</td>
<td>Tool Intro: MapForce</td>
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<td>02.10.2019</td>
<td>Project: Feedback about Project Outlines</td>
<td>- Holiday -</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.10.2019</td>
<td>Project Work: Data Translation</td>
<td>Lecture: Identity Resolution</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.10.2019</td>
<td>Project Work: Identity Resolution</td>
<td>- Holiday -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.11.2019</td>
<td>Lecture: Data Fusion</td>
<td>Lecture: Data Fusion</td>
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<td>14.11.2019</td>
<td>Tool Intro: Winte.r Data Fusion</td>
<td>Project Work: Data Fusion</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.11.2019</td>
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<tr>
<td>05.12.2019</td>
<td>Presentation of project results</td>
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<tr>
<td>XX.12.2019</td>
<td>Final Exam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Course Organization

- **Course Webpage**
  - The lecture slides will be published on this webpage.
  - Exercise materials will be provided on this webpage.

- **Time and Location**
  - Wednesday, 15:30 to 17:00. Building: B6, Room: A 101
  - Thursday, 10:15 to 11:45. Building: A5, Room: C 015
  - Start: 4.9.2019
Literature and Credits

1. AnHai Doan, Alon Halevy, Zachary Ives: *Principles of Data Integration*. Morgan Kaufmann, 2012. (Online access via the library)

2. Xin Luna Dong, Divesh Srivastava: *Big Data Integration*, Morgan & Claypool, 2015 (Online access via the library)


5. Lecture videos from HWS2015 on DWS page.

Credits

The slide set of this lecture builds on slides from:
- Ulf Leser, Felix Naumann
- AnHai Doan, Alon Halevy, Zachary Ives

Lots of thanks to all of you!
Questions about the Course Organization?
Introduction to Data Integration

1. Course Outline and Organization
2. What is Data Integration?
3. Application Areas
4. Types of Heterogeneity
5. The Data Integration Process
6. Data Integration Architectures
7. The Data Integration Software Market
Databases and data analytics tools are great: They let us manage and analyze huge amounts of data:
1. assuming you’ve put it all into a single schema
2. assuming the database doesn’t contain duplicate records
3. assuming that data is current and contains no data conflicts

In reality, applications often need to work with data from multiple independently created data sources:
1. different sources use different data models
2. different sources use different schemata
3. different sources describe the same real-world entity
4. different sources provide conflicting data about a single entity
5. different sources provide different limited query interfaces to their data
Data integration is the process of consolidating data from a set of heterogeneous data sources into a single uniform data set (materialized integration) or view on the data (virtual integration).

- The integrated data should:
  1. correctly and completely represent the content of all data sources.
  2. use a single data model and a single schema.
  3. only contain a single representation of each real-world entity.
  4. not contain any conflicting data about single entities.

- To achieve this, data integration needs to resolve various types of heterogeneity that exist between data sources.
Overview: Data Integration

Application

Integrated Data

Oracle, DB2…

CSV File

Web Service

App.

Web pages

Integrated Data
Big Data Integration: Draining the Data Lake

Data Lake: Unintegrated pool of potentially relevant raw data

3. Application Areas of Data Integration

1. Business
2. Science
3. Government
4. Data Journalism
5. The Web
6. .... pretty much every application area
Application Area: Business

Enterprise Databases

Legacy Databases

Single Mediated View

Services and Applications

- CRM
- SCM
- Business Intelligence
- Company Mergers
- …

Oracle estimate: 50% of all IT $$$ are spent here!
Application Area: Science

Hundreds of biomedical data sources available; growing rapidly!
Law enforcement agencies mine unknown amounts of data from various sources in order to identify individuals.

- Cell phone calls
- Location data
- Online profiles (Facebook)
- Web browsing behavior
- Credit card transactions
- Intelligence from other agencies
- …
Application Area: Data Journalism

- Government data is increasingly published under open licenses on the Web.
- Journalists discover stories by combining data from different sources.

EU subsidies
- received for renovating a ship
- received for scraping the same ship

Members of parliament
- donations/membership in supervisory boards
- voting behavior

Panama Papers
- ownership information about company networks
- discusssable financial transactions
for instance online shopping
Comparison Shopping

The Unofficial Harry Potter Cookbook: From Cauldron Cakes to Knickerbocker Glory--More Than 150 Magical Recipes for Muggles and Wizards [Book]

$3 online


Bangers and mash with Harry, Ron, and Hermione in the Hogwarts dining hall. A proper cuppa tea and rock cakes in Hagrid's hut. Cauldron cakes and pumpkin juice on the Hogwarts Express. With this cookbook, dining a la Hogwarts is as easy as Banoffi Piel! With more than 150 easy-to-make ... more »

Online stores

Online stores set your location

Free shipping
Refurbished / used

Sellers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sellers</th>
<th>Seller Rating</th>
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<th>Base Price</th>
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Sponsored
The Deep Web is accessible via HTML Forms
Structured Data on the Web

More and more Websites
- semantically markup the content of their HTML pages
- publish structured data in addition to HTML pages

Microformats

RDFa

Linked Data

Microdata

Web APIs
4. Types of Heterogeneity

We distinguish five types of heterogeneity:

1. Technical Heterogeneity
2. Syntactical Heterogeneity
3. Data Model Heterogeneity
4. Structural Heterogeneity
5. Semantic Heterogeneity

The goal of data integration is to bridge all these types of heterogeneity.

Data source autonomy is the main reason for heterogeneity:
- Data sources independently decide how to store things and how to provide access
- Agreeing on standards partly reduces heterogeneity
Technical heterogeneity comprises all differences in the means to access data, not the data itself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Possibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communication Protocol</td>
<td>HTTP, ODBC/JDBC, SOAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Exchange Format</td>
<td>XML, JSON, CSV, RDF, HTML, binary data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Language</td>
<td>Full query language: SQL, XQuery, SPARQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canned queries: Web APIs, Web Forms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Download of complete data set dumps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional Restrictions</td>
<td>Number of queries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cost per query / data set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Access rights</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syntactical Heterogeneity

Syntactical heterogeneity comprises all differences in the encoding of values.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Possibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character format</td>
<td>ASCII versus Unicode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number format</td>
<td>Little endian versus big endian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delimiter format</td>
<td>Tab-delimited versus Comma-separated values</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntactical heterogeneity does not comprise

- Synonymous values
  - 1GB versus 1000MB ➔ Semantic heterogeneity

- Structural differences
  - First name: Chris, last name: Bizer versus name: Chris Bizer ➔ Structural heterogeneity
Data model heterogeneity comprises differences in the data model that is used to represent data.

Data Models:
1. Relational data model
2. XML data model
3. Object-oriented data model
4. RDF graph data model
Structural heterogeneity comprises differences in the way different schemata represent the same part of reality.

1. Alternative Modeling
   - Relation vs. Attribute
   - Attribut vs. Value
   - Relation vs. Value

2. Normalized vs. Denormalized

3. Nested vs. Foreign Key Relationship
Example: Alternative Modelling

- **Relation vs. Attribute**
  - Man(\underline{Id}, \underline{Firstname}, \underline{Surname})
  - Woman(\underline{Id}, \underline{Firstname}, \underline{Surname})

- **Relation vs. Value**
  - Person(\underline{Id}, \underline{Firstname}, \underline{Surname}, \underline{Sex})

- **Attribute vs. Value**
  - Person(\underline{Id}, \underline{Firstname}, \underline{Surname}, \underline{Male}, \underline{Female})
Semantic heterogeneity comprises differences concerning the meaning of data and schema elements.

1. Naming Conflicts
   - Synonyms, homonyms, slightly deviating concepts

2. Object Identity / Duplicates
   - Multiple data sources as well as multiple records within one data source may describe the same real-world entity.
   - Which “Franz Müller” does a record describe?

3. Data Conflicts
   - Conflicting data about the same real-world entity in different data sources as well as within different records in the same data source.
Semantic Heterogeneity: Synonyms

Different words having the same meaning.

1. Synonymous schema element names:

   DB1:
   Employee (Id, FirstName, Name, Male, Female)

   DB2:
   Person (Id, FirstName, Surname, Sex)

2. Synonymous attribute values:
   - Different value coding schemas: Manager vs. 2
   - Different spellings / abbreviations: Kantstr. vs. Kantstrasse vs. Kant Str.
   - Different units of measurement: 1 GB vs. 1000 MB
Semantic Heterogeneity: Homonyms

Same words having different meanings.

- Reason: Different people (in different situations) associate different meanings with the same word.

- Examples:

  DB1:
  `Employee( Id, Name, Salary, m, f, Title)`

  DB2:
  `Person( Id, Name, Salary, Sex, Title)`

USD
Secretary, Engineer Manager, etc.

Euro
Mr., Mrs., Dr., Prof. Dr., ...
Problem: Precision of Concept Definitions

Business question: How many employees has IBM?

- Definition of Employee:
  - Temporary employees?
  - Students writing master theses?
  - External consultants?
  - Positions in organization chart or currently employed people?
- Definition of IBM
  - Which global region? Which business unit?
  - Include companies that are partly owned by IBM?
  - Which point in time?
  - How to count people that work part-time?
Problem: The same real-world entity is often represented
  ▪ within multiple data sources.
  ▪ by multiple records within the same data base.

• Relevant for: Product data, customer data, scientific data, …
• Business question: How much hardware did we sell to the University of Mannheim?
• Problem: CRM database likely contains multiple records referring to the university itself as well as the different faculties/professors.
• Reasons for duplicates in the same data base:
  • Different people entered data without identity checks
  • Same entity observed several times
  • No consistent global IDs in input data (ISBN, IBAN, URL, EAN, …)
Problem: Two duplicate records contain different values for the same attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>amazon.de</th>
<th></th>
<th>bol.de</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>076607194</td>
<td>H. Melville</td>
<td>Moby Dick</td>
<td>$43.98</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>442 pages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Herman Melville</td>
<td></td>
<td>$35.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>44 pages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reasons for data conflicts

1. **Errors**: Typos and other errors when data is entered.
2. **Outdated data**: One source/record is older than the other one.
3. **Disagreement**: Different sources actually disagree on the correct value / the truth.
5. The Data Integration Process

Data Collection / Extraction

Schema Mapping
Data Translation

Identity Resolution

Data Quality Assessment
Data Fusion
5.1 Data Collection

Goal: Resolve technical and data model heterogeneity so that data from all sources can be accessed / gathered and represented in the same data model.

- Using middleware libraries that provide
  - different communication protocols (HTTP, ODBC, …)
  - readers for different data exchange formats (CSV, JSON, XML, …)
  - for querying remote data sources using different query languages (SQL, SPARQL, …)
  - for crawling remote data sources (HTML pages, Web APIs, Linked Data)
  - for translating data between different data models (XML-2-Relational, …)
Summary: Structuredness

Structuredness of Web Content

- DB Dump
- Classic HTML
- LOD
- RDFa
- HTML 5
5.2 Schema Mapping and Data Translation

Goal: Resolve structural and schema-related semantic heterogeneity by

1. finding correspondences between the elements of the different schemata.
2. translate data to a single target schema based on these correspondences.
Example: Defining Correspondences
5.3 Identity Resolution

Goal: Resolve semantic heterogeneity by identifying all records in all data sources that describe the same real-world entity.

- Other names for the task:
  - Duplicate Detection, Record Linkage, Entity Matching

- Basic Approach:
  1. Compare records using a combination of different similarity metrics
  2. If similarity is above threshold ➔ Consider records to describe the same real-world entity

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DB1</td>
<td>CID1243</td>
<td>Chris Miller</td>
<td>12/20/1982</td>
<td>Bardon Street, Melville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Christian Miller</td>
<td>2/20/1982</td>
<td>7 Bardon St., Melwille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB3</td>
<td>427859</td>
<td>Chris Miller</td>
<td>12/14/1973</td>
<td>7 Bardon St., Madison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example: Combining different Similarity Metrics
5.4 Data Fusion

Goal: Resolve data conflicts by combining attribute values of duplicate records into a single consolidated description of an entity.

- **Basic Approach:**
  1. Assess the **quality** of data sources / records / values
    - Quality dimensions: timeliness, reputation of source, ...
  2. Apply a **conflict resolution function** to choose most promising values or to correct values.
    - Example functions: highest estimated quality, voting, average, ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Sales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DB1</strong></td>
<td>CID1243</td>
<td>Chris Miller</td>
<td>12/20/1982</td>
<td>Bardon Street, Melville</td>
<td>32 sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DB2</strong></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Christian Miller</td>
<td>2/20/1982</td>
<td>7 Bardon St., Melville</td>
<td>24 sales</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fused Data</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Christian Miller</td>
<td>12/20/1982</td>
<td>7 Bardon Street, Melville</td>
<td>56 sales</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Data Integration Architectures

1. **Materialized Integration**
   - integrate sources by bringing the data into a single physical database (data warehouse).

2. **Virtual Integration**
   - leave the data at the sources and access it at query time via wrappers (integrated view).

3. **Numerous intermediate architectures**
### Materialized versus Virtual Integration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Materialized Integration</th>
<th>Virtual Integration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Data currency</td>
<td>Low (regular updates)</td>
<td>High (always current)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage requirements</td>
<td>High (copy all data locally)</td>
<td>Low (data remains in sources)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query processing time</td>
<td>Low (local query processing)</td>
<td>High (slow network traffic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Complexity</td>
<td>Low (like normal DB)</td>
<td>High (planning of distributed queries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query Expressiveness</td>
<td>High (like normal DB)</td>
<td>Low (as sources might be restricted)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workload on data source</td>
<td>Can be planned</td>
<td>Hard to plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity Resolution / Data Fusion</td>
<td>possible</td>
<td>difficult (often too slow)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Rule of thumb:** Virtual integration not applicable
  - if 5+ data sources need to be joined.
  - identity resolution and data fusion are important.

- **This course illustrates data integration through the materialized architecture.**
7. The Data Integration Software Market

- Market size 2017: 7.45 billion US$ (growth: 14.4%)
- Tools for specific tasks
  - Altova Map Force
- Comprehensive solutions covering the complete data integration process
  - Informatica Plattform
  - IBM InfoSphere Information Server
  - SAP Data Hub, SAP Data Services
  - Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services
  - talend Data Integration
- New challengers aiming at Big Data integration
  - Tamr Data Unification Platform

Video tutorials on YouTube

- **SAP Data Hub**
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CjLc4eDNpso

- **SAP Information Steward**
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xrnrtWXI3nc

- **Informatica PowerCenter**
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u6oLXidGoqs

- **Microsoft SQL Server Integration Services**
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ikNnenDyNw

- **tamr Unify**
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7jz740cdtDE
Setting Expectations

Alon Halevy: "Data Integration is AI-Complete"

- Meaning that completely automated solutions are unlikely.
- Reasons:
  1. System Level: Managing different platforms, distributed query processing
  2. Logical reasons: Schema and data heterogeneity
  3. Social reasons: Locating relevant data, convincing people to share (data fiefdoms)

Goal 1:
- Reduce the effort needed to set up an integration application

Goal 2:
- Enable the system to perform gracefully with uncertainty (e.g., on the web)
Summary

- Goal of Data Integration: Abstract away the fact that data comes from multiple sources in varying schemata.
- The problem occurs everywhere: Handling it is crucial for many applications in business, science, government, and Web.
- Architectures range from warehousing to virtual integration.
- Regardless of the architecture, bridging heterogeneity is the key issue.
- Goal: Reduce the human effort involved.