

SearchEngine

Manual

<ftp://ftp.zew.de/tools/searchengine.zip>

18.12



SearchEngine installation and legend

Installation

- Just copy the contents of the “SE” sub-directory from the zip container into an empty directory of your choosing. This directory is called SearchEngine directory.
- The directory “preparer” contains special country or content specific preparer. Copy the respective “SearchEngine.xml” file into your SearchEngine directory to activate them. Naturally, only one special preparer file can be active per SearchEngine.
- Because the SearchEngine itself will create many additional files, it is advised to keep it separate from the base, search and result tables in an exclusive directory (traditionally called “SE”, residing at the level of the associated base table)
- As the base table constitutes the SearchEngine, every base table requires a separate SearchEngine directory. Different preparer/search type setups for the same base table also require separate directories.
- Result tables should reside close to the search table they are linked to

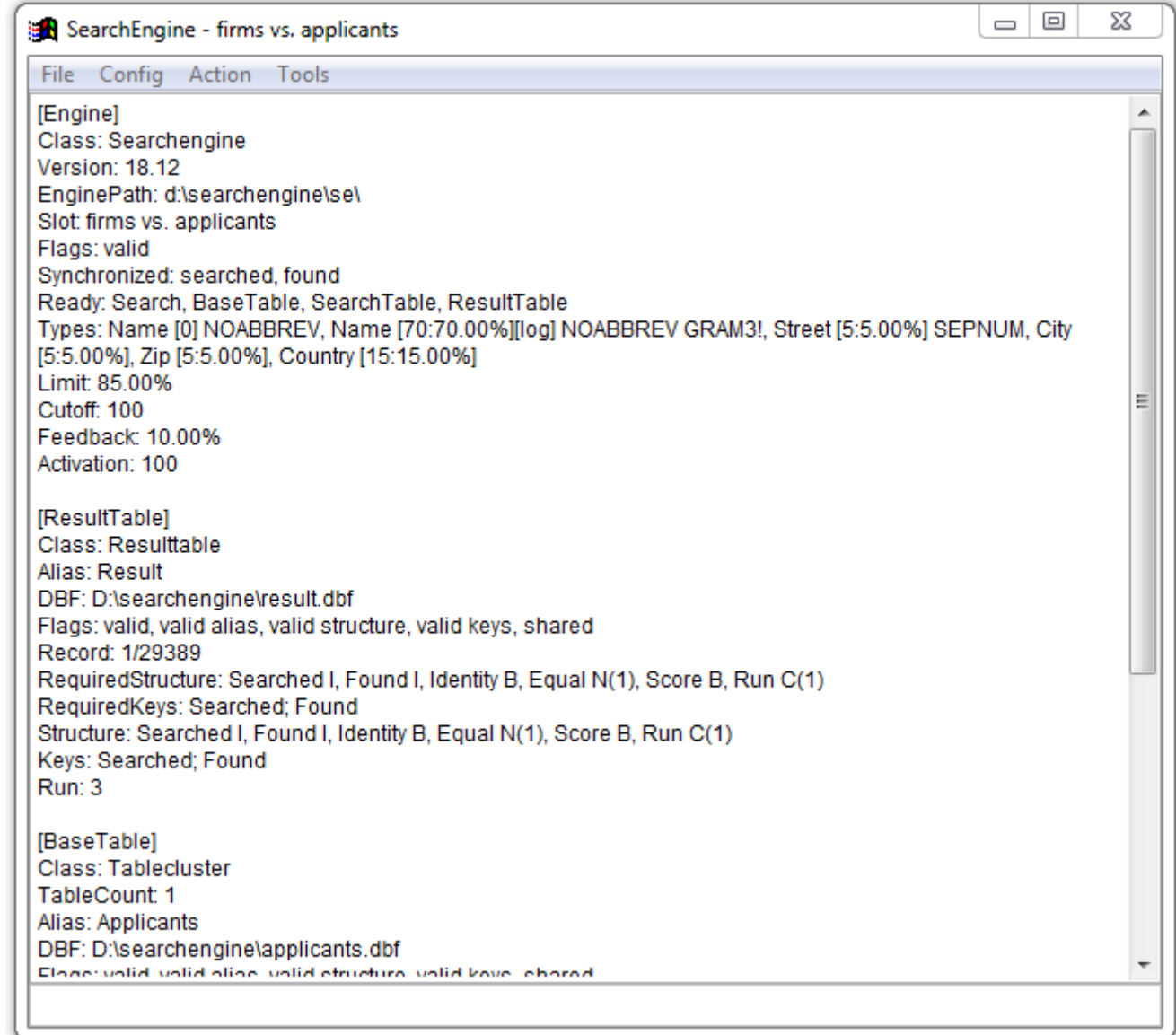
Legend

- Basic information
- Best practice suggested by the developer
- Potential source for misconduct

SearchEngine main window

Main window

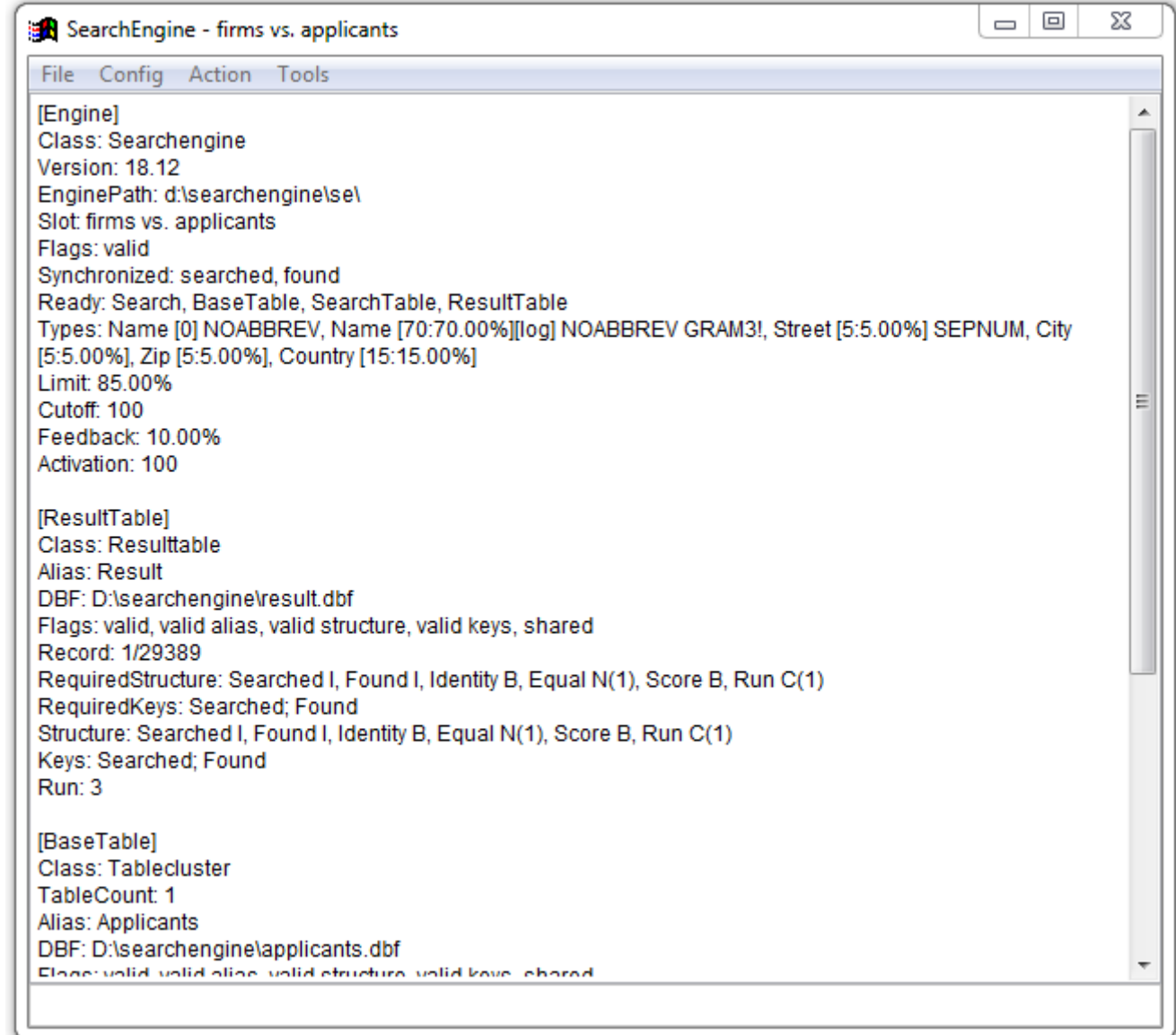
- Main window shows the so called structure string representing all settings
- The structure string is also the save format of the SE
- The string can be marked and copied to the clipboard, e.g. in case of a support request



SearchEngine menu structure

Menu [first steps]

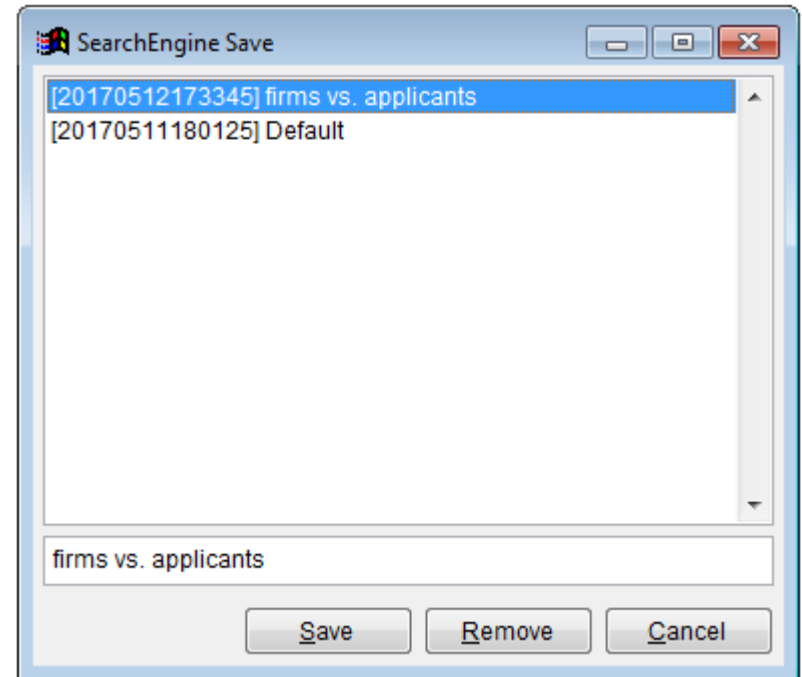
- File
 - Save settings [8]
 - Load Settings [9]
 - Export
 - Export [10]
 - Extended Export [11]
 - Grouped Export [12]
 - Exit
- Config
 - File Locations [1]
 - Join SearchFields [3]
 - SearchTypes [4]
 - Settings [5]
 - Preferences
- Action
 - Search [6]
 - Research
 - Refine
 - Create [2]
 - Recreate
 - Expand
 - Mirror
- Tools
 - QuickSearch
 - ResultChecker [7]
 - Notes
 - Browser



SearchEngine ► File ► Save

Save

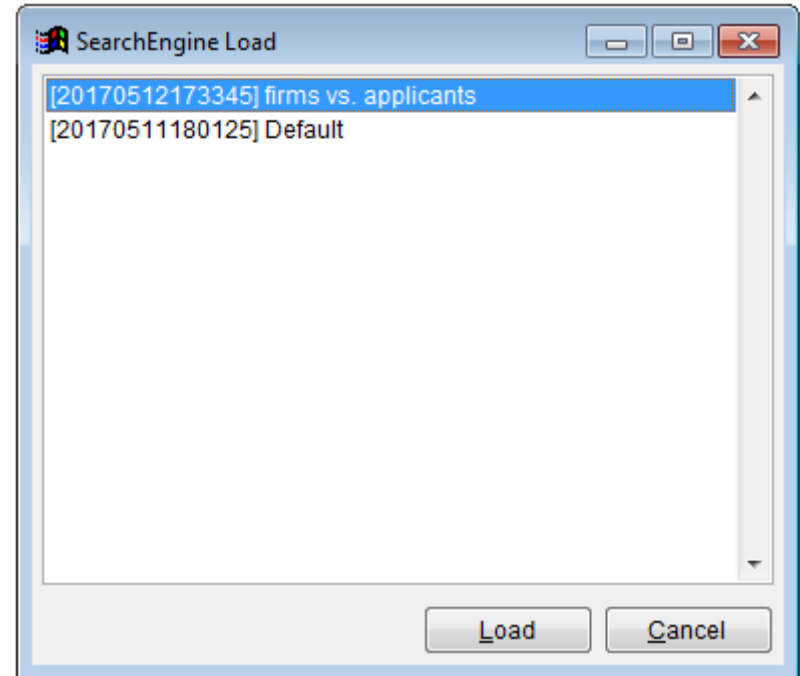
- Saves the current SearchEngine structure string (all settings) into a named save slot
- On startup the last saved slot will be used to instantiate the SearchEngine
- The most recently saved slot is always selected by default
- Save slots not required anymore can be selected and then removed
- The “Default” slot can never be removed because the SearchEngine references it for the search type structure → the “create”, “recreate” and “expand” functions always refresh the “Default” slot
- It is easy to accidentally overwrite a save slot, therefore it is best practice to first create a fresh save slot for every new project before making changes → the new slot, having the most recent timestamp, is used by default



SearchEngine ► File ► Load

Load

- Loads the structure string of the selected slot to instantiate a new SearchEngine
- On startup the most recently saved slot will be used to instantiate the SearchEngine
- If a new project is similar to an existing one, load the similar project and save it immediately under a new name to save time and avoid accidental overwriting

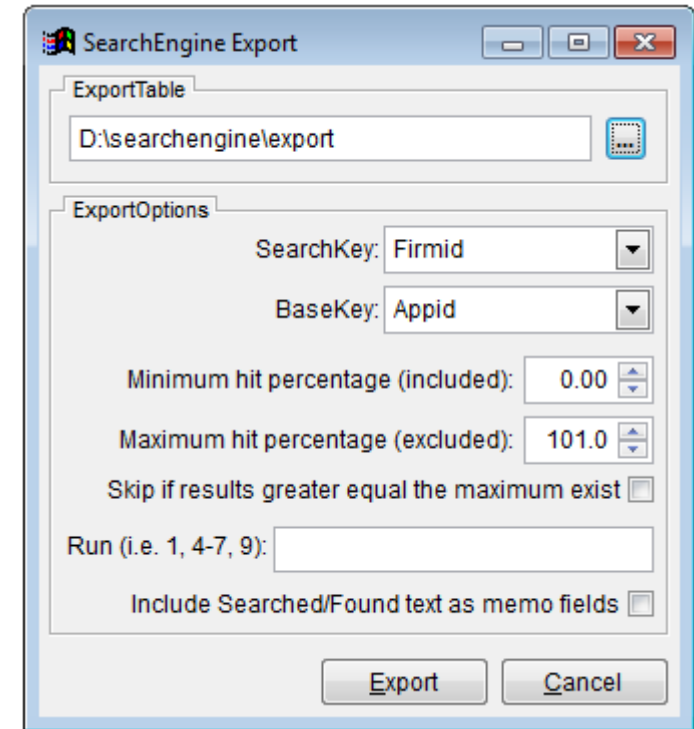


SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► Export

1

Export

- The basic export format substitutes the record numbers of the result table with primary (unique) keys of the associated base and search table records
- The format contains all information also found in the result table
- The export table will be a tab delimited text file if the extension is ".txt"
- The option "SearchKey" specifies the unique key of the search table
- The option "BaseKey" specifies the unique key of the base table
- If these tables do not have a unique key per se, creating a simple line number field as key is advised, as long as this is done before importing them into the SearchEngine → it is best practice to always have a "tangible" reference in both tables
- The range of exported results can be selected by the option "Lowest hit percentage" and "Highest hit percentage" (which will be excluded from the selection) in regard of the candidate identity
- The option "Skip if results greater equal the maximum exists" excludes candidates within the respective range for search records which already have candidates in a higher range
- The "Run" option allows for selecting specific search runs following the pages selection syntax for printing, i.e. 1-3, 7, 8 would select run 1, 2, 3, 7, 8
- Run selection is an efficient way to evaluate search strategies
- "Include Searched/Found text..." appends the contents of the respective search and base table fields as long text fields with the character "|" as separator → depreciated by ExtendedExport



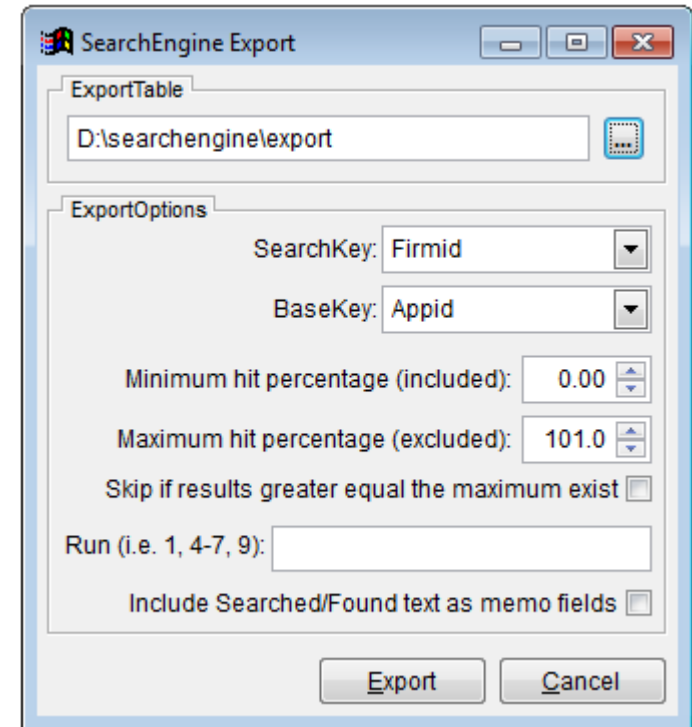
- By selecting ranges and skipping lower alternative candidates, the results can be separated into confidence groups, i.e. 101-100, 100-95, 95-90, 90-80 and so on, where every search key will only be reported within the group that belongs to its highest ranked candidates
- The unique keys really have to be unique

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► Export

2

Export

- The basic export format is always an internal part of the more involved export methods, providing them with the options which are more useful in their context
- The identity and score are reported with a higher precision than in the other export formats
- It is intended to provide a simple, space efficient format for further handling by external tools or methods
- It can also be used if manual checking (eyeballing) is not intended
- Including the search fields can be appropriate if subsequent string comparison/manipulation with external programs is intended
- Do not use the option “Skip if results greater equal...” if the base table contains unidentified duplicate entries, like variants of a patent assignee without a common key



searched	found	identity	equal	score	run
1	4	100	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	2	99.568468	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	3	99.568468	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	80415	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27269	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27267	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27270	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27271	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27268	90	0	5.332523637693407	1
1	27272	89.568468	0	5.332523637693407	1
2	2	99.90073099999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	3	99.90073099999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	4	97.183803	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	80415	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27269	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27267	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27270	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27272	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27271	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
2	27268	87.28307199999999	0	5.506045795888449	1
3	15	95	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	16	95	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	14	95	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	55181	90	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	13	90	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	55182	90	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	55180	90	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	71467	88.809524	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	71465	88.809524	0	2.731191135223984	1
3	1920	88.809524	0	2.731191135223984	1

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► ExtendedExport

1

ExtendedExport

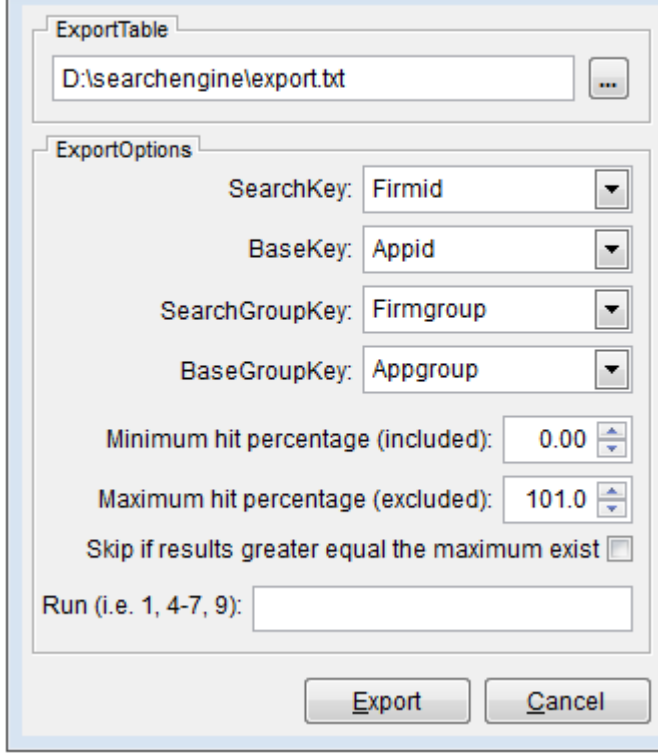
- This format is suited for manual checking as the content for the joint search fields of the base table and the search table will get reported in a clear layout
- The format additionally contains all information also found in the result table
- The export table will be a tab delimited text file if the extension is ".txt"
- The options "SearchKey", "BaseKey", the range and run selection are equivalent to the (simple) Export dialog
- The range selection is a good way to reduce and structure the output without losing substantial information
- "SearchGroupKey" designates an entity key within the search table, which has the same value for a group of unique keys referencing a specific entity, i.e. different historic variants of a firm name
- "BaseGroupKey" does the same as "SearchGroupKey" for the base table
- Using one or both of these group key tells the SearchEngine to aggregate the candidates with a prior on quality on the respective entity key as the actual "key of interest"
- The "group" field in the export format contains the "SearchGroupKey" while the candidates are distributed among the associated "SearchKeys" by best fit
- The "SearchKey" and "BaseKey" still needs to be specified even if the focus is on the entity (group) keys

The screenshot shows the 'SearchEngine Extended Export' dialog box. It has two main sections: 'ExportTable' and 'ExportOptions'. In the 'ExportTable' section, the file path 'D:\searchengine\export.txt' is entered in a text box. The 'ExportOptions' section contains several settings: 'SearchKey' is set to 'Firmid', 'BaseKey' is set to 'Appid', 'SearchGroupKey' is set to 'Firmgroup', and 'BaseGroupKey' is set to 'Appgroup'. Below these, 'Minimum hit percentage (included)' is set to '0.00' and 'Maximum hit percentage (excluded)' is set to '101.0'. There is a checkbox for 'Skip if results greater equal the maximum exist' which is currently unchecked. At the bottom, there is a text box for 'Run (i.e. 1, 4-7, 9):' and two buttons: 'Export' and 'Cancel'.

- If reliable group keys exist, they help to reduce the output by focusing on the actual keys of interest
- Range selection greatly reduces the effort of eyeballing especially for high quality groups, which can directly be used for preliminary analysis

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► ExtendedExport 2

ExtendedExport

- Range selection with range exclusivity (“Skip results...”) brings candidates of the same quality level together, which eases the burden on eyeballing by leveling the shortcomings of the candidates
 - The sorting of ExtendedExport tables by candidate size (descending) and score (ascending) brings the worst results with the lowest identification potential on top, therefore can the best be found at the bottom
 - Look at the bottom of ExtendedExport tables for still valid results even in low quality ranges
 - If completeness is not required, go upwards until the diminishing returns aren’t worth the effort anymore
 - Even though range selection is a promoted option, handling several range exports is too unwieldy for smaller result tables
 - Even though unchecked ranges respectively records can not be used as valid matches, they still can be excluded from potential control groups
 - The “equal” column is reserved for manual marking of valid matches by comparing the top line of every block displaying the search term with the following candidate lines
 - Use the top line of a block to designate the default value for the whole block: 1 = match, 9 = no match
 - Mark all exceptions of the default assessment of a block with the opposing value (default = 9, exception = 1, or other way round)
- 
- Think about other efficient ways to organize the manual checking like only marking no matches in high quality ranges and only marking matches in low quality ranges or using other codes to signal uncertainty

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► ExtendedExport

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group	searched	found	identity equal	firm	address	city	Zip	country	score	cnt	run
3861	3862			Hitachi, Ltd.	12th Floor, Marunouchi Center Building, 6-1, Marun	Tokyo	100-8220	JP	6.11	16	
3861	3862	36165	95.03	Hitachi, Ltd.	6-6, Marunouchi 1-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	100-8220	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	50034	90.10	Kabushiki Kaisha Hitachi Seisakusho(Hitachi, Ltd.)	6-6, Marunouchi 1-chome	Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo	100-8280	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	43819	90.08	Hitachi, Ltd.	6 Kanda Surugadai 4-chome	Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo	100-8010	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	45426	90.08	Hitachi, Ltd.	6 Kanda Surugadai 4-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	100-8010	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	50255	90.08	HITACHI CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY CO., LTD.	6-2, Ohtemachi 2-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	100-0004	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	86988	90.08	Hitachi Consumer Electronics Co., Ltd.	2-1, Otemachi 2-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	100-0004	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	56291	90.02	Hitachi Building Systems Co., Ltd.	6, 1-chome, Kandanishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-0054	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3862	2358	90.00	HITACHI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.	Shinjyuku-Mitsui Building,1-1, 2-chome Nishishinju	Shinjuku-ku,Tokyo	163	JP	6.11	16	1
3861	3861			Hitachi, Ltd.	6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101	JP	0.57	16	
3861	3861	36165	100.00	Hitachi, Ltd.	6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-8220	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	45426	100.00	Hitachi, Ltd.	6 Kanda Surugadai 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-8010	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	14527	99.95	HITACHI TECHNO ENGINEERING CO., LTD.	3, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome,Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	16176	99.75	Hitachi, Ltd.	6 Kanda Surugadai 4-chome	Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo	101-0062	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	43819	99.75	Hitachi, Ltd.	6, Kanda Surugadai 4-chome	Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo	101-8010	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	56291	96.11	Hitachi Building Systems Co., Ltd.	6 Nishiki-cho 1-chome Kanda,Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-0054	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	86309	96.04	Hitachi Industrial Equipment Systems Co., Ltd.	3, Kanda Neribei-cho Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-0022	JP	0.57	16	1
3861	3861	67698	95.28	Hitachi Plant Technologies, Ltd.	1-14, Uchikanda 1-chome Chiyoda-ku	Tokyo	101-0047	JP	0.57	16	1
4617	4617			Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff, 1450 W. Long Lake Road, P.O. Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.89	11	
4617	4617	55132	100.00	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff,1450 W. Long Lake Road,P.O. Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.89	11	1
4617	4618			Delphi Technologies Inc.	Legal Staff- Mail Code:480-410-202, P.O. Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.97	11	
4617	4618	55132	99.44	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff Mail Code: 480-400-402 P.O. Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.97	11	1
4617	4618	83029	92.64	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff: M/C 480-410-202 5825 Delphi Drive	Troy	MI 48098-2815	US	3.97	11	1
4617	4619			Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff - MC 480-414-420 1450 W. Long Lake Roa	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	4.14	11	
4617	4619	55132	98.07	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Legal Staff, Mail Code: 480-414-420, P.O. Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	4.14	11	1
4617	4619	62207	92.16	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	5725 Delphi Drive, M/C 483-400-603	Troy	MI 48007	US	4.14	11	1
4617	4619	45307	92.06	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	5725 Delphi Drive	Troy	MI 48007	US	4.14	11	1
4617	4619	85519	92.02	Delphi Technologies, Inc.		Troy, Michigan	48007	US	4.14	11	1
4617	4620			Delphi Technologies, Inc.	Post Office Box 5052	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.32	11	
4617	4620	55132	99.52	Delphi Technologies, Inc.	P.O. Box 5052, M/C: 483-400-402	Troy	MI 48007-5052	US	3.32	11	1
4617	4620	45307	96.54	Delphi Technologies Inc.	5725 Delphi Drive, P.O. Box 5052	Troy,Michigan	48007	US	3.32	11	1

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► GroupedExport

1

GroupedExport

- This format is only available for self-referential searches (disambiguation) and applies (nested) cascaded traversal
- It shows the clusters defined by the cascades without any search metrics, because cluster membership is not based on hierarchy
- The export table will be a tab delimited text file if the extension is ".txt"
- The "BaseGroupKey" can be a unique key or an entity key, if applicable, implementing variant aggregation → in case of the latter the links will be aggregated to the maximum
- For reasons of consistency, range selection is available but only the option "Minimum hit..." should be used, as separation in confidence groups would yield inconsistent results
- Run selection should only be used to exclude unwanted search runs but not for quality assessment as search metrics get lost during the clustering
- The option "No singles" reduces the output to clusters with at least two members foregoing single unit clusters
- The option "No search fields" suppresses the output of the contents of the search fields if scrutinizing of the results is not required
- Output: the "group" variable in the export designates the cluster id, which is always the smallest "member" id

The screenshot shows the 'SearchEngine Grouped Export' dialog box. It has three tabs: 'ExportTable', 'ExportOptions', and 'NestedCascadedTraversal'. The 'ExportTable' tab is active, showing a file path 'D:\searchengine\group.txt'. The 'ExportOptions' tab is also visible, showing settings for 'BaseGroupKey' (Appid), 'Minimum hit percentage (included)' (0.00), 'Maximum hit percentage (excluded)' (101.00), and checkboxes for 'Skip if results greater equal the maximum exist', 'No search fields', and 'No singles'. The 'NestedCascadedTraversal' tab is at the bottom, showing a text area with a sample query: 'p>=75 and min >= 60 or min >= 90 @ 0, min >= 90 @ 301; min >= 85 @ 6'. The 'Export' and 'Cancel' buttons are at the bottom right.

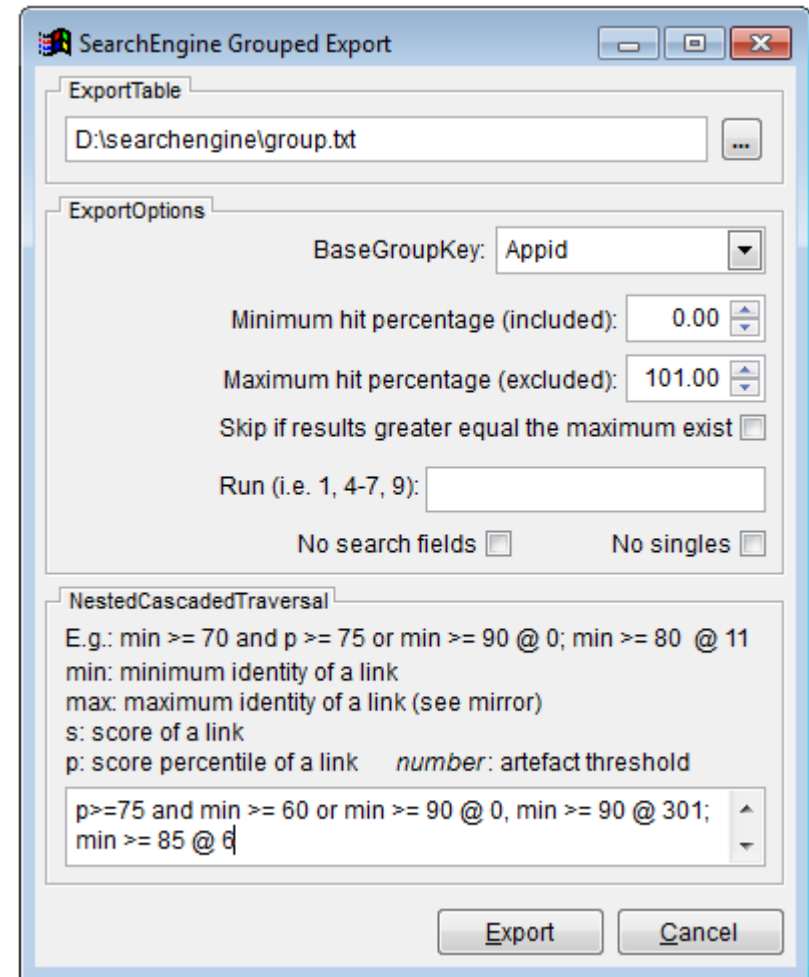
- Output: the "subgroup" can be used to manually separate clusters by giving each subgroup a different identifier. New cluster ids can be constructed by concatenation, i.e. 67121_1, 67121_2, or multiplication, i.e. 67121001

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► GroupedExport

2

NestedCascadedTraversal

- Syntax: *cascade* [*; cascade ...*]
- Syntax *cascade*: [*artefact,*] *rule @ cascade_limit* [*, rule @ cascade_limit ...*]
- Syntax *rule*: logical expression using “min”, “s” (score), “p” (score percentile) and rarely “max”
- Syntax *artefact*: if this number is exceeded, the link is considered an artefact and connections will be trimmed.
- Semicolon separates nested cascades
- Nesting is advised if heterogeneous data structure in regard of variation per entity is suspected
- If nesting is applied, the first cascade always should have a cascade limit of zero → direct activation of the rule
- There is no limit to the nesting of cascades but implementing more than two barely provides any benefits
- Artefact thresholds should only be applied after examination of the basic export (see ExtendedExport), which is also helpful to assess limits if using the absolute score “s”
- For a high identity threshold, the first cascade limit in a cascade constitutes the degree of freedom for intransitivity among the links → tradeoff between precision and recall
- The export format is sorted in descending order by cluster size → easy comparison of several cascade runs into different export files to choose the most appropriate for the task
- Every rule within a cascade has to be more restrictive than the previous rules, while the limit can be relaxed because of the higher quality of the remaining links



- See function Mirror for additional options for self-referential searches

SearchEngine ► File ► Export ► GroupedExport

3

group	member	subgroup	name	street	city	zip	country	cnt
42122	42122		Panavision, Inc.	6219 De Soto Avenue	Woodland Hills	CA 91367	US	5
42122	42123		Panavision Inc.	6219 De Soto Avenue	Woodland Hills	CA 91367	US	5
42122	42124		Panavision Federal Systems, LLC	6219 De Soto Avenue	Woodland Hills	CA 91367	US	5
42122	47555		Panavision Inc.A Corporation of the State of Delaware,U.S.A.	6219 De Soto Avenue	Woodland Hills, California	91367,U.S.A.	US	5
42122	47556		Panavision Inc.A Corporation of the State of Delaware,U.S.A.	6219 De Soto Avenue	Woodland Hills, California	91367	US	5
43951	43951		Liebherr-Werk Biberach GmbH	Hans-Liebherr-Strasse 45	Biberach an der Riss	88400	DE	5
43951	43952		Liebherr-Werk Biberach GmbH	Hans-Liebherr-Strasse 45	Biberach	88400	DE	5
43951	43953		Liebherr-Components Biberach GmbH	Hans-Liebherr-Strasse 45	Biberach/Riß	88400	DE	5
43951	43954		Liebherr-Werk Biberach GmbH	Memminger Straße 120 Postfach 1663	Biberach/Riß	88400	DE	5
43951	43955		Liebherr-Components Biberach GmbH	Hans-Liebherr-Strasse 45	Biberach an der Riß	88400	DE	5
45375	45375		NOVASEP	Site EIFFEL,Boulevard de la Moselle,BP 50	Pompey	54340	FR	5
45375	45376		Novasep	Site EIFFEL, Boulevard de la Moselle, BP 50	Pompey	54340	FR	5
45375	45377		Groupe Novasep	Site Eiffel Boulevard de la Moselle	Pompey	54340	FR	5
45375	45378		Novasep	Site EIFFEL Boulevard de la Moselle	Pompey	54340	FR	5
45375	45379		Groupe Novasep SAS	82 Boulevard de la Moselle Site Eiffel BP50	Pompey	54340	FR	5
45716	45716		Karl Storz Imaging Inc.	University Business Center,175 Cremona Drive	Goleta	CA 93117	US	5
45716	45717		Karl Storz Development Corp.	175 Cremona Drive	Goleta	CA 93117	US	5
45716	45718		Karl Storz Development Corp.	175B Cremona Drive	Goleta	CA 93117	US	5
45716	45719		Karl Storz Imaging, Inc.	University Business Center 175 Cremona Drive	Goleta	CA 93117	US	5
45716	45720		Karl Storz Imaging Inc.	175 Cremona Drive	Goleta	CA 93117	US	5
45875	45875		Kabushiki Kaisha Takeuchi Seisakusho	9347, Ooaza Sakaki,Sakaki-machi	Hanishina-gun,Nagano-ken		JP	5
45875	45876		Takeuchi Mfg, Co., Ltd	9347 Sakaki Sakaki-machi Hanishina-gun	Nagano		JP	5
45875	45877		Takeuchi MFG.Co.,Ltd.	9637, Sakaki, Sakaki-machi	Hanishina-gun,Nagano	389-0601	JP	5
45875	45878		Takeuchi Mfg, Co., Ltd	9347 Oaza Sakaki Sakaki-machi	Hanishina-gun, Nagano	389-0601	JP	5
45875	45879		Takeuchi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	9347 Oaza Sakaki Sakakimachi Hanishina-gun	Nagano	389-0601	JP	5
843	843		SKF Industrial Trading & Development Company B.V.	Kelvinbaan 16 P.O. Box 50	Nieuwegein	NL-3430 AB	NL	4
843	844		S.K.F. INDUSTRIAL TRADING & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY B.V.	Kelvinbaan 16	Nieuwegein		NL	4
843	46769		SKF Engineering & Research Centre B.V.	Kelvinbaan 16	Nieuwegein	3439 MT	NL	4
843	46770		SKF BV	P.O. Box 2350	Nieuwegein	3430 DT	NL	4

SearchEngine ► Config ► File Locations

1

BaseTable

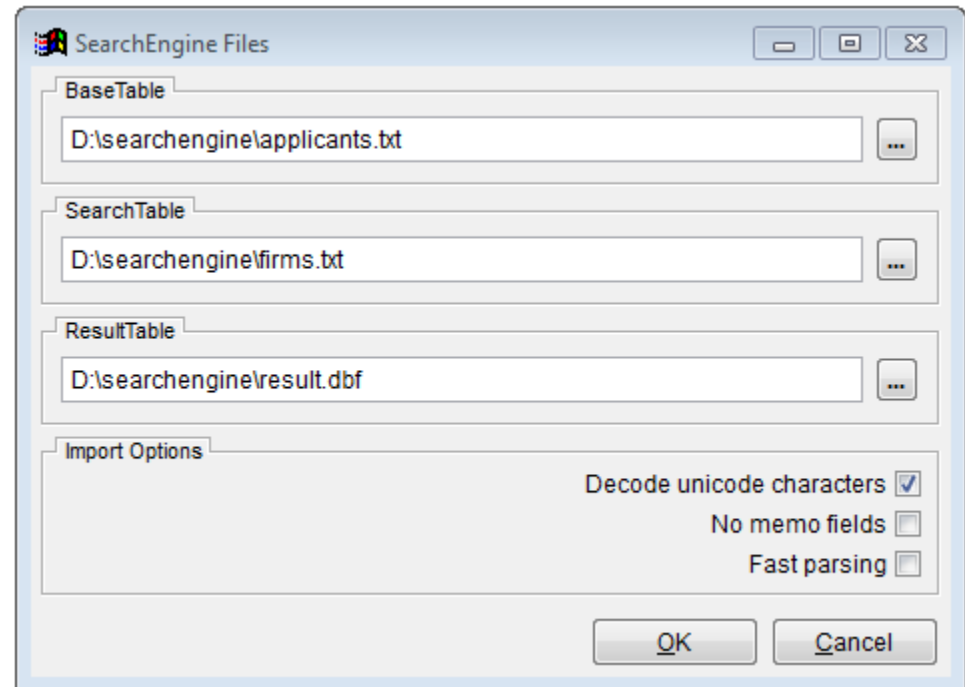
- Usually a large (largest) table or the table that encompasses the most noise
- Constitutes the heuristic (registry) and should not be exchanged
- Harmonization not required but good practice
- Should be free of duplicate records regarding the search fields
- Accepts tab-delimited text files (*.txt), which will be transferred to Foxpro (*.dbf)
- Every record has to have a unique key

SearchTable

- Usually a smaller table (or with less noise)
- Can be exchanged
- Besides these points: same as above

ResultTable

- Container for the candidates
- Should reside in the same directory as the SearchTable because it can only contain candidates of one SearchTable
- Is always a Foxpro table (*.dbf)
- For internal purposes only: use export functions to access the search results



Import Options

- Options for importing tab-delimited text files with header (*.txt)
- No memo fields: max field size of 254 chars (ticked)
→ Faster execution of all functions but loss of information
- Decode single unicode characters: transformation of 2 byte chars to extended ASCII chars
- Fast parsing: is faster but may lead to truncated fields
- Completely unencoded files are not supported

SearchEngine ► Config ► File Locations

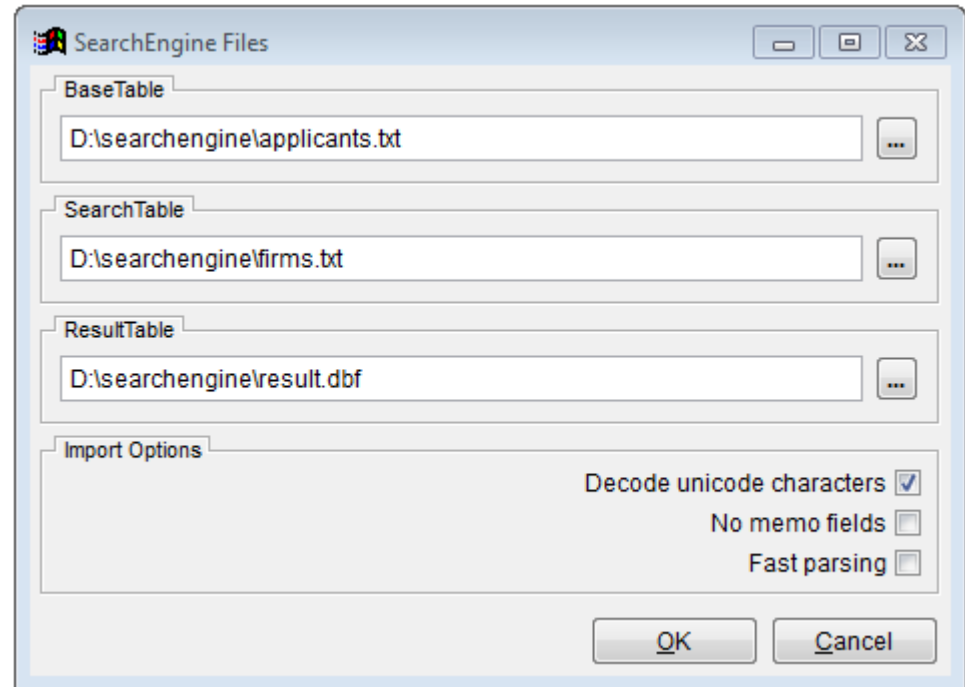
2

TableCluster

- Foxpro tables have a maximum size of 2GB
- TableCluster are Foxpro tables with the same name template containing a sequence number, i.e. firms2017_1.dbf, firms2017_2.dbf, firms2017_3.dbf, ...
- A sequence is always the rightmost separated number of a table name, starts always with 1 and has no leading zeros
- All tables within a cluster have the same structure as they represent a virtual table that can be much larger than 2GB

Tab-delimited text files (*.txt)

- Imported text files may compile into several cluster tables with a sequence number
- As long as the imported Foxpro tables exists, they will be used instead of a repeated import. If a re-import is required, delete the corresponding Foxpro tables manually.
- Associated with a Foxpro table are all similar named files with the extensions: *.dbf, *.cdx, *.fpt, *.bak, *.fbk. The extensions *.bak and *.fbk are reserved for restoration after structural changes to a table and can be deleted without consequences.



- The text file should only contain fields required for the search, i.e. unique identifier plus search fields
- Make sure that the tab-delimited text files do not contain tabulators and other control characters in the data itself, for example by applying the following STATA code:

```
replace var = substr(var,char(9)," ",.) if index(var,char(9)) > 0  
replace var = substr(var,char(13)," ",.) if index(var,char(13)) > 0  
replace var = substr(var,char(10)," ",.) if index(var,char(10)) > 0  
replace var = substr(var,"'",."',.) if index(var,"'") > 0  
replace var = substr(var,"'",."',.) if index(var,"'") > 0
```

SearchEngine ► Config ► Join SearchFields

SearchTableFields

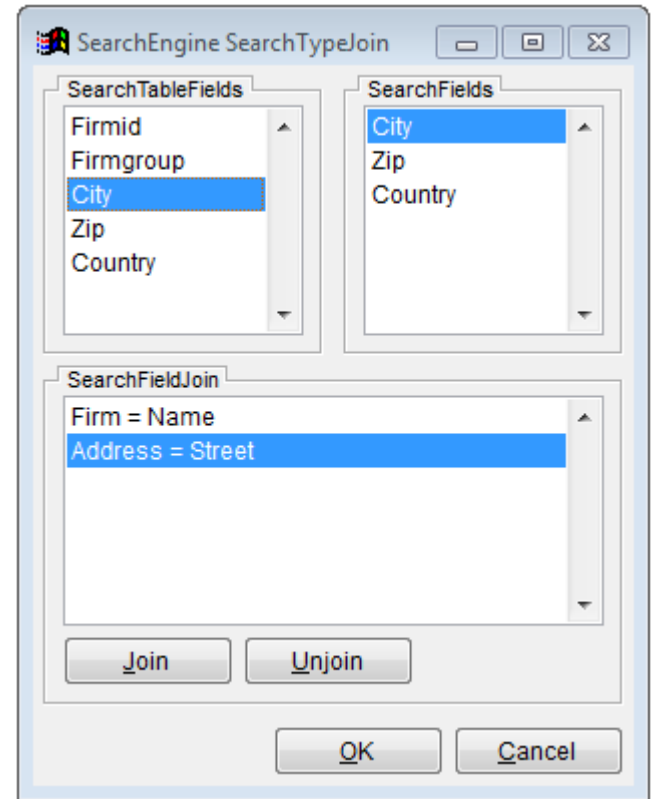
- List of all fields of the search table
- The context of the selected field should be fully contained in the context of the correspondingly selected search field, i.e. city in address field including street, zip and city
- Lowered identities are the consequence, if the context of a search table field exceeds the context of its search field
- If necessary, adjust fields of the search table according to the search fields by joining or separating contents

SearchFields

- List of all base table fields used to define a search type
- A search type is just a specific way to harmonize a search field, therefore only the parent field can be linked but not the type

SearchFieldJoin

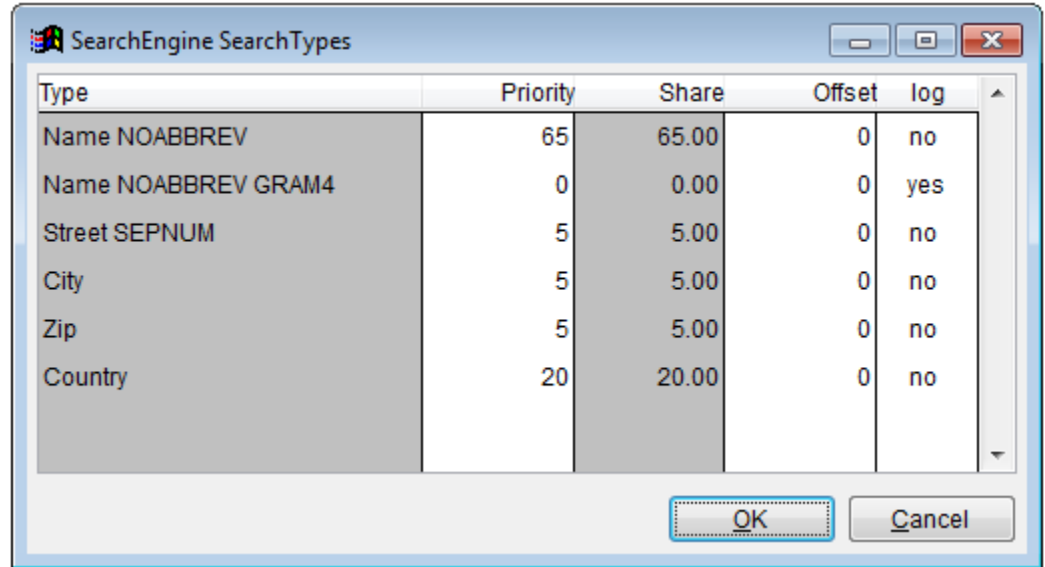
- List of all linked search and base table field links
- Not every search field needs to be linked, as the search table may not have a matching field for every one, e.g. zip missing
- “Join” links fields, “Unjoin” removes a link (removed fields are appended to the end of the respective list)
- The order of the links determines also the field order of some export formats and can be changed accordingly without further consequences
- Sometimes it is helpful to create an empty search table field for a missing search field (context), just to be able to link it before conducting an export to get at least the base field contents reported



SearchEngine ► Config ► SearchTypes

SearchTypes

- List of all search types with the current setting for the weight (share), offset and logarithmic smoothing
- The priority will be redistributed to shares, which are the weights for the search types (chapters of the registry)
- The offset also accepts negative values
- Clicking on “no” or “yes” in the “log” column switches log smoothing off/on
- This is the place for search strategies



Type	Priority	Share	Offset	log
Name NOABBREV	65	65.00	0	no
Name NOABBREV GRAM4	0	0.00	0	yes
Street SEPNUM	5	5.00	0	no
City	5	5.00	0	no
Zip	5	5.00	0	no
Country	20	20.00	0	no

Search strategies

- The SearchEngine supports incremental search runs with different settings, which will be merged into the result table
- Do not try to find everything with one go
- Concentrate the weights on the identifying search field(s) (priority field), i.e. firm name, and play around with the weights for the remaining fields
- Take the impact of the threshold for the candidate identities into account: a threshold equal to the weight of the priority field means that a perfect match for this field is good enough, but if the supporting fields also contribute to the result, the constraints for the priority field are relaxed
- The first couple of runs should be based on non-destructive preparer by setting the weights of destructive types (gram, soundex, ...) to zero (see screen capture)
- Follow the basic runs with destructive runs to catch the misspellings by setting the non-destructive types of the same search field to zero
- When using grams, conduct one run with and one without logarithmic smoothing
- Every candidate in the result table is designated with a sequential run number, so retracing the impact of different settings in the export files is possible

SearchEngine ► Config ► Settings

Limit and Cutoff

- Limit defines the threshold for the candidate identities
- The cutoff allows to reduce extensive candidate lists by removing candidates in relation to the identity of the candidate at the cutoff position: “lesser equal”, if better candidates exists; “lesser”, if the candidate at cutoff already has the best identity
- Adjust the cutoff according to the amount of expected duplicates in the base data
- Think about which weight combinations of search types would make it to the limit

Feedback and Activation

- Feedback regulates how much the candidate identities resemble a Jaccard index
- Only if the number of candidates reaches the activation limit, feedback will be applied
- If both, cutoff and activation, are greater than zero, the feedback introduces variation into the candidate list to bring the candidates with the least amount of relevant noise on top
- If both, cutoff and activation, are greater than zero, the feedback is only used for ranking and does not change the final candidate identities

SearchFlags

- Relative Search redistributes the weights if search fields are missing in a search term

SearchEngine Settings

Limit and Cutoff

Minimum required hit percentage for result table entries. Lower results won't make it into the result table. 85.00

The percentage will be adjusted to keep the hit number within the cutoff limit (0 = no cutoff). 20

Feedback and Activation

The percentage of the feedback effect on surplus words in found records (0 = no feedback). 10.00

Feedback is only activated when the number of potential hits equals or exceeds this number. 20

SearchFlags

Relative search (missing search fields will be ignored) ☐

Darwinistic search (only the best result survives) ☒

Ignorant to unknown words in searched records ☐

Zealous (ignores limit to get results) ☐

OK Cancel

- Darwinistic keeps only the candidates with the highest identities → clean base table required
- Ignorant gives words not found in the registry an identification potential of zero instead of the average IP, potentially leading to matching with very weak terms like legal forms → overblown candidate lists
- Zealous picks the next best candidates, if none would regularly reach the limit → unexpected results

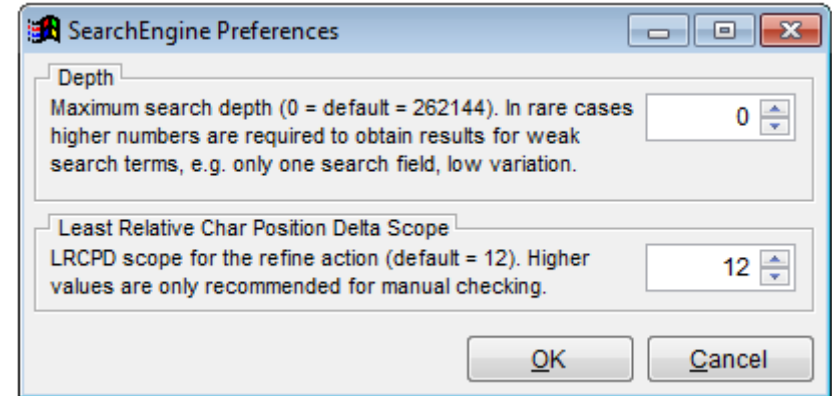
SearchEngine ► Config ► Preferences

Preferences

- These internal settings should be kept at their default value (depth = 0, LRCPD scope = 12)

Depth

- Depth defines the size of an internal buffer of up to 1048576 entries
- The default depth of 262144 is selected when no depth is explicitly specified (depth = 0), which is suitable for most applications
- If there is no word in a search term with an occurrence lesser equal this number, the SearchEngine won't be able to retrieve candidates
- Lower numbers speed up the search considerably but may lead to missed candidates
- Higher numbers slow down the search but may be beneficial if weak search terms are expected, e.g. only one search field with low variation



Least Relative Char Position Delta Scope

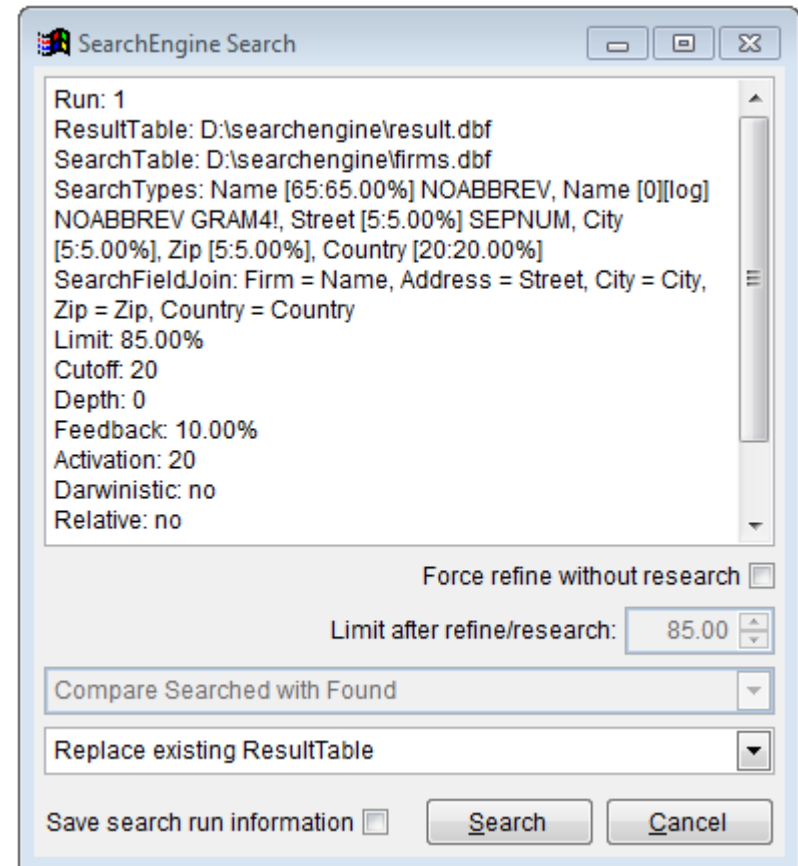
- The LRCPD algorithm overstates the similarity for long strings as the deltas decrease with the string size
- The LRCPD scope defines the maximum distance the algorithm is looking for a matching character and adjusts the deltas accordingly
- Larger scopes increase the tolerance of the string comparison algorithm

SearchEngine ► Action ► Search

1

Search

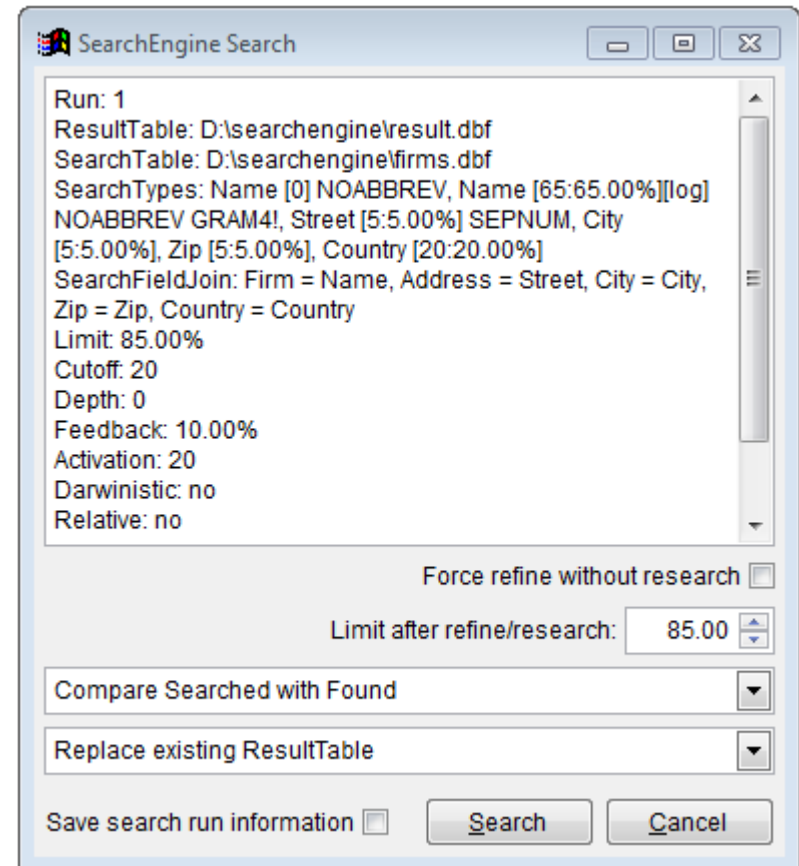
- Shows information relevant for the search
- “Force refine”, “Limit after refine” and “Compare” options will be explained in Search [2]
- “Replace existing ResultTable” erases the existing results and starts a fresh result table → run counter reset to one
- “Complete with results for unmatched search records” conducts the search only for search table records that have no candidates yet in the result table → filling the gaps
- “Merge results with existing ResultTable” conducts a complete search and creates a union of existing and new results → enriching the results
- “Continue a canceled search” looks for the candidate with the highest search record number for the current run and continues from there → after canceling a search midway
- “Complete by replacing last run” deletes all results of the last run and “fills the gaps”
- “Merge by replacing last run” deletes all results of the last run and “enriches the results”
- Every result table has its own run counter which will be incremented with every search using the “Complete...” or “Merge...” option
- All candidates found during a match are marked with the corresponding run number
- Some functions like Export or Research can be restricted to specific runs using the same syntax as the page selection in word, i.e. 1, 2, 4-7



- Use [ESC] to prematurely cancel the search to assess the quality of the matches and the search strategy before a long run → continue or replace by using the respective option

Refine and Research

- When destructive preparer are involved (weight > 0) additional options become available
- Similarity index of a string comparison of “destroyed” search fields replaces the corresponding components of the candidate identity based on the relative identification potential (rIP)
- Because it is not possible to subsequently disentangle the candidate identities, they will be set to zero followed by a “refine” step adding the string comparison component and a “research” step adding the rIP component according to the corresponding search type weights
- With “Force refine without research” the refine step will be conducted for all fields making the research step obsolete
- The refine process, like the main heuristic, is not commutative, therefore the direction of the comparison has to be specified
- “Compare Searched with Found” is the default direction and mimics the general SearchEngine behavior
- “Dynamic compare” compares in both directions and uses the lowest result → suitable for person names
- “Compare Found with Search” reverses the default direction → more noise in the base table
- After refine and research a new limit for the candidate identities can be specified to separate the candidate selection from the final evaluation

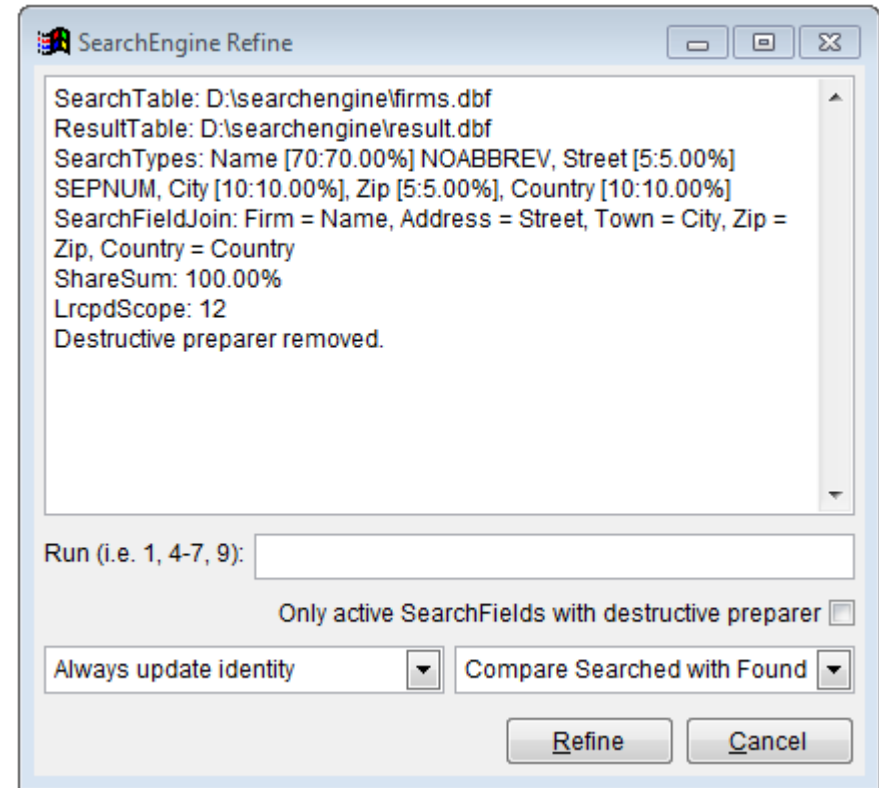


- The relevant information and the search parameters can be saved for further reference
- In most cases, the default settings regarding refine and research should be fine

SearchEngine ► Action ► Research

Research

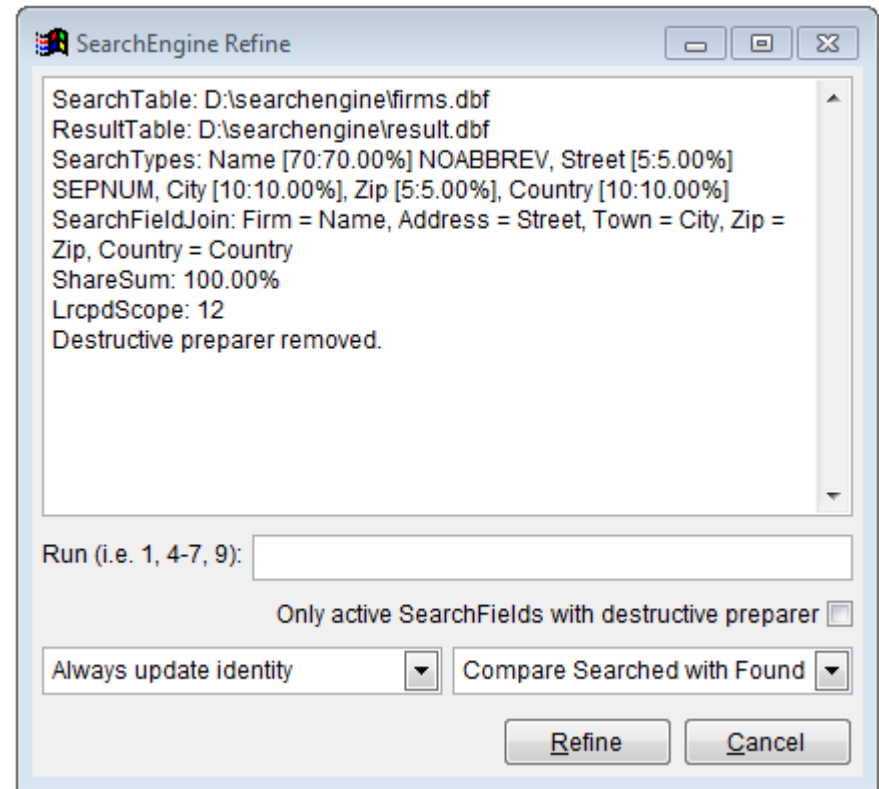
- This function can be used to harmonize the candidate identities of several search runs based on one general search parametrization
- Recalculates the candidate identities for selected runs according to the current parameters like weights, offsets, logarithmic smoothing, feedback and the “relative” and “ignorant” settings → no new results will be generated
- Runs can be selected using the same syntax as the page selection before printing, i.e. 1-3,5,7
- “Always update identity”, “Never update identity”, “Maximize identity”, “Minimize identity”, “Increment identity” and “Average identity” define how the new identities interact with the existing identities
- Always update score”, “Never update score”, “Maximize score” and “Minimize score” define how the new scores interact with the existing scores
- Identities will be truncated at 100%
- To replicate the refine and research steps of a search using destructive preparer, the option “Only active SearchTypes...” excludes search types containing destructive preparer → “Always update identity” → depreciated (see Search [2])



SearchEngine ► Action ► Refine

Research

- This function can be used to replace the frequency based heuristic of the candidate identities with a string comparison based similarity index
- Recalculates the candidate identities for selected runs using the LRCPD string comparison method → no new results will be generated
- Runs can be selected using the same syntax as the page selection before printing, i.e. 1-3,5,7
- To guarantee a comparison close to the original data all destructive preparer will be deactivated
- “Always update identity”, “Never update identity”, “Maximize identity”, “Minimize identity”, “Increment identity” and “Average identity” define how the new identities interact with the existing identities
- “Compare Searched with Found”, “Dynamic compare” and “Compare Searched with Found” specifies the direction of the non-commutative comparison
- Identities will be truncated at 100%
- To replicate the refine and research steps of a search using destructive preparer, the option “Only active SearchFields...” excludes search fields containing only non-destructive preparer → “Increment identity” combine both identity components (see Research) → deprecated (see Search [2])



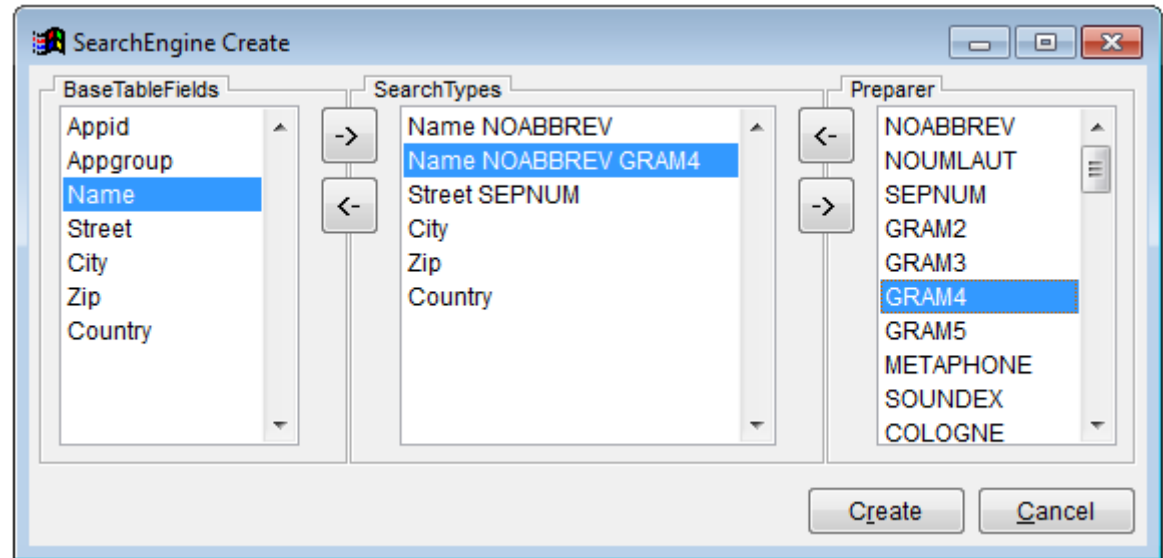
SearchEngine ► Action ► Create

BaseTableFields

- All field names of the base table, ready to be declared as search field (arrow right)

SearchTypes

- Combination of a search field and a preparer is called search type
- A search field can occur more than once with different preparer combination
- Plan search strategies ahead: you can mix and merge multiple search runs on the same search table into one result table
- It is advised to link n-gram preparer only to search fields that will get a high weight, because they slow everything down and should therefore be worth it
- Not any preparer combination will work, but you will get no warning



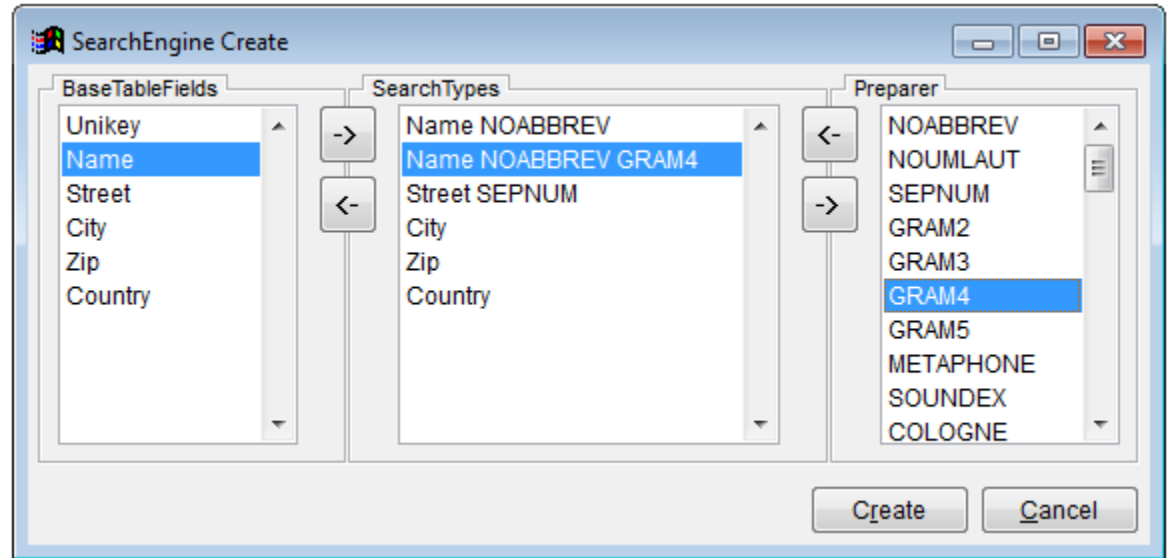
Preparer

- Basic harmonization (upper case and so on) always takes places
- Left arrow to link it, right arrow to remove it from search type
- NOABBREV: gather single letters into one word (B A S F → BASF)
- NOUMLAUT: change normal German umlaut transformation into a simplified one, typical for US data (Ä→AE →A)
- SEPNUM: separate numbers from letters (house numbers)
- GRAMn: implements the n-gram method (effective but inefficient)
- METAPHONE, SOUNDEX, COLOGNE: implements these methods
- MAXLENGTHn: truncate all words to length n
- MAXWORDSn: ignore all words after word n, e.g. selecting first name
- SKIPWORDSn: ignore the leftmost n words, e.g. selecting last name
- Red bullet points mark destructive preparer, green are non-destructive

SearchEngine ► Action ► Recreate

Recreate

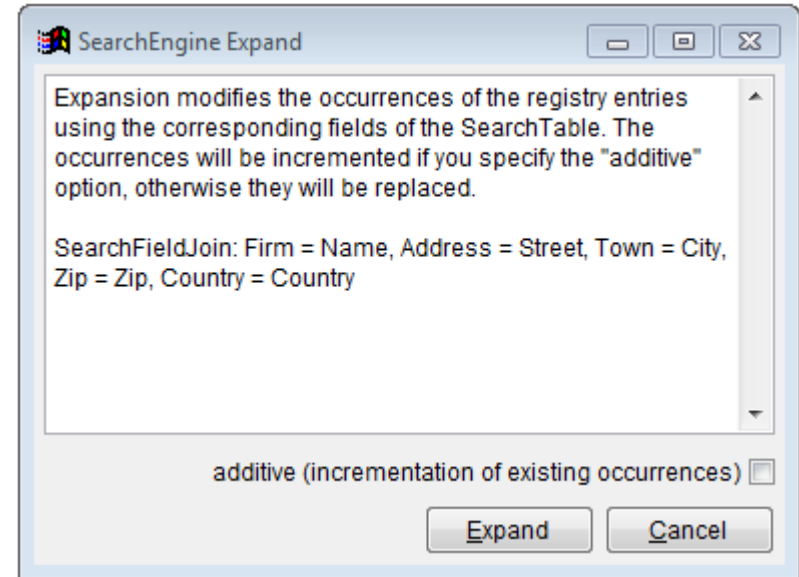
- Deletes the current registry and all associated tables to replace it with a new registry
- Shows the current search types on invocation
- For details see Create function
- Can be used to revert changes to the registry by the Expand function



SearchEngine ► Action ► Expand

Expand

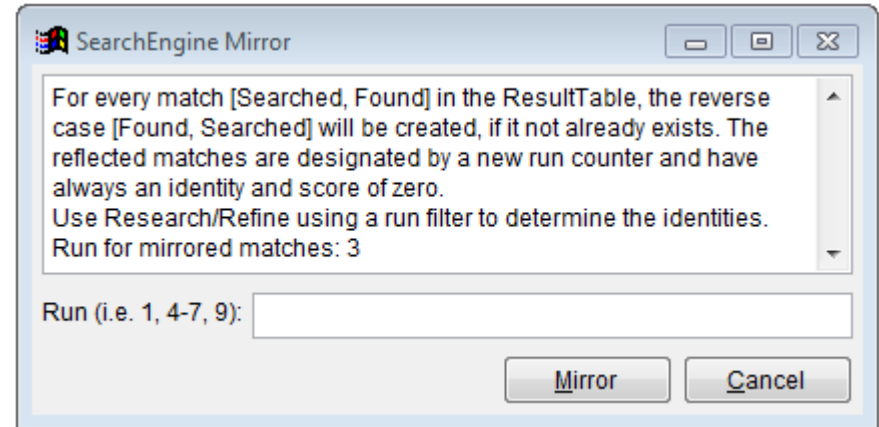
- This function creates a registry of the search table and replaces or expands the occurrences of the base registry
- “additive” increments the occurrences, otherwise they will be replaced
- Words not found in the base registry will be ignored
- These are real changes to the registry which can only be reverted by recreating the original registry → see Recreate function
- Can be used to harmonize the registry in regard of systematic differences like legal forms or usage of abbreviations, i.e. “University” vs “Univ”, which otherwise would distort the heuristic
- If the search table has a different focus (i.e. wine producing firms) than the base table (i.e. patent assignees) the search table will lose its focus because the specific words are getting a low identification potential (“wine” becomes a filler word) → candidates outside the focus will be preferred



SearchEngine ► Action ► Mirror

Mirror

- This function is only available for self-referential searches (disambiguation)
- It mirrors matches [Searched, Found] that have no reverse case [Found, Searched] because its identity was below the limit during the search,
- The generated matches have always an identity and score of zero and get a new run counter, which is reported in the dialog
- The mirror process can be restricted to specific runs by using the same syntax as the page selection before printing, i.e. 1-3,5,7
- The identities of the generated matches can be defined by using the Research and/or Refine function on the specified run
- Although not a requirement for cascaded traversal (see GroupedExport), mirroring allows to assess the similarity below the limit without needlessly inflating the result table with hopeless cases
- The associated cascade rule is usually at the beginning of a cascade definition with a cascade limit of zero, i.e. min >= 60 @ 0, min >= 90 @ 5, ...
- By mirroring, very large result tables (close to 2GB or 79 Million records) can exceed system limits



- Self-referential searches have the tendency to inflate the result table → try cutoff/activation (see Search) to reduce the impact of large clusters (1000 similar entries produce 1000*1000 matches) without losing too much information as the truncated candidate lists are highly interconnected

SearchEngine ► Tools ► QuickSearch

QuickSearch

- Entered fields will be searched according to the current settings (no refine step)
- Candidate list can be exported (see ExtendedExport)
- Right-clicking on a candidate opens windows displaying the heuristics for the search term and the active candidate

SearchEngine QuickSearch

Name: Toyoda Kabushiki Kaisha
Street: Asahi-machi
City: Kariya
Zip:
Country: JP

Search
Reset
Export

95.00% | TOYODA KOKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA | 1-1 Asahi-machi | Ka
90.00% | TOYODA KOKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA | 1, Asahimachi 1-chon
90.00% | Toyoda Boshoku Kabushiki Kaisha | 1-banchi, 1-chome, Toyoda-c
84.84% | TOYODA BOSHOKU CORPORATION | 1-1, Toyoda-cho | Ka
84.84% | Toyoda Boshoku Corporation | 1-1 Toyoda-cho | Kariya-shi, Aichi-
84.84% | Toyoda Boshoku Corporation | 1-1, Toyoda-cho | Kariya-City, Aic
84.84% | Toyoda Boshoku Corporation | 1-banchi, 1-chome Toyoda-cho | K

SearchEngine Heuristics (searched)

SearchEngine Heuristics (found)

Appid : 4624
Appgroup : 4621
Name : TOYODA KOKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA
Street : 1-1 Asahi-machi
City : Kariya-shi, Aichi-ken
Zip : 448-8652
Country : JP

Type	Entry	Occurs	Local	Localsum	Global	Globalsum
Name	TOYODA	36	92.632271	92.632271	64.842590	64.842590
Name	KABUSHIKI	890	3.746923	96.379195	2.622846	67.465436
Name	KAISHA	921	3.620805	100.000000	2.534564	70.000000
Country	JP	9566	100.000000	100.000000	10.000000	80.000000
City	KARIYA	77	100.000000	100.000000	10.000000	90.000000
Street	ASAHI	66	83.902439	83.902439	4.195122	94.195122
Street	MACHI	344	16.097561	100.000000	0.804878	95.000000

Heuristic

- Shows the fields of the selected record and the words of active search types along with the respective heuristic information like occurrence (incl. offset and/or log smoothing), local and global share of the rIP

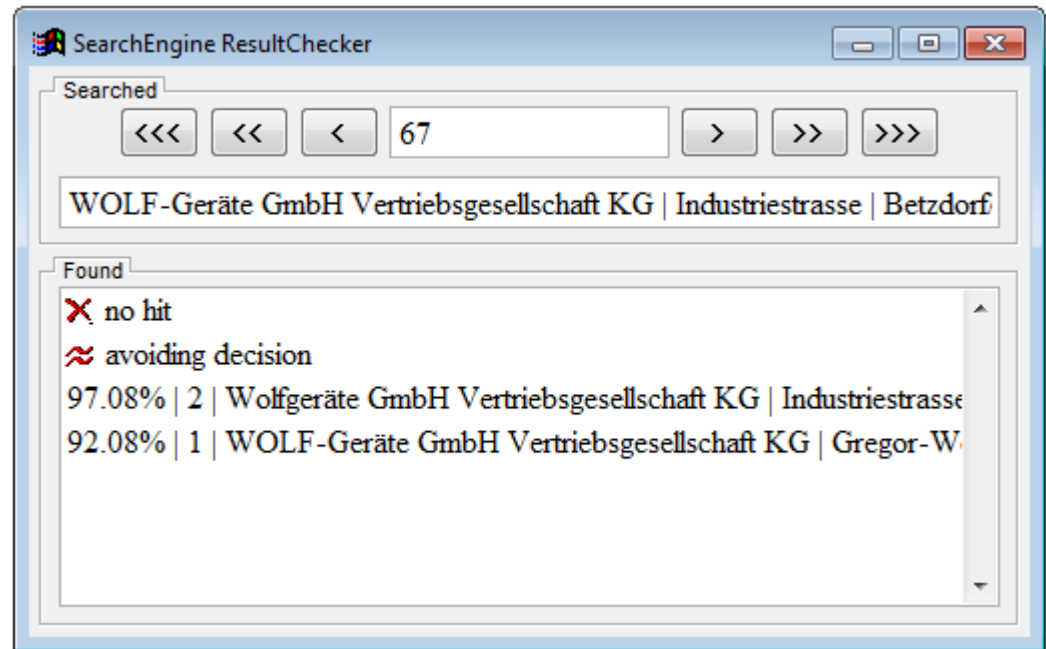
SearchEngine ► Tools ► ResultChecker

ResultChecker

- Displays the contents of the result table enriched with the contents of the joined search fields of the base (found) and the search (searched) table (separated by "|")
- This is the first station to assess the quality of a search
- Right-clicking on the search term or an found entry opens the respective heuristic window (see QuickSearch)
- The heuristic is based on the current settings and not on the parametrization of the search run
- The ResultChecker can also be used for manual checking by marking valid candidates → depreciated by ExtendedExport

Searched

- Shows the record number of the search table and the associated search term
- "<" or ">" moves to the next/previous search table record with candidates
- "<<" or ">>" moves to the next/previous record with candidates marked as uncertain
- "<<<" or ">>>" moves to the next/previous record with unchecked candidates



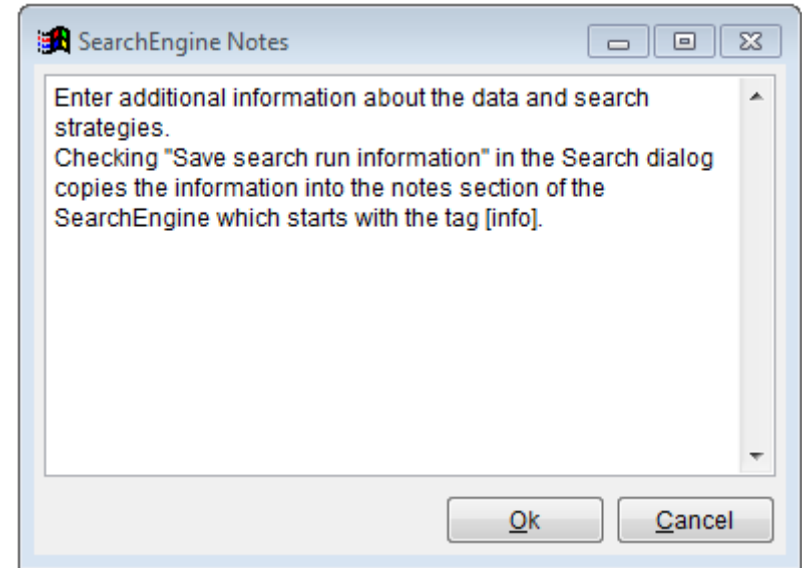
Found

- Shows the candidate identity, the run number and content of the search fields in the base table
- Use simple clicking, SHIFT-clicking or CTRL-clicking to switch candidates between selected (match) and unselected (no match)
- CTRL-clicking on "avoiding decision" marks the assessment as "uncertain"
- Clicking on "no hit" removes all selections and declares all candidates as non-matching
- The checking functionality is depreciated because it is less efficient than working with ExtendedExport files

SearchEngine ► Tools ► Notes

Notes

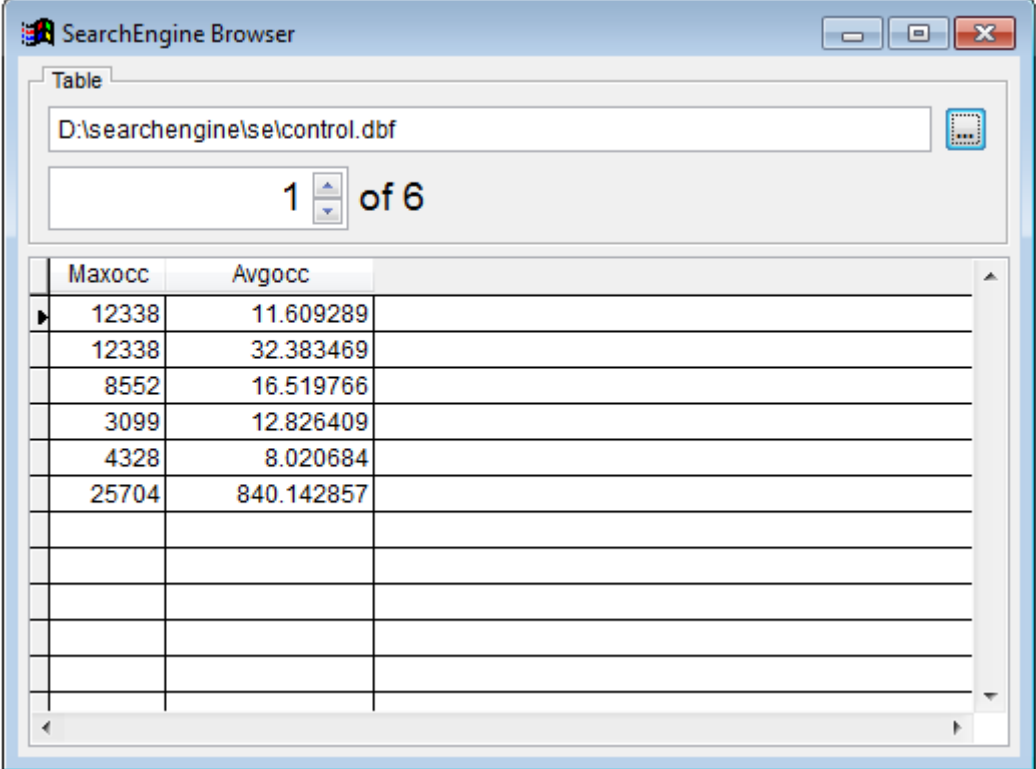
- Free text can be appended to the SearchEngine structure string following the tag “[info]”
- The information about a search ends up here if the option “Save search run information” was activated
- Every save slot of the SearchEngine has its own notes section
- Can be used to make notes about the data, search strategies and other stuff related (and unrelated) to the current SearchEngine



SearchEngine ► Tools ► Browser

Browser

- Opens a browser window to any selected Foxpro table (*.dbf)
- The browser window can be navigated by entering a record number, skipping records or by scrolling
- Can be used to take a peek into the internal SearchEngine tables like registry.dbf or control.dbf
- The control table contains the maximum and average occurrences of the search types (search type numbers are omitted, but the order is the same as in the SearchTypes dialog) → useful for defining offsets
- Allows to scrutinize imported search and base tables, originating from tab-delimited text files, for invalid characters or messed up field separation



SearchEngine Browser

Table

D:\searchengine\sel\control.dbf

1 of 6

	Maxocc	Avgocc
▶	12338	11.609289
	12338	32.383469
	8552	16.519766
	3099	12.826409
	4328	8.020684
	25704	840.142857

Batch mode and searchengine.log

- All actions performed using the GUI of the SearchEngine are logged into the file `searchengine.log` in the SearchEngine directory
- The entries are identical to the commands of the SearchEngine batch mode to facilitate easy setup of batch scripts
- Command line parameter of SearchEngine.exe:
> `searchengine.exe batch_file [output_file [append]]`
 - Output generated from the script is written into the optional output file
 - If option “append” is specified, the existing output file will be complemented
- Syntax of batch scripts:
`[* comment]`
`[silent|loud]`
`[catch] [force] [silent] [loud] command`
`[exit]`
- Command parameters have different types which are represented by the first uppercase letters of the placeholder:
I = Integer
N = Numeric
L = Logic: `.t.` equals true, `.f.` equals false
NL = Numeric; if `.f.` or `.t.`, use default value
S = String in quotes: `"..."`
- Command parameters can be omitted if designated as optional (rectangular brackets) and will be replaced with `.f.` respectively empty string.

SearchEngine keywords

silent

activates silent mode suppressing the output of the executed commands. Can be put in front of a command or separately as global setting. Other output is not affected.

loud

writes the executed commands to output file. Can be put in front of a command or separately as global setting to cancel silent mode.

force

the following command has the permission to overwrite files or show other reckless behavior for the sake of undisturbed execution.

catch

the script does not stop if the following command generated an error. Can be used instead of force to assure the existence of a file or condition without recreating it.

exit

terminates the execution of the script.

SearchEngine commands

activation(*lactivation*)

sets activation limit for feedback to get triggered. Enforces ordering of candidates by least relevant noise. Has no impact on actual results unless **cutoff** is zero. [Settings]

create(*Ssearchtypes*)

creates the SearchEngine. The search types are separated by commas. A search type consists of the name of the search field followed the preparer names, separated by blanks. Can be forced to overwrite existing SearchEngine. [Create]

cutoff(*lcutoff*)

sets the cutoff limit. The SearchEngine will try to keep the number of candidates per search term below this value. Works in conjunction with **activation**. [Settings]

darwinistic(*Ldarwin*)

defines whether the SearchEngine keeps only the best candidates (.t) or transfers all candidates with an identity equal or greater than the limit into the results (.f. = default). [Settings]

depth(*ldepth*)

sets the search depth, which can be a number between 0 and 1048576 (0 = default = 262144). [Preferences]

erase()

erases the internal SearchEngine files. Base, search and result table are not affected.

expand(*Ladditive*)

expands the SearchEngine. If the parameter is .t., the expansion is additive. If *Ladditive* is .f., the expansion is substitutive. [Expand]

export(*Stable*, *Ssearchkey*, *Sfoundkey* [, *NLlow*, *NLhigh*, *Lexclusive* [, *Srunfilter* [, *Ltext*]]])

exports the SearchEngine using the simple format. If *Stable* has ".txt" as extension, the file format will be tab-delimited. For full export, set *NLlow* to 0 or .f., *NLhigh* to 101 or .f. (high bracket is excluded) and *Srunfilter* to "" (empty string). Can be forced to overwrite existing *Stable*. [Export]

SearchEngine commands

exportExtended(*Stable*, *Ssearchkey*, *Sfoundkey* [, *Ssearchgroupkey* [, *Sfoundgroupkey* [, *NLlow*, *NLhigh*, *Lexclusive* [, *Srunfilter*]]]])

exports the SearchEngine using the extended format. If *Stable* has “.txt” as extension, the file format will be tab-delimited. For full export, set *NLlow* to 0 or .f., *NLhigh* to 101 or .f. (high bracket is excluded) and *Srunfilter* to “” (empty string). Can be forced to overwrite existing *Stable*. [ExtendedExport]

exportGrouped(*Stable*, *Sbasekey* [, *Scascade* [, *NLlow*, *NLhigh*, *Lexclusive* [, *Srunfilter* [, *Lnotext* [, *Lnosingles*]]]])

exports the SearchEngine using the grouped format. If *Stable* has “.txt” as extension, the file format will be tab-delimited. For full export, set *NLlow* to 0 or .f., *NLhigh* to 101 or .f. (high bracket is excluded) and *Srunfilter* to “” (empty string). Can be forced to overwrite existing *Stable*. [GroupedExport]

feedback(*Nfeedback*)

sets the feedback, which can be a number between 0 and 100. [Settings]

ignorant(*Lignorant*)

defines whether the SearchEngine is ignoring words not represented in the Registry (.t.) or is giving them the average identification potential of the corresponding search type (.f. = default). [Settings]

importBase(*Sfile* [, *Ldecode* [, *Lnomemos* [, *Lfast*]])

imports respectively declares the base table. If the file extension is “.txt”, the file is imported into Foxpro format. If it is already imported, the existing file will be used. Parameters can be omitted from right to left. [File Locations]

importSearch(*Sfile* [, *Ldecode* [, *Lnomemos* [, *Lfast*]])

imports respectively declares the search table. If the file extension is “.txt”, the file is imported into Foxpro format. If it is already imported, the existing file will be used. Parameters can be omitted from right to left. [File Locations]

info(*Sinfo*)

sets the notes in the info section of the SearchEngine structure string. The tag “
” will be translated to a line break. [Notes]

SearchEngine commands

join(*Sfield* [, *Ssearchfield*])

links a field of the search table (*Sfield*) to a search field (*Ssearchfield*). If both have the same name, the search field can be omitted. [Join SearchFields]

limit(*Nlimit*)

set the threshold for the identity of the candidates. Can be a number between 0 and 100. [Settings]

load([*Sslot*])

loads the specified SearchEngine slot. If omitted or empty, the current slot will be reloaded. [Load]

message(*Stext*)

opens a message box showing *Stext*. Program halts until confirmation.

mirror([*Srunfilter*])

mirrors the matches without a reverse entry to enforce symmetry. Can be restricted by a run filter. Can be forced to always increment run counter, even if no new matches were created. [Mirror]

note(*Snote*)

appends a new line to the notes in the info section of the SearchEngine structure string. The tag “
” will be translated to a line break. [Notes]

refine([*lidentitymode* [, *lcomparemode* [, *Srunfilter* [, *Ldestructiveonly*]]]])

refines the existing matches in the result table. *lidentitymode* defines how the refined identity relates to the existing identity of the respective match: 1 = replace, 2 = maximize, 3 = minimize, 4 = additive, 5 = average. *lcomparemode* defines the direction on the LRCPD comparison: 1 = searched in found, 2 = dynamic, 3 = found in searched. If *Ldestructiveonly* is .t., only search types containing destructive preparer are included renouncing the priorities of the other search types. This option should be used in conjunction with **research** and additive identity mode. [Refine]

SearchEngine commands

relative(*Lrelative*)

defines whether the SearchEngine redistributes the priorities of missing search fields (.t) or leaves them missing reducing the maximum identity by the corresponding priorities (.f. = default). [Settings]

remove(*Sslot*)

removes the specified save slot. [Save]

research([*lidentitymode* [, *lscoremode* [, *Srunfilter* [, *Lnondestructiveonly*]]]])

researches the existing matches in the result table. *lidentitymode* defines how the researched identity relates to the existing identity of the respective match: 1 = replace, 2 = maximize, 3 = minimize, 4 = additive, 5 = average. *lscoremode* defines how the researched score relates to the existing score of the respective match: 1 = replace, 2 = maximize, 3 = minimize. If *LnondestructiveOnly* is .t., only search types not containing destructive preparer are included renouncing the priorities of the other search types. This option should be used in conjunction with **refine** and additive identity mode. [Research]

result(*Sresult*)

sets the result table. Can be exchanged independently. Will be overwritten without warning, if a search is initiated. Every result table has its own run counter. [File Locations]

run()

writes the current run count of the active result table to the output file.

save(*Sslot*)

saves the current SearchEngine structure in the specified save slot. [Save]

say(*Ssomething*)

writes a comment line to the output file.

scope(*lscope*)

defines the width of the LRCPD scope (12 = default). [Preferences]

SearchEngine commands

search([*lincrement* [, *lcomparemode* [, *Lrefineforce* [, *Nrefinelimit*]]]])

executes a search. *lincrement* determines the interaction with the existing results: 0 = replace existing results, 1 = complete for unmatched search records, 2 = merge results, 3 = continue canceled search, -1 = like 1, but removes last run, -2 = like 2, but removes last run. If destructive preparer are involved, candidates will be automatically refined. By default, only search fields with destructive preparer will be refined. All other fields will be researched. *lcomparemode* defines the direction on the LRCPD comparison: 1 = searched in found, 2 = dynamic, 3 = found in searched. If *Lrefineforce* = .t., all search fields will be refined regardless of the involvement of destructive preparer. If the results will be refined, a separate threshold can be defined with *Nrefinelimit* [0,100]. [Search]

show()

writes the SearchEngine structure string to the output file.

slot()

writes the current save slot name to the output file.

time()

writes the current date and time to the output file.

types(*Ssearchtypes*)

determines the search types settings. Search types are separated by commas. A search type definition consists of the search type name, a priority, an optional offset and an optional “log” keyword to enable logarithmic smoothing. It is advised to always specify all search types in order of definition. Unused types have a priority of zero. Example: “firm 0, firm 70 log, street 10 -5000, city 10, state 10”. [SearchTypes]

SearchEngine commands

unjoin(*[Sfield]*)

removes the link between a field of the search table (*Sfield*) and a search field. If *Sfield* is omitted, all links will be cleared. It is best practice to first unjoin all links before joining them. [Join SearchFields]

version()

writes the current version to the output file.

wait(*Iseconds*)

halts execution for *Iseconds* seconds or until button press. if *Iseconds* is zero, execution will be continued after button press.

zealous(*Lzealous*)

defines whether the SearchEngine is dynamically lowering the threshold to guarantee matches (.t.) or is complying to the threshold disposing all candidates below it (.f. = default). [Settings]

SearchEngine technical notes

■ Development Environment

- Microsoft Visual Foxpro 9.0 SP2 (32-Bit)
- Microsoft Visual C++ 6.0 (32-Bit)

■ Minimum Requirements

- Windows, any Version from XP upwards
- 1 GB RAM

■ Limitations

- Result table has a maximum size of 2GB
 - 79,536,413 records
- Foxpro export tables may not exceed 2GB, but
- ... Text based export tables have no size limitation
- Base/Search tables have no size limitation
 - internal representation as table clusters of 2GB tables

SearchEngine legal notes

- Microsoft Visual Foxpro 9.0 (SP2)
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