



*Performance from Experience*

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# Data Quality and Reconciliation

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# Credits

- Telcordia
  - Francesco Caruso
  - Uma Ganapathy
  - Gail Lalk
  - Paolo Missier
- Academic
  - Ahmed Elmagarmid
  - Vassilios Verykios

# Data Reconciliation

- Matching records
  - Detect duplication
  - Correct data inconsistencies
- Multi-disciplinary problem
  - Record linkage
  - Matching algorithms
  - Clustering algorithms
  - Joins in databases

# Major Telephone Operating Company

## Problem:

- Mergers and acquisitions of wireless companies resulted in the RBOC's inability to determine common customers among wireline and wireless businesses.
- Customer databases for each business unit use different schema and contain many quality problems
- RBOC's experience with commercial vendor's data reconciliation tool was unsatisfactory

## • Solution:

- Use small manually-verified data samples (~100 records) to determine appropriate matching rules
- Use machine learning to prune the rules for efficient analysis of the large dataset
- Resulted in 30% more correct matches than the commercial tool

# Large Media Conglomerate

## Problem:

- Company provides magazines to wholesalers who in turn provide magazines to resalers for distribution. Company loses money because of inconsistencies among wholesaler and retailer databases regarding number of sales.
- Reconciliation of wholesaler and retailer databases would make it easier to track where gaps in reporting are occurring.
- Identify ‘bad’ retailers.

## • Solution:

- Group by primary keys
- Match by secondary keys
- e.g. 3000 C.V.S. Pharmacies are grouped and compared by zip code and street address – identify ‘bad’ pharmacies

# International Government

## Problem:

- Reconcile vital taxpayer data from several different sources.
- Known problems include record duplication, address mismatches, address obsolescence, distributed responsibility for database accuracy and updates.
- Identify causes for mistakes

## • Solution:

- Improve the process flows and architecture to allow for rapid modification of pre-processing rules and matching rules.
- Detection and classification of likely causes of duplication
- Analysis and improvements reduced number of records that required manual verification.

# ILEC-CLEC Billing Reconciliation

- Problem
  - ILECs charge CLECs for use of network resources
  - Verification of actual usage vs. charging
    - E.g customer changing providers
  - Identify actual usage and send verification to ILEC
  - Resources identification in ILEC and CLEC are different
- Solution
  - Check charges in bill against actual usage
  - Common identification of resources (matching table)
  - Solution has only been implemented for access line charge

# Framework

- Rules and solutions differ from domain to domain.
- Flexibility in resolution rules is essential
- Preprocessing and cleaning varies with the nature of the data.
- However, in most cases a common pattern emerges:
  - data is handled in stages,
  - each stage is responsible for one step of transformation (matching, merging, cleaning, etc.) and
  - Stages can be chained together to produce an overall data flow.
- We define a framework that allows
  - any number of custom-made processing blocks
  - Combination of those blocks in various ways



# Framework

- data-flow architecture.
  - the framework enforces a simple producer-consumer model between pairs of functional blocks
- flexibility and extensibility:
  - late binding of functional blocks to the framework
- blocks independence
  - component-like: they meet on common interfaces
  - introspection for run-time loading of new blocks.
- XML-based representation of the data flow.
  - Persistence of the flow state
- Data flow compilation:
  - the front-end can be thought of as a way for experts to configure the tool on a specific application.
  - Once configured, the data flow can be compiled into a "black-box" application that can be deployed to end users.

# Demo

- Demo of Tool

# Framework Issues

- Other Architectures
- Enhancement of the simple producer-consumer model
  - pipelining where possible,
  - parallelize.
- Resource sharing vs blocks independence
- Separating data from algorithms
  - should the matching/cleaning algs be pushed close to the data e.g. DBMS
- Generating code from XML specifications
- Automation of rule generation, pruning

# Conclusion

- Framework allows user-defined algorithms and rules
  - multiple clustering algorithms can be incorporated/chosen
  - type specific matching can be designed (e.g address)
- Extend tool to other domains
  - auto-discovery of networks and populating network databases
- Frequency of data reconciliation
- Metrics for data quality
- Performance of reconciliation process (real-time requirements)