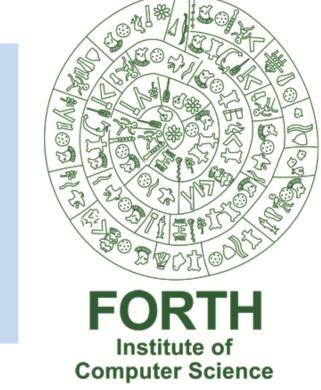
# SPIMBENCH: A Scalable, Schema-Aware Instance Matching Benchmark for the Semantic Publishing Domain

T. Saveta<sup>1</sup>, E. Daskalaki<sup>1</sup>, G. Flouris<sup>1</sup>, I. Fundulaki<sup>1</sup>, M. Herschel<sup>2</sup>, A.-C. Ngonga Ngomo<sup>3</sup> {jsaveta, eva, fgeo, fundul}@ics.forth.gr, melanie.herschel@ipvs.uni-stuttgart.de, ngonga@informatik.uni-leipzig.de

#1 FORTH-ICS, #2 University of Stuttgart, #3 University of Leipzig



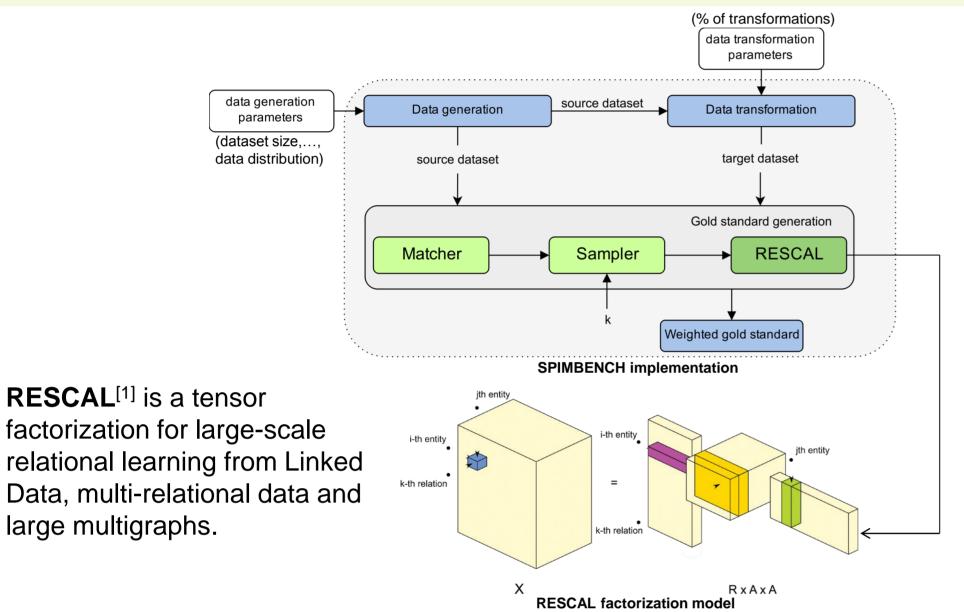
#### **Motivation**

The widespread adoption of Semantic Web Technologies and the publication of large interrelated RDF datasets and ontologies in the Web has made the integration of data a crucial task. Data linking in this context is essential in order to provide an integrated view of the underlying information; this is achieved by instance and schema matching techniques. To aid the users to choose among the systems that perform such tasks, a number of benchmarks have been developed.

# **SPIMBENCH Approach**

**SPIMBENCH** is a benchmark for the Semantic Publishing Domain which takes into consideration RDFS and OWL constructs in order to evaluate instance matching systems. SPIMBENCH supports:

- A data generator that extends the one provided by LDBC's SPB Benchmark.
- Semantics aware transformations.
- Standard value and structure based transformations.<sup>[2,3]</sup>
- Scalable data generation in order of billion triples.
- Weighted gold standard based on tensor factorization.



# **Transformations**

#### Value-based

- Blank Character Addition/Deletion
- Random Character Addition/Deletion/Modification
- Token Addition/Deletion/Shuffle
- Date Format
- Abbreviation
  - Synonym/Antonym
  - Stem of a Word
  - Multilinguality

#### Structure-based

Property Addition/Deletion

- Property Aggregation
- Property Extraction

# Semantics-aware

RDFS/OWL	SD	TD	SCHEMA TRIPLES	GS
owl:sameAs	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C) (u <sub>2</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C) (u <sub>2</sub> ', rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> ', owl:sameAs, u <sub>2</sub> ')		$u_1 \sim u_1'$ $u_1 \sim u_2'$ $u_2 \sim u_2'$ $u_2 \sim u_1'$
owl:differentFrom	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> ", rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> ', owl:differentFrom, u <sub>1</sub> ")		u <sub>1</sub> ~ u <sub>1</sub> '
owl:equivalentClass	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C')	(C, owl:equivalentClass, C')	u <sub>1</sub> ~ u <sub>1</sub> '
owl:disjointWith	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C')	(C, owl:disjointWith, C')	
owl:FunctionalProperty	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> , p <sub>1</sub> , o <sub>1</sub> )	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> , p <sub>1</sub> , o <sub>2</sub> )	(p₁, rdf:type, owl:FunctionalProperty)	O <sub>1</sub> ~ O <sub>2</sub>
owl:InverseFunctionalProperty	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C) (u <sub>1</sub> , p <sub>1</sub> , o <sub>1</sub> )	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C) (o <sub>1</sub> , p <sub>1</sub> , u <sub>1</sub> ')	(p₁, rdf:type, owl:InverseFunctionalProperty)	u <sub>1</sub> ~ u <sub>1</sub> '
owl:unionOf	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C')	(C', owl:unionOf, { $C_0$ , $C_1$ ,})	u <sub>1</sub> ~ u <sub>1</sub> '
owl:intersectionOf	(u <sub>1</sub> , rdf:type, C)	(u <sub>1</sub> ', rdf:type, C')	C owl: intersectionOf{C,D,E,F} C' owl: intersectionOf {C,D}	u <sub>1</sub> ~ u <sub>1</sub> '

## **Combination of transformations**

More than one transformation types per instance.

#### **Simple**

One transformation per triple.

## Complex

Combination of two transformations per triple (value-based and structure-based or value-based and semantics-aware) based on the transformation parameters.

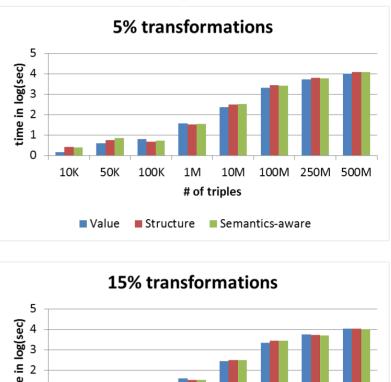
## Scalability

Scalability experiments for datasets up to 500M triples with simple combination of transformations.

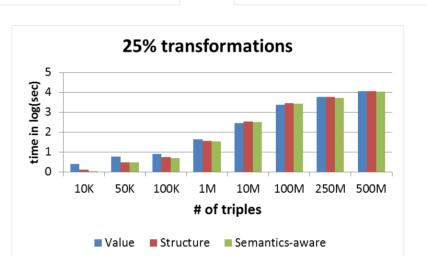
- 1000 triples ~ 36 entities.
- Data generation is linear to the size of triples.
- Transformation overhead is negligible for value, structure-based, semantics-aware and simple combinations.
- Overhead for logical transformations is higher by one magnitude.



■ Value ■ Structure ■ Semantics-aware



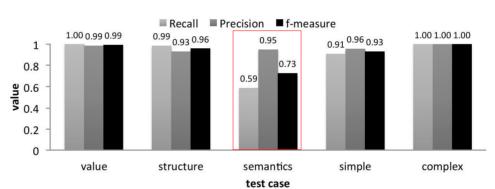
■ Value ■ Structure ■ Semantics-aware

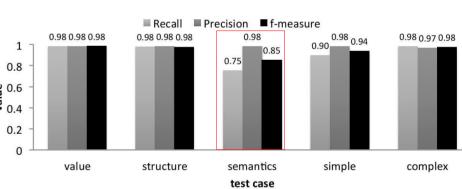


Scalability experiments for n% of simple combination transformation type

# **Applicability of SPIMBENCH**

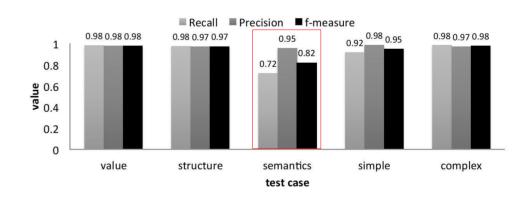
We demonstrated the applicability of SPIMBENCH by using it to evaluate LogMap<sup>[4]</sup> with different data set sizes and different test cases.





Recall, precision, and f-measure for test cases on 10K data set

Recall, precision, and f-measure for test cases on 25K data set



Recall, precision, and f-measure for test cases on 50K data set

LogMap responds optimally regarding the precision as it does not find many matches that are not actually a match. On the other hand, fails to find matches when the instance is involved in multiple semantics-aware test cases.

## **Future Work**

- Domain independent instance matching test case generator for Linked Data.
- Definition of more sophisticated metrics that takes into account the difficulty (weight).

# Acknowledgments

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## References

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