# Efficient parallel set-similarity joins using MapReduce

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# Set Similarity

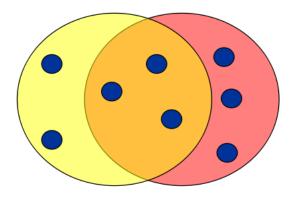


Figure: Set Similarity (Jaccard) is: 3/8

▶ Detect Spam

- ▶ Detect Spam
- ▶ Detect mirrored web pages

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- ▶ Information Extraction
- Distance between strings or documents

#### Different Metrics

- ► Edit Distance
- ► Hamming Distance
- ► Overlap coefficient
- ► Similarity measures

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- ▶ Hamming Distance
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Figure: Sample duplicate records<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Adaptive Name Matching in Information Integration, Bilenko et al, IEEE Computer Society

## Challenges

- ► Find similarity between all pairs?
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- Find exact similarity or an approximation?
- ▶ How to reduce the number of comparisons?
- ► How to use filtering?

## Existing Methods

► length filter

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- suffix and prefix filter

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- ► PPJoin [Example on board]

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- ► MapReduce?

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- ► Attractions of distributed system
- ▶ MapReduce?
- Working of MapReduce

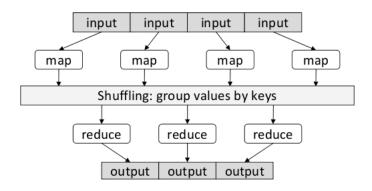


Figure: MapReduce

#### The algorithm of the paper

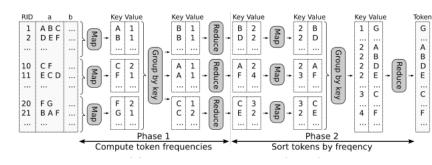


Figure: Phase 1

## The algorithm of the paper

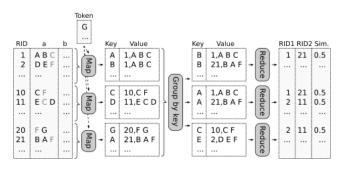
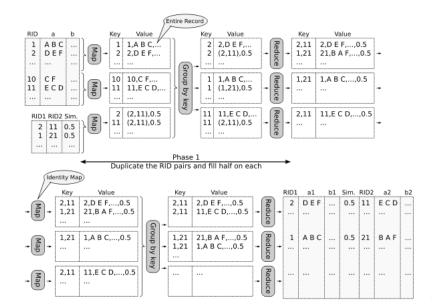


Figure: Phase 2

## The algorithm of the paper



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- ▶ One phase for phase 3
- ► Total three M/R jobs
- R-S Join and Self-Join

# Issues and shortcomings

- ► Dictionary size
- ► Candidates size

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- storing the dictionary in some distributed key-value store?
- Exploiting the low number of candidates generated after map-phase?

#### Conclusion

- ► The problem of scale
- ► MapReduce is a nice paradigm for distributed large-scale jobs
- But we need specialized strategies

Questions?