

Problem 3 (20 points). Soundex is an algorithm for coding names. It was developed in the USA in 1918–1922 by Robert C. Russell and Margaret King Odell in order to facilitate searching for similar-sounding surnames. In the middle of the 20th century, Soundex was extensively used in the USA to analyze results of 1890–1920 censuses.

Below is a sample card with data from the 1910 census. You can see the Soundex code for *Wilson*, which is W425.

LOUISIANA		E.D.	SHEET
W 425		118	17
HEAD OF FAMILY			
Wilson, Alice			
COLOR	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	
B	42		
COUNTY	CITY		
St. Landry			
OTHER MEMBERS OF FAMILY			
NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	BIRTHPLACE
Eugene	W	46	
Begina	D	15	
Walter	S	13	
Louisa	D	12	
Camila	D	7	
Canell	S	7	
Hudson	S	4	

FORM 10-636 (4-20-61)
1910 CENSUS INDEX - FAMILY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Source: <https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Soundex>

Here is a list of surnames, with the corresponding Soundex codes in arbitrary order. Some characters are missing:

<i>Allaway, Anderson, Ashcombe, Buckingham,</i>	S312, T□6□, □5□3, C42□, T520,
<i>Chapman, Colquhoun, Evans, Fairwright,</i>	L□42, A536, C155, □623, S356,
<i>Kingscott, Lewis, Littlejohns, Stanmore,</i>	□252, □152, □330, A251, A400,
<i>Stubbs, Tocher, Tonks, Whytehead</i>	L2□0

- Describe how a Soundex code is produced, step by step.
- Match the surnames with the corresponding Soundex codes and restore the omitted characters.
- Generate Soundex codes for the following surnames:

Ferguson, Fitzgerald, Hamnett, Keefe, Maxwell, Razey, Shaw, Upfield.

—Alexander Piperski