

Clustering of Similar Values, in Spanish, for the Improvement of Search Systems

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- **Introduction**
- Taxonomy of different values
- The solution
- The clustering algorithm
- Results
- Conclusions

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Introduction

- Information systems → Rapid and precise access
- Databases → Find information
- Inconsistency: a term represented by different values

Introduction

- Term
 - *Universidad de Alicante*
- Different values found in databases:
 - *Universidad Alicante*
 - *Unibersidad de Alicante*
 - *Universitat d'Alacant*
 - *University of Alicante*

Introduction

- The problem:
 - Data redundancy → Inconsistency
 - Integration of different databases into a common repository (e.g. data warehouses):
 - different criteria → data redundancy → Inconsistency

Introduction

- We use clustering within an automatic method for reducing on inconsistency
 1. Values that refer to a same term are clustered
 2. All values are replaced by the cluster sample

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Taxonomy of different values

- Omission or inclusion of the written accent:

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Asociacion Astronomica

- Lower-case / upper-case:

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Taxonomy of different values

- Abbreviations and acronyms:

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Departamento de Derecho Civil

- Word order:

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de

Taxonomy of different values

- Different denominations:

Unidad de Registro Sismológico

Unidad de Registro Sísmico

- Punctuation marks:

Laboratorio Multimedia (mmlab)

Laboratorio Multimedia - mmlab

Taxonomy of different values

- Errors (misspelling, typing or printing errors):

Gabinete de imagen

Gavinete de imagen

- Different languages:

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The solution

1. Preparation
2. Reading
3. Sorting
- 4. Clustering**
5. Checking
6. Updating

Main
step



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The clustering algorithm

- Similarity:
 - Edit distance or Levenshtein distance (LD)
 - Invariant distance from word position (IDWP)

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The clustering algorithm

- Filtering:
 - Length distance (LEND)
 - Transposition-invariant distance (TID)

The clustering algorithm

Input:

C: Sorted strings in descending order by frequency
($c_1 \dots c_m$)

Output:

G: Set of clusters ($g_1 \dots g_n$)

STEPS

- 1 Select c_i , the first string in **C**, and insert it into the new cluster g_k
- 2 Remove c_i from **C**

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The clustering algorithm

3. For each string c_j in **C**

If $LEND(c_i, c_j) < \alpha_{LEND}(c_i, c_j)$ then

 If $TID(c_i, c_j) < \alpha_{TID}(c_i, c_j)$ then

 If $LD(c_i, c_j) < \alpha_{LD}(c_i, c_j)$ then

 Insert c_j into cluster g_k

 Remove c_j from **C**

 Else If $IDWP(c_i, c_j) < \alpha_{IDWP}(c_i, c_j)$ then

 Insert c_j into cluster g_k

 Remove c_j from **C**

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Results

Indexes for measuring the cluster complexity

CI: Consistency Index

FCI: File Consistency Index

$$CI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n LD(x_i, x_j)}{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|}$$

$$FCI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m CI_i}{m}$$

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Results

- File A
 - Without
 - FCI: **0.31**
 - With
 - FCI: **0.12**
- File B
 - Without
 - FCI: **1.72**
 - With
 - FCI: **1.11**

Results

- Evaluation measures:
 - ONC: optimal number of clusters
 - NC: number of clusters generated
 - NCC: number of completely correct clusters
 - NIC: number of incorrect clusters
 - NES: number of erroneous strings

Results

- Precision: NCC / ONC
- Error: NIC / ONC

Results

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| • File A | • File B |
| – Without | – Without |
| • Precision: 70.7% | • Precision: 67.4% |
| • Error: 7.6% | • Error: 8.7% |
| – With | – With |
| • Precision: 84.8% | • Precision: 72.8% |
| • Error: 0% | • Error: 6.5% |

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Conclusions

- Achieves good results: improves on data quality
- Review obtained clusters
- Expansion of abbreviations
- Parameters

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