Matching Entities from Multiple Sources with Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering

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Abstract: We propose extensions to Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) to match and cluster entities from multiple sources that can be either duplicate-free or dirty. The proposed scheme is comparatively evaluated against standard HAC as well as other entity clustering approaches concerning efficiency and efficacy criteria. All proposed algorithms can be run in parallel on a distributed cluster to improve scalability to large data volumes. The evaluation with diverse datasets shows that the new approach can utilize duplicate-free sources and achieves better match quality than previous methods.

1 INTRODUCTION

Entity Resolution (ER) is the task of identifying entities in a single or several data sources that represent the same real-world entity (e.g., a specific costumer or product). ER is of key importance for improving data quality and integrating data from multiple sources. Most previous ER solutions perform ER process between at most two sources. By raising the number of sources (> 2), data heterogeneity as well as the variance in data quality is increased. Multi-source ER, i.e. finding matching entities in an arbitrary number of sources, is thus a challenging task.

Multi-source ER works in two main steps. In the first step, similar pairs of entities inside or across data sources are determined. Then in the next step matching entities are grouped within a cluster. We refer to the first step as *linking* and record its output in a similarity graph where each vertex represents an entity and each edge a similarity relationship between two entities. Edges maintain similarity values reflecting the match probability and only edges with a similarity above a certain threshold are recorded. Such a similarity graph is the input of the clustering phase.

Most previous ER clustering approaches cluster entities of a single source [Hassanzadeh et al., 2009, Saeedi et al., 2017], or of multiple duplicate-free sources [Nentwig et al., 2016,Saeedi et al., 2018]. We recently started to address the more general multi-source case with a combination of duplicate-free and dirty (containing duplicates) sources [Lerm et al., 2021]. Duplicate-free sources imply an important constraint that can be utilized for improved cluster quality, namely that any cluster of matching entities can include at most one entity of any duplicate-free source. While our previous Multi-Source Clean/Dirty (MSCD) clustering approach utilized affinity propagation clustering [Lerm et al., 2021] we investigate here the use of Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) for MSCD entity clustering. The special cases with only dirty or only clean sources are also supported.

We make the following contributions:

- We propose the MSCD-HAC algorithm for multi-source entity clustering with a combination of clean (duplicate-free) and dirty sources. The clusters to merge in the next iteration can be selected based on the maximal, minimal, or average similarity of their cluster members. The approach utilizes the clustering constraint for clean sources and can optionally ignore so-called weak links in the similarity graph for improved quality and runtime.
- We provide a parallel implementation of the approach on top of Apache Flink for improved runtime and scalability.

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- We perform a comprehensive evaluation of match quality, runtime and scalability of the new approaches for different datasets and compare them with previous clustering schemes. The evaluation shows that the new approach achieves better match quality than previous approaches.

After a discussion of related work, we introduce the hierarchical cluster analysis in Section 3. Section 4 presents the new clustering method MSCD-HAC in detail as well as the parallel version. In Section 5 we present our evaluation before we conclude.

2 RELATED WORK

A wide range of general purpose clustering schemes have been used to group matches in a single source. Hassanzadeh et al. [Hassanzadeh et al., 2009] give a comprehensive comparative evaluation of them for single source ER. Distributed implementations of these approaches for multi-source ER have been presented and comparatively evaluated in [Saeedi et al., 2017]. Multi-source clustering schemes exclusively developed for clean sources [Nentwig et al., 2016, Saeedi et al., 2018] could obtain superior results compared to general purpose clustering algorithms. Recently, Lerm et al. [Lerm et al., 2021] extended affinity propagation clustering for multi-source clustering, which is able to consider a combination of dirty and clean sources as input. The method tends to form many small clusters and achieves a high precision but at the cost of relatively low recall, indicating room for improvement.

Hierarchical clustering is a popular clustering approach that has also been employed for ER [Mamun et al., 2016]. Recently, Yan et al. [Yan et al., 2020] propose a modified hierarchical clustering that aims at avoiding so-called hard conflicts introduced by systematically missing information in different sources. Many approaches try to make hierarchical clustering faster, which is inherently iterative and thus sequential. Some approaches reduce the hierarchical clustering to the problem of creating the Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) [Dahlhaus, 2000] while others approximate the results by utilizing Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH) [Koga et al., 2007]. Another option considered is to partition data evenly on processing nodes before performing clustering [Hendrix et al., 2012, Jin et al., 2015, Dash et al., 2007]. Furthermore, a method based on the concept of Reciprocal Nearest Neighbors (RNN) that fits graph clustering can be applied [Murtagh and Contreras, 2012, Murtagh, 1983].

In this work, we extend the usage of hierarchical clustering for efficient and effective clustering of entities from a combination of arbitrary portion of clean and dirty sources. We further enable the algorithm to improve the final results by removing potential false links (weak links) in a preprocessing step. To improve scalability, the parallel variant is implemented based on the RNN concept using scatter-gather iterations [Junghanns et al., 2017].

3 HIERARCHICAL CLUSTER ANALYSIS

Hierarchical Cluster Analysis (HCA) [Ward Jr, 1963] comprises clustering algorithms that pursue building a hierarchy of clusters where a higher-level cluster combines two clusters of the level and this construction principle is recursively applied leading to a hierarchy of clusters. The hierarchies can be formed in a bottom-up or top-down manner. The bottom-up approach known as *agglomerative* merges the two most similar clusters as one cluster that is moved up the hierarchy. In contrast, the top-down approach is *divisive* and initially assumes all entities build a single cluster. Then it performs splitting this cluster into two clusters in a recursive manner. Each splitted cluster moves one step down the hierarchy [Rokach and Maimon, 2005].

The results of hierarchical clustering form a binary tree that can be visualized as a dendrogram [Nielsen, 2016]. The decision on merging (in agglomerative approach) or splitting (in divisive approach) is based on a greedy strategy [Murtagh and Contreras, 2012]. Due to the fact that there are 2^n possibilities for splitting a set of n entities, the divisive approach is not usually feasible for practical applications [Kaufman and Rousseeuw, 1990]. Therefore, we focus on Hierarchical Agglomerative Clustering (HAC) in this paper.

The agglomerative approach initially assumes that each entity forms a cluster and it then selects and merges the two most similar clusters as one cluster. The process of selecting and merging continues in an iterative way until a stopping condition is satisfied. The hierarchical clustering scheme may lead into totally different clustering results depending on the approach to determine the similarity between clusters and depending on the stopping condition [Kaufman and Rousseeuw, 1990]. The rule that determines the most similar clusters is known as *linkage strategy*.

Considering two clusters c_i and c_j, the similarity of them is denoted as Sim_{c_i,c_j}. The similarity of a pair of clusters is a function of similarity of their members (entities). The similarity of two cluster members (entities) e_m and e_n are denoted as $sim(e_m, e_n)$. In this paper, we implement and evaluate three commonly

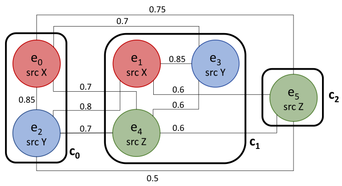

Figure 1: Hierarchical clustering example.

used approaches for computing Sim_{c_i,c_j} that offer low computation cost. The three linkage strategies [Kaufman and Rousseeuw, 1990] are defined as follows:

S-LINK (Single-Linkage): is referred to as the nearest-neighbor strategy. It determines the cluster similarity based on the two closest entities from each cluster, i.e., considering the maximal similarity between members of the two clusters. The single linkage implies that $Sim_{c_i,c_j} = max\{sim(e_m, e_n)\}$ where $e_m \in c_i$ and $e_n \in c_j$. This is an optimistic approach that ignores that there may be dissimilar members in the two clusters, which might help to improve recall at the expense of precision.

C-LINK (Complete-Linkage): is known as the furthest-neighbor strategy. The two most dissimilar entities of two cluster determine the inter-cluster similarity, i.e. based on the minimum similarity between members of the two clusters. The complete linkage implies that $Sim_{c_i,c_j} = min\{sim(e_m, e_n)\}$ where $e_m \in c_i$ and $e_n \in c_j$. This is a conservative or pessimistic approach that might help to improve precision at the expense of recall.

A-LINK (Average-Linkage): defines the cluster similarity as the average similarity of the entities of two clusters: $Sim_{c_i,c_j} = \frac{1}{|c_i| \cdot |c_j|} \sum_{e_m \in c_i, e_n \in c_j} sim(e_m, e_n)$.

The application of HAC results in a set of clusterings, one at each level of the cluster hierarchy. Determining the optimal clustering from the hierarchy is not a trivial decision with large datasets. Therefore, metrics such as number of clusters or a minimum merge threshold are used as the stopping criteria. Due to the fact that the number of output clusters are not predefined in ER applications, we use the *merge threshold* ($\mathcal{T}$) as stopping condition. Hence, the algorithm stops as soon as there is no further pair of clusters whose similarity is exceeding the merge threshold.

Figure 1 shows an example of three clusters along with the similarities between entities (from the similarity graph). Table 1 lists the inter-cluster similarity of all possible cluster pairs for our three linkages types. For S-LINK (first column), the most similar cluster pair is $\{c_0, c_1\}$ because the maximum link between these clusters has the highest similarity compared with the two other cluster pairs. For C-LINK (second column) we have cluster similarity 0 for $\{c_0, c_1\}$ due to the missing similarity links for cluster members. Thus c_1 and c_2 with inter-cluster similarity 0.6 are the most similar clusters. For A-LINK, the cluster pair $\{c_0, c_2\}$ has the highest average similarity. Hence, we have different merge decisions for each of the three strategies.

Table 1: Linkage types.

Cluster pair	S-LINK	C-LINK	A-LINK
c_0, c_1	**0.80**	0.00	0.48
c_0, c_2	0.75	0.50	**0.62**
c_1, c_2	0.60	**0.60**	0.40

vspace0.15cm

4 MULTI-SOURCE HIERARCHICAL CLUSTERING

In this section, we initially define some key concepts, and then we explain the newly proposed approaches.

4.1 Concepts

Similarity Graph: A similarity graph $\mathcal{G}$= ($\mathcal{V}$, $\mathcal{E}$) is a graph in which vertices of $\mathcal{V}$ represent entities and edges of $\mathcal{E}$ are links between matching entities. There is no direct link between entities of the same duplicate-free source. Edges have a property for the similarity value (real number in the interval [0,1]) indicating the degree of similarity.

Clean/Dirty Data Source: A data source without duplicate entities is referred to as clean, while sources that may contain duplicate entities are called dirty. There is no need to perform linking between entities of a clean source so that there are no links between cluster members (in different clusters) of the same clean source. Assuming that in our running example (Figure 1) the sources X (colored in red) and Y (colored in blue) are clean explains why there is no similarity link between red entities and between blue entities (similarity 0).

Source Consistent Cluster: If the source X is duplicate-free, all clusters must contain at most one entity form source X. The cluster containing at most one entity from a clean data source is called source-consistent. For example, in Figure 1, all three clusters are source-consistent. However, merging cluster pairs $\{c_0, c_1\}$ will violate source consistency because the merged cluster would contain two entities from the clean sources X and Y.

Weak Link: If a link l connects entities of two clean sources and is not the maximum link from both sides is called a weak link. In Figure 1, entity e_1 from source X is connected through a weak link with similarity value 0.8 to e_2 from source Y, because both e_1 and e_2 are connected to other entities from sources Y and X respectively with higher similarity values than 0.8.

Reciprocal Nearest Neighbour (RNN): If entity e_i is the nearest neighbour of entity e_j ($NN(e_j) = e_i$) and vice versa ($NN(e_i) = e_j$), then e_i and e_j are reciprocal nearest neighbours. In [Saeedi et al., 2018] such links have been called strong links.

4.2 MSCD HAC

Performing ER for a mixed collection of clean and dirty data sources requires determining source-consistent clusters as the final output. Therefore, the ER pipeline should take clean sources into account in both linking and clustering phases. Hence, the linking phase does not create similarity links between entities of the same clean source. However, the indirect connections (transitive closures) can still lead to source-inconsistent clusters. To address this issue, we propose an extension to hierarchical agglomerative clustering called Multi-Source Clean/Dirty HAC (MSCD-HAC). The proposed algorithm aims at clustering datasets of combined clean and dirty sources. Our extension to HAC introduces the following contributions:

1. When picking the most similar cluster pair, the algorithm checks whether merging them would lead to a source inconsistent cluster. Such pairs are ignored to ensure that only source-consistent clusters are determined. If the source consistency constraint is not satisfied, then the pair is removed from the candidate pairs set and thus the algorithm skips computing the inter-cluster similarity of them. For our running example (Figure 1), merging clusters c_0 and c_1 for all linking strategies would thus be forbidden under the assumption that X and Y are clean sources.
2. When there are several clean sources, the algorithm can remove weak inter-links of clean sources in order to improve output quality. When this option is chosen (by a parameter), a similarity graph with removed weak links is processed for clustering. For the example of Figure 1, ignoring the weak link between entities e_1 and e_2 would decrease the maximal similarity between clusters c_0 and c_1 from 0.8 to 0.7. Therefore, S-LINK does not decide on merging them.

Algorithm 1: MSCD-HAC.

Input: $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$, $\mathcal{T}$, $linkage$, $weakFlag$, $\mathcal{S}$
Output: Cluster Set $\mathcal{CS}$

1 **if** $weakFlag$ **then**
2     $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}') \leftarrow$ `removeWeakLinks`($\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$, $\mathcal{S}$)
3 **end**
4 $\mathcal{CS} \leftarrow$ `initializeClusters`($\mathcal{V}$)
5 **do**
6     $sim_{max} \leftarrow 0$
7     $candidatePair \leftarrow \{\}$
8   **foreach** $c_i, c_j \in \mathcal{CS}$ **do**
9   **if** `isSourceConsistent`(c_i, c_j, $\mathcal{S}$) **then**
10             $sim \leftarrow$ `computeSim`($c_i, c_j, linkage$)
11   **if** $sim > sim_{max}$ **then**
12                 $sim_{max} \leftarrow sim$
13                 $candidatePair \leftarrow c_i, c_j$
14   **end**
15   **end**
16   **end**
17   **if** $sim_{max} > \mathcal{T}$ **then**
18   `merge`($candidatePair$)
19         $\mathcal{CS} \leftarrow$ `update`($\mathcal{CS}$)
20   **end**
21 **while** $sim_{max} > \mathcal{T}$;

The pseudocode of MSCD-HAC is shown in Algorithm 1. The input of the algorithm is a similarity graph $\mathcal{G}$ in which the vertices $\mathcal{V}$ represent entities and each edge in the edges $\mathcal{E}$ connects two similar entities and stores the similarity value of them. Further input parameters are the stopping merge threshold $\mathcal{T}$, linkage strategy, weak link strategy $weakFlag$, and the set of clean sources $\mathcal{S}$. The algorithm guarantees to create a set of source-consistent clusters $\mathcal{CS}$ as output. If the weak link strategy is selected, weak links are removed prior to performing the clustering process (lines 1-2). As for the basic hierarchical agglomerative clustering, the algorithm first initializes the output cluster set $\mathcal{CS}$ by assuming each entity as a cluster (line 4). Then it iterates over all cluster pairs in $\mathcal{CS}$ (line 8). If merging a cluster pair would lead to a source-consistent cluster (line 9), the inter-cluster similarity of the pair is computed using the linkage method in line 10. The pair with the maximum similarity is considered as candidate pair for merging (lines 11-14) and if the similarity of candidate pair (sim_{max}) is higher than $\mathcal{T}$, then the clusters of the candidate pair are merged, and the cluster set is updated (lines 17-20). The iterative algorithm terminates when sim_{max} is lower than the minimum threshold $\mathcal{T}$ (line 21).

Algorithm 2: Parallel MSCD-HAC.

```
   Input: G(V, E), T, linkage, weakFlag, S
   Output: Cluster Set CS
1  if weakFlag then
2  |   G(V, E') ← removeWeakLinks(G(V, E), S)
3  end
4  CS ← initializeClusters(V)
5  do
6  |   isChanged ← false
7  |   foreach c_i ∈ CS in Parallel do
8  |   |   c_j ← findConsistentNN(c_i, T, S)
9  |   |   if c_j ≠ Null then
10 |   |   |   if findNN(c_j) = c_i then
11 |   |   |   |   merge(c_i, c_j)
12 |   |   |   |   CS ← update(CS)
13 |   |   |   |   isChanged ← true
14 |   |   |   end
15 |   |   end
16 |   end
17 while isChanged
```

4.3 Parallel Approach

For parallelizing our approaches, we follow the concept of Reciprocal Nearest Neighbour (RNN) which has been used for parallel graph clustering algorithms including HAC [Murtagh and Contreras, 2012] and Center clustering [Saeedi et al., 2017]. If two clusters are both at the same time the nearest neighbor of each other (defined in Section 4.1), it means they are the two most similar clusters that can be merged with each other. This is utilized in our parallel MSCD-HAC algorithm shown in Algorithm 2. The input and output are the same as for the sequential MSCD-HAC (Algorithm 1). Similar to the sequential algorithm in lines 1-3 weak links are removed and cluster set initialization is done (line 4). Then for each cluster c_i in the cluster set $\mathcal{CS}$ the nearest neighbour which satisfies the source consistency constraint is determined (line 7-8). If any source-consistent nearest neighbour c_j is found (line 9) and the nearest neighbour of c_j is c_i, then c_i and c_j are assumed as RNN (line 10) and thus will be merged and the $\mathcal{CS}$ is updated (lines 11-12). Any occurring merge represents a change in the cluster set $\mathcal{CS}$ which sets the *isChanged* flag as *true* (line 13). The iterative algorithms terminates when no change is possible in the $\mathcal{CS}$ (line 17).

The algorithm is implemented on top of Apache Flink framework using the Gelly library for parallel graph processing. Each clustered vertex stores the clusterID as a vertex property so that vertices with the same clusterID belong to the same cluster. In order to facilitate computing inter-cluster similarity and updating cluster information, each cluster is represented by a center vertex which maintains all cluster information. The center vertex is chosen randomly and stores the list of cluster members, the list of neighbour centers, the list of links to the neighbour centers, and the list of data sources of the members. We use the scatter-gather iteration processing of Gelly that provide sending messages from center vertex to any target vertex such as neighbor centers and cluster members. For merging two clusters, one cluster accepts the clusterID and center of the other cluster. Then all lists of the center are updated. Each iteration of the algorithm consists of four supersteps explained as follows:

1. During the first scatter-gather step the source-consistent RNNs are found. In addition, the center status of one cluster center in each RNN is removed.
2. The old centers (vertices that lost their center status in the previous superstep) now produce the following messages to complete the cluster merge: one for each cluster member informing it about the new cluster center and clusterID, one for the new center including the new cluster members, and one for each neighbor including the new centerID. In the gather step vertices that receive any message from the old center update their information. The neighbor centers can update their edges accordingly so that all edges in the edge list are only connecting center vertices.
3. Now that all edges are adjusted, the old center vertices produce messages for their new cluster centers including all their neighbors and corresponding link values.
4. In the last step the nearest neighbor vertices are recalculated. If the similarity to the nearest neighbour is less than the stopping threshold, the vertex will not produce any messages during the following phase. Thus, after each round of four iterations the number of active vertices as well as the number of clusters decreases.

5 EVALUATION

We now evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed clustering approaches and provide a comparison to basic HAC and previous clustering schemes. We first describe the used datasets from four domains. We then analyze comparatively the effectiveness of the proposed algorithm. Finally, we evaluate runtime performance and scalability.

5.1 Datasets and Configuration Setup

The new approaches are evaluated with four multi-source datasets of clean sources (MSC) from four different domains (geographical points, music, persons, and camera products) and eight datasets of clean and dirty sources (MSCD) from one domain (camera products). Table 2 shows the main characteristics of the datasets[1] specifically the number of sources and the number of entities. The MSCD datasets are derived from the camera dataset of the ACM SIGMOD 2020 Programming Contest[2]. Table 3 lists the sources, the size of each source and the number of duplicates in each source in camera dataset. We created eight different combinations of clean and dirty sources (listed in Table 4) and named each one according to the percentage of entities from clean sources, so that DS-C0 is composed of only dirty sources while DS-C100 is a dataset of all clean sources.

All datasets have been used in previous studies as well. Similarly, the blocking and matching configurations for MSC (listed in Table 5) and MSCD datasets correspond to the ones in previous studies [Lerm et al., 2021]. For the camera dataset, the manufacturer name, a list of model names, manufacturer part number (mpn), European article number (ean), digital and optical zoom, camera dimensions, weight, product code, sensor type, price and resolution from the heterogeneous product specifications are extracted. Then standard blocking with a combined key of manufacturer name and model number is applied to reduce the number of comparisons. Within these blocks, all pairs with exactly the same model name, mpn or ean are classified as matches. The similarity value assigned to each matched pair is determined from a weighted average of the character-3Gram Dice similarity of string values and a numerical similarity of numerical values (within a maximal distance of 30%).

5.2 ER Quality of Clustering Algorithms

To evaluate the ER quality of our approaches we use the standard metrics precision, recall and their harmonic mean, F-Measure. These metrics are determined by comparing the computed match pairs with the ground truth.

[1] https://dbs.uni-leipzig.de/de/research/projects/object_matching_benchmark_datasets_for_entity_resolution

[2] http://www.inf.uniroma3.it/db/sigmod2020contest/index.html
We removed the sources *www.alibaba.com*, because it mostly contained non-camera entities.

Table 2: Overview of evaluation datasets.

	Domain	Entity properties	#entity	#src
DS-G	geography (MSC)	label, longitude, latitude	3,054	4
DS-M	music (MSC)	artist, title, album, year, length	19,375	5
DS-P1 DS-P2	persons (MSC)	name, surname, suburb, postcode	5,000,000 10,000,000	5 10
DS-C	camera (MSCD)	heterogenous key-value pairs	21,023	23

Table 3: DS-C.

ID	#entity	dedup.
1	358	244
2	198	94
3	832	630
4	118	56
5	120	59
6	164	163
7	14,009	3,255
8	190	75
9	118	47
10	130	69
11	895	578
12	181	137
13	102	64
14	347	279
15	211	126
16	327	282
17	366	325
18	740	475
19	516	334
20	630	556
21	129	73
22	195	115
23	147	87
sum	21,023	8,123

Table 4: MSCD datasets.

Name	%cln[1]	cln[2]	#cln[3]	#dirt[4]
DS-C0	0		0	21,023
DS-C26	26	1-6, 8-23	4,868	14,009
DS-C32	32	7	3,255	7,014
DS-C50	50	7, 18, 19,20, 22, 23	4,822	4,786
DS-C62A	62	1, 4, 6 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20	5,748	3,536
DS-C62B	62	2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21-23	5,630	3,478
DS-C80	80	1-12 14-18	6,894	1,719
DS-C100	100	1-23	8,123	0

[1] Percentage of entities from clean sources
[2] Clean source IDs
[3] Number of entities from clean sources
[4] Number of entities from dirty sources

Table 5: Linking configurations of clean multi-source datasets.

	Blocking key	Similarity function
DS-G	preLen1[1] (label)	Jaro-Winkler (label) & geographical distance
DS-M	preLen1 (album)	Trigram (title)
DS-P1/P2	preLen3 (surname) + preLen3 (name)	avg (Trigram (name) + Trigram (surname) + Trigram (postcode)) + Trigram (suburb))

[1] PrefixLength

Figure 2 shows the average precision and recall results for graphs with the lowest match threshold (θ) for merge thresholds $\mathcal{T}$ in [0,1). The top row shows the results for only clean sources, while the lower row shows results for MSCD sources (mix of clean and dirty camera sources). We compare the basic hierarchical clustering schemes (S-Link, C-Link etc.)

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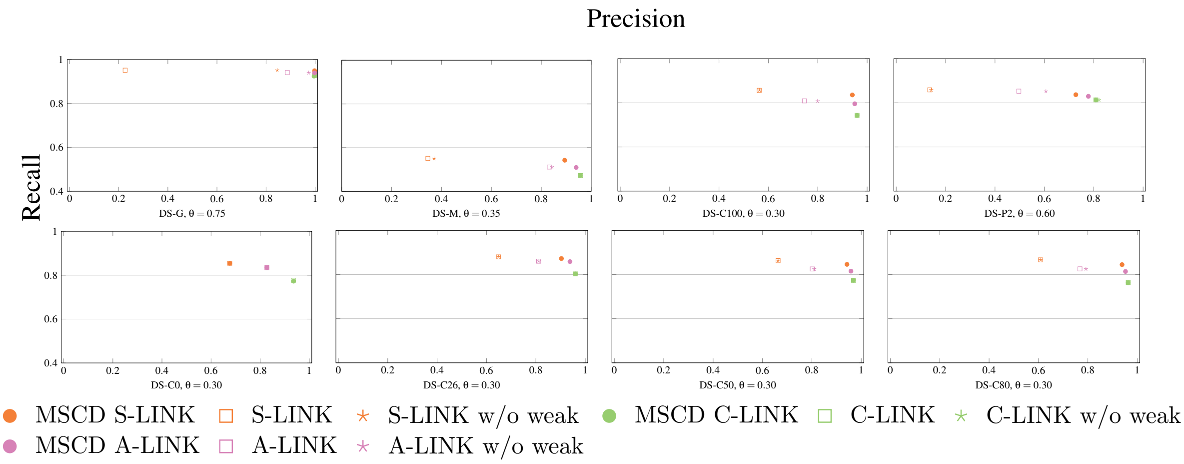

Figure 2: Precision/recall for hierarchical clustering schemes.

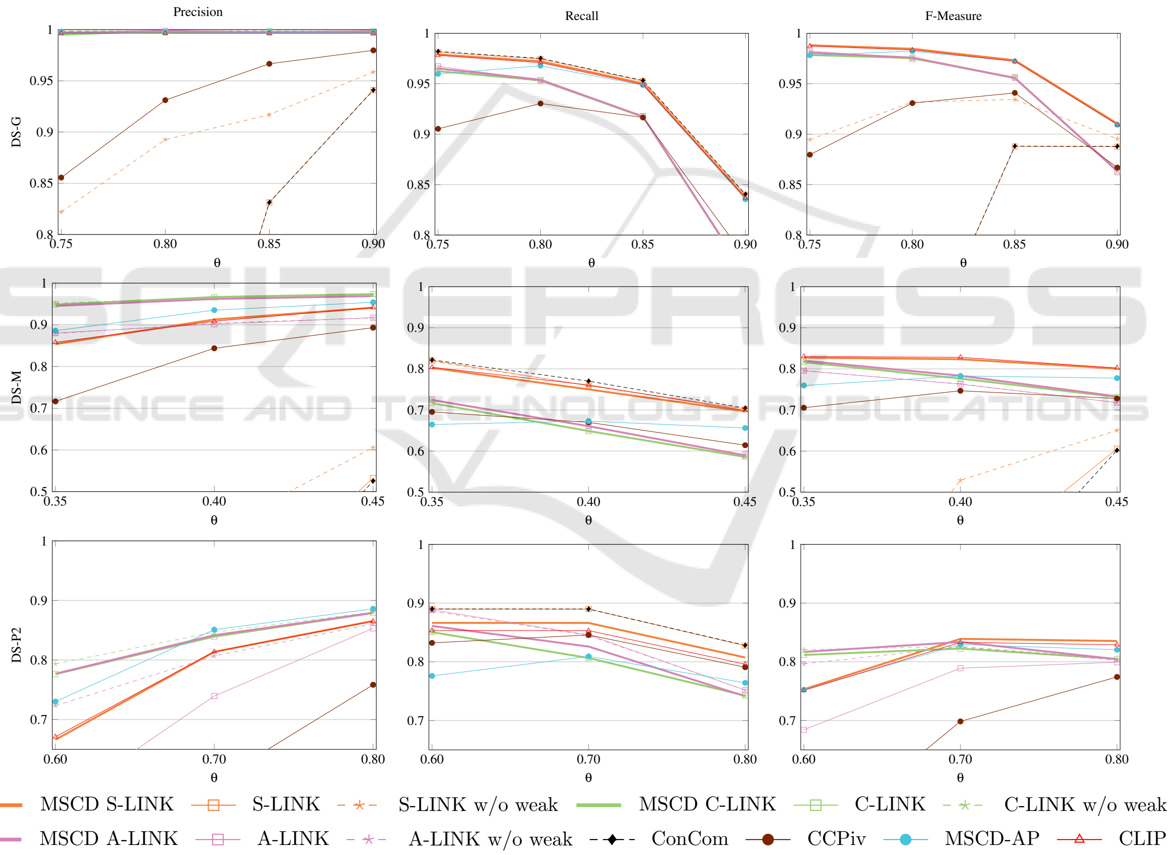

Figure 3: Comparative evaluation of clustering schemes for MSC datasets.

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with the ones applying the proposed MSCD extension. For all datasets except DC-C0 (with only dirty sources), MSCD approaches improve precision dramatically while keeping the same recall; for DS-C0, MSCD-HAC has the same results as the basic HAC. Hence, the new MSCD approaches can clearly outperform the basic HAC schemes. Ignoring weak link for the basic schemes can help improve precision in several cases, but to a much smaller degree that with MSCD. As expected, C-Link (S-LINK) achieves the highest (lowest) precision and the lowest (highest) recall for all datasets due to the use of the minimal (maximal) similarity between cluster members to determine merge candidates. A-LINK follows a more

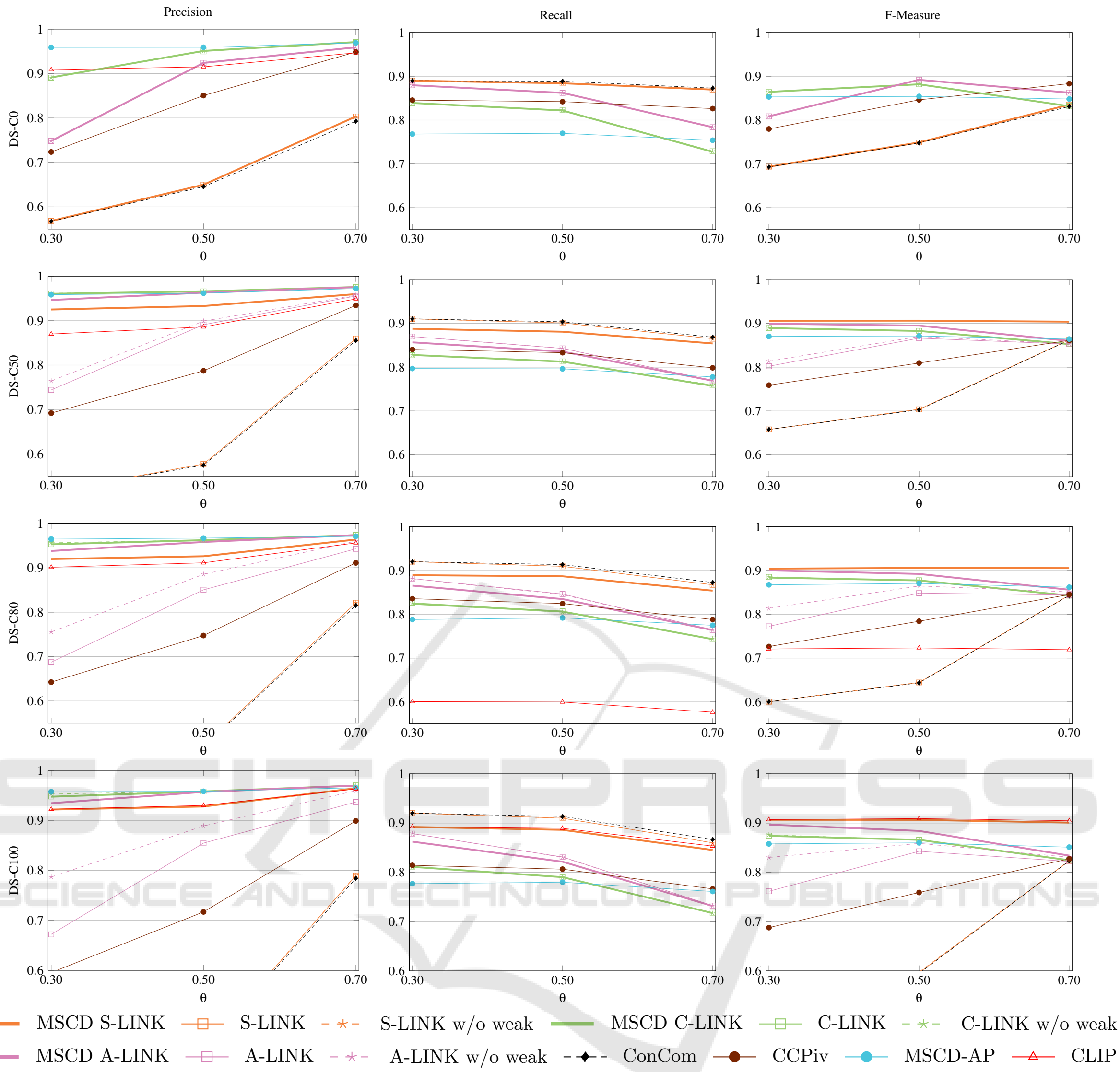

Figure 4: Comparative evaluation of clustering schemes for Camera datasets.

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moderate strategy compared to the strict C-LINK and relaxed S-LINK strategies. In addition, applying the MSCD strategy or removing weak links improves S-LINK the most, while C-LINK yields the same results as basic HAC. Due to the fact that entities of the same clean source are never directly linked to each other, C-LINK obtains source-consistent clusters as the MSCD approaches.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 show the results of our proposed approaches for different match thresholds θ and merge thresholds $\mathcal{T}$ (equal match and merge threshold) for clean (MSC) and mixed (MSCD) datasets in comparison with the baseline algorithm connected components, Correlation clustering (CCPivot variation) [Chierichetti et al., 2014] as popular ER clustering schemes, the MSC algorithm named CLIP [Saeedi et al., 2018] and the MSCD-AP approach based on Affinity Propagation [Lerm et al., 2021]. We give a brief explanation of all mentioned algorithms for a better understanding of the output results.

Connected Components (ConCom): The subgraphs of a graph that are not connected to each other are called connected components.

CCPivot (CCPiv): It is an estimation to the solution of Correlation Clustering problem [Bansal et al., 2002]. In each round of the algorithm, several vertices are considered as active nodes (cluster center or pivot). Then the adjacent vertices of each center are assigned to that center and form a cluster. If

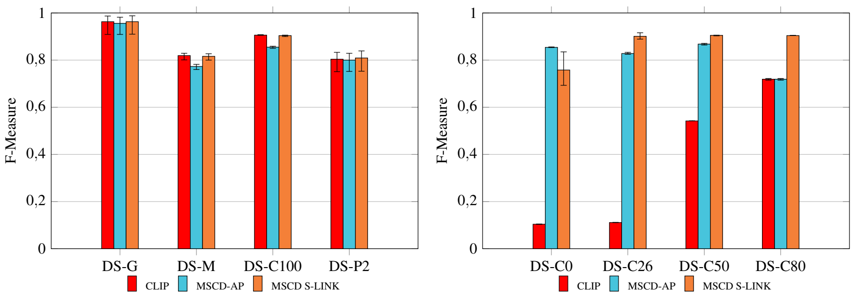

Figure 5: Average F-Measure results with range between minimal and maximal threshold values.

one vertex is adjacent of more than one center at the same time, it will belong to the one with higher priority. The vertex priorities are determined in a preprocessing phase.

Multi-Source Clean Dirty Affinity Propagation (MSCD-AP): The basic Affinity Propagation (AP) clusters entities by identifying exemplars (cluster representative member or center). The goal of AP is to find exemplars and cluster assignments such that the sum of inter-cluster similarities are maximized. MSCD-AP incorporates source-consistency constraints into the basic AP.

CLIP: The algorithm classifies the graph links into three groups of Strong, Normal, and Weak by considering all data sources as duplicate-free. It then groups entities into source-consistent clusters by omitting weak links in two phases. In phase one, the strong links that form clusters with maximum possible size (number of sources) are considered and in phase two the remaining strong and normal links are prioritized to form source-consistent clusters.

As expected for MSC datasets (Figure 3), connected components and S-LINK obtain the lowest precision. Removing weak links improves precision for S-LINK, but it is still not sufficient to compete with the best algorithms. The C-LINK approaches and MSCD-AP achieve the best precision, but at the cost of low recall. In contrast, CLIP and MSCD S-LINK obtain similarly high recall and precision. Therefore, for all datasets, MSCD S-LINK and CLIP are superior in terms of F-Measure and outperform the basic HAC approaches as well as the previous MSCD-AP approach for mixed datasets. For the bigger dataset DS-P, CLIP and MSCD S-LINK obtain lower precision compared to MSCD A-LINK, because they form clusters with the maximum possible size (10, one entity per source) which leads to obtaining false positives. Therefore, MSCD A-LINK surpasses MSCD S-LINK and CLIP for the low threshold 0.6.

For MSCD datasets (Figure 4), MSCD-HAC and HAC give the same results for the dataset with all dirty sources (DS-C0). Therefore, for DS-C0, MSCD S-LINK along with connected components obtains the lowest precision and the highest recall. As the ratio of clean sources increases, MSCD S-LINK obtains better precision while keeping the recall high. Therefore, for all MSCD datasets, MSCD S-LINK obtains the best F-Measure. The algorithm CLIP yields very low F-Measure, because it is designed for clustering clean datasets. The algorithm MSCD-AP can not compete with MSCD-HAC approaches due to its lower recall (about 10% less than MSCD S-LINK). When the dataset comprises a large portion of or only dirty sources, the strict method MSCD C-LINK obtains the best results for lower thresholds. In all datasets except for DS-C0, CCPiv can not compete with the best algorithms in both terms of precision and recall. With DS-C0, CCPiv is slightly better than A-LINK due to the higher recall it achieves. Due to space restrictions, we omitted results for DS-P1 and some MSCD datasets, but they follow the same trends as discussed.

Figure 5 confirms the results shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. It shows the average F-Measure results of the CLIP (MSC clustering scheme), MSCD-AP, and S-LINK over all matching threshold (θ) configurations. As depicted in Figure 5, for clean datasets (left figure) MSCD-HAC with S-LINK strategy competes with CLIP, while for the dirty datasets (right figure), it is superior (except for DS-C0 which does not contain any clean source) compared to both CLIP and MSCD-AP clustering schemes. Moreover, the average F-Measure of S-LINK shows robustness against the degree of dirtiness.

5.3 Runtimes and Speedup

We evaluate runtimes and speedup behavior for the larger datasets from the person domain for the graph with match and merge threshold $\theta = \mathcal{T} = 0.8$. The experiments are performed on a shared nothing cluster with 16 worker nodes. Each worker consists of an E5-2430 6(12) 2.5 Ghz CPU, 48 GB RAM, two 4 TB SATA disks and runs openSUSE 13.2. The nodes are connected via 1 Gigabit Ethernet. Our evaluation is based on Hadoop 2.6.0 and Flink 1.9.0. We run Apache Flink standalone with 6 threads and 40 GB memory per worker. Table 6 lists runtimes of all introduced approaches evaluated on 16 machines. The first row shows that S-LINK is the slowest algorithm, but MSCD S-LINK improves the runtime of S-LINK dramatically. Moreover, removing weak links decreases runtime slightly. Neither applying MSCD strategy nor removing weak links improves the runtime of C-LINK and A-LINK, because the approaches are strict enough in merging clusters. The last four rows of Table 6 list the runtime of approaches that are compared with HAC-based schemes. Among them, connected components is the fastest approach while CLIP and MSCD-AP are 1.4x-2x faster and CCPiv is 2x-3.5x slower than HAC-based approaches. Figure 6 shows the speedup for DS-P1 with 5M entities. All approaches have speedup close to linear, expect S-LINK. Removing weak links improves the speedup of S-LINK, but it is still far from linear speedup. The approaches can not utilize 16 machines so that a good speedup is achieved until 8 workers.

6 CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

We proposed an extension of hierarchical agglomerative clustering called MSCD-HAC to perform multi-source entity clustering for a mix of clean and dirty data sources. The evaluation of MSCD-HAC with different linkage types showed that MSCD S-LINK obtains superior cluster results compared to previous clustering schemes specifically for MSCD datasets with dirty sources. For the case of clean sources the same or better quality than the best methods such as CLIP is achieved. In some cases such as for larger clusters (many sources), MSCD S-LINK is outperformed by other linkage strategies. We will therefore investigate how to automatically select the best linkage strategy for MSCD clustering.

Table 6: Runtimes (second).

	DS-P1			DS-P2		
	-	MSCD	NW	-	MSCD	NW
S-LINK	2256	130	2149	6818	506	6789
C-LINK	128	128	130	422	417	401
A-LINK	127	129	128	430	417	411
ConCom		37			59	
CCPiv		463			1030	
MSCD-AP		93			207	
CLIP		80			200	

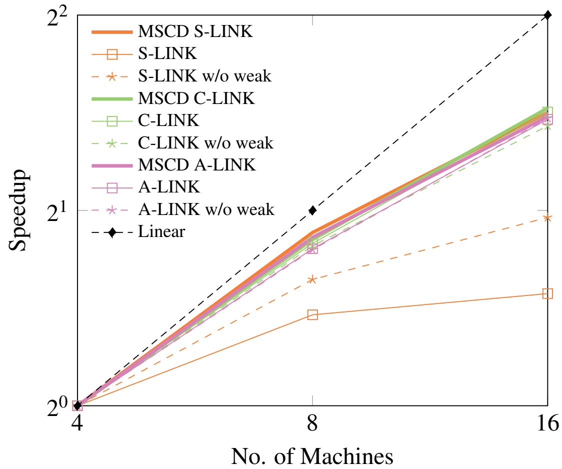

Figure 6: Speedup.

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