

# Parker: a data cleaning approach towards data fusion

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The problem of data integration is commonly subdivided in three sub problems: schema mapping, duplicate detection, and data fusion [1]. In this setting, data fusion boils down to resolution of inconsistencies in the data. As such, we cast the data fusion problem into the setting of data cleaning. We hereby consider two types of consistency: within source consistency (modelled as a set of edit rules) and between source consistency (modelled as a partial key constraint). The crux of our approach is that although both edit rules and partial keys are subsumed by Denial Constraints (DCs) and Conditional Functional Dependencies (CFDs), finding minimal cost repairs for those more expressive constraints is computationally much more intensive [3, 4]. More precisely, the restriction to simple constraints allows for an efficient minimal-cost repair algorithm. At the same time, the reduction of expressiveness still allows to capture many inconsistencies from real-life data fusion tasks.

Experiments were done on three real-life data sets with various sizes and error rates in order to compare the effectiveness ( $F_1$ -score) and efficiency (repair time in seconds) of Parker with state-of-the-art approaches. These experiments show that, in terms of effectiveness, Parker outperforms Holistic [2] and HoloClean [3] and is comparable to Baran [5], although the latter method has clear scalability limitations. Moreover, an ablation study shows that combining partial keys with edit rules introduces a strong boost in effectiveness on all data sets. In terms of efficiency, Parker is faster than all other approaches and speed-up varies from two to five orders of magnitude.

## References

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