

ISWC 2017 Tutorial: Semantic Data Management in Practice

Part 7: Cleaning



Olaf Hartig

Linköping University

 olaf.hartig@liu.se

 [@olafhartig](https://twitter.com/olafhartig)

Olivier Curé

University of Paris-Est Marne la Vallée

 olivier.cure@u-pem.fr

 [@oliviercure](https://twitter.com/oliviercure)

Terminology

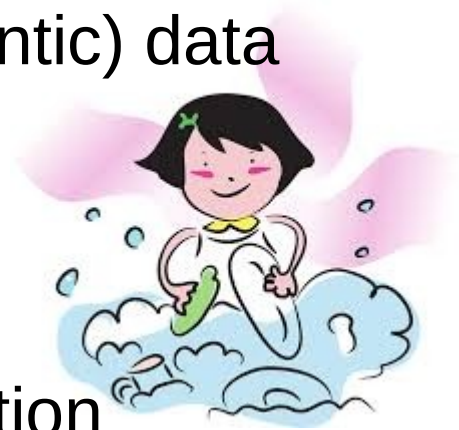
- **Data cleaning** (*data cleansing, data scrubbing*) “deals with detecting and removing errors and inconsistencies from data in order to improve the quality of data.”
[Rahm and Do 2000]
- There are a number of methodologies, for instance:
 1. Audit the data to identify quality issues
 2. Choose methods to automatically detect and remove the issues
 3. Apply the methods
 4. Post-processing / control step [Müller and Freytag 2003]

Rahm and Do: *Data Cleaning: Problems and Current Approaches*. IEEE Data Eng. Bull. 23(4): 3-13, 2000

Müller and Freytag: *Problems, Methods, and Challenges in Comprehensive Data Cleansing*. Technical Report, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, HUB-IB-164, 2003.

Goal

- Fix data quality issues in given sets of (semantic) data
- Such quality issues may ...
 - ... be in source datasets (e.g., inaccurate or wrong data items, outdated data items)
 - ... result from imperfections of a data integration process (e.g., data items that have been incorrectly linked with each other)
 - ... reveal themselves only after the data integration (e.g., duplicates, inconsistencies)
- Hence, data cleaning may be relevant both, for original datasets before combining/integrating and for datasets resulting from an integration



Options

- Tools that allow users to identify quality issues (e.g., by highlighting outliers or similarities)
- Tools that identify quality issues (semi-)automatically
- Tools that fix these issues automatically

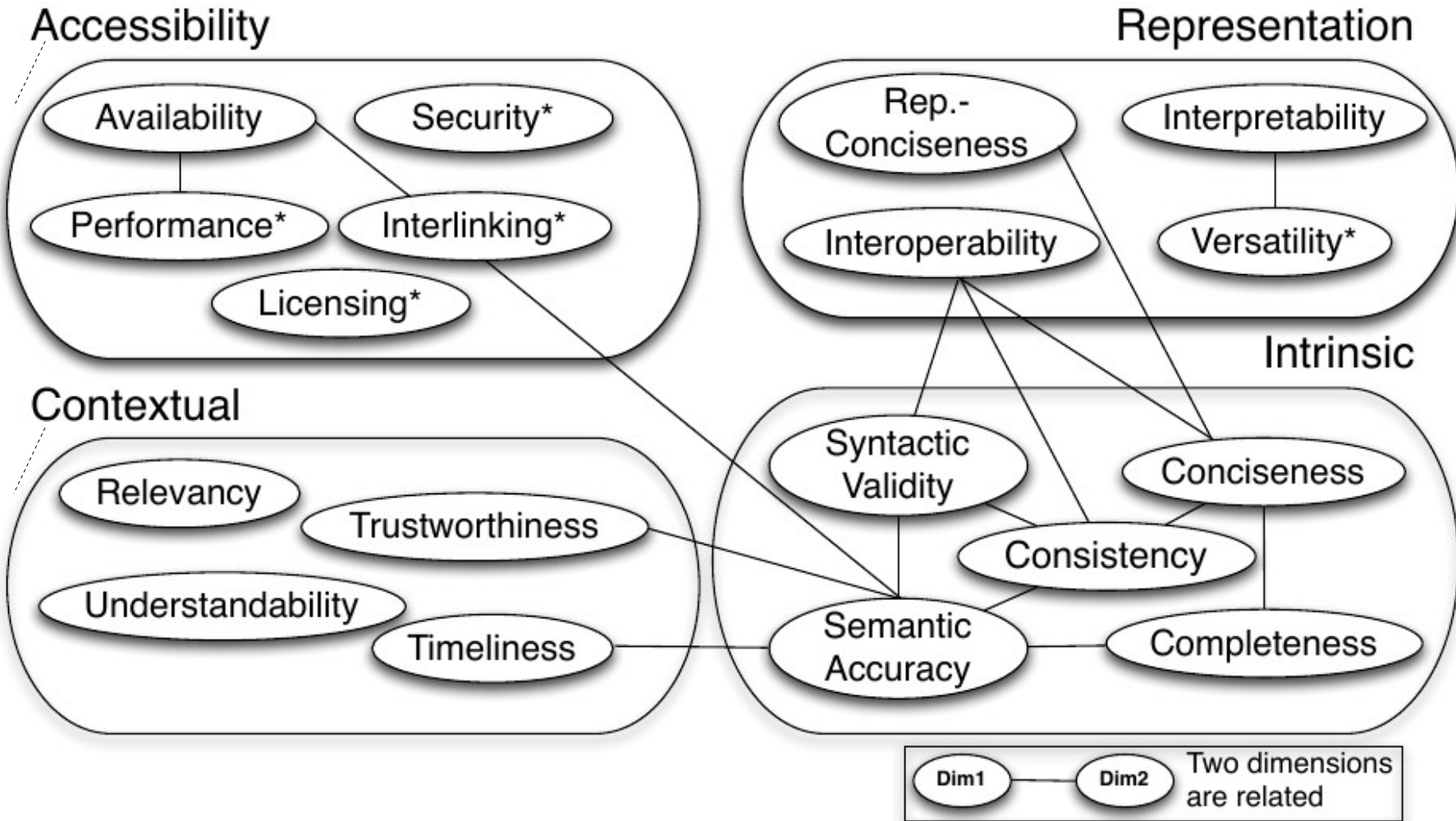


More Terminology

- **Data quality**: commonly understood as “*fitness for use*” for a particular application or use case
 - Hence, even a dataset with quality issues may be fully useful for use cases not affected by the issue
- **Data quality assessment**: process of measuring the quality of some data and, ultimately, identifying whether the data is fit for use
- **Data quality dimensions**: accuracy, timeliness, completeness, relevancy, objectivity, believability, understandability, consistency, conciseness, etc.
 - Different authors consider different dimensions under different names, and group them into different groups

Data Quality Dimensions

(with a Focus on Semantic Web Data)



Aspects of access, authenticity, and retrieval of data

Depend on the context of the task at hand

Zaveri et al.: *Quality Assessment for Linked Data: A Survey*. Semantic Web 7(1), 2016

Intrinsic Dimensions

- Aspects that are independent of the user's context
- **Syntactic validity**: degree to which a file conforms to the specification of the serialization format
- **Semantic accuracy**: degree to which data values correctly represent the real world facts
- **Consistency**: degree to which there are no logical contradictions w.r.t. the knowledge representation
- **Conciseness**: degree to which there is no redundancy of entities at the schema level and the data level
- **Completeness**: degree to which all required information is present in the data

Zaveri et al.: *Quality Assessment for Linked Data: A Survey*. Semantic Web 7(1), 2016

Intrinsic Dimensions

- Aspects that are independent of the user's context
- **Syntactic validity**: degree to which a file conforms to the specification of the serialization format
- **Syntactic validity**: Possible metrics for syntactic validity:
 - No syntax errors in the file
 - Syntactically accurate data (e.g., conformance to a given schema)
 - No malformed datatype literals
- **Completeness**: degree to which all required information is present in the data

Zaveri et al.: *Quality Assessment for Linked Data: A Survey*. Semantic Web 7(1), 2016

Representational Dimensions

- Capture aspects related to the design of the data
- **Representational-conciseness**: degree to which the representation of the data is compact and well formatted
- **Interoperability**: degree to which the format and structure conforms to previously returned data and to data from other sources
- **Interpretability**: degree to which data is represented using appropriate notation and whether the machine is able to process the data
- **Versatility**: availability of the data in different representations and in an internationalized way.

Zaveri et al.: *Quality Assessment for Linked Data: A Survey*. Semantic Web 7(1), 2016

RDFUnit



- <http://rdfunit.aksw.org/>
- Test driven data-debugging framework
- Test cases are executed as SPARQL queries using a pattern-based transformation approach
 - Template:

```
SELECT ?s WHERE {  
  ?s %%P1%% ?v1 .  
  ?s %%P2%% ?v2 .  
  FILTER ( ?v1 %%OP%% ?v2 ) }
```
 - Test case:

```
SELECT ?s WHERE {  
  ?s dbo:birthDate ?v1 .  
  ?s dbo:deathDate ?v2 .  
  FILTER ( ?v1 > ?v2 ) }
```

RDFUnit (cont'd)



- <http://rdfunit.aksw.org/>
- Test driven data-debugging framework
- Test cases are executed as SPARQL queries using a pattern-based transformation approach
- Test cases that can be generated automatically (based on a schema) and manually
 - Supported schemas: OWL, SHACL, IBM Resource Shapes, Dublin Core Set Profiles
- Tested data loaded from a specified file or is accessed via a SPARQL endpoint
- Report of a test suite can be obtained as an HTML page, but also as RDF data

RDFUnit (cont'd)

Testing

Run tests

Completed! (S: 0 / F:13 / T: 28 / E : 24603)

Cancel

Test Results

S	Test	Errors	Prevalence
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-0a77ce81bec99608d28790eb695d11fa	<u>25</u>	-1
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-105e1374ad211491979c95caa27ba2f5	<u>53</u>	786
-	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-11eb481f2e37c9e1fd18066d637bc013	-	-
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-18fb0cf9dc8ff9ad9d42982e0434db2c	<u>476</u>	1214
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-2e2b3b0e569d5316d760bdf30f9ecf48	<u>34</u>	87
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-4fe77a880206d4b9a00b9972176043b1	<u>84</u>	244
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-58e73e30a1082f24e75ecb7c394415d9	<u>21219</u>	366471
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-9e12004a97dd6757449f9a1acf86b2a0	<u>165</u>	482
-	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-a81976fee7973a3c722c1cedc2ede84f	-	-
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-b009723769eb05dcb5d67594816a6dba	<u>69</u>	168
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-b6b5b018064e92966bd79a6648b369a7	<u>2474</u>	21301
-	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-INVFUNC-ece13a3f9c3919a10d56b18599412cc0	-	-
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-OWLCARD-0cab7cf9453873d6fdd60fac66544246	<u>1</u>	7566
F	http://databugger.aksw.org/tests#foaf-OWLCARD-28319b6c1b670d59d90438819fe7e3b4	<u>1</u>	484

Sieve

- Uses metadata to assess data quality of RDF datasets and to filter the data <http://sieve.wbsg.de/>
- Input:
 - a dataset, given as a set of Named Graphs
 - provenance data associated with these graphs
- Main functionality:
 - computes various, configurable quality scores for the graphs (based on the provenance data)
 - these scores are represented as RDF data
- Data fusion component
 - merges parts of the data of the Named Graphs
 - filters out some data based on the quality scores

Sieve Configuration Example

```
<QualityAssessment name="Recent and Reputable is Best">
  <AssessmentMetric id="sieve:reputation">
    <ScoringFunction class="ScoreedList">
      <Param name="list"
        value="http://en.wikipedia.org
              http://es.wikipedia.org
              http://fr.wikipedia.org"/>
    </ScoringFunction>
  </AssessmentMetric>
  <AssessmentMetric id="sieve:recency">
    <ScoringFunction class="TimeCloseness">
      <Param name="timeSpan" value="50000"/>
      <Input path="?GRAPH/ldif:lastUpdate"/>
    </ScoringFunction>
  </AssessmentMetric>
</QualityAssessment>
```

Generic "Data Wrangling" Tools

"Data wrangling is the process of taking data in its native format and making it usable for analysis." –<https://www.trifacta.com/>

- OpenRefine (formerly Google Refine, open source)
 - <http://openrefine.org/>



- Trifacta Data Wrangler (commercial)
 - <https://www.trifacta.com/products/wrangler/>



- Tamr (commercial)
 - <http://www.tamr.com/product/>



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