HRE –NAME STYLES - OVERVIEW

Revision history

2018-06-03	Robin Lamacraft	Original draft
2018-06-05	Robin Lamacraft	Update Input Field definitions
2018-06-12	Robin Lamacraft	Revise input fields and add more detail

SCOPE

In HRE any object that may have a multi-part name (as do Persons, Locations and Sources) use Name Style definitions to define a series of file records that control the entry and retrieval of these name forms and variants of them. In HRE, a common set of tables are used for the definition of a Name Style. The user supplied object name variant data is stored in set of tables associated with the generic data object type. A Name Style is an ordered set of defined fields that allows the storage of the appropriate elements to compose variants of a name for output or for sorting objects by their name. Several Name Styles can be applied to the name data of the same sub-type, for example the way person naming conventions are used in different communities or the number and type of elements used in different location models between countries.

NAME STYLE DEFINITIONS

HRE database table **162 NAME_STYLE_TYPE_DEFNS** has one record for each Name Style Definition available for use in this Project. This record owns other records in tables **163 NAME_ELMNT_INPUT_DEFNS** and **166 NAME_OUT_TEMPLATE_DEFNS** to complete a definition.

INPUT FIELD DEFINITIONS

- Each Name Style has at least one, but usually many, labelled Name Elements
- These Name Elements are ordered over all Name Style Definitions for that specific type and sub-type combination. This ordering enables the sorting of data of the same type of object with different applied Name Style Definitions
- HRE maintains table **164 NAME_ELMNT_TYPE_DEFNS** as a dictionary for these Labelled Name Elements for each object type and object sub-type combination. Within this dictionary, the elements for an object type and object sub-type combination are sequenced from most detailed to most general. This improves the sorting, comparison and consistency of data values
- Reuse of an existing labelled Name Element Type in a Name Style Data Entry list must mean that the entered data has the same meaning in context as its original definition, e.g. “City” should not be used if that element is not a city
- The user can create new entries in the correct sequence in the Labelled Name Element Type dictionary
- To illustrate how this sorted sequence may work for Locations, assume that there a pool of 999 Element Type positions and we place the TMG US standard labels spaced out so other type labels can be inserted in between. Initially we ignore LATLONG, TEMPLE, SHORT PLACE, COMMENT and STYLE. The variation of the elements that Locations are named tends to be more consistent as the name element describes a large region
- For the fine details there are many more variant elements. In TMG some elements were obviously later additions but actionsare related to very small areas of location
- To be more useful a location has a measurement of height or depth, again these are usually at the detail end of the sequence
- The Standard Name Element Types installed in HRE are not moveable.

This table illustrates a comparison 4 example uses of Name Style Type Elements. There are many gaps for custom entries.

Position	Element Label	TMG US	HRE US	HRE UK	HRE AU
020	UK_Grid			UK_Grid	
030	LatLong	LatLong	LatLong	LatLong	LatLong
040	Phone	Phone	Phone	Phone	Phone
060	Details	Details	Details	Details	Details
070	Lot Number		Lot Number	Lot Number	Lot Number
080	Street	Street	Street	Street	Street
100	Addressee	Addressee	Addressee	Addressee	
110	US_Postcode	US_Postcode	US_Postcode		
120	UK_Postal			UK_Postal	
130	AU_Postcode				AU_Postcode
200	City	City	City	City	City
250	UK Postal City			UK Postal City	
300	Region				
400	US County	US_County	US_County		
410	UK_County			UK_County	
500	State	State	State		State
600	Temple	Temple	Temple		
700	Country	Country	Country	Country	Country
800	Admin Union			Admin Union	
900	Ocean				

- The Labelled Name Element Dictionary provides label translation in the available languages

- A Name Style data Entry field list, a collection of records in table **163 NAME_ELMNT_INPUT_DEFNS** and a selection of elements from table **164 NAME_ELMNT_TYPE_DEFNS** defines the set of fields in the Name Style Data
- Once this Name Style Data Entry list has been defined, the display of appropriate records can be re-ordered to match the entry window's preferred element entry order
- HRE will provide an initial set of labelled Name Element Types for each use of a Name Style for an object type and object sub-type combination
- Each labelled Name Element Type has a data type and possibly a formatting template.

STORAGE OF NAME ELEMENT VALUES

There are 3 user data tables that in combination store the name element values of a multi-part name.

1. <GENERIC TYPE>_NAMES (e.g. table 404 BIO_NAMES)
   Has one record per use of a name and that record is owned by the object that is connected to that name
2. < GENERIC TYPE>_NAME_PARTS (e.g. table 405 BIO_NAME_PARTS)
   Has one record for each unique value used for a specific name element label. That is, it becomes a dictionary and where necessary a provider of translated versions of that value
3. < GENERIC TYPE>_NAME_MAPS (e.g. table 406 BIO_NAME_MAPS)
   In this table there is one record for each name element entered by the user for this name. It is identified as being owned by the appropriate record in the <GENERIC TYPE>_NAMES table. The map record holds a key to Name Input Label and Dictionary Persistent ID (PID) to the record in the < GENERIC TYPE>_NAME_PARTS table that stores the right value for this field from the dictionary. The combination of the SHARED integer field and currently set Language code are used to retrieve the Name Element value.

This explains the storage and retrieval of the Name Elements, but it does not explain the use of output substitution templates to compose different forms of that name for various uses.

OUTPUT TEMPLATE DEFINITIONS AND THEIR USE

- Each Name Style Definition must have a number of standard Output Templates defined so that there is a consistent method to display an object name from any Name Style of that object type and sub type combination independent of the Name Style that was used. Some of these Output Templates are specifically not for human use but for computer use to sort these names according to the use of different elements. This is defined by records in table **165 NAME_TEMPLATE_TYPE_DEFNS**
- Each Template Output Definition is a record in table **166 NAME_OUT_TEMPLATE_DEFNS**
- There will be access to individual fields by field entered data for filtering or substitution into a sentence, etc
- For some object type and sub type combinations there may be extra Output Templates defined. For example, Source Citation Output Templates can have templates that are defined for different Publishing Styles as records in table **159 PUBLISH_TYPE_DEFNS**
- To understand how an Output Template is defined and evaluated, please refer to the *Substitutions Overview* document for the Name Style Output Template definitions.