pdNickname
User Guide

Name and Nickname Database

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. Students, teachers, and researchers benefit as well because this software is fully suitable for extensive study in the fields of anthroponymy, onomatology, ethnology, linguistics, and related fields.

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INTRODUCTION

Matching and merging names can be tricky. How do you relate William Smith with Bill Smith? The answer is **pdNickname**. 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 package contains a large set of related English, Spanish, and international first names and nicknames covering more than 200 languages along with a host of additional features never before available on this scale. The full system even incorporates sophisticated fuzzy logic.

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 areas.

pdNickname is available in **Pro** and **Standard** editions. This guide covers both versions.

PRO EDITION

The *Pro* edition includes 3.9 million first name variation records with the relationship-type for each name pair, type and origin of each name, languages of use, and a sophisticated system of fuzzy logic which allows matching first name and nickname data that has typographical errors or utilizes stylized spelling methods.

STANDARD EDITION

The *Standard* edition includes 1.28 million first name variation records and has all features of the *Pro* version except the fuzzy logic records. However, the database is designed so users can add fuzzy logic to their system at a future time.

QUICK START

While this software has many useful fields of information, two of the most important are NAME1 and NAME2, and users can effectively match against the database with just these fields.

They show pairs of names that are related. One may be a given name and the other a nickname or variation. Users can match against records on their lists to determine if two or more records are likely the same individual but are using a different version of the first name. Typically users also included the street address, telephone number, date of birth, or other distinguishing information in their filter so they match only the same individual and not distinct individuals with similar names.

The object when matching is to find all occurrences of a name in the NAME1 field and then use the NAME2 field to determine all possible related names.

The following are fifteen of many examples of related names based on variations and nicknames for the first name "Margaret". Assume for these examples that all records are at the same street address.

	Name #1	Name #2
Example 1	Margaret Johnson	Marge Johnson
Example 2	Margaret Johnson	Margie Johnson
Example 3	Margaret Johnson	Margo Johnson
Example 4	Margaret Johnson	Peggy Johnson
Example 5	Margaret Johnson	Peggie Johnson
Example 6	Margaret Johnson	Peg Johnson
Example 7	Margaret Johnson	Greta Johnson
Example 8	Margaret Johnson	Gréta Johnson
Example 9	Margaret Johnson	Rita Johnson
Example 10	Margaret Johnson	Maggie Johnson
Example 11	Margaret Johnson	Mag Johnson
Example 12	Margaret Johnson	Madge Johnson
Example 13	Margaret Johnson	Margarit Johnson
Example 14	Margaret Johnson	Margareta Johnson
Example 15	Margaret Johnson	Margrét Johnson

If users license the *Pro* edition of this software, or have updated a *Standard* version with fuzzy logic add-ons or upgrades, additional fuzzy logic technology allows matching first name and nickname data that has typographical errors or utilizes stylized spelling methods.

The following are five of many examples of related names based on fuzzy logic variations and nicknames for the first name "Margaret". Assume for these examples that all records are at the same street address.

	Name #1	Name #2
Example 16	Margaret Johnson	Pegg Johnson
Example 17	Margaret Johnson	Magde Johnson
Example 18	Margaret Johnson	Margraet Johnson
Example 19	Margaret Johnson	Margret Johnson
Example 20	Margaret Johnson	Margraeta Johnson

This quick start explanation demonstrates the basic use the software. Many will only use the NAME1 and NAME2 fields in their matches, but much more is also available. Read on about features never before available on this scale.

IMPORTING DATA INTO YOUR SYSTEM

pdNickname is designed to be compatible with any database system. It comes in multiple file formats, uses only the ANSI character set, and has a well-defined layout.

INCLUDED DATABASE FILES

pdNickname has four files, a main database and three related lookup tables.

Included files are:

MAIN FILE

The main file contains most of the provided information. Each records has a pair of related names along with genders, information about the name types, the relationship between the names, origin of the names, languages of use, and additional useful information.

ORIGIN LOOKUP FILE

This file provides the languages of origin of both names. The OID field in the lookup table relates to the ORIGIN1 and ORIGIN2 fields in the main file. This file also contains additional information about unique name origins.

USAGE LOOKUP FILE

Similar to the origin file, a second file with the languages of use for both names is also provided. The UID field in the lookup table relates to the USAGE1 and USAGE2 fields in the main file. This file also contains additional information about use of the name in the Bible, theology, literature, and mythology.

REALNAMES LOOKUP FILE

This file is used to facilitate updating the database with fuzzy logic add-on and upgrade packs. The PEACOCK_ID field in the lookup table relates to the PEACOCK_ID field in fuzzy logic add-ons and upgrades.

FILE FORMATS

The database is available in three common file formats. 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.

CHARACTER SET

The ANSI character set is utilized for all database records. This includes ASCII values 0 to 127 and extended values 128 to 255. These are also known as the extended Latin alphabet. Some users may needs to configure their database system to import the extended values. In many cases the option will be labeled the "Latin-1" character set.

FILE LAYOUTS AND DATA DEFINITIONS

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: Pro: 3,902,184; Standard: 1,283,300

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:** *Relates to the OID field in the origin lookup table*
3	TYPE1	15	20	34	**NAME1 type:** *Base Name* *Variation* *Short Form* *Diminutive* *Feminine Form* *Masculine Form*
4	GENDER1	1	35	35	**NAME1 gender:** *M = Male* *F = Female*
5	NAME1	30	36	65	**Name #1:** *Related to NAME2*
6	RELFLAG	1	66	66	**Relationship flag:** *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*

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

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

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

52	**PERSIAN2**	1	188	188	**NAME2 is used in the Persian language:** *P = Persian* *p = Persian – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
53	**ARABIC2**	1	189	189	**NAME2 is used in the Arabic language:** *M = Arabic* *m = Arabic – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
54	**JAPANESE2**	1	190	190	**NAME2 is used in the Japanese language:** *J = Japanese* *j = Japanese – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
55	**CHINESE2**	1	191	191	**NAME2 is used in the Chinese language:** *C = Chinese* *c = Chinese – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
56	**VIET2**	1	192	192	**NAME2 is used in the Vietnamese language:** *V = Vietnamese* *v = Vietnamese – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
57	**KOREAN2**	1	193	193	**NAME2 is used in the Korean language:** *K = Korean* *k = Korean – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
58	**YIDDISH2**	1	194	194	**NAME2 is used in the Yiddish language:** *Y = Yiddish* *y = Yiddish – rare usage* *A = Archaic*
59	**HEBREW2**	1	195	195	**NAME2 is used in the Hebrew language:** *H = Hebrew* *h = Hebrew – rare usage*
60	**LATIN2**	1	196	196	**NAME2 is used in the Latin language:** *L = Latin* *l = Latin – rare usage*
61	**GREEK2**	1	197	197	**NAME2 is used in the Greek language:** *G = Greek* *g = Greek – rare usage*
62	**MYTH2**	3	198	200	**NAME2 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*
63	**REALNAME**	30	201	230	**Real name of the fuzzy entry:** *Filled if FUZZY equals "1" or "2"*

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD LENGTH	START POSITION	END POSITION	DESCRIPTION
64	REVERSE	1	231	231	**Reversed record flag:** *R = Reversed record*

LAYOUT OF ORIGIN (LOOKUP FILE)

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:** *Relates to the ORIGIN1 and ORIGIN2 fields in the main pdNickname database*
2	ORIGIN	254	6	259	**Origin:** *Comma delimited list of languages involved in the origin of the name; also includes information about unique origins*

LAYOUT OF USAGE (LOOKUP FILE)

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:** *Relates to the USAGE1 and USAGE2 fields in the main pdNickname database*
2	USAGE	254	6	259	**Usage:** *Comma delimited list of languages using the name; also includes biblical, theological, mythology, and literary uses*
3	NOTINUSE	1	260	260	**Not-in-use flag:** *X = Not used as a personal name; used only in the Bible, theology, mythology, or literature*

LAYOUT OF REALNAMES (LOOKUP FILE)

Field Count: 2

Total Length: 44

Record Count: 2,618,884

FIELD NUMBER	FIELD NAME	FIELD LENGTH	START POSITION	END POSITION	DESCRIPTION
1	PEACOCK_ID	14	1	14	**Unique identifier for each record:** *Relates to the PEACOCK_ID field in fuzzy logic add-ons and upgrades*
2	REALNAME	30	15	44	**Real name of the fuzzy entry:** *Filled with the real spelling of names provided in fuzzy logic add-ons and upgrades*

USING THE PDNICKNAME DATABASE

The main *pdNickname* file is organized with two names per record, one in the NAME1 field and the other in the NAME2 field. The relationship between the names is identified in the RELATION field. Additional information, such as gender, type of name, origin of the name, and languages of use, are provided individually for each name in separate fields.

Users can match against records on their lists—typically first name, last name, and address—to determine if two or more records are likely the same individual. *pdNickname* is used to identify first names that match even when they are not an exact match, but rather equivalent, such as a variation or nickname.

PEACOCK_ID FIELD

The first field in the database is PEACOCK_ID. It provides a unique identifier for each record, but is also equipped with additional functionality. Each begins with the character "n" to identify the database. They have three parts and each part is separated with a hyphen.

The following is the first PEACOCK_ID in the database:

- **n000001-1-0001** is a complete PEACOCK_ID; no other record has this same exact identification

PARTS OF PEACOCK_ID

The first part of the PEACOCK_ID code (the part before the first hyphen) identifies each unique name on the NAME1 side. A unique name is defined by the spelling of the name, gender, type of name, origin, and usage.

The following is an example of a unique name identification number:

- **n000001** is the first part of a PEACOCK_ID; it identifies each unique name on the NAME1 side; multiple records can have this same number but each record is showing the same name in a different relationship

The second part (the part before the second hyphen) identifies each type of relationship a unique name on the NAME1 side has with names on the NAME2 side. There are six possible relationship types: Variation, Transcription, Short Form (including Short Form Variation), Diminutive (including Diminutive Variation), Feminine Form, and Masculine Form. Names on the NAME1 side can be involved with up to five of the six relationship types; they cannot be involved with both a Feminine Form and a Masculine Form relationship.

The following is an example of unique name and relationship identification number:

- **n000001-1** are the first and second parts of a PEACOCK_ID; it identifies each unique name and relationship on the NAME1 side; multiple records can have this same number but each record is showing the same name and relationship paired with a different name on the NAME2 side

The last part (the part following the second hyphen) sequentially identifies each NAME2 that has the same relationship with NAME1. This can be one or hundreds.

The following is an example including the sequential identification:

- **n000001-1-0002** has all three parts of a PEACOCK_ID; the last part sequentially identifies each NAME2 that has the same relationship with NAME1; no other record has this same exact identification

SELECTING RECORDS USING PEACOCK_ID

Users can select all records that have the same relationship with NAME1 by querying on the first two parts of the PEACOCK_ID (e.g., "n012345-2").

Users can select all records that have any relationship with NAME1 (regardless of the type of relationship) by querying on just the first part of the PEACOCK_ID (e.g., "n012345").

Note that the PEACOCK_ID also relates to the *pdGender* database. Review the section on Compatibility and the *pdGender* documentation for further information.

NAME AND GENDER

Each record has two sets of name information, a NAME1 side and a NAME2 side. Each name has the associated gender in the GENDER1 and GENDER2 fields respectively. These will be the same except for opposite gender name formations. The relationship between the names is identified in the RELATION field. Additional information, such as type of name, origin of the name, and languages of use, are provided individually for each name in separate fields.

Users can match against records on their lists—typically first name, last name, and address—to determine if two or more records are likely the same individual. *pdNickname* is used to identify first names that match even when they are not an exact match, but rather equivalent, such as a variation or nickname.

When the first name for one record is NAME1 and for another record is NAME2, the first names for both records are related. It is not necessary to match against GENDER1 and GENDER2, but users can do so if they already know the correct gender. This can increase speed and accuracy when searching unisex name formations.

NAME TYPE

Each NAME1 and NAME2 is identified by type of name in the TYPE1 and TYPE2 field respectively. Many spellings of names serve multiple types, such as both a variation of another first name as well as usage as a short form nickname or diminutive. Opposite gender forms often serve both as feminine forms or masculine forms as well as variation of other same-gender names. Each formation of the name is included in the database in separate records.

Name types are:

BASE NAME

This is the oldest identified formation of a name. Many originated in Antiquity or the Middle Ages, and include Greek, Roman, Hebrew, Ancient Germanic, Old Norse, Old English, Middle English, and Old Spanish, among numerous other name origins.

VARIATION

These are spelling alterations of Base Names or other first name Variations. When the alteration arises in the same language and era, it is known as a "variant" of the name. When it arises in another language or era, such as Old English to modern English, it is known as a "form" of the name.

SHORT FORM

These are nicknames for Base Names and first name Variations. They are commonly based on the first syllable or part of a name, but not always.

DIMINUTIVE

These are also used as nicknames for Base Names and first name Variations, but can be a diminutive form of a Short Form nickname as well. They usually include some of the root spelling of the name it is associated with and are typically intended to convey more endearment than Short Form nicknames.

FEMININE FORM

These are spelling alterations of male gender Base Names and first name Variations formulated for the female gender.

MASCULINE FORM

These are the opposite of Feminine Form names and are much less common. They are spelling alterations of female gender Base Names and fist name Variations formulated for the male gender.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NAME PAIRS

The relationship between NAME1 and NAME2 in provided in the RELATION field. The relation is dependent of each specific situation. All relationships are with names of the same gender except Feminine Forms and Masculine Forms which are relationships with names of the opposite gender.

Relationships are:

VARIATION

This relationship occurs between Base Names and Variation-type names or between two Variation-type names.

TRANSCRIPTION

Similar to a Variation relationship, this occurs between transcriptive variations paired with Base Names or Variation-type names. Transcriptions are variations spelled phonetically as they sound to the person hearing and transcribing the name.

SHORT FORM

This relationship occurs between Short Form-type nicknames paired with Base Names or Variation-type names.

SHORT FORM VARIATION

This relationship occurs between two Short Form-type nicknames of the same Base Name or Variation-type name.

DIMINUTIVE

This relationship occurs between Diminutive-type nicknames paired with Base Names, Variation-type names, or Short Form-type nicknames.

DIMINUTIVE VARIATION

This relationship occurs between two Diminutive-type nicknames of the same Base Name, Variation-type name, or Short Form-type nickname.

FEMININE FORM

This opposite gender variation relationship occurs with male gender Base Names and Variation-type names.

MASCULINE FORM

The reverse of a Feminine Form relationship, this opposite gender variation relationship occurs with female gender Base Names and Variation-type names.

DERIVED RELATIONSHIPS

The DERIVED field indicates the closeness of the relationship between the two names. If a relationship is derived it means it is not a straight line or direct relationship. There are more Derived relationships than straight-line relationships because, like people, names have fewer close relatives than distant relatives. With Derived relationships, some event or multiple events occur between the formations. Other formations will have occurred earlier, including other first names, surnames (it is not uncommon for a personal name to be revised as a surname which is later revised again as a personal name), as well as other formation events.

While Derived relationships are generally more distant than direct relationships, this does not mean good matches cannot be found among the derived records. This is particularly the case with Short Form and Diminutive relationships. A nickname may have first arisen for an earlier formation but is now is just as common for a later variant or form. In such cases the relationship is not direct, and is therefore labeled derived, but is just as useful.

Note that the closeness between Derived relationships vary—one, two, or several events may occur before the final formation—and Derived records include a few quite distant relatives.

IMPORTANT

Derived Diminutives deserve special note and consideration. They are by far the largest segment of name relationships. When a relationship cannot be determined with confidence, it is provided as a Derived Diminutive. This makes sense because many first names also serve as Diminutives at times. Also, when there is conflicting information, usually both or all are included depending on the quality of the sources, first with its most likely relationship or relationships, and again as a Derived Diminutive. This is done to leave placeholders. Future editions of this database will try to merge or otherwise distinguish these records, but for now are left as multiple possibilities. This will occur more frequently for common names because they are covered in a larger number of sources.

Derived Diminutives are also the holding ground of experimental relationship records. These are diverse names associated with each other. In some cases it may be an unusual nickname or byname, or a very common middle name for a particular first name, or a nickname for the middle name.

RELATIONSHIP FLAG

The RELFLAG field is the heart of the *pdNickname* matching system and is designed to provide a confidence level so users can increase their positive hit rate and reduce error rates. This field assigns a level of confidence to each relationship match, and users can sequentially search for names starting at the highest confidence level moving downwards. It is suggested that the confidence level be carried along with the match so lower confidence matches can be filtered separately.

Fuzzy relationship flags apply to *pdNickname Pro*. They also apply to *pdNickname Standard* when fuzzy logic add-ons or upgrades are appended to the system.

The main relationship flags are coded as follows (highest confidence to lowest confidence):

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

Note that archaic relationships are filtered from all matches and grouped under a separate code so they can be queried independently or ignored.

Opposite gender relationships (feminine forms and masculine forms) are categorized similarly to the main flags, but using separate codes. Typically matching does not involve these records, but they are useful in some circumstances. If users already have gender in their list, they can match against opposite gender names to determine if a gender was entered incorrectly or the wrong formation of the name used (female and male names are often quite similarly spelled).

Archaic and opposite gender relationships are coded as follows:

A. Archaic

The following are highest confidence to lowest confidence:

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

Depending on the makeup of lists, users may also want to experiment with matching on certain languages first and other languages in a second or later round, or matching on common language usages first and rare usages second. Languages of use and rare usages (particularly rare usages of unisex names) are identified for this purpose.

FUZZY LOGIC

This section applies to pdNickname Pro. It also applies to pdNickname Standard when fuzzy logic add-ons or upgrades are appended to the system.

The fuzzy logic technology in this software allows matching first name and nickname data that has typographical errors or utilizes stylized spelling methods. When a fuzzy logic record is provided, the fuzzy spelling is identified in the FUZZY field as applying to NAME1 or NAME2. In no cases are both NAME1 and NAME2 fuzzy. The correct spelling of the indicated name is entered in the REALNAME field.

If users filter for records flagged in the FUZZY field, they are likely to see errors they have repeatedly made or seen. In many cases you will have to look close to see the difference, but they are different.

TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS

A large majority of fuzzy logic records involve common typographical errors. These algorithms look at frequently reversed digraphs (a pair of letters used to make one phoneme or distinct sound), phonetically transcribed digraphs, double letters typed as single letters, single letters that are doubled, and other common data entry issues.

The most likely typographical errors are determined based on the number of letters, the characters involved, where they are located in the name, and other factors. Sometimes, however, a less common error is provided due to filtering criteria. This is usually because one requirement is that fuzzy spellings never formulate a real name already in the database. This sometimes happens and most often because the fuzzy spelling was already a real variation of the same name.

The following are examples of fuzzy logic based on common typographical errors:

	NAME1	FUZZY	NAME2	REALNAME
Example 1	ALL	1	AL	AL
Example 2	ROCCO	2	ROCO	ROCCO
Example 3	CHRISTOPHER	2	CHRISTOFER	CHRISTOPHER
Example 4	SOHPIA	1	SOPHIA	SOPHIA
Example 5	MARGRAET	1	PEGGY	MARGARET

In *Example 1*, the "L" in "AL" is repeated in NAME1. FUZZY indicates the typographical error is NAME1. REALNAME shows the correct spelling of NAME1.

In *Example 2*, the second "C" in "ROCCO" is left out in NAME2. FUZZY indicates the typographical error is NAME2. REALNAME shows the correct spelling of NAME2.

In *Example 3*, the "PH" digraph in "CHRISTOPHER" phonetically transcribed as "F" in NAME2. FUZZY indicates the typographical error is NAME2. REALNAME shows the correct spelling of NAME2.

In *Example 4*, the "PH" digraph in "SOPHIA" is reversed in NAME1. FUZZY indicates the typographical error is NAME1. REALNAME shows the correct spelling of NAME1.

In *Example 5*, "MARGRAET" is paired with the diminutive "PEGGY" and FUZZY indicates NAME1 has a typographical error. The "AR" digraph in "MARGARET" is reversed and REALNAME shows the correct spelling of NAME1.

STYLIZED SPELLINGS

Other fuzzy logic records involve stylized spelling methods. These algorithms look at non-regular characters such as extended ANSI characters (ASCII values 128 to 255) as well as hyphens, apostrophes, and spaces.

A few of the possible extended characters are "Á" (A-acute), "Ö" (O-umlaut), and "Ñ" (N-tilde). In these cases, "Á" becomes "A" (A-regular), "Ö" becomes "O" (O-regular), "Ñ" becomes "N" (N-regular), and other extended characters are treated similarly.

The following are examples of fuzzy logic with stylized spellings:

	NAME1	FUZZY	NAME2	REALNAME
Example 6	BJORK	1	BJÖRK	BJÖRK
Example 7	NICOLÁS	2	NICOLAS	NICOLÁS
Example 8	ASHTORET	1	'ASHTORET	'ASHTORET
Example 9	ABD-AL-HAMID	2	ABDALHAMID	ABD-AL-HAMID
Example 10	JUAN MARÍA	2	JUANMARIA	JUAN MARÍA

In *Example 6*, NAME1 is spelled with O-regular instead of with O-umlaut.

In *Example 7*, NAME2 is spelled with A-regular instead of with A-acute.

In *Example 8*, NAME1 is spelled without an apostrophe prefix.

In *Example 9*, NAME2 is spelled without hyphens delimiting the name parts.

In *Example 10*, NAME2 is not only spelled without the space between the two parts, but I-acute is also replaced with I-regular.

In all these examples, FUZZY indicates the side without extended characters or stylized spelling and REALNAME shows the name with extended characters or stylized spelling. Notice REALNAME is the same as the names not flagged by FUZZY.

IMPORTANT

One type of fuzzy logic record that deserves special attention can be seen in several examples above. You will recognize these when:

- FUZZY = "1" and NAME2 = REALNAME

  – or –

- FUZZY = "2" and NAME1 = REALNAME

In these cases both NAME1 and NAME2 are intended to be the same exact name, only one has a typographical error or stylized spelling.

When fuzzy records do not meet conditions are not met, the names are related, but not the same exact name.

FUZZY LOGIC ADD-ON PACKS AND UPGRADES

Peacock Data releases additional fuzzy logic records nearly every month for *pdNickname 2.x* in the form of add-on packs which can easily and economically be appended to the main database extending coverage of typographical errors and stylized spelling methods.

The fuzzy logic technology built into the main *Pro* product download is designed to pick up statistically the most likely mistakes and stylizations. *Fuzzy Logic Add-on Packs* are designed to pick up less common mistakes and stylizations.

Add-on packs include new algorithms and randomizers and are fully compatible with both the *Pro* and *Standard* editions of this package.

Those licensing the *Standard* edition can also purchase a *pdNickname Standard to Pro Upgrade Pack* which includes all the fuzzy logic records from the *Pro* edition. Once a *Standard* version is upgraded, it will be the same as the *Pro* edition.

Review the documentation provided with the fuzzy logic add-on packs and upgrades for further instructions.

LANGUAGES OF USE

This is an important section of the database with many advanced uses. This information can be combined with the matching of related names, so the most common languages are checked first. It can also be used to gather information on the possible ethnicity and heritage of those on lists. Or it can be used for many purposes not yet thought of because this information was not before available on this scale.

RARE AND VERY RARE USAGES OF UNISEX NAMES

One of the most useful features of the *pdNickname* database is that rare unisex usages of names by a language are identified so they can be filtered in name matching.

Note the following about rare and very rare usage indicators:

- A rare usage indicates that there is less than about a twenty percent chance the name is that gender; the percentage is more exact for English names where statistics are more plentiful, but approximations are determined for other languages when possible
- English unisex names are also identified as "very" rare when the usage by a gender in the English is less than five percent

It is quite common to find the rare usage to be different genders in different languages, so this factor must be considered separately for each language using the name.

Indications for rare usages of non-unisex names also exist in the database. These are based on the accepted understanding of the usage and not necessarily statistics to avoid English receiving a disadvantage over languages for which fewer statistics is available.

Note that rare and very usage indicators should not be compared for different languages, only within the same language. Because a name usage is labeled rare in Spanish and not in English does not mean the name is used less in Spanish than English, rather it means it is rare in Spanish compared to other Spanish names or, if it is a unisex name, rare compared to the Spanish opposite gender usage.

USING THE USAGE LOOKUP TABLE

The USAGE1 and USAGE2 fields in the main database relate to the UID field in the Usage lookup table. The Usage lookup table is similar the Origin table, except it indicates the languages of use and not the origin of the name. Each record contains a comma delimited list of the languages of use.

Note the usage indicators in the lookup table:

- Languages where the name is in rare usage are indicated with an asterisk (*) after the name of the language (e.g., "English*"); for unisex names the indicator is applied to one gender only
- Some English unisex names are identified as "very" rare and have two asterisks (**) after the name of the language (i.e., "English**"); these are also applied to one gender only
- Archaic names from modern languages are identified with "(archaic)" after the name of the language (e.g., "Spanish (archaic)")

Note if there is conflicting information about the Languages of use, usually both or all are included separately depending on the quality of the sources. This is done to leave placeholders. Future editions of this database will try to merge or otherwise distinguish these records, but for now are left as multiple possibilities. This will occur more frequently for common names because they are covered in a larger number of sources.

For those using the database for research, references to biblical, theological, literary, and mythology names are also included in many records. These special uses follow a semicolon (;) and are also comma delimited when more than one special usage exists for a record. Users uninterested in this information can delete everything from the semicolon and beyond without losing any of the language information.

USING THE MAIN FILE LANGUAGE FIELDS

Much of the language information from the Usage lookup table has been transferred to fields in the main database for easy access by users. NAME1 and NAME2 have separate language fields. Usually the code is the first letter of the name of the language, but be careful with Arabic. To avoid conflicting with "A" for archaic, "M" and "m" are utilized instead, for Modern Standard Arabic, which developed from the Classical Arabic of the Quran (or Qur'an, Romanized) and Islamic literature from the Early Middle Ages.

Note the usage indicators in the main file language fields:

- Upper case codes indicate common usage (e.g., "S" = common usage in Spanish)
- Lower case codes indicate rare usage (e.g., "s" = rare usage in Spanish)
- V = Very rare usage (English unisex names only)
- A = Archaic

The languages chosen to duplicate in the main file were selected because they are common in the United States, including for American Latinos, and in other English speaking nations, or represent a minority group most likely to be of particular interest.

The LANGFLAG field is set up to indicate if one or both of the names has the language presented in the main file. These names are more likely to be on American lists, Latino lists, and lists associated with the other presented languages.

In addition to languages, biblical names and names from major mythologies are also identified for both names in the BIBLE1, BIBLE2, MYTH1, and MYTH2 fields respectively.

ORIGIN OF NAMES

The origin of each name is also provided in a lookup table similar to the Usage lookup table. This information will be of more interest to students, teachers, and researchers working in the fields of anthroponymy, onomatology, ethnology, linguistics, and related fields. It may be of less interest to businesses and organizations working with lists of names and can be skipped by these users. For those interested it will explain the naming conventions in relation to historic periods. Be prepared for a lot of dates and historical reference points.

Note if there is conflicting information about the origin of a name, usually both or all are included depending on the quality of the sources. This is done to leave placeholders. Future editions of this database will try to merge or otherwise distinguish these records, but for now are left as multiple possibilities. This will occur more frequently for common names because they are covered in a larger number of sources.

USING THE ORIGIN LOOKUP TABLE

The ORIGIN1 and ORIGIN2 fields in the main database relate to the OID field in the Origin lookup table. Here you will find a comma delimited list of the languages the name was formulated in.

Origin information also indicates if the name is modern or from an earlier era, including Ancient names (those arising during Antiquity) and names from the Middle Ages.

ANTIQUITY

Ancient names include:

- Ancient Egyptian: attested from 3400 BC making it one of the earliest known written languages (along with Sumerian)
- Sumerian: the language of ancient Sumer, spoken in southern Mesopotamia (modern Iraq) and closely related to Akkadian, it is attested from 3350 BC making it one of the earliest known written languages (along with Egyptian); it was slowly replaced by Akkadian between the 3rd to the 2nd millennia BC but continued as a classical language until about 100 AD
- Akkadian: spoken in ancient Mesopotamia from the 29th through 8th centuries BC, including during the Akkadian Empire (ca. 2334–2193 BC), it is closely related to and replaced Sumerian, and is the earliest attested Semitic language; academic and liturgical use continued until about 100 AD
- Aramaic: a Northwest Semitic language subfamily (which includes Hebrew and Phoenician)
- Greek: spoken on the Balkan Peninsula since the 3rd millennium BC, and the oldest recorded living language, its earliest attested written evidence is the Linear B clay tablet found in Messenia which dates to between 1450 and 1350 BC
- Hittite: spoken by the Hittites, an ancient Anatolian people who established an empire at Hattusa in north-central Anatolia around 1600 BC, it is attested to about the 19th century BC and remained in use until about 1100 BC
- Hebrew: a West Semitic language, closely related to Phoenician, historically regarded as the tongue of the Israelites (meaning, "Children [or Sons] of Israel", its earliest attested written evidence, in form of primitive drawings, dates from the 10th century BC; it was nearly extinct as a spoken language by late Antiquity, but continued to be used as a literary language and as the liturgical language of Judaism, until its revival as a spoken language in the late 19th century
- Phoenician: a Northwest Semitic language, closely related to Hebrew, originally spoken in the ancient coastal Mediterranean region of Canaan (roughly corresponding to the Levant) and attested from the 10th until the early 4th century BC
- Ancient Macedonian: spoken during the 1st millennium BC in the ancient Kingdom of Macedonia (or Macedon) in the northeastern part of the Greek peninsula; marginalized by Hellenistic influences, it gradually fell out of use during the 4th century BC
- Roman: spoke Archaic Latin during the Roman Kingdom (753—509 BC) through most the Roman Republic (509—27 BC), replaced by Classical Latin around 75 BC; due to Roman conquests, Latin spread to many Mediterranean and some northern European regions; although considered a "dead" language, Latin is still used in the creation of new words and names in modern languages
- Proto-Germanic: dating to the Nordic Bronze Age in Scandinavia (ca. 1700–500 BC)
- Ancient Celtic: dating from the British Iron Age (ca. 600 BC—100 AD) through Antiquity
- Ancient Germanic: dating from the Pre-Roman Iron Age culture in Scandinavia, northern Germany, and the Netherlands north of the Rhine River (ca. 500—100 BC) through Antiquity

Late Greek and Late Roman names date from late Antiquity and the early Byzantine period. Late Antiquity is generally considered from the end of the Roman Empire's crisis of the 3rd century (ca. 235–284) to the re-organization of the Eastern Roman Empire under Byzantine Emperor Heraclius and the Islamic conquests during the early and mid 7th century.

Coptic Egyptian is the later stages of the Egyptian language spoken from the 2nd until the 17th century. Today Egyptians mainly speak a dialect of Modern Standard Arabic. Coptic Egyptian is still used as the liturgical language of the Coptic Church.

MIDDLE AGES

Almost all historians agree the Middle Ages began when the political structure of Western Europe changed at the end of the united Roman Empire (476 AD). In the database names dating from the Early Middle Ages (which followed the decline of the Western Roman Empire and is sometimes called the Dark Ages due to the relative scarcity of literary and cultural output during most of the era) are usually prefixed with "Old" such as Old English (which is Anglo-Saxon) and Old Spanish (which still continues as a liturgical language but with a modernized pronunciation). Galician-Portuguese is an exception, but it is also secondarily known as Old Portuguese. Note that Galician-Portuguese is a different language than modern Galician. This is also true of Ancient Macedonian and Macedonian; the latter is a modern South Slavic language.

Many languages went through significant changes during the High Middle Ages (a period of rapid population growth and social and political change in Europe from about the 11th through the 13th century) or by the Late Middle Ages (when prosperity and growth in Europe came to a halt and the population experienced a series of famines and plagues). Languages developing in this period are prefixed with "Middle", or in some cases "Medieval" depending on the accepted terminology.

After Duke William II of Normandy conquered England and killed King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings (1066), the invading Normans and their descendants replaced the Anglo-Saxons as the ruling class of England. French influences were absorbed into the English language, and Old English slowly evolved into Middle English between the 12th and 15th century, additionally aided by influences from the Latin language of the church and the invention of the printing press. Nevertheless, Old English was still used throughout the Plantagenet era (1154–1485), a few years beyond the time Constantinople was finally captured by the Ottoman Turks marking the final end of the Roman Empire (1453), the conclusion of the Middle Ages in the minds of many historians. Of course others cite the Battle of Bosworth Field which established the Tudor dynasty and an era of expansion for England (1485), the conquest of Granada and its annexation by Castile ending Islamic rule (1492), the discovery of the Americas by Christopher Columbus (also 1492), the death of Queen Isabella I of Castile (1504), the death of her spouse King Ferdinand II of Aragon (1516), and the Protestant Reformation (1517) as more appropriate cutoff points, often influenced by the nationality of the historian.

There was no similar revision during the High or Late Middle Ages in many languages, including Spanish, and they do not have a generally recognized middle variety.

Tiberian Hebrew is the canonical pronunciation of the Hebrew Bible (or Tanakh) committed to writing by Masoretic scholars living in the Jewish community of Tiberias in ancient Palestine (ca. 750-950). It is written in a form of Tiberian vocalization dating from the 8th century, but the oral tradition it reflects has ancient roots. Tiberian pronunciation of Hebrew is considered by textual scholars to be the most exact and proper pronunciation of the language as it preserves the original Semitic consonantal and vowel sounds of ancient Hebrew.

Ashkenazi Hebrew is the pronunciation system for Biblical and Mishnaic Hebrew favored for liturgical use in Ashkenazi Jewish practice in Central and Eastern Europe. Until the middle of the 20th century, most American

synagogues used the Ashkenazic Hebrew pronunciation, as the majority of American Jews were of Ashkenazic descent. After the creation of the State of Israel in 1948, however, there has been a gradual shift in American congregations toward using Sephardic Hebrew because it is the standard pronunciation used in Israel.

Much is unknown about the origin of the Yiddish, a High German language written in the Hebrew alphabet, because most speakers were exterminated in the Holocaust. The consensus among scholars is it emerged among the Ashkenazi Jews in Central Europe between the 10th and 12th centuries and later spread to Eastern Europe in the 16th century.

MODERN

Language formations after the Middle Ages are usually know as modern.

There is frequently confusion about the development of the three modern strains of Gaelic: Irish, Scottish, and Manx. All three sprang from Middle Irish which came from Old Irish.

UNIQUE ORIGINS

Many records also provide additional information about unique origins. These follow a semicolon (;) and are not comma delimited, however commas may be used for punctuation. When a unique origin has more than one element, semicolons delimitate each element. All language information is provided before the first semicolon.

Unique origins include:

- Latinized, Latinate, Hellenized, and anglicized names
- Literary names created by authors, composers, and poets
- Names that became known through historical events
- Bynames: a familiar name for a person, similar to a nickname, that is often used as a replacement for a personal name—for example, Rocky is a common byname for some boxers
- Roman family names
- Roman cognomens: originally nicknames that were later utilized to augment family names to identify a particular branch within a family or family within a clan
- Roman praenomens: early personal name chosen by the parents of a Roman child originally bestowed the eighth day after the birth of a girl, or the ninth day after the birth of a boy; the praenomen would then be formally conferred a second time when girls married, or when boys reaching manhood and assumed the toga virilis (which in the case of Romans boys was about age 14 or 15)
- Occupational surnames
- Patronymic surnames
- Toponymic (habitational) surnames
- Other surnames

REVERSE RECORDS

All records are repeated with the information reversed so users need to search for name pairs in only one direction to find all relationships. Reversed records are identified with an "R" in the REVERSE field. Users who do not want the reversed information can filter out all records flagged in the REVERSE field and still retain all name information from the database.

Note that there are slightly fewer reverse records than regular records because some reverse records are filtered out in unusual situations when they form a duplication of information already in the database.

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 WITH PDGENDER

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.

Note that *pdNickname* is not required to use *pdGender* but they are highly attuned to work together.

The PEACOCK_ID identification numbers in the *pdGender* database (except the first character) match the same names and PEACOCK_ID numbers in the *pdNickname* database associated with an indicated relationship type. If users search on only the identification numbers before the hyphen, they can query all records for those names in *pdNickname* regardless of relationship.

Of course the converse is true, and *pdNickname* users can look up the gender in *pdGender* using the identification numbers before the first or second hyphen (both will work equally as well).

The PEACOCK_ID identification numbers in the *pdNickname* database are longer because they have an additional sequence for each individual association with the relationship, which can be hundreds.

The names in *pdNickname Pro* are in *pdGender Pro*, and the names in *pdNickname Standard* are in *pdGender Standard*. *pdGender* contains one record for each relationship type names have in *pdNickname,* and records are repeated when multiple relationships exists. The type of relationship is provided in the RELATION field of both databases.

USER GUIDE UPDATES

User guides are updated based on information gained from user experience. It is suggested that users regularly check the Support section of the Peacock Data website for updates. Look for a date newer than the date below:

The publication date of this guide is: May 1, 2014.

DATABASE VERSION NUMBER

Depending on the file format, the version number of each copy of *pdNickname* is written in the first or second row of the first or second column of all database files in **X.X.X** format. The first number is the main version number of the release. The number after the first dot is the update for the version indicated. The number after the second dot references a minor revision.

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