CS345 Data Mining

Virtual Databases

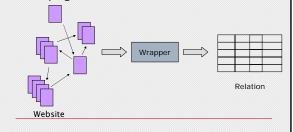
Example Find marketing manager openings in Internet companies so that my commute is shorter than 10 miles. Structured queries e.g., in SQL Virtual Relations

Applications

- □ Comparison shopping
 - shopping.com, fatlens, mobissimo,...
- Job search
 - indeed.com, simplyhired,...
- □ Classifieds Search
 - oodle
- ☐ Integrating web data with relational enterprise apps
 - purchasing, pricing,...

Wrappers Extract tuples

□ Extract tuples from a single website□ Assume website is a static collection of pages i.e., no forms



Not same as Relation Extraction

- ☐ Why can't we use DIPRE or Snowball?
 - Can't assume that the same tuple can be found on many different websites
 - Need to extract all the tuples from each website
 - May need to normalize data values across websites
 - Data may be behind forms
 - Need to account for query capabilities of websites

Brute force approach

- ☐ Write a custom program tailored to the website
 - e.g., in perl, python,...
- Does not scale to thousands of websites
 - Each site needs a different wrapper
- Website changes break wrappers

Simpler problem

- ☐ Simplified version of wrapper problem
 - Given a set of pages from the same website, that share the same structure
 - □ E.g., product detail pages from Amazon.com
 - We have a target relation schema
 - □ E.g., (product, description, price)
 - Human labels a small subset of pages
 - Marks tuple components on pages
 - Can we deduce the structure?

Two web pages

<body><h1>Apple 20GB iPod</h1> Our Price: \$204.99 Cool product. </body>

<body><h1>Apple 4GB iPod nano</h1> Our Price: \$250.99 Even cooler product. </body>

Labeled pages

<body><h1>Apple 20GB iPod</h1> Our Price: \$204.99 Cool product. </body> <body><h1>Apple 4GB iPod nano</h1> Our Price: \$250.99 Even cooler product. </body>

LR (Left-Right) Wrapper

<body><h1>Apple 20GB iPod

</mg href="xyz">

Our Price: \$204.99 Cool product. </body>

•Fix an order for attributes (product, price, description) •Use patterns of the form $^*L_i(attribute_i)R_i^*$

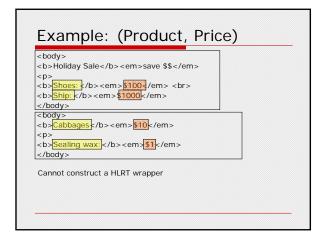
 $\begin{array}{lll} L_1 = "\!<\!body\!>\!<\!h1\!>" \\ L_2 = "Our \ Price: " \\ L_3 = "\!<\!p\!>" \end{array}$ $R_1 = "</h1><img href=" \\ R_2 = "</p>" \\ R_3 = "</body>"$

Example: (Product, Price)

```
<b>Holiday Sale</b><em>save $$</em>
<b>Everyday low prices</b><em>guaranteed</em>
<b>Sealing wax:<br/><b><em>$1</e>/em>
L_2 = " < em > " R_2 = " < /em > "
```

HLRT (Head-Left-Right-Tail) Wrappers

Holiday Salesave \$\$ Shoes: \$100Ship: Ship: Everyday low pricesguaranteed <mark>Sealing wax:</mark>**\$1** </body> $R_1 = " < /b > "$ $L_2 = " < em > " R_2 = " < /em > "$ H="" T = "<body>"



Book-author-year example Books by Isaac Asimov

Foundation (1951)Nightfall (1941)
Books by Arthur C ClarkeRendezvous with Rama (1976)

Limitations of HLRT

- ☐ Contiguous tuples
 - All tuple components must be on the same page
 - One tuple must end before next one begins
- Needs human labeling
 - Because labeling needs to be accurate
 - Can we use "noisy" automatic taggers that can make some mistakes?