Exercise 5

For the solution of Exercise 5, we chose to implement the Jaro as well as the Jaro-Winkler metric.

The source code is given in the file jaro.pl, we implemented the algorithm in the scripting language perl.

As a sample input, we chose two strings: <u>larmen</u> and <u>lernen</u>

Now we explain the algorithm based on the two sample-strings:

First, we calculate the Jaro-Distance. For this purpose, the characters, that are common in both strings with respect to a given maximum distance, are computed using the function getCommonCharacters. As the maximum distance between a character in the first string and the corresponding character in the second string, we defined (based on the implementation of SimMetric) the half of length of the shorter string + 1, rounded to the next lower integer.

```
my $halflen = int((min(length($string1), length($string2)) / 2) + 1);
```

So in this case, the max distance is 6/2 + 1 = 4. So every characters of the second string, in the range of -4 until +3 (abortion condition), are proven in string 2, and if one being equal is found, the character is added to the output array and replaced in the second string by a character, #'.

So, for this two strings, the procedure looks as follows:

character of the first string --> if found in the second string insiderange of -4/+3 positions --> the character is added to the outputarray @characters and replaced by ,#'.

I describe the states after performing the steps when looping through the characters of string1:

String1: lernen, String2: larmen

Range is 6/2 + 1 = 4 -> -4 / +3

State at start: @character = (); @string1 = ($_{,}$ l","e","r","n","e","n"); @copy = ($_{,}$ l","a","r","m","e","n");

State	Position - @string1	Range of chars - @copy	Match?	@characters	@copy neu
1. Iteration	("l","e","r","n","e","n")	("l","a","r","m","e","n")	yes	("I")	("#","a","r","m","e","n")
2.Iteration	("l"," <mark>e</mark> ","r","n","e","n")	("#","a","r","m","e","n")	yes	("l","e")	("#","a","r","m","#","n")
3. Iteration	("I","e"," <mark>r</mark> ","n","e","n")	("#","a","r","m","#","n")	yes	("I","e","r")	("#","a","#","m","#","n")
4. Iteration	("l","e","r"," <mark>n</mark> ","e","n")	("#","a","#","m","#","n")	yes	("l","e","r","n")	("#","a","#","m","#","#")
5. Iteration	("l","e","r","n"," <mark>e</mark> ","n")	("#","a","#","m","#","#")	no	("l","e","r","n")	("#","a","r#","m","#","#")
6. Iteration	("l","e","r","n","e"," <mark>n</mark> ")	("#","a","#","m","#","#")	no	("l","r","n","e")	("#","a","#","m","#","#")

Now we call the function again, but change the strings:

String1: larmen, String2: lernen

Range is 6/2 + 1 = 4

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State at start: @character = (); @string1 = ("l", "a", "r", "m", "e", "n"); @copy = ("l", "e", "r", "n", "e", "n");

State	Position - @string1	Range of chars - @copy	Match?	@characters	@copy neu
1. Iteration	("l","a","r","m","e","n")	("l","e","r","n","e","n")	yes	("۱")	("#","e","r","n","e","n")
2.Iteration	("l"," <mark>a</mark> ","r","m","e","n")	("#","e","r","n","e","n")	no	(" ")	("#","e","r","n","e","n")
3. Iteration	("l","a","r","m","e","n")	("#","e","r","n","e","n")	yes	("l","r")	("#","e","#","n","e","n")
4. Iteration	("l","a","r"," <mark>m</mark> ","e","n")	("#","e","#","n","e","n")	no	("l","r")	("#","e","#","n","e","n")
5. Iteration	("l","a","r","m"," <mark>e</mark> ","n")	("#","e","#","n","e","n")	yes	("I","r","e")	("#","e","#","n","#","n")
6. Iteration	("l","a","r","m","e"," <mark>n</mark> ")	("#","e","#","n","#","n")	yes	("l","r","e""n")	("#","e","#","n","#","#")

So the amount of common characters is 4 in both cases.

The algorithm now computes the amount of characters, that stay the same at the same position (=the amount of transpositions) for the common characters: this is the number 2 ($_{"}I", "r"$).

We found an implementation, where the amount of transpositions is divided by two, but this doesn't deliver a value of the Jaro-distance between zero and one; so we decided, to take the approach of an other paper, found on wikipedia, where the amount of transpositions is not divided by 2.

Then we calculate the Jaro-Distance:

 $(SlaengeCommon1 / length(Sstring1)) + (SlaengeCommon2 / length(Sstring2)) + \\ ((SlaengeCommon1 - Stranspositions) / (SlaengeCommon1)) / \\ 3 / (SlaengeCommon1 - Stranspositions) / (SlaengeCommon1)) / \\ 3 / (SlaengeCommon1 - Stranspositions) / (SlaengeCommon1) / (SlaengeCommon1 - Stranspositions) / (SlaengeCommon1) / (SlaengeCommon1)$

This is
$$(4/6 + 4/6 + (4-2)/4) / 3 = (2/3 + 2/3 + 1/2) / 3 = 0.61111$$

Now we can compute the Jaro-Winkler Metric, which is an extension of the Jaro-Winkler distance:

The algorithm counts the amount of matching characters at the beginning of both strings, until the first mismatching character is found. This is weighted by the term prefix_scale. So when computing the jaro-Winkler distance, you can weight the first matching characters.

For our example, we choose a scale of 0.2, perfix_len is 1 ($_{"}$ l").

so the Jaro-Winkler Metric is 0.61111 + (1 * 0.2 * (1-0.6111) = 0.68888

If we choose a higher scale (for example 0.4), we get a value of 0.76666

If we had more matching characters at the beginning, we would achieve an proportionally higher value for the Jaro-Winkler-Metric.

Here is an example, where the Jaro distance returns zero (and so the Jaro-Winkler metric):

String1: moddy, String2: tmobiley

Range is $5/2+1 = 3.5 \rightarrow 3$ Range: -3/+2

State at start: @character = (); @string1 = ("m", "o", "o", "d", "y"); @copy = ("t", "m", "o", "b", "i", "l", "e", "y");

State	Position - @string1	Range of chars - @copy	Match?	@characters	@copy neu
1. Iteration	(" <mark>m</mark> ","o","o","d","y")	("t","m","o","b","i","l","e","y")	yes	("m")	("t","#","o","b","i","l","e", "y")
2.Iteration	("m","o","o","d","y")	("t","#","o","b","i","l","e","y")	yes	("m","o")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "y")
3. Iteration	("m","o"," <mark>o</mark> ","d","y")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "y")	no	("m","o")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "y")
4. Iteration	("m","o","o"," <mark>d</mark> ","y")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "y")	no	("m","o")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "y")
5. Iteration	("m","o","o","d","v")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "v")	no	("m","o")	("t","#","#","b","i","l","e", "v")

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No we call the function again, but change the order of the strings:

State at start: @character = (); @string1 =("t","m","o","b","i","l","e","y"); @copy = ("m","o","o","d","y");

State	Position - @string1	Range of chars -	Match?	@characters	@copy neu
		@сору			
1. Iteration	("t","m","o","b","i","l","e","y")	("m","o","o","d","y")	no	()	("m","o","o","d","y")
2.Iteration	("t"," <mark>m</mark> ","o","b","i","l","e","y")	("m","o","o","d","y")	yes	("m")	("#","o","o","d","y")
3. Iteration	("t","m"," <mark>o</mark> ","b","i","l","e","y")	("#","o","o","d","y")	yes	("m","o")	("#","#","o","d","y")
4. Iteration	("t","m","o"," <mark>b</mark> ","i","l","e","y")	("#","#","o","d","y")	no	("m","o")	("#","#","o","d","y")
5. Iteration	("t","m","o","b","i","l","e","y")	("#","#","o","d","y")	no	("m","o")	("#","#","o","d","y")
6. Iteration	("t","m","o","b","i"," <mark>l</mark> ","e","y")	("#","# " ,"o","d","y")	no	("m","o")	("#","#","o","d","y")
7. Iteration	("t","m","o","b","i","l"," <mark>e</mark> ","y")	(,,#","#","o"," <mark>d","y"</mark>)	no	("m","o")	("#","#","o","d","y")
8. Iteration	("t","m","o","b","i","l","e"," <mark>v</mark> ")	("#","#","o","d"," <mark>v</mark> ")	ves	("m","o","y")	("#","#","o","d","#")

The length of the array common1String is 2, the length of the common2String is 3, so the algorithm returns 0.0.