

WHAT IS NEW IN PDNICKNAME 2.0?

Matching and merging names can be tricky. How do you relate William Smith with Bill Smith? The answer is the new **pdNickname 2.0**. It is an easy-to-use, comprehensive, and up-to-date database designed to facilitate matching names that are dissimilar because one is a given first name while another is a nickname or other variation.

A one-of-a-kind proprietary resource developed and tested in the field over more than 20 years, this database product has increased 7800% in size since the first edition, and now has fuzzy logic, derived variations, the origin of each name, the languages of use, and an enhanced system to improve matching accuracy. It contains nearly four million first name variation, including short form nicknames, diminutives, variants from the same language, formations from other languages, and opposite gender variations.

In addition to its value for businesses and organizations working with lists of names, this product is also fully suitable for students, teachers, and researchers working in the fields of anthroponymy, onomatology, ethnology, and linguistics, and related fields.

COUNTS FROM PDNICKNAME 2.0

The following counts are from *pdNickname 2.0*. Counts combine straight line, derived, fuzzy, and reversed records for each relationship type.

| Relationship | Count |
|--|------------------|
| Variations (forms, variants, and transcriptions) | 933,794 |
| Short Form Nicknames (and variations) | 365,860 |
| Diminutives (and variations) | 2,211,388 |
| Opposite Gender Forms (feminine and masculine) | 391,142 |
| TOTAL | 3,902,184 |

FEATURES IN PDNICKNAME 2.0

- 3.9 million first name variation records
- Name types and relationships are identified:
 - Base Names
 - Variations (forms and variants)
 - Transcriptions
 - Short Form Nicknames
 - Short Form Nickname Variations
 - Diminutives
 - Diminutive Variations
 - Feminine Forms
 - Masculine Forms
- Extensive fuzzy matching logic is incorporated
- Derived variations are incorporated
- Enhanced system to improve matching accuracy
- Gender of each pair of names is included
- Rare usages of unisex names by one gender are identified

- Designed to be fully compatible with *pdGender* for enhanced gender coding
- Compatible with future fuzzy logic add-on packs
- Languages of origin and use are identified:
 - English
 - Spanish
 - Basque
 - Catalan
 - Galician
 - African American
 - Native American
 - Hawaiian
 - German
 - Irish
 - Scottish
 - Danish
 - Dutch
 - Norwegian
 - Swedish
 - Finnish
 - Icelandic
 - French
 - Norman French
 - French Provençal
 - Occitan
 - Italian
 - Portuguese
 - Hindi
 - Urdu
 - Bulgarian
 - Croatian
 - Czech
 - Hungarian
 - Macedonian
 - Polish
 - Romanian
 - Russian
 - Serbian
 - Slovene
 - Pakistani
 - Turkish
 - Persian
 - Arabic
 - Japanese
 - Chinese
 - Vietnamese

- Khmer
- Korean
- Yiddish
- Hebrew
- Latin
- Greek
- Eastern African Ganda
- Eastern African Swahili
- Southern African Shona
- Southern African Tswana
- Southern African Xhosa
- Southern African Zulu
- Western African Akan
- Western African Igbo
- Western African Yoruba
- Many others languages
- Can be used to check if a gender or name was incorrectly entered
- Excellent resource for students, teachers, and researchers:
 - Anthroponymy
 - Onomatology
 - Ethnology
 - Linguistics
 - Related fields
- Unique name origins are identified:
 - Literary names
 - Bynames
 - Roman family names
 - Roman cognomens
 - Roman praenomens
 - Occupational surnames
 - Patronymic surnames
 - Toponymic (habitational) surnames
 - Other surnames
- Names originating in Antiquity or the Middle Ages are identified:
 - Akkadian
 - Ancient and Coptic Egyptian
 - Ancient Celtic
 - Ancient Germanic
 - Greek
 - Late Greek
 - Hebrew
 - Roman
 - Late Roman
 - Old English (Anglo-Saxon)
 - Middle English

- Old French
- Middle French
- Old Norman French
- Old High German
- Middle High German
- Middle Low German
- Old Irish
- Middle Irish
- Old Norse
- Old Persian
- Middle Persian
- Old Spanish
- Old Swedish
- Old Welsh
- Middle Welsh
- Galician-Portuguese (Old Portuguese)
- Medieval Latin
- Medieval Slavic
- Many others
- Archaic names are identified
- Historic names are identified
- Biblical and theological names are identified
- Names from mythology are identified:
 - Arthurian Legend
 - Egyptian Mythology
 - Greek Mythology
 - Irish Mythology
 - Judeo-Christian Legend
 - Norse Mythology
 - Roman Mythology
 - Many others mythologies
- Comes in multiple file formats:
 - Comma Delimited (CSV)
 - Fixed Length
 - DBF
- Full documentation
- Perpetual Site License—allowing installation on all computers in the same building within a single company or organization
- Available for immediate download

LAYOUT OF PDNICKNAME 2.0

Below are the complete layout specifications and data definitions of all files provided with *pdNickname*.

Each line below contains the following information: **FIELD NUMBER**: field position number. **FIELD NAME**: name of field. **FIELD LENGTH**: length of field. **START POSITION**: field starting position. **END POSITION**: field ending position. **DESCRIPTION**: data definition of field contents. All fields are alpha/numeric.

LAYOUT OF PDNICKNAME (MAIN FILE)

Field Count: 64

Total Length: 231

Record Count: 3,902,184

| FIELD NUMBER | FIELD NAME | FIELD LENGTH | START POSITION | END POSITION | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | PEACOCK_ID | 14 | 1 | 14 | Unique identifier for each record |
| 2 | ORIGIN1 | 5 | 15 | 19 | NAME1 origin identification number: <i>Relates to the OID field in the origin lookup table</i> |
| 3 | TYPE1 | 15 | 20 | 34 | NAME1 type: <i>Base Name Variation Short Form Diminutive Feminine Form Masculine Form</i> |
| 4 | GENDER1 | 1 | 35 | 35 | NAME1 gender: <i>M = Male F = Female</i> |
| 5 | NAME1 | 30 | 36 | 65 | Name #1: <i>Related to NAME2</i> |
| 6 | RELFLAG | 1 | 66 | 66 | Relationship flag: <i>1 = Transcription, Variation 2 = Fuzzy Transcription, Fuzzy Variation, Short Form, Short Form Variation 3 = Derived Variation, Fuzzy Short Form, Fuzzy Short Form Variation, Diminutive, Diminutive Variation 4 = Fuzzy Derived Variation, Derived Short Form, Derived Short Form Variation, Fuzzy Diminutive, Fuzzy Diminutive Variation 5 = Fuzzy Derived Short Form, Fuzzy Derived Short Form Variation, Derived Diminutive, Derived Diminutive Variation 6 = Fuzzy Derived Diminutive, Fuzzy Derived Diminutive Variation A = Archaic (all formations) B = Feminine Form, Masculine Form C = Fuzzy Feminine Form, Fuzzy Masculine Form D = Derived Feminine Form, Derived Masculine Form E = Fuzzy Derived Feminine Form, Fuzzy Derived Masculine Form</i> |

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|----|----------|----|-----|-----|---|
| 7 | RELATION | 20 | 67 | 86 | Relationship type for NAME1 and NAME2: <i>Transcription</i> <i>Variation</i> <i>Short Form</i> <i>Short Form Variation</i> <i>Diminutive</i> <i>Diminutive Variation</i> <i>Feminine Form</i> <i>Masculine Form</i> |
| 8 | ORIGIN2 | 5 | 87 | 91 | NAME2 origin identification number: <i>Relates to the OID field in the origin lookup table</i> |
| 9 | TYPE2 | 15 | 92 | 106 | NAME2 type: <i>Base Name</i> <i>Variation</i> <i>Short Form</i> <i>Diminutive</i> <i>Feminine Form</i> <i>Masculine Form</i> |
| 10 | GENDER2 | 1 | 107 | 107 | NAME2 gender: <i>M = Male</i> <i>F = Female</i> |
| 11 | NAME2 | 30 | 108 | 137 | Name #2: <i>Related to NAME1</i> |
| 12 | DERIVED | 1 | 138 | 138 | Derived flag: <i>D = Derived relationship (indicates a more distant relationship)</i> |
| 13 | FUZZY | 1 | 139 | 139 | Fuzzy flag: <i>1 = NAME1 is fuzzy</i> <i>2 = NAME2 is fuzzy</i> |
| 14 | LANGFLAG | 1 | 140 | 140 | Language flag: <i>1 = At least one NAME1 language is filled</i> <i>2 = At least one NAME2 language is filled</i> <i>3 = At least one NAME1 and one NAME2 language is filled</i> <i>Blank = Name is used in other languages</i> NOTE: <i>see the usage lookup table for other languages</i> |
| 15 | USAGE1 | 5 | 141 | 145 | NAME1 usage identification number: <i>Relates to the UID field in the usage lookup table</i> |
| 16 | BIBLE1 | 1 | 146 | 146 | NAME1 is a biblical and/or theological name: <i>B = Biblical</i> <i>T = Theological</i> <i>R = Biblical and Theological</i> |
| 17 | ENGLISH1 | 1 | 147 | 147 | NAME1 is used in the English language: <i>E = English</i> <i>e = English – rare usage</i> <i>V = English – very rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 18 | AFRAM1 | 1 | 148 | 148 | NAME1 is an African American name: <i>E = African American</i> <i>e = African American – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 19 | NATAM1 | 1 | 149 | 149 | NAME1 is a Native American or Hawaiian name: <i>N = Native American</i> <i>n = Native American – rare usage</i> <i>H = Hawaiian</i> <i>h = Hawaiian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |

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|----|------------------|---|-----|-----|--|
| 20 | SPANISH1 | 1 | 150 | 150 | NAME1 is used in the Spanish language: <i>S = Spanish</i> <i>s = Spanish – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 21 | BASQUE1 | 1 | 151 | 151 | NAME1 is used in the Basque language: <i>B = Basque</i> <i>b = Basque – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 22 | CATALAN1 | 1 | 152 | 152 | NAME1 is used in the Catalan language: <i>C = Catalan</i> <i>c = Catalan – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 23 | GALICIAN1 | 1 | 153 | 153 | NAME1 is used in the Galician language: <i>G = Galician</i> <i>g = Galician – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 24 | FRENCH1 | 1 | 154 | 154 | NAME1 is used in the French language: <i>F = French</i> <i>f = French – rare usage</i> <i>N = Norman French</i> <i>n = Norman French – rare usage</i> <i>O = Occitan</i> <i>o = Occitan – rare usage</i> <i>P = French Provençal</i> <i>p = French Provençal – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 25 | GERMAN1 | 1 | 155 | 155 | NAME1 is used in the German language: <i>G = German</i> <i>g = German – rare usage</i> <i>S = Swiss German</i> <i>s = Swiss German – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 26 | HINDU1 | 1 | 156 | 156 | NAME1 is used in the Hindustani language: <i>H = Hindi</i> <i>h = Hindi – rare usage</i> <i>U = Urdu</i> <i>u = Urdu – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 27 | RUSSIAN1 | 1 | 157 | 157 | NAME1 is used in the Russian language: <i>R = Russian</i> <i>r = Russian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 28 | PERSIAN1 | 1 | 158 | 158 | NAME1 is used in the Persian language: <i>P = Persian</i> <i>p = Persian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 29 | ARABIC1 | 1 | 159 | 159 | NAME1 is used in the Arabic language: <i>M = Arabic</i> <i>m = Arabic – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 30 | JAPANESE1 | 1 | 160 | 160 | NAME1 is used in the Japanese language: <i>J = Japanese</i> <i>j = Japanese – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |

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|----|-----------------|---|-----|-----|--|
| 31 | CHINESE1 | 1 | 161 | 161 | NAME1 is used in the Chinese language: C = Chinese c = Chinese – rare usage A = Archaic |
| 32 | VIET1 | 1 | 162 | 162 | NAME1 is used in the Vietnamese language: V = Vietnamese v = Vietnamese – rare usage A = Archaic |
| 33 | KOREAN1 | 1 | 163 | 163 | NAME1 is used in the Korean language: K = Korean k = Korean – rare usage A = Archaic |
| 34 | YIDDISH1 | 1 | 164 | 164 | NAME1 is used in the Yiddish language: Y = Yiddish y = Yiddish – rare usage A = Archaic |
| 35 | HEBREW1 | 1 | 165 | 165 | NAME1 is used in the Hebrew language: H = Hebrew h = Hebrew – rare usage |
| 36 | LATIN1 | 1 | 166 | 166 | NAME1 is used in the Latin language: L = Latin l = Latin – rare usage |
| 37 | GREEK1 | 1 | 167 | 167 | NAME1 is used in the Greek language: G = Greek g = Greek – rare usage |
| 38 | MYTH1 | 3 | 168 | 170 | NAME1 is used in mythology: A = Arthurian Legend E = Egyptian Mythology e = Egyptian Mythology (Anglicized) h = Egyptian Mythology (Hellenized) y = Egyptian Mythology (Latinized) G = Greek Mythology g = Greek Mythology (Latinized) I = Irish Mythology i = Irish Mythology (Latinized) J = Judeo-Christian Legend j = Judeo-Christian Legend (Anglicized) N = Norse Mythology R = Roman Mythology r = Roman Mythology (Anglicized) NOTE: See the usage lookup table for other uses in mythology |
| 39 | USAGE2 | 5 | 171 | 175 | NAME2 usage identification number: Relates to the UID field in the usage lookup table |
| 40 | BIBLE2 | 1 | 176 | 176 | NAME2 is a biblical and/or theological name: B = Biblical T = Theological R = Biblical and Theological |
| 41 | ENGLISH2 | 1 | 177 | 177 | NAME2 is used in the English language: E = English e = English – rare usage V = English – very rare usage A = Archaic |
| 42 | AFRAM2 | 1 | 178 | 178 | NAME2 is an African American name: E = African American e = African American – rare usage A = Archaic |

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|----|------------------|---|-----|-----|--|
| 43 | NATAM2 | 1 | 179 | 179 | NAME2 is a Native American or Hawaiian name: <i>N = Native American</i> <i>n = Native American – rare usage</i> <i>H = Hawaiian</i> <i>h = Hawaiian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 44 | SPANISH2 | 1 | 180 | 180 | NAME2 is used in the Spanish language: <i>S = Spanish</i> <i>s = Spanish – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 45 | BASQUE2 | 1 | 181 | 181 | NAME2 is used in the Basque language: <i>B = Basque</i> <i>b = Basque – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 46 | CATALAN2 | 1 | 182 | 182 | NAME2 is used in the Catalan language: <i>C = Catalan</i> <i>c = Catalan – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 47 | GALICIAN2 | 1 | 183 | 183 | NAME2 is used in the Galician language: <i>G = Galician</i> <i>g = Galician – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 48 | FRENCH2 | 1 | 184 | 184 | NAME2 is used in the French language: <i>F = French</i> <i>f = French – rare usage</i> <i>N = Norman French</i> <i>N = Norman French – rare usage</i> <i>O = Occitan</i> <i>o = Occitan – rare usage</i> <i>P = French Provençal</i> <i>p = French Provençal – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 49 | GERMAN2 | 1 | 185 | 185 | NAME2 is used in the German language: <i>G = German</i> <i>g = German – rare usage</i> <i>S = Swiss German</i> <i>s = Swiss German – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 50 | HINDU2 | 1 | 186 | 186 | NAME2 is used in the Hindustani language: <i>H = Hindi</i> <i>h = Hindi – rare usage</i> <i>U = Urdu</i> <i>u = Urdu – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 51 | RUSSIAN2 | 1 | 187 | 187 | NAME2 is used in the Russian language: <i>R = Russian</i> <i>r = Russian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 52 | PERSIAN2 | 1 | 188 | 188 | NAME2 is used in the Persian language: <i>P = Persian</i> <i>p = Persian – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 53 | ARABIC2 | 1 | 189 | 189 | NAME2 is used in the Arabic language: <i>M = Arabic</i> <i>m = Arabic – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |

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|----|-----------|----|-----|-----|--|
| 54 | JAPANESE2 | 1 | 190 | 190 | NAME2 is used in the Japanese language: <i>J = Japanese</i> <i>j = Japanese – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 55 | CHINESE2 | 1 | 191 | 191 | NAME2 is used in the Chinese language: <i>C = Chinese</i> <i>c = Chinese – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 56 | VIET2 | 1 | 192 | 192 | NAME2 is used in the Vietnamese language: <i>V = Vietnamese</i> <i>v = Vietnamese – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 57 | KOREAN2 | 1 | 193 | 193 | NAME2 is used in the Korean language: <i>K = Korean</i> <i>k = Korean – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 58 | YIDDISH2 | 1 | 194 | 194 | NAME2 is used in the Yiddish language: <i>Y = Yiddish</i> <i>y = Yiddish – rare usage</i> <i>A = Archaic</i> |
| 59 | HEBREW2 | 1 | 195 | 195 | NAME2 is used in the Hebrew language: <i>H = Hebrew</i> <i>h = Hebrew – rare usage</i> |
| 60 | LATIN2 | 1 | 196 | 196 | NAME2 is used in the Latin language: <i>L = Latin</i> <i>l = Latin – rare usage</i> |
| 61 | GREEK2 | 1 | 197 | 197 | NAME2 is used in the Greek language: <i>G = Greek</i> <i>g = Greek – rare usage</i> |
| 62 | MYTH2 | 3 | 198 | 200 | NAME2 is used in mythology: <i>A = Arthurian Legend</i> <i>E = Egyptian Mythology</i> <i>e = Egyptian Mythology (Anglicized)</i> <i>h = Egyptian Mythology (Hellenized)</i> <i>y = Egyptian Mythology (Latinized)</i> <i>G = Greek Mythology</i> <i>g = Greek Mythology (Latinized)</i> <i>I = Irish Mythology</i> <i>i = Irish Mythology (Latinized)</i> <i>J = Judeo-Christian Legend</i> <i>j = Judeo-Christian Legend (Anglicized)</i> <i>N = Norse Mythology</i> <i>R = Roman Mythology</i> <i>r = Roman Mythology (Anglicized)</i> NOTE: See the usage lookup table for other uses in mythology |
| 63 | REALNAME | 30 | 201 | 230 | Real name of the fuzzy entry: Filled if FUZZY equals "1" or "2" |
| 64 | REVERSE | 1 | 231 | 231 | Reversed record flag: <i>R = Reversed record</i> |

LAYOUT OF ORIGIN (LOOKUP TABLE)

Field Count: 2

Total Length: 259

Record Count: 1,263

| FIELD NUMBER | FIELD NAME | FIELD LENGTH | START POSITION | END POSITION | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | OID | 5 | 1 | 5 | Unique identifier for each origin: <i>Relates to the ORIGIN1 and ORIGIN2 fields in the main pdNickname database</i> |
| 2 | ORIGIN | 254 | 6 | 259 | Origin: <i>Comma delimited list of languages involved in the origin of the name; also includes information about unique origins</i> |

LAYOUT OF USAGE (LOOKUP TABLE)

Field Count: 3

Total Length: 260

Record Count: 2,083

| FIELD NUMBER | FIELD NAME | FIELD LENGTH | START POSITION | END POSITION | DESCRIPTION |
|--------------|------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 1 | UID | 5 | 1 | 5 | Unique identifier for each usage: <i>Relates to the USAGE1 and USAGE2 fields in the main pdNickname database</i> |
| 2 | USAGE | 254 | 6 | 259 | Usage: <i>Comma delimited list of languages using the name; also includes biblical, theological, mythology, and literary uses</i> |
| 3 | NOTINUSE | 1 | 260 | 260 | Not-in-use flag: <i>X = Not used as a personal name; used only in the Bible, theology, mythology, or literature</i> |

IMPORTING DATA INTO YOUR SYSTEM

pdNickname databases are available in multiple file formats to insure compatibility with any database system. Each format contains the same data.

Available file formats are:

CSV-COMMA SEPARATED VALUES

Files in Comma Separated Values (CSV) format (also known as Comma Delimited) separate fields with commas, and alpha/numeric character fields are usually delimited with double quotes (in case some of the field content includes commas). This format is the most commonly used. It is a native format for Microsoft Excel and is compatible with nearly all database management systems and spreadsheets.

TXT-FIXED LENGTH

Files in Fixed Length (TXT) format (also known as Standard Data Format or SDF) use constant field positions and lengths for all records. In other words, each field starts and ends at the same place in the text file and each record is on a separate line. While not as popular as comma separated values, this format is preferred by many due to its input precision and is widely used to transfer data between different software programs. It is compatible with most database management systems and spreadsheets.

DBF-DATABASE

Files in DBF database format (also known as xBase) are native to Microsoft FoxPro and Visual FoxPro, dataBased Intelligence dBase, Alaska Software XBase++, Apollo Database Engine, Apycom Software DBFView, Astersoft DBF Manager, DS-Datasoft Visual DBU, Elsoft DBF Commander, GrafX Software Clipper and Vulcan.NET, Multisoft FlagShip, Recital Software Recital, Software Perspectives Cule.Net, and xHarbour.com xHarbour. They are also compatible with any database management system that can import the DBF (xBase) format, such as Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL Server, and numerous others.

COMPATIBILITY

To ensure compatibility with any operating system and database platform, *pdNickname* is provided in multiple file formats and utilizes only the ANSI character set (ASCII values 0 to 127 and extended values 128 to 255).

USING PDNICKNAME 2.0 WITH PDGENDER 2.0

pdNickname and *pdGender* make excellent partners. They have been developed to be fully compatible and are comprised of the same set of names. For every name, gender, origin, usage, and relationship type in the *pdNickname* database, there is a corresponding record in the *pdGender* database linked by an identification number.

Review the product documentation for more information.

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