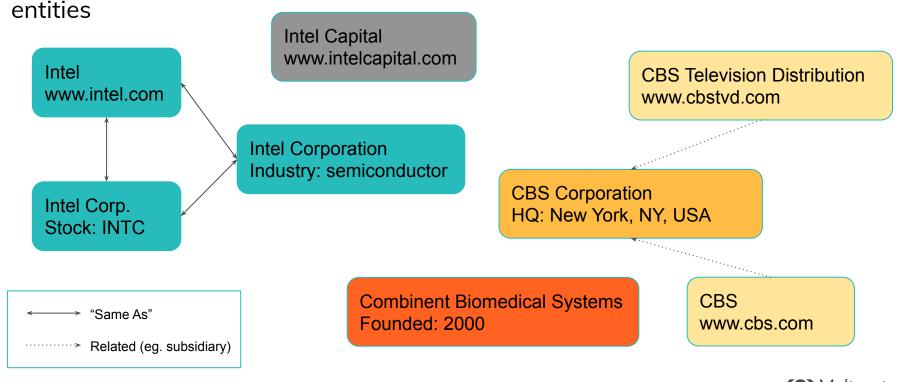
Record Linking for Meltwater's Knowledge Graph

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Introduction

Challenge: link objects from multiple sources that refer to the same real world





Overview

- About Meltwater
- MW's Knowledge Graph
- Record Linking for the KG
- Blocking
- First models for organizations and persons
- Improved Models



Meltwater's Knowledge Graph

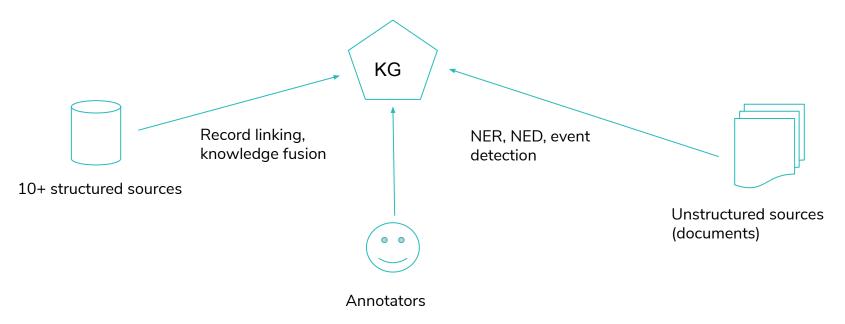
About Meltwater

- Media Intelligence solution
 - Media monitoring, social media engagement, competitive intelligence, smart alerts, reports etc.
- 30K clients
- 2K employees in 55 offices, 25 countries
- 10M sources globally: news, social media, print media, broadcasts, podcasts etc.
- 17 NLP languages, 500K docs/s
- 1.4*10^12 documents
 (2 years rolling)

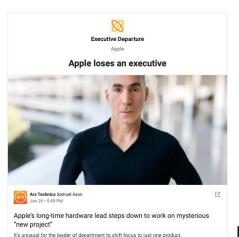


Meltwater's Fairhair.ai Knowledge Graph

- Nodes: organizations, key persons, industries, stock indices, addresses etc.
- Edges: relationships (affiliations, subsidiaries, industry associations etc.) or events (mergers and acquisitions etc.)



Events Detected via the KG



10.8M Reach | Neutral





266k Reach | Neutral







About Record Linking



What is Record Linking?

• Cluster database records / knowledge base entries such that each cluster corresponds to a single distinct real-world entity (e.g., a business, a person).

ID	Name	Street Address	City	Phone
r1	Starbucks	123 MISSION ST STE ST1	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r2	Starbucks	123 MISSION ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r3	Starbucks	123 Mission St	San Francisco	4155431510
r4	Starbucks Coffee	340 MISSION ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r5	Starbucks Coffee	333 MARKET ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155434786
r6	Starbucks	MARKET ST	San Francisco	-

(source)



Why is Record Linking Challenging?

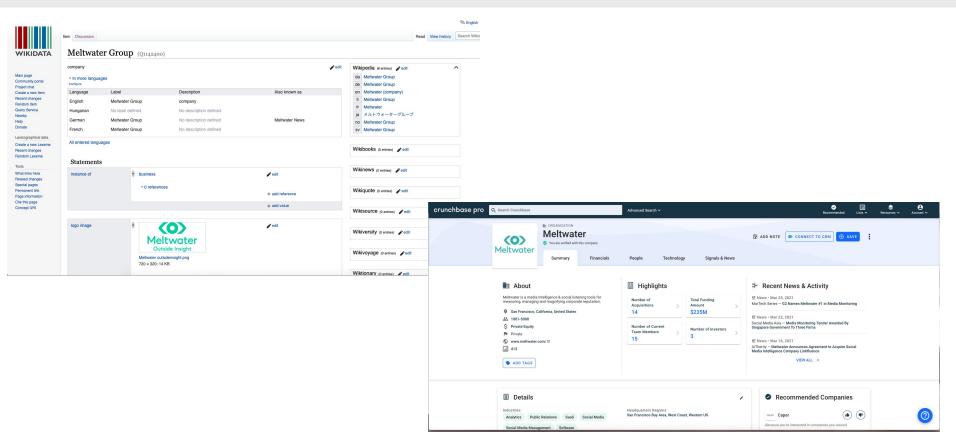
- No literal match (r1, r2)
- Literal match, but not same cluster (r1, r3)
- Very different value, but same cluster (r3, r4)
- Missing attributes (Starbucks / r6)

ID	Person name	Affiliation
r1	Tim Cook	Apple Inc.
2	Timothy Donald Cook	Apple
3	Tim Cook	Canadian War Museum
r4	Tim Cook	CWM

ID	Name	Street Address	City	Phone
r1	Starbucks	123 MISSION ST STE ST1	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r2	Starbucks	123 MISSION ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r3	Starbucks	123 Mission St	San Francisco	4155431510
r4	Starbucks Coffee	340 MISSION ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155431510
r5	Starbucks Coffee	333 MARKET ST	SAN FRANCISCO	4155434786
r6	Starbucks	MARKET ST	San Francisco	=



Record Linking Example

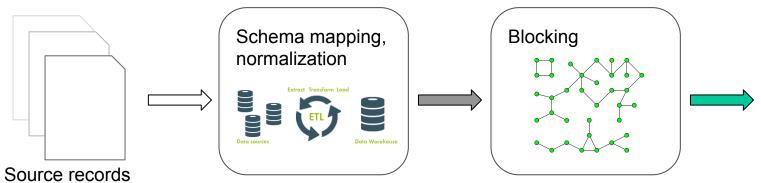


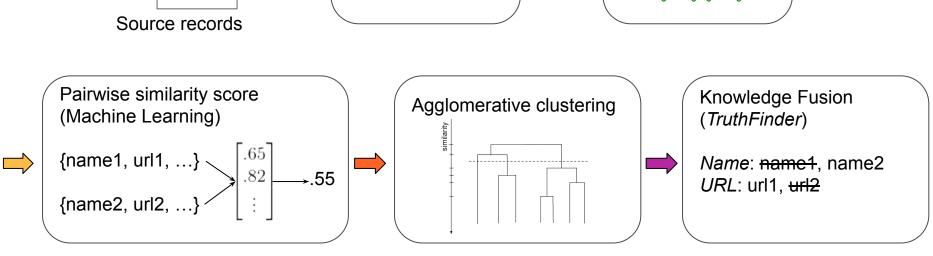


Why is Record Linking Challenging 2: Scalability

- Comparing every record to every other one would be $n*(n-1)/2 = O(n^2)$
- We can do better
- We want support for parallelization

Record Linking Workflow





Record Linking Workflow (Details)

- Mapping to common schema (KG Ontology)
- 2. Blocking
 - Reduce number of comparisons << O(n*n)
 - Blocking keys: easy to compute & minimize P. that objects in same cluster can be in different blocks
- 3. Pairwise similarity classifier
 - Similarity score ([0, 1]), for each record pair in block
 - Features: custom normalization & similarity functions
- 4. Hierarchical agglomerative clustering
 - Via pairwise similarity scores
 - Cut-off threshold
- 5. Knowledge **fusion** (<u>TruthFinder</u>)

Running on Apache **Spark** on AWS **EMR clusters**



Blocking

Single-Attribute Blocking

ID	Expected BlockID	Name	HomepageURL	Blocking key (=domain of URL)
c1	b1	Exxon Mobil Corporation	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil
с2	b1	Exxon	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil
с3	b1	Exxon	http://exxon.com	exxon
с4	b2	Lincoln National Corporation	http://www.lfg.com	lfg
с5	b2	Lincoln Financial Group	http://www.lincolnfinancial.com	lincolnfinancial
с6	b3	John Deere	http://www.deere.com	deere
с7	b3	Deere & Company	http://www.johndeere.com	johndeere



Single-Attribute Blocking

ID	Expected BlockID	Name	HomepageURL	Blocking key (=domain of URL)
c1	b1	Exxon Mobil Corporation	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil
с2	b1	Exxon	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil
с3	b1	Exxon	http://exxon.com	Exxon
с4	b2	Lincoln National Corporation	http://www.lfg.com	lfg
с5	b2	Lincoln Financial Group	http://www.lincolnfinancial.com	lincolnfinancial
с6	b3	John Deere	http://www.deere.com	deere
с7	b3	Deere & Company	http://www.johndeere.com	johndeere



Multi-Attribute, Multi-Value Blocking

ID	Expected BlockID	Name	HomepageURL	Blocking key1 (=domain of URL)	Blocking key2 (=tokens of Name)
c1	b1	Exxon Mobil Corporation	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil	exxon, mobil
с2	b1	Exxon	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil	exxon
с3	b1	Exxon	http://exxon.com	exxon	exxon
с4	b2	Lincoln National Corporation	http://www.lfg.com	lfg	lincoln, national
с5	b2	Lincoln Financial Group	http://www. lincolnfinancial.com	lincolnfinancial	lincoln, financial
с6	b3	John Deere	http://www.deere.com	deere	john, deere
с7	b3	Deere & Company	http://www.johndeere	johndeere	deere



Multi-Attribute, Multi-Value Blocking

ID	Expected BlockID	Name	HomepageURL	Blocking key1 (=domain of URL)	Blocking key2 (=tokens of Name)
c1	b1	Exxon Mobil Corporation	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil	exxon, mobil
с2	b1	Exxon	http://exxonmobil.com	exxonmobil	exxon
с3	b1	Exxon	http://exxon.com	exxon	exxon
с4	b2	Lincoln National Corporation	http://www.lfg.com	lfg	lincoln, national
с5	b2	Lincoln Financial Group	http://www. lincolnfinancial.com	lincolnfinancial	lincoln, financial
с6	b3	John Deere	http://www.deere.com	deere	john, deere
с7	b3	Deere & Company	http://www.johndeere .com	johndeere	deere



Multi-Attribute Blocking With Connected Components Analysis

1. Build graph

- Vertices: records (id, blocking key-value pairs, fields)
- Edges: connect any 2 vertices if they share at least 1 blocking key-value pair

2. Find connected components

(connected component: subgraph in which any two vertices are connected to each other by paths, and which is connected to no additional vertices in the supergraph)

3. For **each component: do clustering** inside

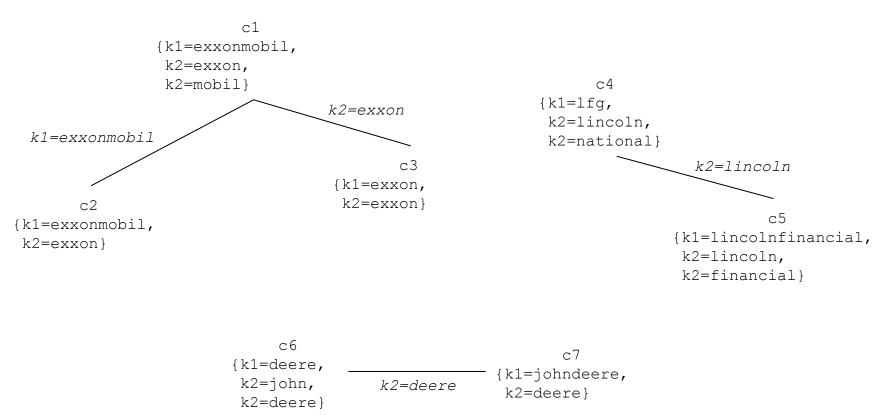


Blocking Key Graph 1: Vertices

```
с1
                {k1=exxonmobil,
                k2=exxon,
                k2=mobil}
                                                                 c4
                                                           \{k1=lfq,
                                                            k2=lincoln,
                                                            k2=national}
                                           с3
                                   \{k1=exxon,
                                    k2=exxon}
       c2
                                                                                    с5
{k1=exxonmobil,
                                                                          {k1=lincolnfinancial,
k2=exxon}
                                                                           k2=lincoln,
                                                                           k2=financial}
                             С6
                                                             с7
                        {k1=deere,
                                                      {k1=johndeere,
                         k2=john,
                                                       k2=deere}
                         k2=deere}
```

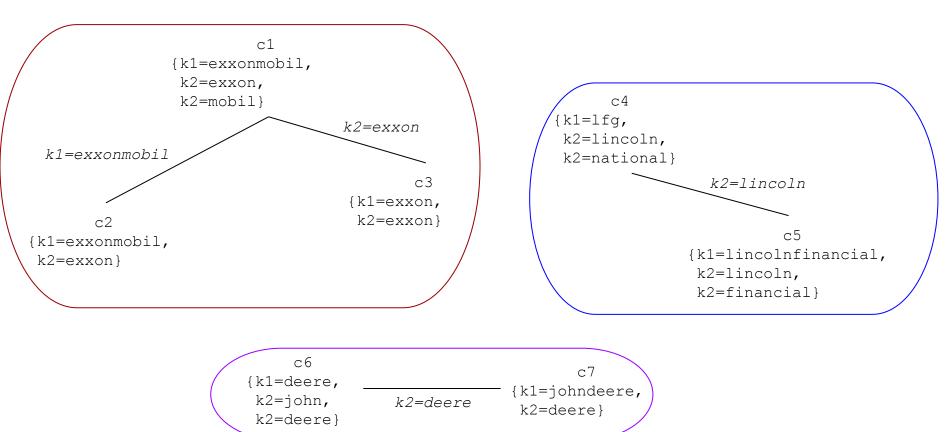


Blocking Key Graph 2: Edges





Blocking Key Graph 3: Connected Components





RL for Organizations



RL for Organizations: Blocking Keys

- 1. Domain part of HomepageURLField
 Eg. http://www.intel.com/welcome -> intel
 - Whitelists and heuristics
 - Eg. sites.google.com/site/lirepublicairporths -> google/lirepublicairporths
 - Using blog site's subdomain eg: <site>.wordpress
 - Using path for social media profiles eg: twitter/user
- 2. Tokens of normalized OrganizationNameField

```
Tapestry, Inc. -> tapestry
Exxon Mobil Corporation -> exxon, mobil
```

■ Blacklisted tokens: general words in names (Technology, Energy, Data, ...)



RL for Organizations: Similarity Classifier Features

Feature Name

Extracted from KG Field

HomepageURLField	Homepage_dissimilarity	Remove protocol, remove common paths	Normalized Levenshtein distance
	Homepage_exact_match	eg./index.htm, /en-us	1 if match, 0 if no match, .5 if either missing
	Homepage_suffix_no_match	Extract url suffix(es), eg.	1 if no match, 0 if match, .5 if either missing
OrganizationNameField	Name_dissimilarity	Remove prefixes/suffixes	Jaro-Winkler distance
	Name_suffix	- & slugify, eg. The Coca-Cola Company -> coca-cola	1 if either name is real suffix of the other, 0 otherwise
FacebookURLField	facebook_handle_match	Extract handle from URL	1 if match, 0 if no match, .5 if either missing
TwitterURLField	twitter_handle_match	Extract handle from URL	1 if match, 0 if no match, .5 if either missing
LinkedInURLField	linkedin_handle_match	Extract handle from URL	1 if match, 0 if no match, .5 if either missing

Normalization

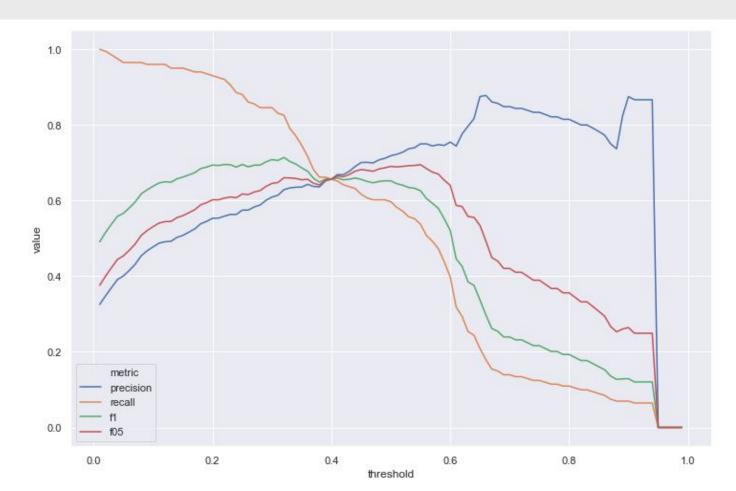
Semantics

Training Data

- Initial model
 - 18 company records from 4 sources
 - 7 clusters
 - o 36 positive pairs (same cluster)
 - 135 negative pairs (different clusters)
- Improved model
 - 6K Manually identified clusters
 - 13K positive pairs (same cluster)
 - 13K negative pairs (same block, different cluster)



Org. Similarity Classifier Evaluation





Org. Evaluation 1.

• Similarity classifier on test set: 640 public company pairs manually annotated (same/not same)

	Initial		Improv	ed	
Threshold	.3	.66 (max. prec.)	.01 (max. rec.)	.32 (max. F1)	.47 (max. F0.5)
Precision	83.3%	87.8%	32.5%	62.9%	75.0%
Recall	2.5%	17.9%	100.0%	82.6%	53.7%
F1	4.8%	29.8%	49.1%	71.4%	62.6%
F0.5	11.2%	49.3%	37.6%	66.0%	69.5%



Org. Clustering Evaluation

Evaluation of Clustering against Gold Standard

	Initial		Imp	roved	
Threshold	.3	.66	.01	.32	.47
Precision	93%	95.4%	99.3%	98.7%	98.4%
Recall (with missing*)	77%	81%	96.5%	95.5%	93.3%
	(47%)	(49.8%)	(59.4%)	(58.7%)	(57.4%)
F1-score (with missing*)	84%	87.6%	97.9%	97%	95.8%
	(63%)	(65.4%)	(74.3%)	(73.6%)	(72.5%)
F0.5-score (with missing*)	89%	92.12%	98.7%	98.0%	97.3%
	(77%)	(80.6%)	(87.5%)	(86.8%)	(86,1%)

Gold Standard:

- 50 from Fortune-1k
- 51 from Wikidata
- 50 from DBpedia
- 51 from Crunchbase
- 50 from Nasdaq
- 50 from Linkedin

Actual clustering input in Proto-Graph:

- 50 from Fortune-1k
- 51 from Wikidata
- 48 from DBpedia
- 51 from Crunchbase
- 35 from Nasdaq
- 7 from Linkedin

^{*} accounting for objects present in the gold standard but lost during ETL before record linking (invalid/missing data etc.)



Org. RL Qualitative Evaluation

• Clustering of 11 companies from 7 sources similar to "Apple" (KG-1002)



Org. RL Qual. Eval.: Initial Model

Source	Name	Homepage	ClusterId
golden_set	Apple	apple.com	1 🔽
nasdaq	Apple Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽
dbpedia	Apple Store (online)	http://www.apple.com/	1 🗙
dbpedia	Apple Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽
fortune1k	Apple, Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽
wikidata	Apple (Germany)	http://www.apple.com/de/	1 🗙
wikidata	Apple (United Kingdom)	https://www.apple.com/uk/	1 🗙
wikidata	Apple Store Online	http://www.apple.com/	1 🗙
crunchbase	Apple	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽
linkedin	Apple Sign	http://www.apple.com/	1 🗙
barchart	Apple Inc	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽

Org. RL Qual. Eval.: Improved Model

Source	Name	Homepage	ClusterId
golden_set	Apple	apple.com	1 🔽
nasdaq	Apple Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🗸
dbpedia	Apple Store (online)	http://www.apple.com/	2 🗸
dbpedia	Apple Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🗸
fortune1k	Apple, Inc.	http://www.apple.com	1 🗸
wikidata	Apple (Germany)	http://www.apple.com/de/	3 🗸
wikidata	Apple (United Kingdom)	https://www.apple.com/uk/	4 🔽
wikidata	Apple Store Online	http://www.apple.com/	2 🗸
crunchbase	Apple	http://www.apple.com	1 🔽
linkedin	Apple Sign	http://www.apple.com/	5 🗸
barchart	Apple Inc	http://www.apple.com	1 🗸

Org. RL Qualitative Evaluation

• Clustering of 11 companies from 7 sources similar to "Apple"

	Before	After
Precision	29.09%	100.00%
Recall	84.21%	100.00%
F-measure	43.24%	100.00%



RL for Persons

RL for Persons: Similarity Classifier Features

average job titles jaccard

for matching orgs

TwitterURLField

RelationField.

JobTitleField

PersonOrganization

Extracted from KG Field	Feature Name	Normalization	Semantics
PersonNameField, PersonNameAliasField	person_name_normalized_ exact_match	slugification	1 if overlap in 2 sets, 0 otherwise
	max_person_name_ similarity		Normalized Damerau-Levenshtein similarity (.5 if either missing)
PersonOrganization RelationField. OrganizationNameField	affiliated_organization_name_ dissimilarity	Remove prefixes/suffixes & slugify, eg. The Coca-Cola Company	Jaro-Winkler distance (.5 if either missing)
	affiliated_organization_ name_suffix	-> coca-cola	1 if either name is real suffix of the other, 0 otherwise
PersonOrganization RelationField. HomepageURLField	affiliated_organization_ homepage_dissimilarity	Remove protocol, remove common paths eg. /index.htm, /en-us	Normalized Levenshtein distance
	affiliated_organization_ homepage_suffix_no_match	Extract url suffix(es), egcom, .co.uk	1 if no match, 0 if match, .5 if either missing
PersonOrganization RelationField.	twitter_handle_match	Extract handle from URL	1 if match, 0 if no match, .5 if either missing

(norm. org name, norm.

job title) pairs

Jaccard similarity bw. job title sets

for matching org. **(O)** Meltwater

RL for Persons: Blocking Keys

- From all PersonNameFields and PersonNameAliasFields
- **Identify (using** probablepeople):
 - given name and surname parts (default: last token for family name)
- Convert given name to formal version (if available)
- Blocking key = slugify(formalized given name + " " + family name)
- Examples:
- Jim Hackett, James Hackett -> james-hackett
- Robert Iger, BOB IGER -> robert-iger
- Donald M. Casey Jr., Donald Casey -> donald-casey



Person RL: Job Title Normalization

- Keep only first 100 chars
- Use only first 10 tokens
- Segment (commas, "&")
- Slugify
- Remove prefixes (co-, interim-, ...)
- Resolve abbreviations (ceo, cfo, cio, cto, coo, cmo, ...)
- Replace suffixes (-man | -woman -> -person)



RL for Persons: Classifier Training & Test Sets

- Fortune-1000 company executives (2019)
- Manually annotated matching ids from
 - Crunchbase
 - Wikidata
 - EON people
- **1416 Positive** pairs from annotation
- 1869 Negative pairs auto generated
 - same blocking key, but id != positive, from CB, WD & EON
 - Manually verified suspicious pairs (affiliation company ==)
- Train–test split: 75-25 %



RL for Persons: Classifier Evaluation

	Initial		Improved	
	Max. F.5	Max. F1	Max. F.5	Max. F1
Precision	88.6%	54.1%	98.6%	98.3%
Recall	43.5%	97.7%	89.1%	89.6%
F1-score		69.6%		93.7%
F.5-score	73.4%		96.5%	

RL for Persons: Clustering Evaluation

Evaluation of Clustering against Test split of Gold Standard

	Initial	Improved
Threshold	.55 (max. F1)	.74 (max. F.5)
Precision	78.1%	87.6%
Recall	74.5%	87.5%
F1-measure	76.3%	87.5%



Summary

- Meltwater's Knowledge Graph
 - Fused from structural sources via Record Linking
 - Improved by NER, NED and event detection from unstructured sources
 - Serving Signals for clients
- Record Linking
 - blocking, similarity classifier, hierarchical clustering
 - o Models in production for Organizations, Persons
- More information

