

The aim of this thesis is the comparison of the Tree Edit Distance methods, in the context of detecting structural similarity between two XML Schema documents. The methods search the minimum number of edit operations leading from one tree to another. We have analysed and implemented a wide range of the existing tree edit distance approaches. It is important to understand that the distance computed by the algorithms is affected by the set of used edit operations, therefore the strength in detecting XML Schema similarity differs in each approach. The first part of this work contains the description of the used approaches and necessary notations. The second part provides implementation details and analysis of the described methods, which consists of theoretical comparison and empirical evaluation on real and synthetic xml data. The resulting implementation is available in the form of Java SE application.