

RELATED WORK

1.1 WEB SERVICE

One convenient way to bring this service to public is to create a *web service*. A web service is a tool or function that can be accessed by other programs over the web (via http) [5]. A result from web service is designed to be used by computer programs rather than humans.

There are many ways to implement web services. Two famous ones are *Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)* and *Representational State Transfer (REST)*. Both has their own advantages [6]. We decided to implement our service using REST due to its simplicity and scalability [4][2].

At this initial state, data resulting from our web service is in JSON [3] format. Since it is widely used in web development and becoming more and more popular [1]. However, our service can be extended into any other format easily as well, such as traditional XML.

1.2 EXTENSIBLE FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

This project contains some backgrounds which are not part of computer science. Here introduces adequate information in order to help getting start.

2.1 MOTIVATION

In the 19th century, in Ireland, there was no standard of the spelling of names, handwriting could be difficult to read, contractions or abbreviations were used. Many people was not illiterate, so they asked or dictated literate people to write their names. This way even names with the same pronunciation could be written in many different ways, depending on who wrote them.

Apart from various ways of spelling one's name, people from the time use Irish names which equivalent to modern names, for example, Irish version of *Smith* could be *Gowan*. There are also some Irish prefixes like *O'*, *M'*, *Mac*, etc. When combined together this would result in *O'Gowan* or *M'Gowen*, and so on.

An example list of possible equivalent Irish names of *Smith* could be as follow.

Smith, Smyth, Smythe, Smeeth, Going, Gowing, Maizurn, McGhoon, MaGough, M'Ghoon, MacGivney, MacGivena, M'Givena, MacGhoon, M'Evinie, McGivney, MacEvinie, McGivena, M'Givney, McEvinie, MacAvinue, M'Avinue, McAvinue, McCona, MaGowen, MaGowan, MaGovern, MaGeown, McGowan, McGoween, McGown, M'Cona, MeCowan, MeGowan, MacGown, MacGoween, MacGowan, MacCona, M'Gowan, M'Gowen, M'Gown, Ogowan, O'Gowan, Gowen, Gowan, Gow, Goan.

At present time, when historical researchers try to trace people back using historical records, they would encounter this problem of name variations.

Various solutions have been created to find matching different names that refer to the same person. However, for our extent knowledge, there is yet no public system which encodes those solutions together and provides service of name matching. We then decided to create one platform to achieve this.

2.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

From the motivation, we address our research questions as follow.

1. Can we provide a web service to match names, where matching can be a complicated process because of the way people record their names.
2. Can the web service act as a platform for general names or words matching system so that it can be extended to other languages as well.

The first question derives directly from the motivation. The second question is an enhancement for the system. It can be designed as a more general purpose matching system rather than just specified only for Irish names. Therefore it should be extensible for any further matching methods to be developed in the future.

2.3 OBJECTIVE AND AIMS

The objective of this project is to provide a web service that encodes several of matching methods and produces matching results between two list of names.

The project aims to be a part of a bigger system, such as genealogy research. These client systems, at some point, they might need a service of a name matching on demand, so then they can use this web service, providing their lists of name, methods be be used, and threshold as inputs, and get matching results for their further usage.

We would start by focusing on Irish *surname* first. For any further kind of names we would leave it for future works.

2.4 REPORT STRUCTURE

This report is separated into three parts, The Background, The Solution, and Appendix.

THE BACKGROUND: Current part, states about background of this project. Introduces the initial problem, also some historical situations and terms which are not resident to computer science.

THE SOLUTION: The implementation to solve the problem. Details about algorithm, tools, language, frameworks, etc. which being used in the project.

APPENDIX: The 'user manual' of the project. Presents technical aspects, for example, how to use the web service, or how to create an environment to host this project.

Matching methods implemented at the initial state of this project are Levenshtein Distance, Soundex, Irish Soundex, and Lookup Table.

Part I

THE SOLUTION

Part II

THE SHOWCASE

You can put some informational part preamble text here. Illo principalmente su nos. Non message *occidental* anglo-romanian da. Debitas effortio simplicate sia se, auxiliar summarios da que, se avantiate publicationes via. Pan in terra summarios, capital interlingua se que. Al via multo esser specimen, campo responder que da. Le usate medical addresses pro, europa origine sanctificate nos se.

INTRODUCTION

This template for L^AT_EX has two goals:

1. Provide students with an easy-to-use template for their Master's or PhD thesis (though it might also be used by other types of authors for reports, books, etc.).
2. Provide a classic, high-quality typographic style that is inspired by "*The Elements of Typographic Style*".

The bundle is configured to run with a *full* MiK_TE_X or T_EXLive installation right away and, therefore, it uses only freely available fonts.

People interested only in the nice style and not the whole bundle can now use the style stand-alone via the file `classicthesis.sty`. This works now also with "plain" L^AT_EX.

As of version 3.0, `classicthesis` can also be easily used with L_YX¹ thanks to Nicholas Mariette and Ivo Pletikosić. The L_YX version of this manual will contain more information on the details.

This should enable anyone with a basic knowledge of L^AT_EX 2_ε or L_YX to produce beautiful documents without too much effort. In the end, this is my overall goal: more beautiful documents, especially theses, as I am tired of seeing so many ugly ones.

The whole template and the used style is released under the GNU General Public License.

If you like the style then I would appreciate a postcard:

Andre Miede
Detmolder Strasse 32
31737 Rinteln
Germany

The postcards I received so far are available at:

<http://postcards.miede.de>

So far, many theses, some books, and several other publications have been typeset successfully with it. If you are interested in some typographic details behind it, enjoy Robert Bringhurst's wonderful book.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Some things of this style might look unusual at first glance, many people feel so in the beginning. However, all things are intentionally designed to be as they are, especially these:

¹ <http://www.lyx.org>

*Web service for 19th
century
Irish personal name
matching version 0.1*

*A well-balanced line
width improves the
legibility of the text.
That's what typography
is all about, right?*

- No bold fonts are used. Italics or spaced small caps do the job quite well.
- The size of the text body is intentionally shaped like it is. It supports both legibility and allows a reasonable amount of information to be on a page. And, no: the lines are not too short.
- The tables intentionally do not use vertical or double rules. See the documentation for the booktabs package for a nice discussion of this topic.²
- And last but not least, to provide the reader with a way easier access to page numbers in the table of contents, the page numbers are right behind the titles. Yes, they are *not* neatly aligned at the right side and they are *not* connected with dots that help the eye to bridge a distance that is not necessary. If you are still not convinced: is your reader interested in the page number or does she want to sum the numbers up?

Therefore, please do not break the beauty of the style by changing these things unless you really know what you are doing! Please.

3.1 ORGANIZATION

A very important factor for successful thesis writing is the organization of the material. This template suggests a structure as the following:

You can use these margins for summaries of the text body...

- `Chapters/` is where all the “real” content goes in separate files such as `Chapter01.tex` etc.
- `FrontBackMatter/` is where all the stuff goes that surrounds the “real” content, such as the acknowledgments, dedication, etc.
- `gfx/` is where you put all the graphics you use in the thesis. Maybe they should be organized into subfolders depending on the chapter they are used in, if you have a lot of graphics.
- `Bibliography.bib`: the Bib \TeX database to organize all the references you might want to cite.
- `classicthesis.sty`: the style definition to get this awesome look and feel. Bonus: works with both \LaTeX and $\pdf\LaTeX$... and $\text{\textsf{LyX}}$.
- `ClassicThesis.tcp` a \TeX nicCenter project file. Great tool and it’s free!

² To be found online at
<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/booktabs/>.

- `ClassicThesis.tex`: the main file of your thesis where all the content gets bundled together.
- `classicthesis-config.tex`: a central place to load all nifty packages that are used. In there, you can also activate backrefs in order to have information in the bibliography about where a source was cited in the text (i. e., the page number).

Make your changes and adjustments here. This means that you specify here the options you want to load `classicthesis.sty` with. You also adjust the title of your thesis, your name, and all similar information here. Refer to [Section 3.3](#) for more information.

This had to change as of version 3.0 in order to enable an easy transition from the “basic” style to L^AT_EX.

In total, this should get you started in no time.

3.2 STYLE OPTIONS

There are a couple of options for `classicthesis.sty` that allow for a bit of freedom concerning the layout:

- General:
 - drafting: prints the date and time at the bottom of each page, so you always know which version you are dealing with. Might come in handy not to give your Prof. that old draft.
- Parts and Chapters:
 - parts: if you use Part divisions for your document, you should choose this option. (Cannot be used together with `nochapters`.)
 - `nochapters`: allows to use the look-and-feel with classes that do not use chapters, e. g., for articles. Automatically turns off a couple of other options: `eulerchapternumbers`, `linedheaders`, `listsseparated`, and `parts`.
 - `linedheaders`: changes the look of the chapter headings a bit by adding a horizontal line above the chapter title. The chapter number will also be moved to the top of the page, above the chapter title.
- Typography:
 - `eulerchapternumbers`: use figures from Hermann Zapf’s Euler math font for the chapter numbers. By default, old style figures from the Palatino font are used.
 - `beramono`: loads Bera Mono as typewriter font. (Default setting is using the standard CM typewriter font.)

*...or your supervisor
might use the margins
for some comments of
her own while reading.*

- `eulermath`: loads the awesome Euler fonts for math. (Palatino is used as default font.)
 - `pdfspacing`: makes use of `pdftex`' letter spacing capabilities via the `microtype` package.³ This fixes some serious issues regarding math formulæ etc. (e. g., “ß”) in headers.
 - `minionprospacing`: uses the internal `textssc` command of the `MinionPro` package for letter spacing. This automatically enables the `minionpro` option and overrides the `pdfspacing` option.
- Table of Contents:
 - `tocaligned`: aligns the whole table of contents on the left side. Some people like that, some don't.
 - `dottedtoc`: sets pagenumbers flushed right in the table of contents.
 - `manychapters`: if you need more than nine chapters for your document, you might not be happy with the spacing between the chapter number and the chapter title in the Table of Contents. This option allows for additional space in this context. However, it does not look as “perfect” if you use `\parts` for structuring your document.
 - Floats:
 - `listings`: loads the `listings` package (if not already done) and configures the List of Listings accordingly.
 - `floatperchapter`: activates numbering per chapter for all floats such as figures, tables, and listings (if used).
 - `subfig(ure)`: is passed to the `tocloft` package to enable compatibility with the `subfig(ure)` package. Use this option if you want use `classicthesis` with the `subfig` package.

The best way to figure these options out is to try the different possibilities and see, what you and your supervisor like best.

In order to make things easier in general, `classicthesis-config.tex` contains some useful commands that might help you.

3.3 CUSTOMIZATION

This section will give you some hints about how to adapt `classicthesis` to your needs.

The file `classicthesis.sty` contains the core functionality of the style and in most cases will be left intact, whereas the file `classicthesis-config.tex` is used for some common user customizations.

³ Use `microtype`'s `DVIoutput` option to generate DVI with `pdftex`.

The first customization you are about to make is to alter the document title, author name, and other thesis details. In order to do this, replace the data in the following lines of `classicthesis-config.tex`:

```
1 \newcommand{\myTitle}{A Classic Thesis Style\xspace}
  \newcommand{\mySubtitle}{An Homage to ...\xspace}
  \newcommand{\myDegree}{Doktor-Ingenieur (Dr.-Ing.)\xspace}
```

*Modifications in
classic-
thesis-config.tex*

Further customization can be made in `classicthesis-config.tex` by choosing the options to `classicthesis.sty` (see [Section 3.2](#)) in a line that looks like this:

```
\PassOptionsToPackage{eulerchapternumbers,listings,drafting,
  pdfspacing, subfig,beramono,eulermath,parts}{classicthesis}
```

If you want to use backreferences from your citations to the pages they were cited on, change the following line from:

```
\setboolean{enable-backrefs}{false}
```

to

```
\setboolean{enable-backrefs}{true}
```

Many other customizations in `classicthesis-config.tex` are possible, but you should be careful making changes there, since some changes could cause errors.

Finally, changes can be made in the file `classicthesis.sty`, although this is mostly not designed for user customization. The main change that might be made here is the text-block size, for example, to get longer lines of text.

*Modifications in
classicthesis.sty*

3.4 ISSUES

This section will list some information about problems using `classicthesis` in general or using it with other packages.

Beta versions of `classicthesis` can be found at the following Google code repository:

<http://code.google.com/p/classicthesis/>

There, you can also post serious bugs and problems you encounter.

Compatibility with the glossaries Package

If you want to use the `glossaries` package, take care of loading it with the following options:

```
\usepackage[style=long,nolist]{glossaries}
```

Thanks to Sven Staehs for this information.

Compatibility with the (Spanish) babel Package

Spanish languages need an extra option in order to work with this template:

```
\usepackage[spanish,es-lcroman]{babel}
```

Thanks to an unknown person for this information (via Google Code issue reporting).

Compatibility with the pdfsync Package

Using the pdfsync package leads to linebreaking problems with the `graffito` command. Thanks to Henrik Schumacher for this information.

3.5 FUTURE WORK

So far, this is a quite stable version that served a couple of people well during their thesis time. However, some things are still not as they should be. Proper documentation in the standard format is still missing. In the long run, the style should probably be published separately, with the template bundle being only an application of the style. Alas, there is no time for that at the moment. . . it could be a nice task for a small group of L^AT_EXnicians.

Please do not send me email with questions concerning L^AT_EX or the template, as I do not have time for an answer. But if you have comments, suggestions, or improvements for the style or the template in general, do not hesitate to write them on that postcard of yours.

3.6 LICENSE

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE: This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but *without any warranty*; without even the implied warranty of *merchantability* or *fitness for a particular purpose*. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

EXAMPLES

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

4.1 A NEW SECTION

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Examples: *Italics*, ALL CAPS, SMALL CAPS, LOW SMALL CAPS¹.

4.1.1 Test for a Subsection

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Note: The content of this chapter is just some dummy text.

¹ Footnote example.

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4.1.2 *Autem Timeam*

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4.2 ANOTHER SECTION IN THIS CHAPTER

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Sia ma sine svedese americas. Asia representantes un nos, un altere memeros qui.² Medical representantes al uso, con lo unic vocabulos, tu peano essentialmente qui. Lo malo laborava anteriormente uso.

DESCRIPTION-LABEL TEST: Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Donec odio elit, dictum in, hendrerit sit amet, egestas sed, leo. Praesent feugiat sapien aliquet odio. Integer vitae justo. Aliquam vestibulum fringilla lorem. Sed neque lectus, consectetur at, consectetur sed, eleifend ac, lectus. Nulla facilisi. Pellentesque eget lectus. Proin eu metus. Sed porttitor. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Suspendisse eu lectus. Ut mi mi, lacinia sit amet, placerat et, mollis vitae, dui. Sed ante tellus, tristique ut, iaculis eu, malesuada ac, dui. Mauris nibh leo, facilisis non, adipiscing quis, ultrices a, dui.

LABEL TEST 2: Morbi luctus, wisi viverra faucibus pretium, nibh est placerat odio, nec commodo wisi enim eget quam. Quisque libero justo, consectetur a, feugiat vitae, porttitor eu, libero. Suspendisse sed mauris vitae elit sollicitudin malesuada. Maecenas ultricies eros sit amet ante. Ut venenatis velit. Maecenas sed mi eget dui varius euismod. Phasellus aliquet volutpat odio. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Pellentesque sit amet pede ac sem eleifend consectetur. Nullam elementum, urna vel imperdiet sodales, elit ipsum pharetra ligula, ac pretium ante justo a nulla. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. Vestibulum lectus. Proin mauris. Proin eu nunc eu urna hendrerit faucibus. Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. Nulla nec lacus.

This statement requires citation.

4.2.1 *Personas Initialmente*

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² De web nostre historia angloromanic.

LABITUR BONORUM PRI NO	QUE VISTA	HUMAN
fastidii ea ius	germano	demonstratea
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Table 1: Autem timeam deleniti usu id.

A Subsubsection

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A PARAGRAPH EXAMPLE Etiam euismod. Fusce facilisis lacinia dui. Suspendisse potenti. In mi erat, cursus id, nonummy sed, ullamcorper eget, sapien. Praesent pretium, magna in eleifend egestas, pede pede pretium lorem, quis consectetur tortor sapien facilisis magna. Mauris quis magna varius nulla scelerisque imperdiet. Aliquam non quam. Aliquam porttitor quam a lacus. Praesent vel arcu ut tortor cursus volutpat. In vitae pede quis diam bibendum placerat. Fusce elementum convallis neque. Sed dolor orci, scelerisque ac, dapibus nec, ultricies ut, mi. Duis nec dui quis leo sagittis commodo.

- A. Enumeration with small caps
- B. Second item

Another statement requiring citation but this time with text after the citation.

4.2.2 Figure Citations

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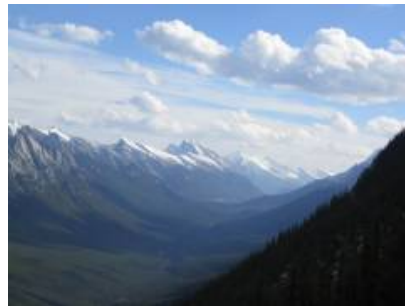
Lo sed apprende instruite. Que altere responder su, pan ma, i.e., signo studio. [Figure 1b](#) Instruite preparation le duo, asia altere tentation web su. Via unic facto rapide de, iste questiones methodicamente o uno, nos al.



(a) Asia personas duo.



(b) Pan ma signo.



(c) Methodicamente o uno.



(d) Titulo debitas.

Figure 1: Tu duo titulo debitas latente.

Aliquam lectus. Vivamus leo. Quisque ornare tellus ullamcorper nulla. Mauris porttitor pharetra tortor. Sed fringilla justo sed mauris. Mauris tellus. Sed non leo. Nullam elementum, magna in cursus sodales, augue est scelerisque sapien, venenatis congue nulla arcu et pede. Ut suscipit enim vel sapien. Donec congue. Maecenas urna mi, suscipit in, placerat ut, vestibulum ut, massa. Fusce ultrices nulla et nisl.

5.1 SOME FORMULAS

Due to the statistical nature of ionisation energy loss, large fluctuations can occur in the amount of energy deposited by a particle traversing an absorber element¹. Continuous processes such as multiple scattering and energy loss play a relevant role in the longitudinal and lateral development of electromagnetic and hadronic showers, and in the case of sampling calorimeters the measured resolution can be significantly affected by such fluctuations in their active layers. The description of ionisation fluctuations is characterised by the significance parameter κ , which is proportional to the ratio of mean energy loss to the maximum allowed energy transfer in a single collision with an atomic electron:

$$\kappa = \frac{\xi}{E_{\max}} \quad (1)$$

E_{\max} is the maximum transferable energy in a single collision with an atomic electron.

$$E_{\max} = \frac{2m_e\beta^2\gamma^2}{1 + 2\gamma m_e/m_x + (m_e/m_x)^2},$$

where $\gamma = E/m_x$, E is energy and m_x the mass of the incident particle, $\beta^2 = 1 - 1/\gamma^2$ and m_e is the electron mass. ξ comes from the Rutherford scattering cross section and is defined as:

$$\xi = \frac{2\pi z^2 e^4 N_{Av} Z \rho \delta x}{m_e \beta^2 c^2 A} = 153.4 \frac{z^2}{\beta^2} \frac{Z}{A} \rho \delta x \quad \text{keV},$$

where

You might get unexpected results using math in chapter or section heads. Consider the pdfspacing option.

¹ Examples taken from Walter Schmidt's great gallery:
<http://home.vrweb.de/~was/mathfonts.html>

z	charge of the incident particle
N_{Av}	Avogadro's number
Z	atomic number of the material
A	atomic weight of the material
ρ	density
δx	thickness of the material

κ measures the contribution of the collisions with energy transfer close to E_{max} . For a given absorber, κ tends towards large values if δx is large and/or if β is small. Likewise, κ tends towards zero if δx is small and/or if β approaches 1.

The value of κ distinguishes two regimes which occur in the description of ionisation fluctuations:

1. A large number of collisions involving the loss of all or most of the incident particle energy during the traversal of an absorber.

As the total energy transfer is composed of a multitude of small energy losses, we can apply the central limit theorem and describe the fluctuations by a Gaussian distribution. This case is applicable to non-relativistic particles and is described by the inequality $\kappa > 10$ (i.e., when the mean energy loss in the absorber is greater than the maximum energy transfer in a single collision).

2. Particles traversing thin counters and incident electrons under any conditions.

The relevant inequalities and distributions are $0.01 < \kappa < 10$, Vavilov distribution, and $\kappa < 0.01$, Landau distribution.

5.2 VARIOUS MATHEMATICAL EXAMPLES

If $n > 2$, the identity

$$t[u_1, \dots, u_n] = t[t[u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}], t[u_n, \dots, u_n]]$$

defines $t[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ recursively, and it can be shown that the alternative definition

$$t[u_1, \dots, u_n] = t[t[u_1, u_2], \dots, t[u_{n-1}, u_n]]$$

gives the same result.

Part III

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TEST

Aliquam lectus. Vivamus leo. Quisque ornare tellus ullamcorper nulla. Mauris porttitor pharetra tortor. Sed fringilla justo sed mauris. Mauris tellus. Sed non leo. Nullam elementum, magna in cursus sodales, augue est scelerisque sapien, venenatis congue nulla arcu et pede. Ut suscipit enim vel sapien. Donec congue. Maecenas urna mi, suscipit in, placerat ut, vestibulum ut, massa. Fusce ultrices nulla et nisl.

Etiam ac leo a risus tristique nonummy. Donec dignissim tincidunt nulla. Vestibulum rhoncus molestie odio. Sed lobortis, justo et pretium lobortis, mauris turpis condimentum augue, nec ultricies nibh arcu pretium enim. Nunc purus neque, placerat id, imperdiet sed, pellentesque nec, nisl. Vestibulum imperdiet neque non sem accumsan laoreet. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Etiam condimentum facilisis libero. Suspendisse in elit quis nisl aliquam dapibus. Pellentesque auctor sapien. Sed egestas sapien nec lectus. Pellentesque vel dui vel neque bibendum viverra. Aliquam porttitor nisl nec pede. Proin mattis libero vel turpis. Donec rutrum mauris et libero. Proin euismod porta felis. Nam lobortis, metus quis elementum commodo, nunc lectus elementum mauris, eget vulputate ligula tellus eu neque. Vivamus eu dolor.

A.1 APPENDIX SECTION TEST

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More dummy text

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suscipit instructor	titulo	personas
quaestio philosophia	facto	demonstrated

Table 2: Autem usu id.

Listing 1: A floating example

```
4 for i:=maxint to 0 do  
  begin  
    { do nothing }  
  end;
```

A.2 ANOTHER APPENDIX SECTION TEST

Your own text.

A.2.1 *Sub*

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Put your declaration here.

Co. Kildare, Ireland, April 2015

Phattara Wangrungrun,
May 5, 2015