Using KOR.addrlink

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1 Introduction

Consider a data set with semi-structured address data, e.g. street and house number as a concatenated string, wrongly spelled street names or non-existing house numbers. This data set (referred to as df_match) should be mapped to a complete list of valid addresses within the given municipality. The latter data set is called df_ref and may include further information like coordinates of addresses or district information. KOR.addrlink tries to solve this problem specifically for German municipalities as the package is specialized on German address schemes.

2 Reference data

> library(KOR.addrlink)

First, a complete list of reference addresses (df_ref) is needed. An example data.fame named "Adressen" is shown below.

```
> Adressen[c(sample(which(is.na(Adressen$HNRZ)), 4),
          sample(which(!is.na(Adressen$HNRZ)), 2)),]
              STRNAME STRSL HNR HNRZ
                                            RW
                                                    HW UBZ
26493
       HUSEMANNSTRAGE 71549
                              1 <NA> 399122.4 5710021 321
                              4 <NA> 394323.0 5711266 123
71398
          FORELLENWEG 71055
58630
         AM TALENBERG 70247
                              1 <NA> 391307.3 5705837 611
       EVINGER STRAGE 70999 315 <NA> 393618.6 5712838 122
70241
63236
        BLÜCHERSTRAßE 70567
                             25
                                    A 392537.8 5708858 043
83769 KNEEBUSCHSTRAßE 71802
                             60
                                    A 398070.6 5704600 422
```

The columns used for the matching procedure are STRNAME (street name), HNR (house number) and HNRZ (additional letter). This vignette illustrates the merging workflow on two sample data sets called df1 and df2.

3 Example 1

df1 has address information in columns gross_strasse and housnr. The columns Var1 and Var2 provide non-address related information about the individuals. Row 1183 shows that the column hausnr needs to be split into house number and additional letter before addresses can be matched. The function split_number is provided for that task.

> df1[1180:(1183+6),]

	gross_strasse	${\tt hausnr}$	Var1	Var2
1180	AZALEENWEG	39	4	В
1181	BRECHTSTRAGE	12	2	В
1182	BURGWALL	6	1	Α
1183	AM KRAFTWERK	5c	4	В
1184	IM DEFDAHL	355	1	Α
1185	HILGENSTOCKSTRAGE	4	1	Α
1186	HERIBERTSTRAGE	1	4	Α
1187	WYNEKENWEG	1	3	В
1188	OEVERGÜNNE	89	4	В
1189	GRUNEWALD	63	3	В

split_number takes hausnr and creates a data.frame with columns "Hausnummer" (house number) and "Hausnummernzusatz" (additional letter).

```
> df1 <- cbind(df1, split_number(df1$hausnr))
> df1[1180:(1183+6),]
```

	gross_strasse	hausnr	Var1	Var2	Hausnummer	Hausnummernzusatz
1180	AZALEENWEG	39	4	В	39	<na></na>
1181	BRECHTSTRAßE	12	2	В	12	<na></na>
1182	BURGWALL	6	1	Α	6	<na></na>
1183	AM KRAFTWERK	5c	4	В	5	С
1184	IM DEFDAHL	355	1	Α	355	<na></na>
1185	HILGENSTOCKSTRAßE	4	1	Α	4	<na></na>
1186	HERIBERTSTRAGE	1	4	Α	1	<na></na>
1187	WYNEKENWEG	1	3	В	1	<na></na>
1188	OEVERGÜNNE	89	4	В	89	<na></na>
1189	GRUNEWALD	63	3	В	63	<na></na>

addrlink merges the two data sets. For both data sets, the columns referring to steet name, house number and additional letter need to be specified in exactly that order (parameter col_ref and col_match).

```
> # column hausnr is no longer needed
```

> df1 <- within(df1, rm(hausnr))</pre>

> df1_matched <- addrlink(df_ref = Adressen,</pre>

```
+ col_ref = c("STRNAME", "HNR", "HNRZ"),
+ df_match = df1,
+ col_match = c("gross_strasse", "Hausnummer", "Hausnummernzusatz"))
```

The result is a list with two data.frames

- \bullet ret: The merged data set
- QA: Indicators showing the match quality
- > head(df1_matched\$ret)

	gross	_stra	asse V	ar1	Var2	Hausnummer	${\tt Hausnummernzusatz}$	STRNAME	STRSL
5876	AALBEC	KESTR	RAßE	2	C	9	<na></na>	${\tt AALBECKESTRAßE}$	76567
3115		ABBC)WEG	3	В	11	<na></na>	ABBOWEG	70002
8760		ABBC)WEG	3	C	20	<na></na>	ABBOWEG	70002
2962		ABBC)WEG	4	В	7	<na></na>	ABBOWEG	70002
5554	ABT	EISTR	RAßE	1	C	10	<na></na>	ABTEISTRAGE	70003
3110	ABT	EISTR	RAßE	2	Α	28	<na></na>	ABTEISTRAGE	70003
	HNR HN	RZ	R	W	HW	UBZ			
5876	9 < N	A> 39	9330.	4 5	709633	324			
3115	11 <n< td=""><td>A> 38</td><td>37016.</td><td>0 5</td><td>708290</td><td>843</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	A> 38	37016.	0 5	708290	843			
8760	20 <n< td=""><td>A> 38</td><td>37134.</td><td>8 5</td><td>708466</td><td>843</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	A> 38	37134.	8 5	708466	843			
2962	7 < N	A> 38	36999.	3 5	708259	843			
5554	10 < N	A> 40	0342.	6 5	705684	414			
3110	28 <n< td=""><td>A> 40</td><td>0423.</td><td>6 5</td><td>705602</td><td>414</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></n<>	A> 40	0423.	6 5	705602	414			

> table(df1_matched\$QA\$qAddress)

```
1 2 3 4
9670 72 157 101
```

qAdress states the stage within the matching procedure that yielded the match. Out of the 10000 records, 9670 could be merged directly. 72 had a valid street name, but an invalid house number. 157 records had (possibly) misspelled street names and 101 records could not be matched at all.

4 Example 2

The second data set has a single column "Adresse", which includes street names and house numbers. Thus, this column needs to be split by the function split address.

```
> head(within(df2, Adresse <- trimws(Adresse)))</pre>
```

```
Adresse Var1 Var2
1 Wittbräucker Str. 584 4 B
2 Dünnebecke 72 4 A
```

```
3 Hermannstr. 4-6 2 C
4 Wenkerstr. 10 4 C
5 Baaderweg 11 3 C
6 Erfurter Str. 22-24 4 C
```

<NA>

<NA>

28

29

 $split_number$ creates a data.frame with columns "Strasse" (street) "Hausnummer" (house number) and "Hausnummernzusatz" (additional letter) from the column "Adresse".

```
> df2 <- cbind(df2, split_address(df2$Adresse))
> within(df2, Adresse <- trimws(Adresse))[23:(23+6),]</pre>
```

	Adresse	Var1	Var2	Strasse	Hausnummer
23	Albert-Schweitzer-Weg 14	1	Α	Albert-Schweitzer-Weg	14
24	Am Bönner 36	2	C	Am Bönner	36
25	Dorstfelder Hellweg 90	3	C	Dorstfelder Hellweg	90
26	Vieselerhofstr. 26e	2	В	Vieselerhofstr.	26
27	Rosental 18	2	Α	Rosental	18
28	Schwerter Str. 385	2	Α	Schwerter Str.	385
29	Bockenfelder Str. 243	1	Α	Bockenfelder Str.	243
	Hausnummernzusatz				
23	<na></na>				
24	<na></na>				
25	<na></na>				
26	E				
27	<na></na>				

Again, addrlink merges the two data sets. The parameter fuzzy_threshold sets the threshold for fuzzy matching of misspelled street names. A value of 1 means no fuzzy matching and 0 means forced fuzzy matches for all records. If a steet name could be matched, but the provided house number does not exist, addrlink may randomly assign a valid house number to that record. A seed is always set to ensure reproducibility. Customization is possible via the parameter seed.

```
Var1 Var2
                     Strasse Hausnummer Hausnummernzusatz
                                                                    STRNAME STRSL
2897
        3
             B Aalbeckestr.
                                       7
                                                       <NA> AALBECKESTRAßE 76567
1467
             Α
                     Abboweg
                                       6
                                                       <NA>
                                                                    ABBOWEG 70002
2589
        1
             A Adalbertstr.
                                     149
                                                       <NA> ADALBERTSTRAßE 70009
12
        1
                  Adelenstr.
                                      12
                                                       <NA>
                                                               ADELENSTRAGE 70011
             С
1063
                   Adlerstr.
                                      40
                                                                ADLERSTRAGE 70013
                                                          A
                                                                ADLERSTRAGE 70013
1562
                   Adlerstr.
                                      50
                                                       <NA>
     HNR HNRZ
                     RW
                             HW UBZ
2897
       7 <NA> 399331.5 5709651 324
1467
       6 <NA> 387004.9 5708323 843
2589 149 <NA> 390150.8 5706988 032
      12 <NA> 397968.0 5705219 432
12
            A 392083.5 5707898 022
1063
      40
      50 <NA> 391972.3 5707893 022
1562
> table(df2_matched$QA$qAddress)
        2
             3
   1
```

49 records had invalid house numbers and one record was matched by fuzzy matching. This record can be inspected in detail.

```
> id <- which(df2_matched$QA$qAddress == 3)
> df2_matched$ret[id,]
```

```
        Var1
        Var2
        Strasse
        Hausnummer
        Hausnummernzusatz
        STRNAME

        2238
        3
        B
        St.-Georg-Str.
        10
        <NA> SANKT-GEORG-STRAßE

        STRSL
        HNR
        HNRZ
        RW
        HW
        UBZ

        2238
        72670
        10
        <NA> 396545
        5706070
        531
```

> df2_matched\$QA[id,]

```
qAddress qscore
3000 3 0.8470588
```

In this case the fuzzy matching procedure was most likely correct (St.-Georg-Str. matched SANKT-GEORG-STRAßE).

The number of cases with correct street name and randomly assigned house numbers is 10.

```
> sum(df2_matched$QA$qscore == 0)
```

[1] 10

2950

49

1