SCHEMA - An Algorithm for Automated Product Taxonomy Mapping in E-commerce

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Terminology

- source taxonomy
- target taxonomy
- category = single node in a taxonomy
- (category) path = list of nodes (starting from root node)

Product taxonomies

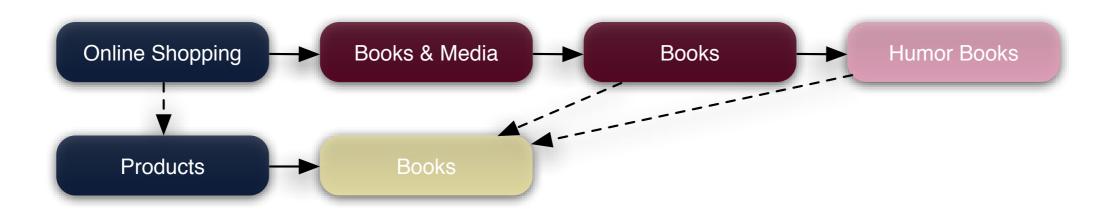
Important aspects of product taxonomies:

- composite categories
- varying degree of granularity
- root category of taxonomies

Product taxonomies

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Related work

- The algorithm by Park & Kim
 "Ontology Mapping between Heterogeneous
 Product Taxonomies in an Electronic Commerce
 Environment"
- PROMPT algorithm in PROMPT Suite
 "The PROMPT Suite: Interactive Tools for
 Ontology Merging and Mapping"

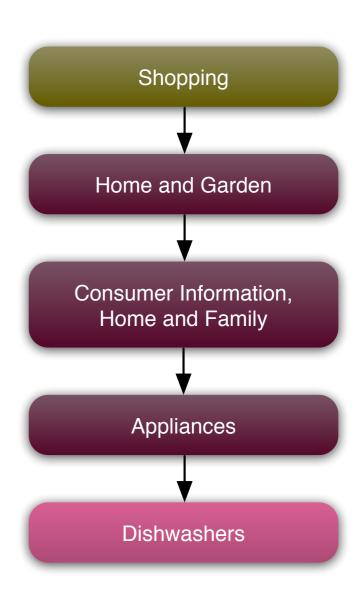
SCHEMA overview

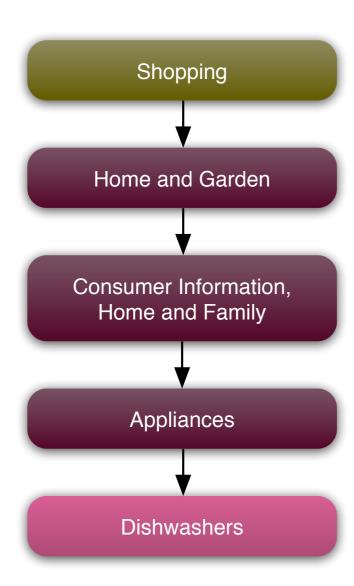
- Input is a source category path
- Output is a target category path (or 'None')
- SCHEMA consists of three steps
 - 1. source category disambiguation
 - 2. candidate target category selection
 - 3. candidate target path key comparison

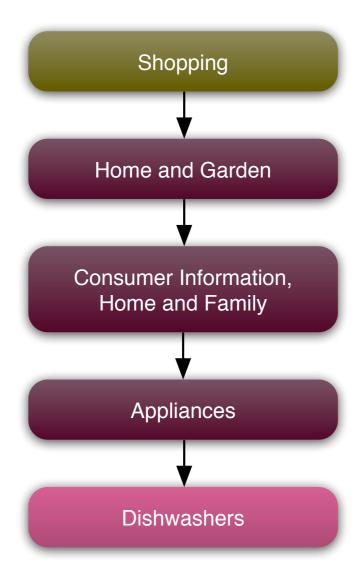
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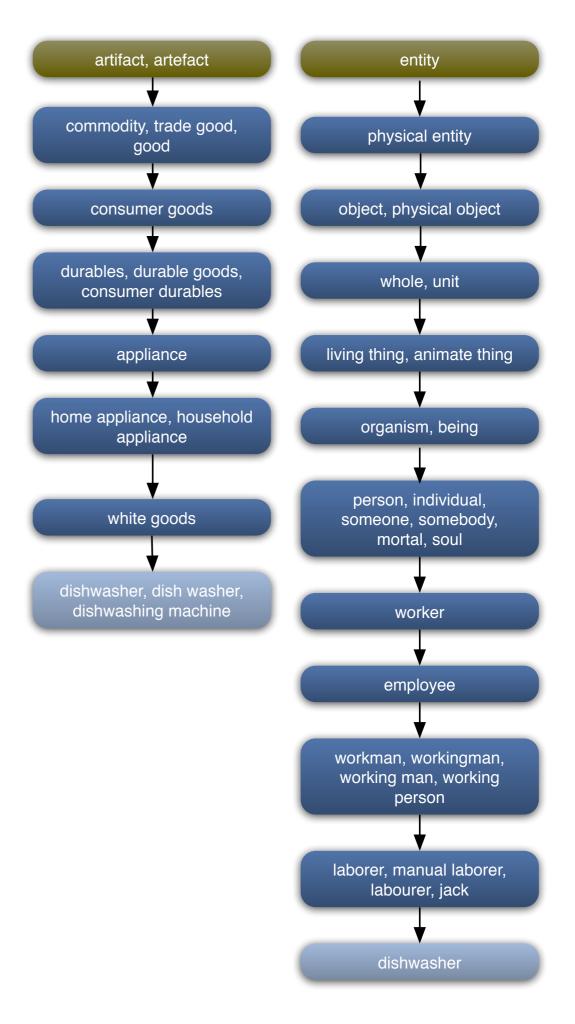
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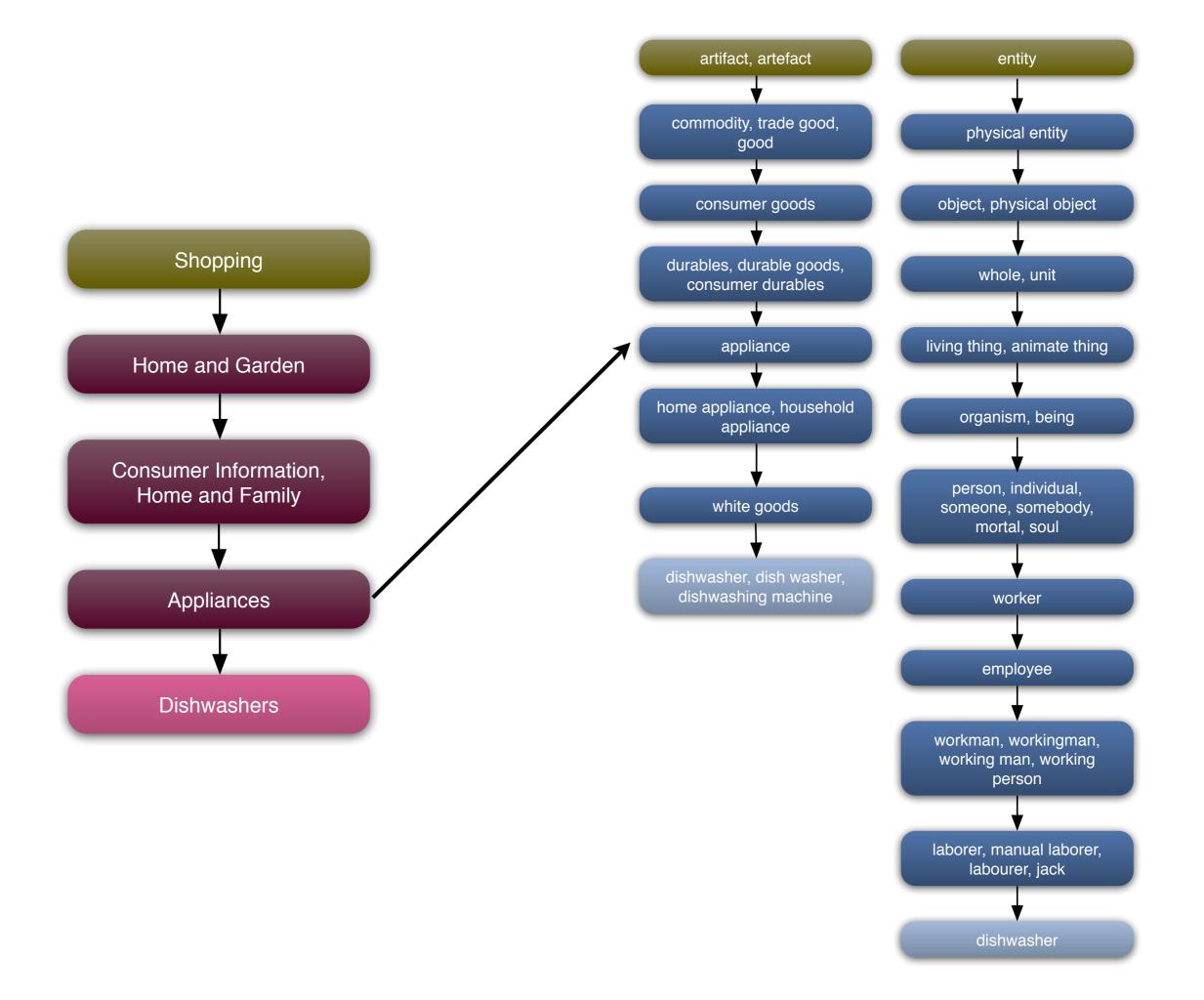
- Example category path
 - Dishwashers can have two meanings
 - From the path, the meaning is clear to humans
- Based on the Lesk algorithm

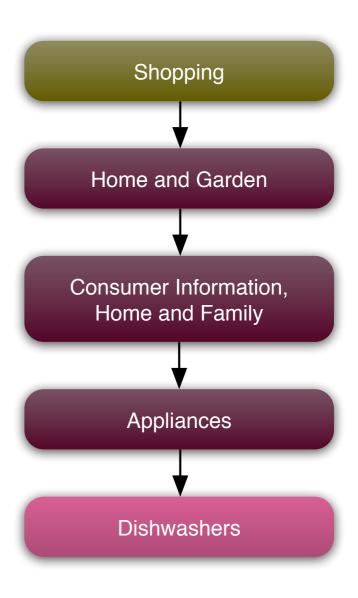


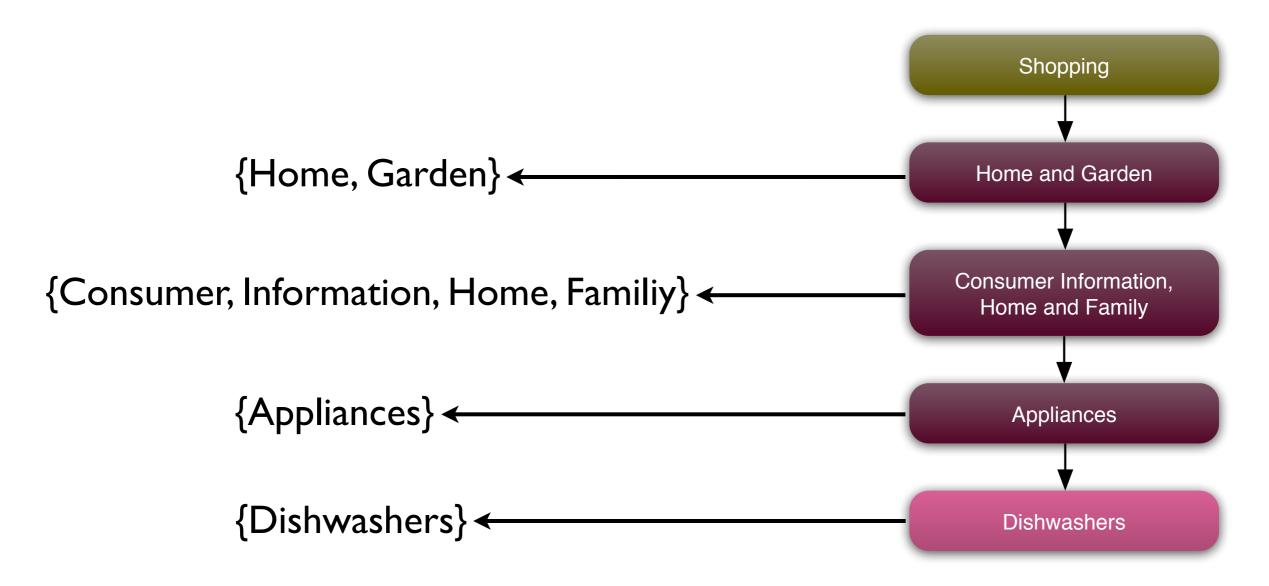


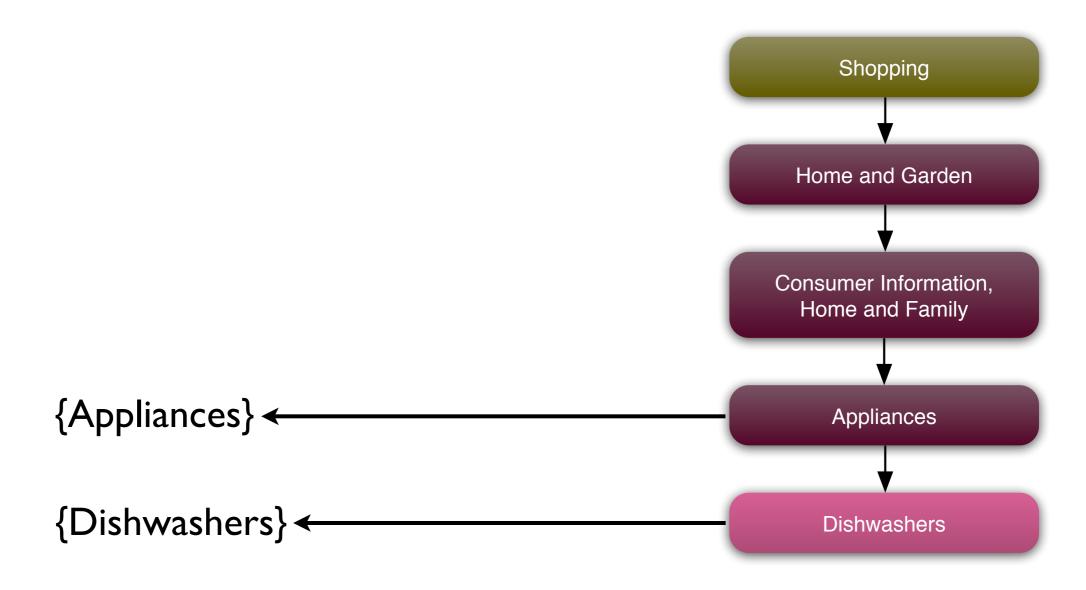


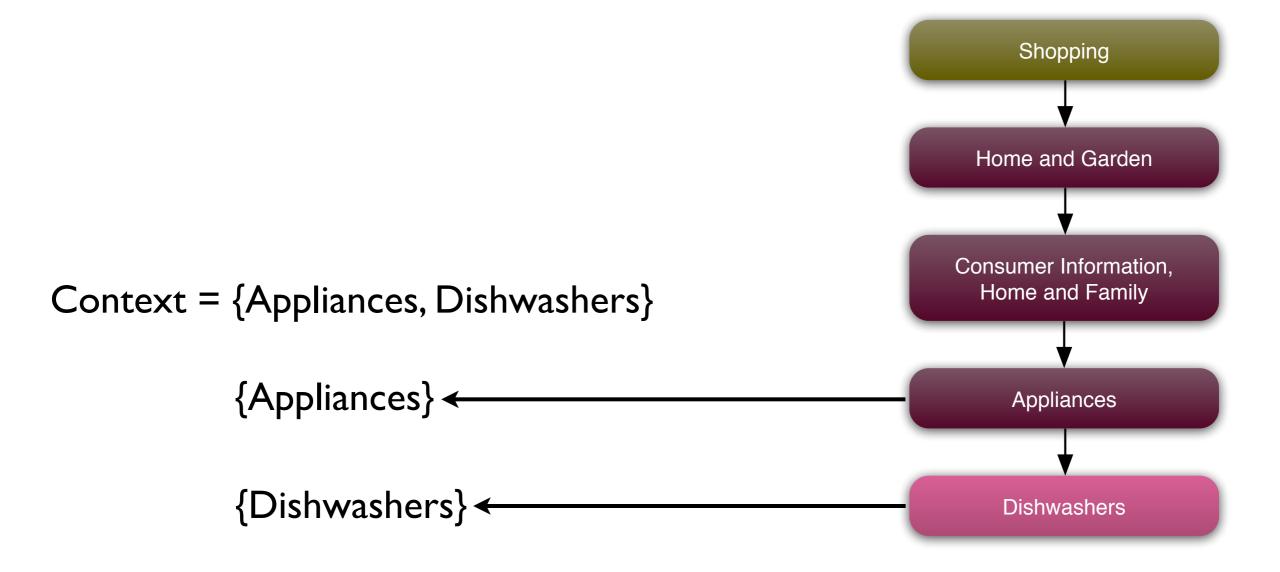




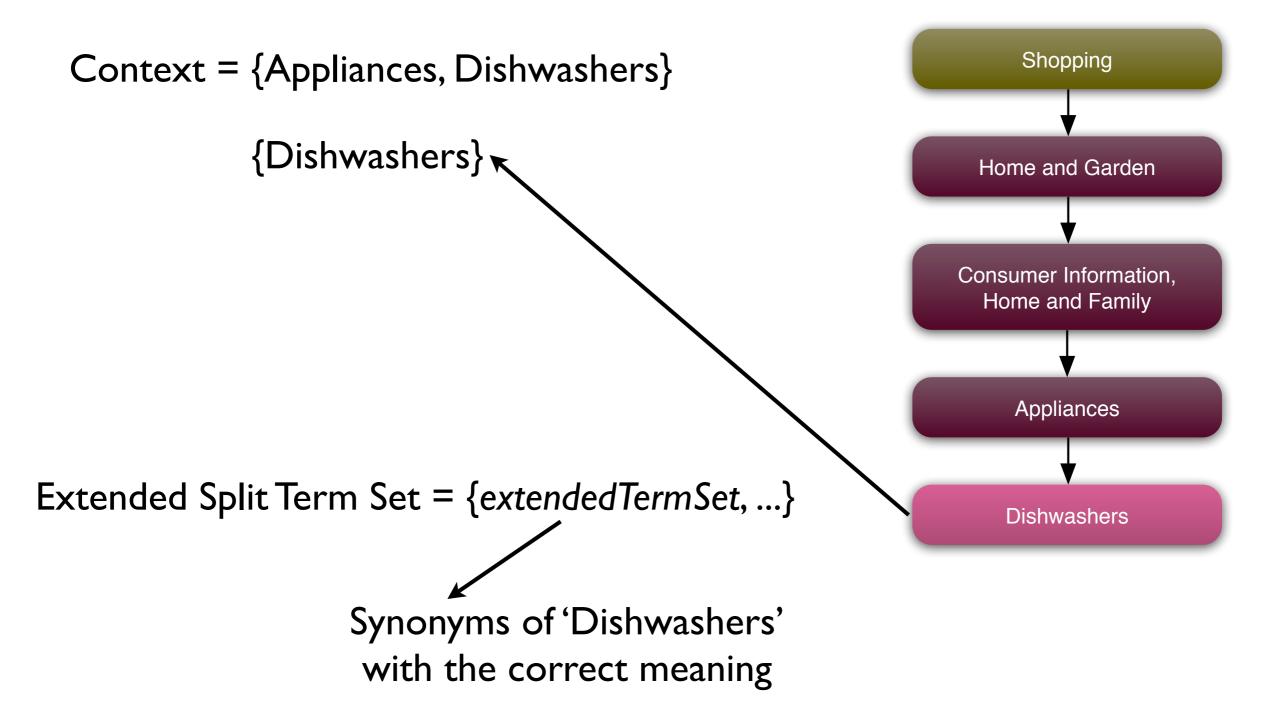










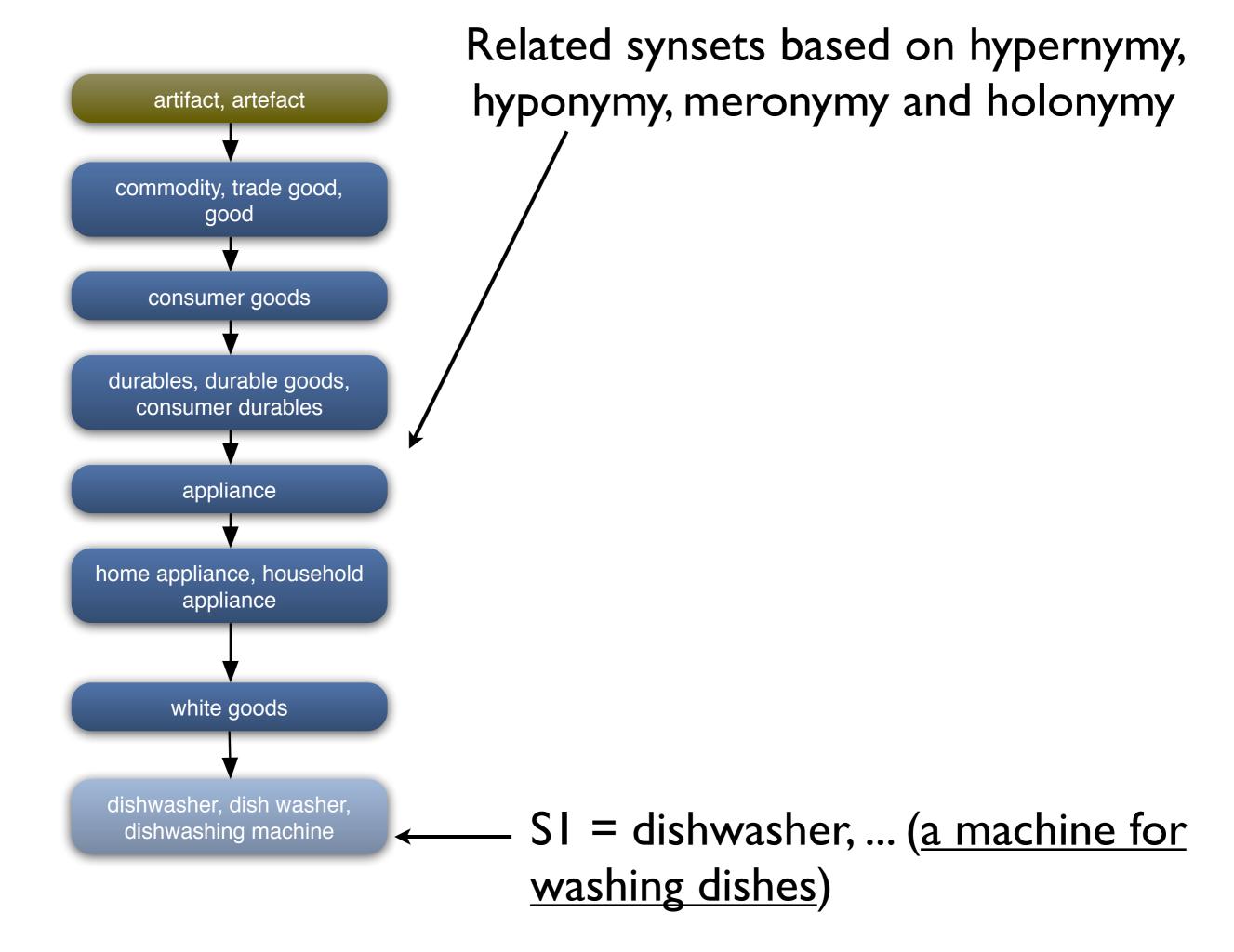


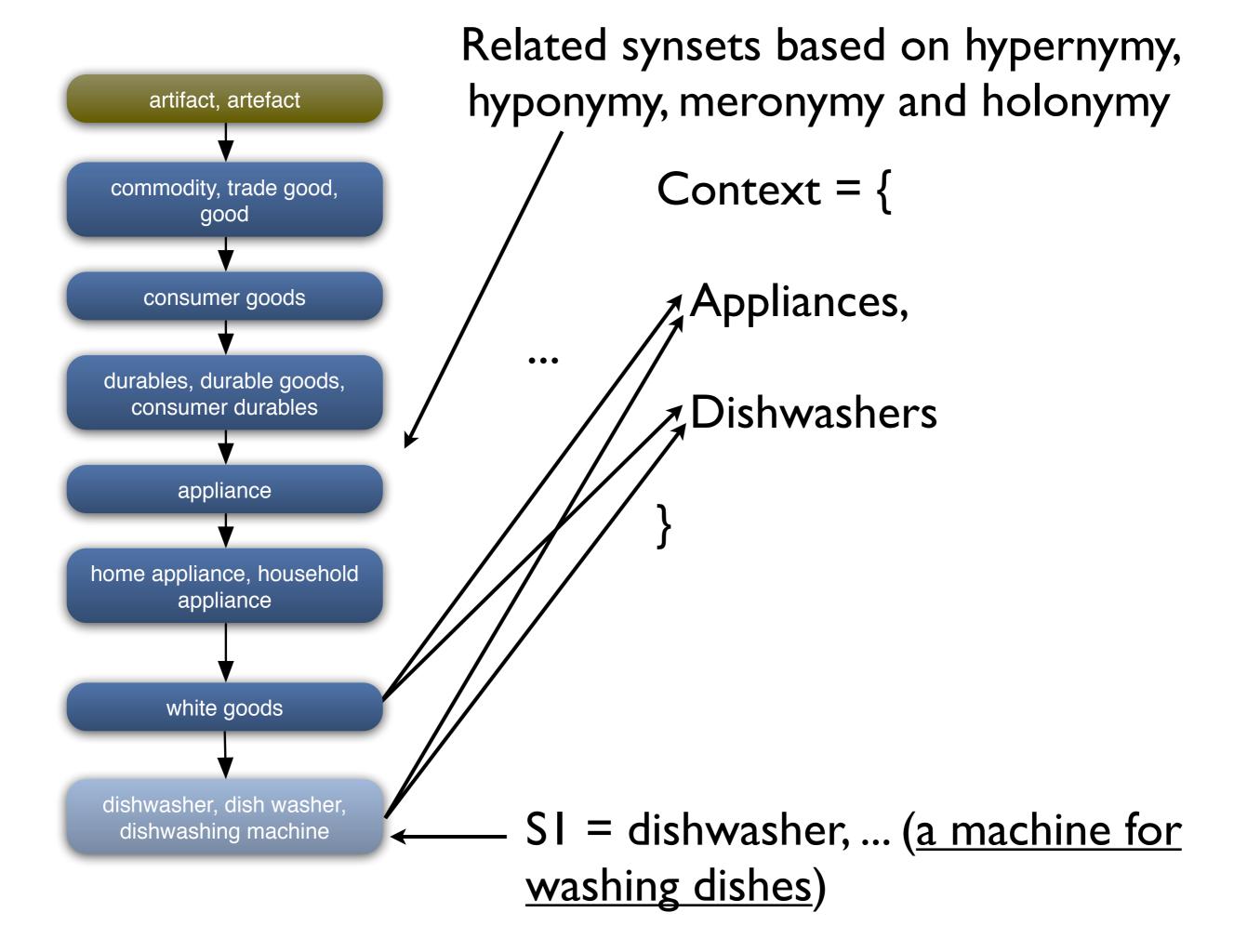
- SI = dishwasher, dish washer, dishwashing machine (a machine for washing dishes)
- S2 = dishwasher (someone who washes dishes)

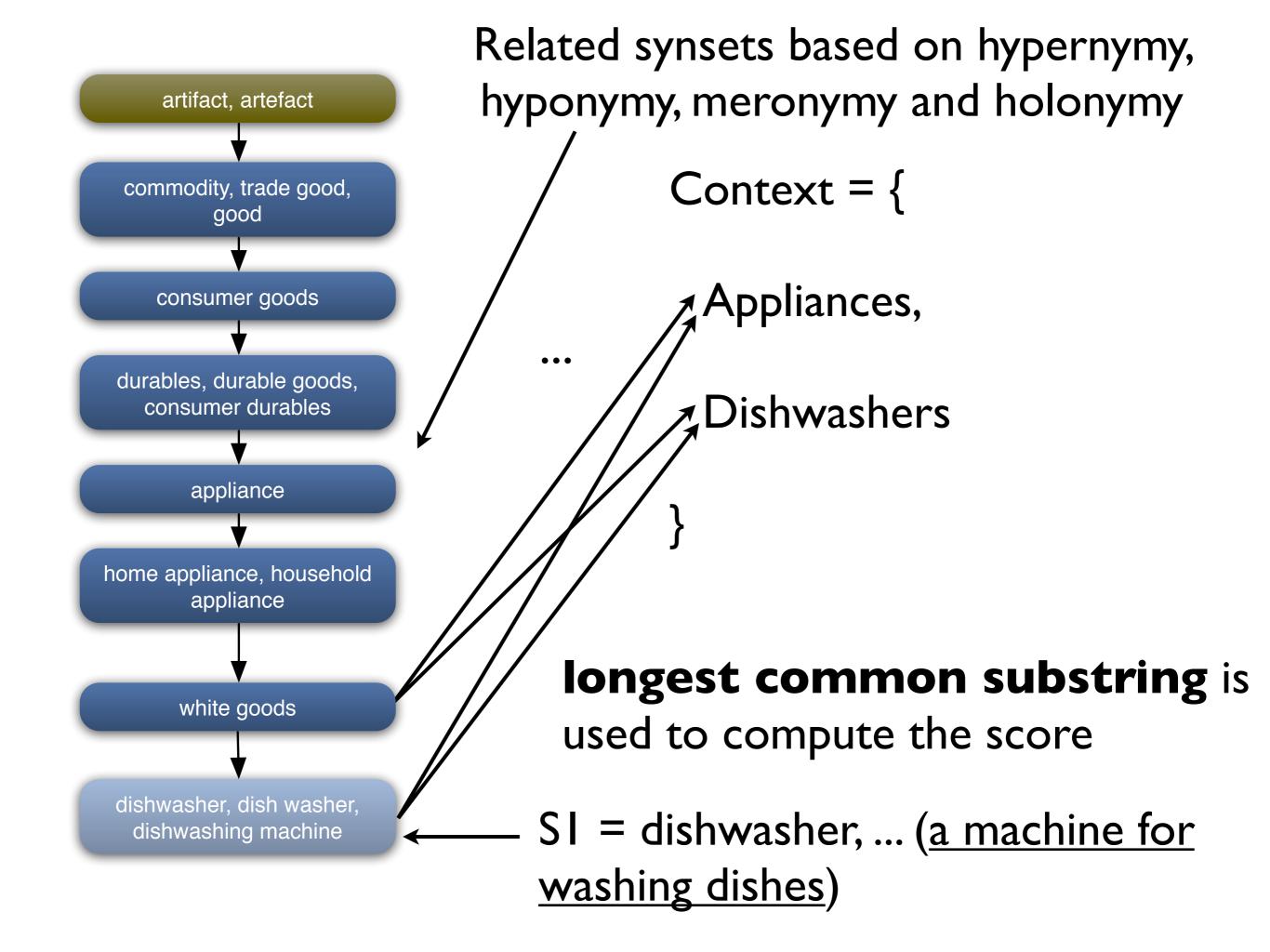
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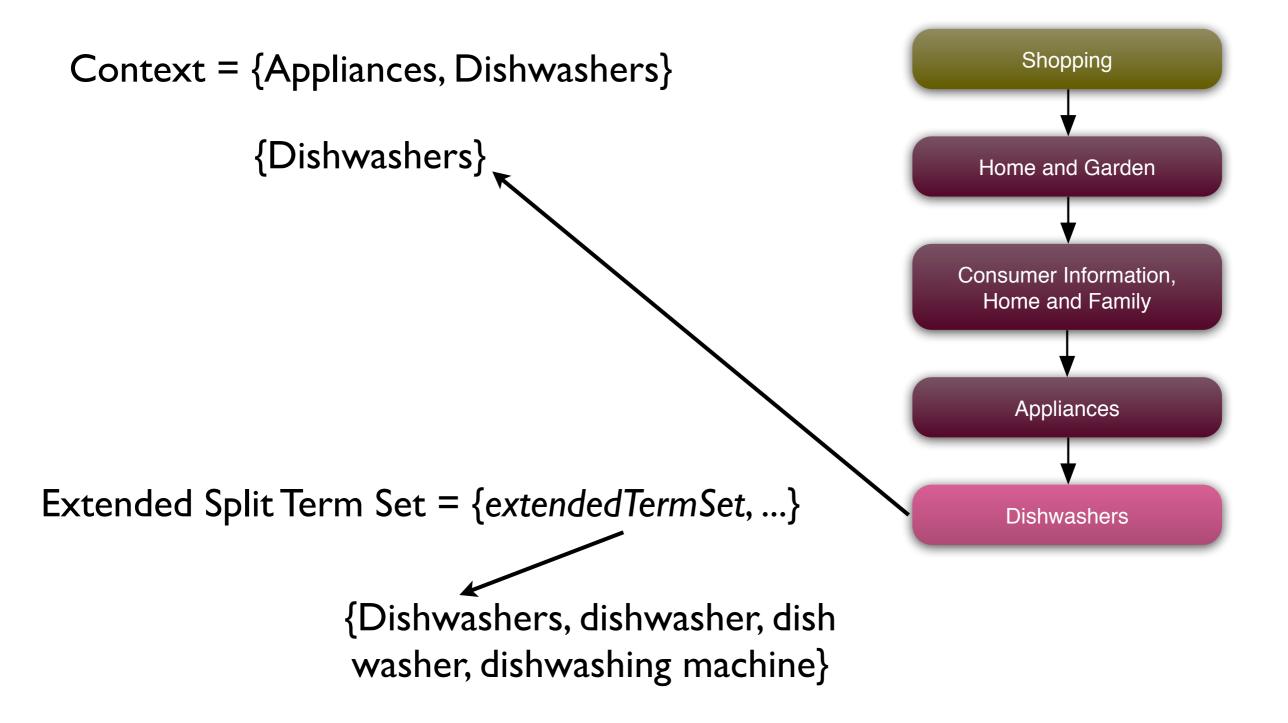
Compute sense score for each sense, highest is selected as correct sense

SI = dishwasher, ... (<u>a machine for</u> washing dishes)

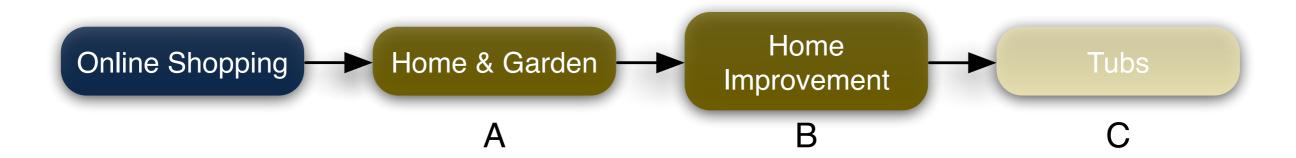








- Algorithm 'Semantic Search'
- Input:
 - a source category name with the disambiguation results
 - a target category name
- Output: true if source category matches and is a subset of target category



Disambiguation result for 'Tubs': {{Tubs, bathtub, bathing tub, bath, tub}}

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Target path: Kitchen & Bath Fixtures

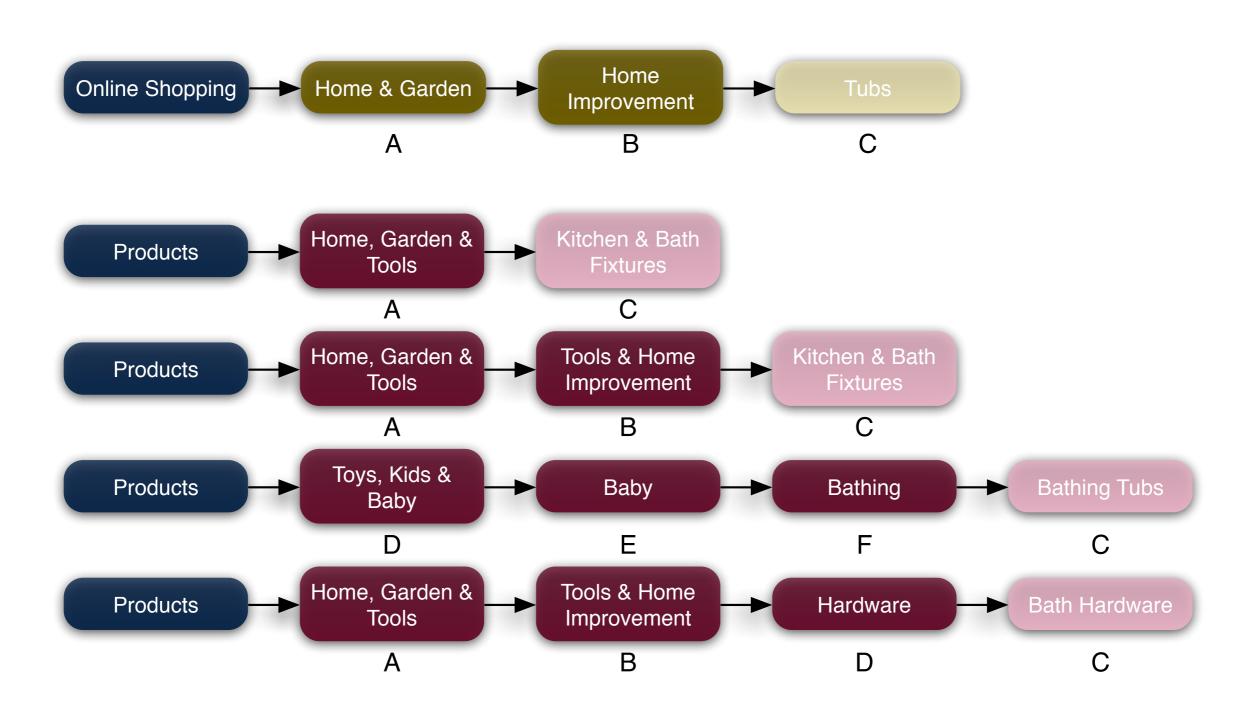
Disambiguation result for 'Tubs': {{Tubs, bathtub, bathing tub, bath, tub}}

Target path: Kitchen & Bath Fixtures

Match for at least one split term:

- source term is part of target category as separate term, or
- normalized Levenshtein similarity is above a certain threshold

For each extended term set



SCHEMA overview

- 1. source category disambiguation
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Candidate target path key comparison

- Damerau-Levenshtein applied on paths
- Category paths are converted to list of generated ID's
- Equal nodes get the same ID
- Equality determined by 'Semantic Search' algorithm (candidate target selection)

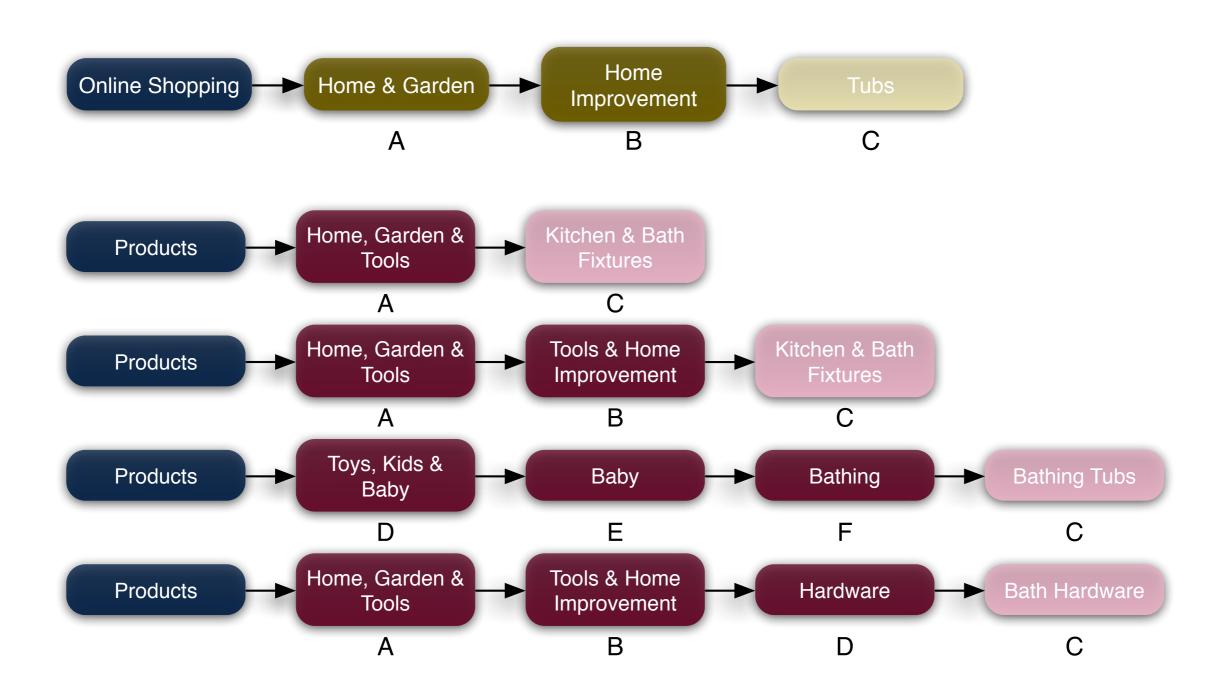
Candidate target path key comparison

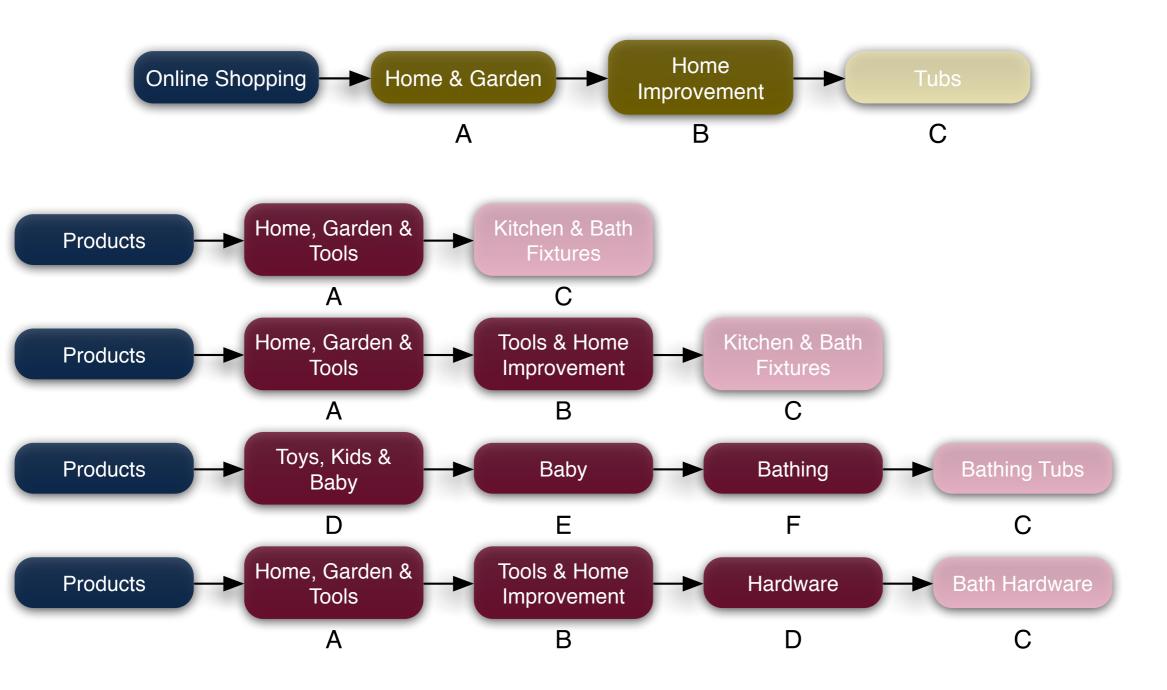
Final score:

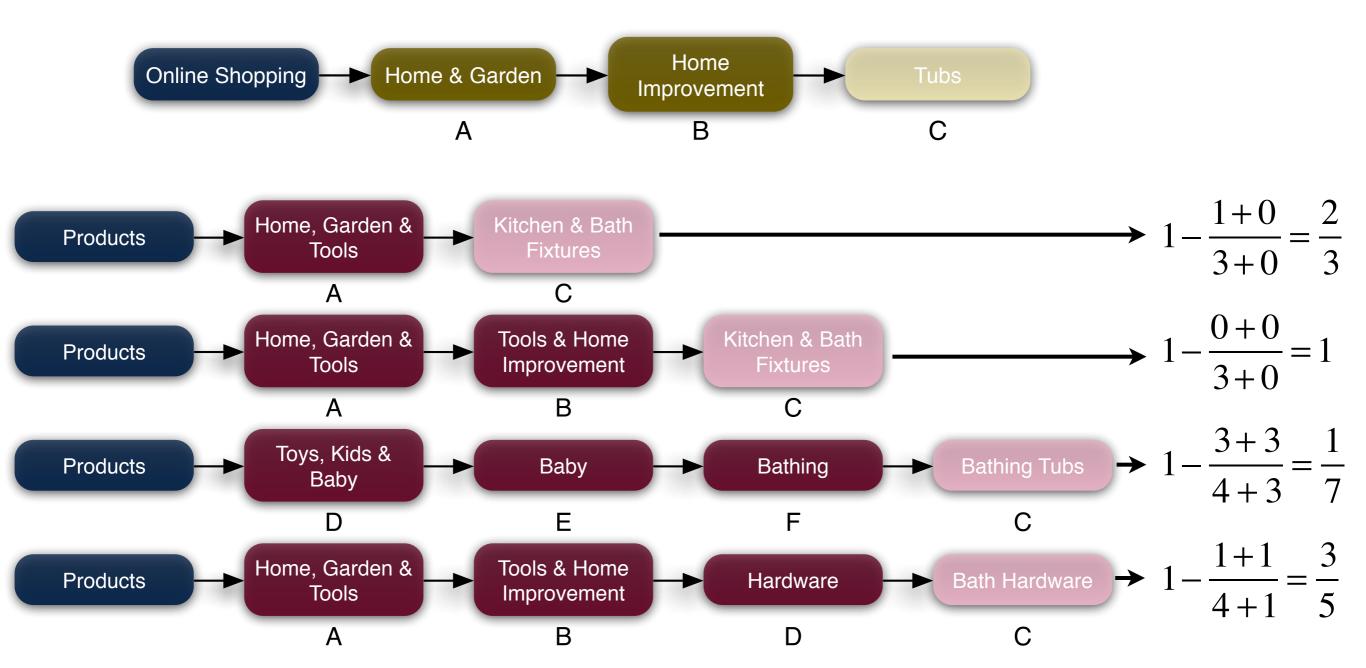
$$score(K_{src}, K_{cand}) = 1 - \frac{\text{damLev}(K_{src}, K_{cand}) + p}{\max(\text{len}(K_{src}), \text{len}(K_{cand})) + p}$$

where:

- K is a key list
- p is the penalty (# absent nodes in candidate path)
- -damLev() computes the Damerau-Levenshtein distance between two key lists







- Datasets
 - Amazon.com, ~2,500 categories
 - Overstock.com, ~1,000 categories
 - Dmoz.org, ~44,000 categories

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- Manual mapping of 3000 categories
 - the 6 data set combinations, sample size 500
 - 3 individuals performed the evaluation

Overall results

Algorithm	Precision	Recall	Fı	# Senses found	WSD accuracy
PROMPT	28.93%	16.69%	20.75%	n/a	n/a
Park & Kim	47.77%	25.19%	32.52%	5.70%	83.72%
SCHEMA	42.21%	80.73%	55.10%	82.03%	84.01%

Questions?