

– OFB –

Service Programs

User Guide

Part 2

- OFB – Start Center – in Part 1
- OFB – Color/Font Management – in Part 1
- **OFB – Gedcom Profile Management**

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All changes to the previous version are colored

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1 Introduction

This document is the part 2 of the “OFB Service Programs” User Guide. Beside the program „OFB Gedcom Profile Manager“ the basics of the Gedcom Specification is included.

The details for

- Introduction
- Copyrights and License Conditions
- Support, Download & Installation
- Start of Program
- Gedcom file (ged-file)

are described in part 1 of the document.

1.1 Gedcom Definitions

The Gedcom theme is a complex item. Therefore a base knowledge to a certain extent is required to use the program. For a better understanding and to support you during creation of a Gedcom profile a short introduction is available in the appendix.

1.2 Gedcom Profile file

Gedcom Profile files (ogp-file) are created and managed by the Service Program "OFB-GedcomProfil.exe". They contain all criteria, options and rules defined by the following screen tabs for transferring the genealogy data from the ged-file to the OFB. The file must be stored for use by the OFB program. A name should be chosen which relates to the genealogy program providing the ged-file, e.g. "paf.ogp" for the ged-file created by the program "PAF". For each genealogy program providing a ged-file usually 1 or more (with different level of details for reading the data) file(s) are needed. It is recommended, to store all ogp-files in the program folder of the OFB. It is recommended to store all ogp-files in a common folder, e.g. "C:\Data\OFB\files\").

For creation of the Profile file the program "Structure Analysis" will help. Selecting the option "Marking of potential OFB structures" will add appropriate markings in the list. On demand I'll create the Profile file for you. For that I need your ged-file.

2 Main Screen

After starting the program, the following main screen will show up. The last used profile file will be reloaded.

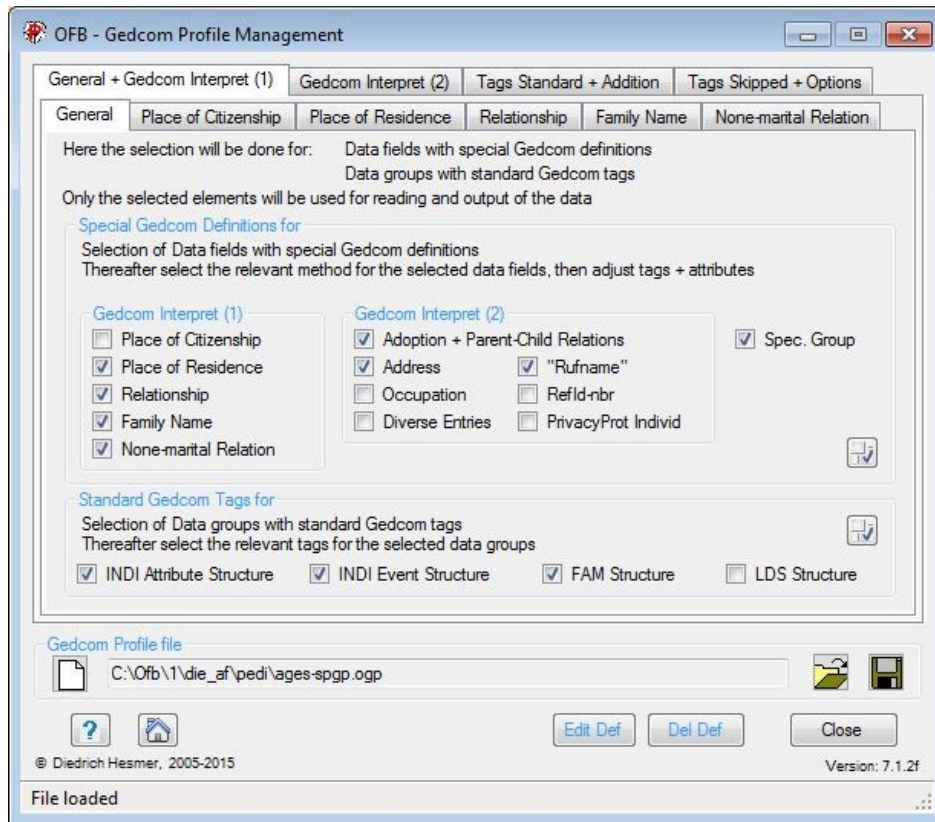


Fig 1: Main screen + Tab "General"

This screen has 16 tabs, divides into 4 base tabs each containing 2-5 sub tabs, and allows the viewing and management of the Gedcom profile:

1 tab to select the data elements, which require a special Gedcom definition and to select the data groups with standard Gedcom tags.

10 tabs by which the handling of the Gedcom tags for the specific data elements will be defined, which require a genealogy program specific interpretation during reading of the raw data.




2 tabs are used to select Standard Gedcom Tags within 4 groups.

2 tabs to define additional – most likely user defined – level-1 and -2 tags.

2 tabs to define tags and events, which should be skipped during analysis or for exclusion for the log file.

1 tab for selection of additional options.

Below the tabs is the group field for initializing, loading and storing the profile file (ogp-file)

- Pushing  all fields will be set to their initial value.
- Pushing  a Gedcom-Profile file will be loaded.
- Pushing  a folder (e.g. "C:\Data\OFB\files\") and name for the Gedcom profile file will be defined and the file stored as "ogp-file". This file contains all settings specified by all the tabs for reuse.
- Pushing ? will load this user manual.
- Pushing the **Home** will open the OFB Homepage by the browser.
- Pushing **Edit Def** a summary list of all selected options and definitions will be created and opened by the text editor. The file name of the list will be the name of the profile-file with the extension ".txt" and will be stored in the folder of the profile-file.
- Pushing **Del Def** will delete the data-log file.

- Pushing **Close** will close the program. The storage location and name of the current profile file will be written to an ini-file to be available for the next program start. If profile data have been changed confirmation dialog for data saving will pop up. **Note:** This button is active only, if no text is present at the 4 entry fields of the tabs "Tags 1 / 2 added" and "Tags/Events skipped".
- Messages will be written to the status bar at the bottom of the window.

2.1 Tab "General + Gedcom Interpret (1)"

Contains 6 tabs

2.1.1 Tab "General"

2 group boxes for general definitions are available:

- For special interpretation of the standard tags and the user-defined tags 6 tabs are supporting you to get a correct transfer to the OFB database. Select the data elements at **Special Gedcom Definitions for...** Only selected data elements will be activated for input in the tabs, and only the selected data elements will be analyzed by the OFB.
Because the official Gedcom specification isn't precise enough in all cases and also allows user-defined tags, the various genealogy programs are generating slightly different Gedcom files. For compensation the following tabs are used. For each of the definition groups select 1 method and enter the required tags and/or attributes, as they are used in the "ged-file".
- For the transfer of Standard Gedcom Tags to the OFB database 2 tabs are available. Select the groups at **Standard Gedcom Tags for...** Only selected groups will be activated for input in the tabs. The available tags for each group are shown in the tables 5 to 6.

2.1.2 Tab "Place of Citizenship"

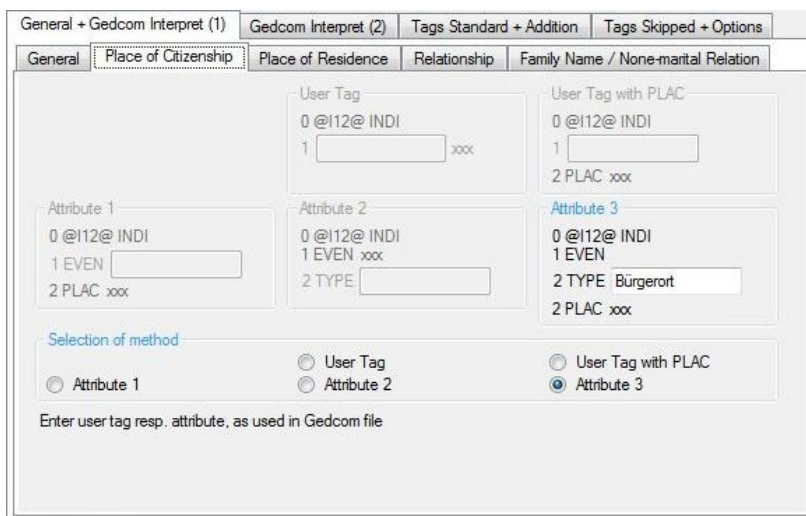


Fig 2: Tab "Place of Citizenship"

Place of Citizenship is an important parameter in Switzerland. However this will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available.

- Enter the tag resp. attribute for the Place of Citizenship according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.

2.1.3 Tab "Place of Residence"

The screenshot shows the 'Place of Residence' tab with the following configuration options:

| Method | Attribute 1 | Attribute 2 | Attribute 3 |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Tag with PLAC | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 RESI 2 PLAC xxx | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 [] xxx | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 [] 2 PLAC xxx |
| User Tag | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN [] | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN xxx 2 TYPE [] | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN 2 TYPE [] 2 PLAC xxx |
| User Tag with PLAC | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN [] | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN xxx 2 TYPE [] | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 EVEN 2 TYPE [] 2 PLAC xxx |

Selection of method:

- Tag with PLAC
- Attribute 1
- User Tag
- Attribute 2
- User Tag with PLAC
- Attribute 3

Fig 3: Tab "Place of Residence"

Place of Residence will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available.

- Enter the tag resp. attribute for the Place of Residence according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.

If method "User Tag with PLAC" is selected and OCCU as tag defined, for OCCU without attribute the attribute of PLAC will be used as Place of Residence.

Note: If OCCU is followed by an attribute, the attribute of PLAC will be used as place for the defined occupation.

2.1.4 Tab "Relationship"

The screenshot shows the 'Relationship' tab with the following configuration options:

| Method | User Tag with TYPE | Tag 1 ASSO with _EVN |
|------------|---|--|
| Tag 1 ASSO | 0 @I12@ INDI/@F12@ FAM 1 ASSO @I89@ 2 RELA xxx | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 ASSO @I89@/@F56@ 2 RELA xxx _EVN nn ... 2 _EVN nn |
| Tag 2 ASSO | 0 @I12@ INDI/@F12@ FAM 1 TAG ... 2 ASSO @I89@ 3 RELA xxx | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 ASSO @I89@/@F56@ 2 RELA xxx _EVN nn ... 2 _EVN nn |
| Tag 1 ALIA | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 ALIA @I89@ | 0 @I12@ INDI 1 ASSO @I89@/@F56@ 2 RELA xxx _EVN nn ... 2 _EVN nn |

Selection of method:

- Tag 1 ASSO
- User Tag with TYPE
- Tag 2 ASSO
- Tag 1 ASSO with _EVN
- Tag 1 ALIA

Fig 4: Tab "Relationship"

Defines the handling of relations between 2 persons or FAM event and a person.

- For **User Tag with TYPE** the "1 BIRT / CHR / ..." stands for the events birth, christening, death, burial resp. marriage, divorce. The expression will also be processed, if the subtag TYPE is not available.
- **Tag 1 ASSO with _EVN** is intended to be used for the data from "Brothers Keeper" to process these relations.
- The relationships will always be assigned to person INDI resp. family FAM. Here the **Tag 1 ASSO** and **Tag 2 ASSO** both can be selected together. The text for "Naming" and "xxx" may be modified by the

Naming form. This option is also valid for "_ASSO", because during reading by the OFB the "_ASSO" will be converted to "ASSO".

- **Tag 1 ALIA** will be used for the link between 2 probable identical persons and the 2nd person is referenced by the tag. This option can be selected in addition to the others except with "1 Tag ASSO with _EVN". The OFB uses "Alias" as "Naming".

Note: If this option is selected, the OFB will also output the relations of "Tag 1 ASSO".

2.1.5 Tab "Family Name"

Fig 5: Tab "Family Name"

Family name by marriage: will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available.

- Enter the tag resp. attribute for the Family name according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.

Use Surname of partner if no family name is stored in the ged-file: In cases, where no family name is stored in the ged-file according above defined method, the surname of the partner can be inserted as family name. For multiple partnership the surname of the **first** or **last** partner can be selected.

2.1.6 Tab "None-marital Relationship"

Fig 6: Tab "None-marital Relationship"

None-marital relationship: This information will be used by the OFB to insert the genealogy signs correctly. By means of a status information in the FAM data record an appropriate decision will be attempted. Doing this for:

Method 1: a user-defined tag with the attribute for "NOT-married" (here "PARTNERS") will be used. For each FAM record matching this definition, the decision is "none-marital Relationship", otherwise "marital".

Method 2: a user-defined tag with the attribute for "married" (here "MARRIED") will be used. For each FAM record matching this definition, the decision is "marital Relationship", otherwise "none-marital".

Method 3: an attribute for "NOT-married" (here "Gemeinschaft") will be used. For each FAM record matching this definition, the decision is "none-marital Relationship", otherwise "marital". This method will be used for both, the combination MARR.TYPE and also EVEN.TYPE.

These status informations will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available. If no decision can be made by these methods, a simplified insertion of the genealogy signs will be done – see OFB User Guide.

- Enter the tag resp. attribute according to the handling in the FAM data record of the genealogy program – either TYPE for MARR or TYPE for EVEN..

2.2 Tab "Gedcom Interpret (2)"

Contains 5 tabs.

2.2.1 Tab "Adoption + Parent-Child Relations"

This tab contains 2 sub-tabs and is used for the definitions for Adoption and other special Parent-Child relations.

Tab "Adoption"

General + Gedcom Interpret (1) Gedcom Interpret (2) Tags Standard + Addition Tags Skipped + Options

Adoption + Parent-Child Relat Address Occupation / Divers Rufname / RefId-nbr PrivacyProtect Individ

Adoption other Parent-Child Relations

Attribute 1
0 @I12@ INDI
1 FAMC @F12@
2 PEDI/_FREL_/MREL.xxx

ADOP + PLAC Tag
0 @I12@ INDI
1 ADOP
2 PLAC .xxx -> adopted by xxx.

Attribute 2
0 @F12@ FAM
1 CHIL @I12@
2 PEDI/_FREL_/MREL.xxx

CHIL + ADOP Tag
0 @F12@ FAM
1 CHIL @I12@
2 ADOP

Selection of method
 Attribute 1 ADOP + PLAC Tag
 Attribute 2 CHIL + ADOP Tag
Standard method will always be used in addition

The selected methods "Attribute 1+2" will also be used at the next tab for the other Parent-Child relations.

The attribute text ".xxx" defines the type of relations. These terms will be, after conversion to lower case, compared to the terms defined by the next tab and assigned to one of the 5 groups.
Additional terms for "adoption" - multiple separated by ";" - all in lower case
adopté

Fig 7: Tab "Adoption + Parent-Child Relations"

This allows to define the special handling of "adoption" by various Genealogy programs, e.g. Ages, FTM, Brothers Keeper, MacStammbaum, etc. Independent of the selection the standard methods always will be used in addition.

- Select the method according to the handling by the genealogy program. Multiple selections are allowed. In case of the **ADOP + PLAC Tag** the OFB will use the attribute text xxx of PLAC as "adopted by ...".
- For the methods "Attribute 1+2" the system values "adopted" and "adoptiert" always will be used. Further term belonging to this group can be entered. The input should be in lower case, multiple entries separated by a semicolon.

Tab "Other Parent-Child Relations"

General + Gedcom Interpret (1) Gedcom Interpret (2) Tags Standard + Addition Tags Skipped + Options

Adoption + Parent-Child Relat Address Occupation / Divers Rufname / RefId-nbr PrivacyProtect Individ

Adoption other Parent-Child Relations

Attribute 1
0 @I12@ INDI
1 FAMC @F12@
2 PEDI/_FREL_/MREL.xxx

ADOP + PLAC Tag
0 @I12@ INDI
1 ADOP
2 PLAC .xxx -> adopted by xxx.

Attribute 2
0 @F12@ FAM
1 CHIL @I12@
2 PEDI/_FREL_/MREL.xxx

CHIL + ADOP Tag
0 @F12@ FAM
1 CHIL @I12@
2 ADOP

Selection of method
 Attribute 1 ADOP + PLAC Tag
 Attribute 2 CHIL + ADOP Tag
Standard method will always be used in addition

The selected methods "Attribute 1+2" will also be used at the next tab for the other Parent-Child relations.

The attribute text ".xxx" defines the type of relations. These terms will be, after conversion to lower case, compared to the terms defined by the next tab and assigned to one of the 5 groups.
Additional terms for "adoption" - multiple separated by ";" - all in lower case
adopté

Fig 8: Tab "Other Parent-Child Relations"

The methods for "Attribute 1+2", selected for "Adoption" will also be used here. Beside "adopted" 4 additional

groups will be created. As attribute terms xxx the OFB will process following terms (english + german) for the groups:

- **birth** = birth, biological, natural, geburt, biologisch, natürlich, leiblich, ehelich
- **uncertain** = uncertain, unknown, questionmark (?), unsicher, unbekannt
- **adopted** = adopted, adoptiert (see 1st tab)
- **foster** = foster, pflege
- **others** = all others found

Further terms, belonging to the groups, can be entered. The input should be in lower case, multiple entries separated by a semicolon.

Hints for the OFB output:

The output by the OFB will be in the format "{Attribute term} {Name of the parent} <link>", without the braces. Therefore the terms should be adjusted by the OFB Naming file by data group "Relations". Exceptions are the groups "birth", which will be skipped by the OFB output (these are the natural parents and an output would increase the OFB size), and "adopted" which are processed separately. Examples for the modification of terms are:

- term = "FOSTER" (as in ged-file written), New = "Foster child of"
- term = "uncertain" (as in ged-file written), New = "Uncertain relation to"

At the output the 1st word of the new text will be written in italics.

2.2.2 Tab "Address"

General + Gedcom Interpret (1) Gedcom Interpret (2) Tags Standard + Addition Tags Skipped + Options

Addressb Adoption Occupation / Divers Rufname / RefId-nbr PrivacyProtect Individual

Address

| Tag 1 INDI + FAM | Tag 2 only INDI |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 0 @I12@ INDI/@F1@ FAM | 0 @I12@ INDI |
| 1/2 ADDR | 1 RESI |
| 2/3 ADDRi xxx 2/3 CONC xxx | 2 ADDR xxx |
| 2/3 POST nn 2/3 CONT xxx | 3 ADR1 xxx |
| 2/3 CITY xxx 2/3 ... | 3 CONT xxx |
| 2/3 CTRY xxx | 3 ... |

Selection of method

Tag 1 INDI + FAM Tag 2 only INDI

Include tags ...

_NAME PHON FAX/EMAIL WWW/URL

If the ged-file includes as sub-tags of ADDR both CONT and ADDRi, POST, CITY, ..., the latter will be used and the CONT texts suppressed.

Fig 9: Tab "Address "

- Select the method according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.
- Selection of the additional tags, to be included in the analysis. These are also used for the REPO-(repository)-data records.

The Gedcom specification allows the use of CONT as sub-tag of ADDR, as well as the detailed storage by ADDRi, POST, CITY, ... If both methods are used within 1 file, the detailed method will be used by the OFB.

2.2.3 Tab "Occupation / Divers"

Fig 10: Tab "Occupation / Divers"

Occupation:

In addition to the standard tag "OCCU" a special definition can be made.

- Enter the attribute according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program. The "xxx" will be used as name of the occupation.

Diverse entries:

is intended to be used for the data from "Ahnenforscher"

- All data of an INDI data record complying with the user-defined tag (here "_DIVERSES") and having the sub tags "TITL" and "NOTE", will be combined for the output in this group. Will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available.
- Enter the user-defined tag for this group according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.

2.2.4 Tab "Rufname / Refld-nbr"

Fig 11: Tab "Rufname / Refld-nbr."

At times **Rufname** (Call name) was in official German documents in case of multiple given names the underlined part of the given names, not to be mixed up by nickname. This will not be supported by all genealogy programs. No standard tag available. Following methods are available:

- Enter the level-2 "Tags" of the INDI record containing the "Rufname".

- Enter the left and right enclosing character of the "Rufname" within the NAME tag. They might be different. If only 1 char at end or beginning is used, enter a space as other character.
- Selection of NAME, EVEN or FACT Tag containing as attribute the "Rufname" and enter the attribute text of the TYPE tag.

Refld-nbr:

Enter the level-1 tag for a free selectable **Numbering** system according the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program. Usually REFN or IDNO will be used.

2.2.5 Tab "Privacy Protection Individual"

General + Gedcom Interpret (1) Gedcom Interpret (2) Tags Standard + Addition Tags Skipped + Options

Address / Adoption Occupation / Divers Rufname / Refld-nbr PrivacyProtect Individual

User Tag
0 @I12@ INDI
1 _PPROT x

Attribute 1
0 @I12@ INDI
1 EVEN DS-Individuell
2 PLAC x

Attribute 2
0 @I12@ INDI
1 EVEN x
2 TYPE DS-Individuell

Attribute 3
0 @I12@ INDI
1 EVEN
2 TYPE DS-Individuell
2 PLAC x

User Tag + Attribute
0 @I12@ INDI
1 _DIVERSES
2 T I TL DS-Individuell
2 NOTE x

Selection of method
 User Tag
 Attribute 1
 Attribute 2
 Attribute 3
 User Tag + Attribute

Enter user tag resp. attribute, as used in Gedcom file
 "PP Individual" overrides the standard privacy protection for those persons, getting an individual agreement for publishing their data. 4 levels for strenght "x" of publication are available.
 For details see the Users Guide and the homepage.

Fig 12: Tab " Privacy Protection Individual "

In opposite to the general privacy protection, where all persons will be handled the same way, the **Privacy Protection Individual** allows a person related marking, e.g. if in some cases the general rules are suspended or intensified by an individual agreements (in writing) with the concerned persons. 4 different code values (severity) can be handled by the OFB. These are: "1"=release of all data, "2"=reduced publication (1.char of given name, surname, sex, only years for * ~ + =), "3"=anonymous publication ("Anonymous" instead of name, sex, death sign if died), "4"=suppress person (will be eliminated out of the database of the OFB). No standard tag available.

- Enter the tag resp. attribute for this data value according to the handling in the INDI data record of the genealogy program.

2.3 Tab "Tags Standard + Addition"

Contains 5 tabs.

For the next 2 tabs applies:

For the output for each group all selected tags with their sub-tags shown under "Explanation" will be concatenated, separated by comma, in the sequence defined by the OFB. The naming of the tags – used for output – is listed right of the "=" and will be read from the language file. This text may differ to the naming defined by the OFB naming file, because this program has no access to the naming files. Pushing >> and << all tags can be selected or deselected, pushing > and < previously marked individual tags can be selected or deselected. In each list box the tags are in alphabetic order.

Note: Deselected tags should be added also at 2.4.1 Tab "Tags/Events skipped" at *Tags bypassed in log file* to avoid an entry in the log file.

2.3.1 Tab "Standard INDI groups"

The group *INDI Attribute Structure* provides the tags of table 5.

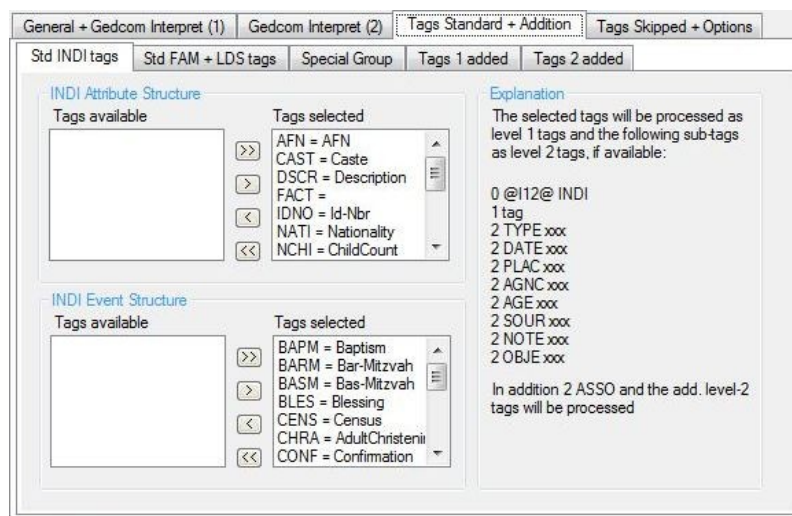


Fig 13: Tab "Std INDI"

The group *INDI Event Structure* provides the tags of table 6.

Both groups will be listed in the output as part of the data of the person.

The level-2 tags listed under "Explanation" will be processed. They can be excluded partly by the tab "Tags / Events skipped".

2.3.2 Tab "Standard FAM + LDS"

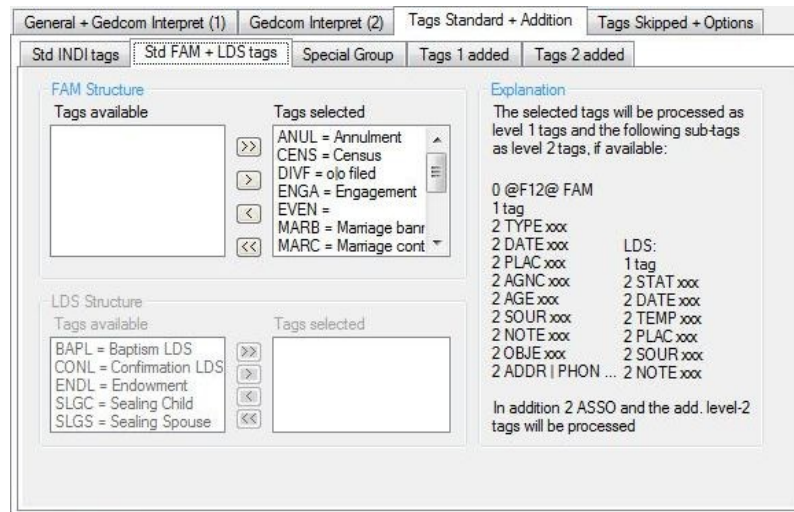


Fig 14: Tab "Std FAM + LDS"

The group *FAM Structure* provides the tags of table 8. The data of this group will be listed in the output as part of the data of the marriage/partnership.

The group *LDS Structure* provides the tags of table 9. The data of the tag SLGS will be listed in the output as part of the data of the marriage/partnership, all other tags as part of the data of the person.

The level-2 tags listed under "Explanation" will be processed. They can be excluded partly by the tab "Tags / Events skipped".

2.3.3 Tab "Special Group"

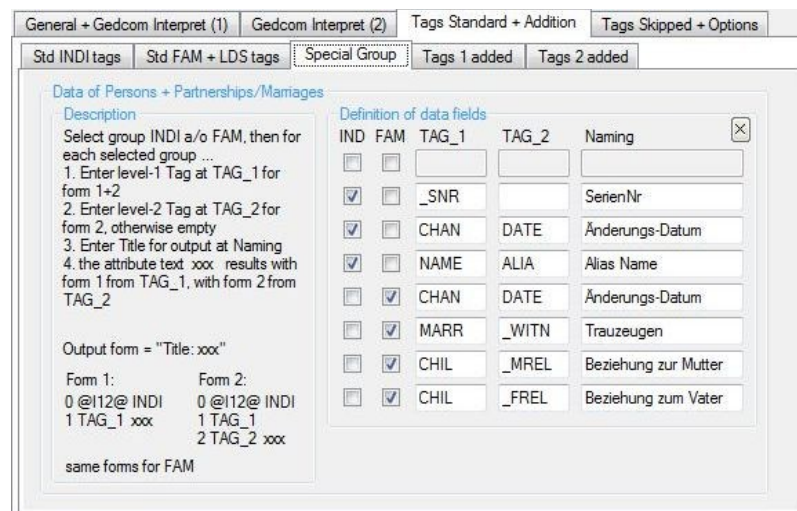


Fig 15: Tab "Special Group"

This are 2 special data groups for data of persons out of the INDI data records and data of partnerships/marriages out of the FAM data records. Each line defines 1 parameter. Each parameter can be assigned to the INDI as well as to the FAM group. Each parameter is more or less freely selectable. For the definition 1 or 2 tags can be used. These corresponds to 1 or 2 data lines of the ged-file. The attribute text of the entered tag will be used as value of the parameter, as title the naming will be used.

For each data element one of the 2 approaches may be applied:

1. the level-1 tag TAG_1 is followed by an attribute: enter TAG_1, TAG_2 stays empty
2. the level-2 tag TAG_2 is followed by an attribute: enter TAG_1 and TAG_2

For each parameter entered, also enter the corresponding naming. The output will be "Naming: text".

Pushing **X** will blank all fields.

This group was designed especially for user-defined tags, but also for the level-1 tags NAME, HUSB and WIFE and tags bypassed in OFB can be selected here, e.g. CHAN with the sub tag DATE.

Note:

Currently the following level-1 tags can NOT be used at this point:

ADDR, ADOP, ASSO, EVEN, NOTE, OBJE, RESI, SOUR, the tag for Ref-Id (if selected) and all tags selected at the following "... for grouping standard tags".

Following level-1.level-2 tag combinations should not be used:


Level-1 tags CHIL and FAMC with level-2 tags PEDI, _MREL, _FREL, ADOP. These already will be processed by the data field "Adoption".


Never define a data value 2 times, e.g. at "Special Group" and in parallel at "Tags added". If possible a data value should be defined at "Tags added".



For the next 2 tabs applies:

Most of the genealogy programs create their own user-defined tags or are misusing standard tags. Therefore these additional required level-1 and level-2 tags can be defined here:

- Select the group
- Enter the level-1 tag at TAG_1 resp. level-2 tags at TAG_2
Note: As long as text is present at entry fields TAG_1 resp. TAG_2, a red error message will show up and the button "Close" is disabled.
- Enter the text for naming – will be printed in the output before the text of the data field. Naming may stay empty. A ":" will be added by the OFB. This field may stay empty.

Pushing  right of the "Naming" text all entered data will be transferred to the group selected. Up to 6 tags can be added to each group.

Pushing  right of the "Naming" text a selected tag of a group will be moved to the area of data entry. Here you can e.g. modify the data and transfer them back to a group.

Pushing  and  above the "Entry / Modification" text a selected item in 1 of the 4 list groups will be moved up or down by 1 position and will impact the sequence of the output.

Pushing **X** at top right near "NOTE Structure" will clear all fields of the additional level-1 resp. level-2 tags.

Pushing **X** at bottom right the "Naming" input field will clear the fields TAG_1 resp. TAG_2 and Naming.

2.3.4 Tab "Tags 1 added"

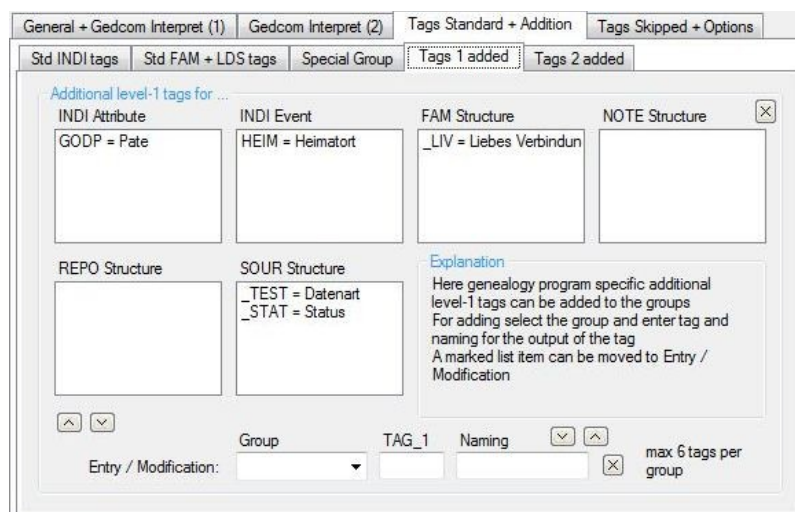


Fig 16: Tab "Tags 1 added"

3 standard groups "INDI Attribute", "INDI Event" and "FAM Structure" and the 3 date records "NOTE", "REPO" and "SOUR" are available.

For the tags of the 3 standard groups all level-2 tags of the std group, the additional level-2 tags and a NOTE record in the form "1 TAG_1 @Nxx@" (example: for "1 _HIST @N12@" the note stored under N12 will be added 1st to the tag) will be analyzed.

For the tags of the 3 data records only the additional level-2 tags, defined in the following tab, will be analyzed.

2.3.5 Tab "Tags 2 added"

The screenshot shows the 'Tags 2 added' tab in the software. It features a table with four columns: 'Std Group', 'NAME', 'BIRT/CHR/DEAT/BURI', and 'MARR/DIV'. The 'Std Group' column contains 'COMM = Kommentar' and 'SITE = Örtlichkeit'. The 'NAME' column is empty. The 'BIRT/CHR/DEAT/BURI' column contains '_DEP = Zeuge der Gebu', '_GODP = Taufpate', and 'SITE = Örtlichkeit'. The 'MARR/DIV' column contains '_DEP = Anwesend' and '_WITN = Trauzeugen'. Below the table is an 'add. lvl-1 Tags' section with an empty text box. An 'Explanation' box contains text about adding level-2 tags. At the bottom, there are fields for 'Group', 'TAG_2', and 'Naming', along with a 'max 6 tags per group' limit.

Fig 17: Tab "Tags 2 added"

Available groups are the "Standard Group", the "NAME group" for the NAME tag, the "BIRTH, CHR, DEAD, BURI group" for these tags of the INDI data records and the "MARR, DIV group" for these tags of the FAM data records. The content of the tags will be added to the relevant group, to the Addition for names resp. the Addition for the comment of the events.

The entered tags will be processed at all level-1 tags of the group. For the additional lvl-2 tags only the lvl-3 tags CONT and CONC will be processed.

If a naming of a data field always should start on a new line, place a "
" immediately in front of the text.

Instead of a naming the data element can be enclosed by parentheses [] , () , { } or < > instead of a leading text. The 1st character is the opening parenthesis and all following text will be ignored. Exception: If "<" is the 1st character, the OFB will check the existence of ">" and will assume a html tag (e.g. "
" for line break) and will use the whole text.

2.4 Tab "Tags Skipped + Options"

Contains 3 tabs.

2.4.1 Tab "Tags/Events skipped"

Note: As long as text is present at entry fields "Enter Tag ..." resp. "Enter Text ...", a red error message will show up and the button "Close" is disabled.

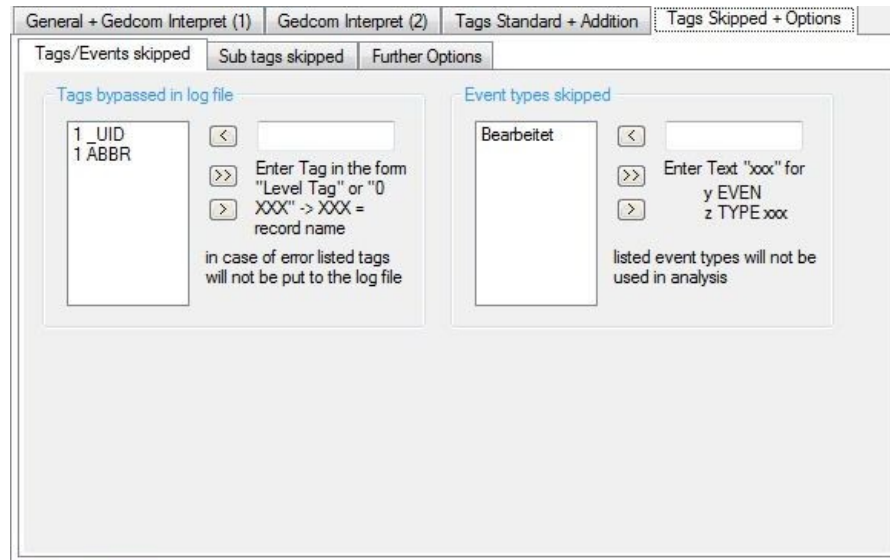


Fig 18: Tab "Tags/Events skipped"

- **Tags bypassed in log file**

defines tags, which will not be transferred to the log file, even in case of their ambiguous data. This is especially helpful during debug of a new Gedcom profile file to reduce the size of the log file.

Enter the tag in the form:

"Level-nbr blank Tag". The name of the Tag may end with a "*" as place holder. If "3 _LIST*" is defined, all Tags starting with "3 _LIST" will be considered.

To skip none-standard records, these have to be entered in the format "0 RecordName".

Pushing < the entered data will be checked and transferred to the list if they are accepted. In case of an error (entry already in list, Level not "0-9", Tag doesn't start with "A-Z" or "_"), the text will show up in red color and has to be corrected according the required format. The tags in the list are sorted in alphabetic order.

Pushing >> all tags will be deleted, pushing > only selected tags will be deleted.

- **Event types skipped**

defines events, which should not be used for output. All events where the attribute of their TYPE tag is identical to the entered list will be skipped

Entry of the text for the attribute (e.g.. "edited by" for the tag "1 EVEN" with the sub-tag "2 TYPE edited by").

Pushing < the entered data will be transferred to the list.

Pushing >> all tags resp. event types will be deleted, pushing > only selected tags resp. event types will be deleted.

2.4.2 Tab "Sub Tags skipped"

Usually not all sub tags will be used for an OFB output. This can be defined here.

- **Sub-Tags to be excluded from**

allows to deselect several sub-tags for output. The selected tags will not be analyzed in their main tag.

Please note:

- The criteria defined here for Std groups will also be applied for Place of Citizenship and Place of Residence.
- If "CALN" at "REPO" is selected, "MEDI" also will be excluded.

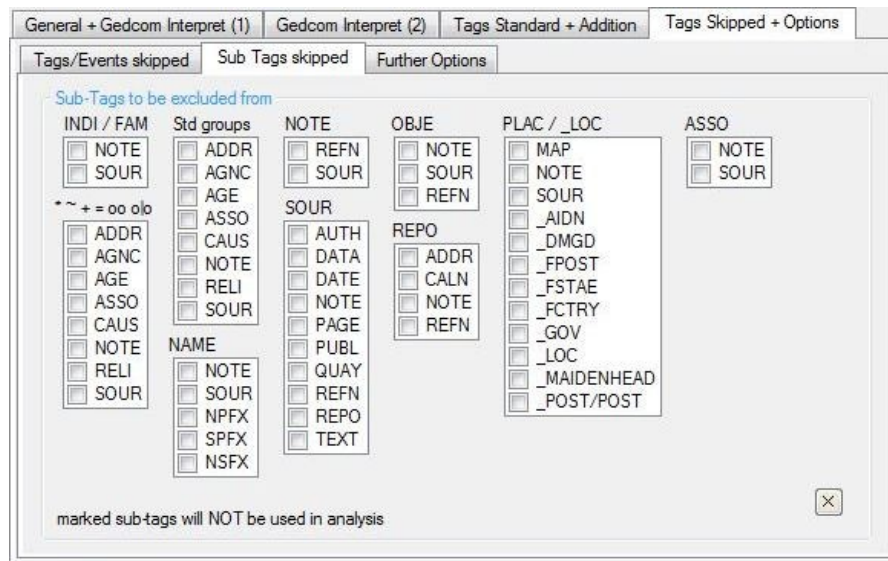


Fig 19: Tab "Sub Tags skipped"

- The "DATA" of SOUR concerns only those DATA with a level nbr. > "1".
- Media as sub-tag of SOUR can only be selected/deselected by the OFB option screen for media.
- The marked tags of PLAC / _LOC apply for the sub-tags of the PLAC tags and for the tags of the _LOC records.
- The marked tags of ASSO are not used by "Brothers Keeper".

2.4.3 Tab "Further Options"

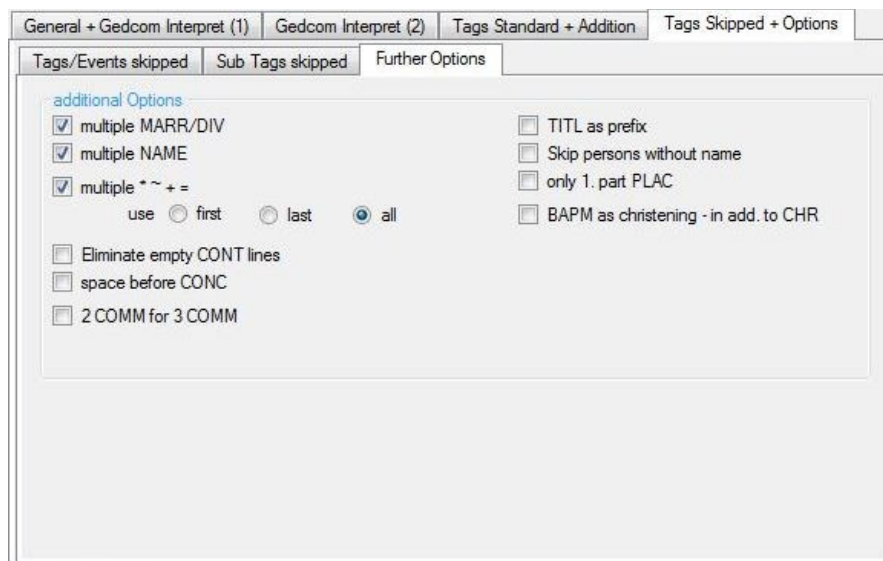


Fig 20: Tab "Further Options"

Additional Options allows the following selection

- **Multiple MARR/DIV** allows the processing of multiple MARR and DIV tags within one FAM data record. All data of these entries will be transferred to the comment field of the event.
- **Multiple NAME** allows the processing of multiple NAME tags within one INDI data record. All data of these entries will be transferred to the comment field of the name.
- **Multiple * ~ + =** allows the processing of multiple BIRT, CHR, DEAT and BURI tags of the INDI record. In addition it is to define which occurrence should be processed:
 - **first** stores only the data of the 1st occurrence in the standard data fields.

- **last** stores only the data of the last occurrence in the standard data fields.
- At **all** the data of the 1st occurrence will be stored in the standard data fields, the data of all others will be stored in the Note field of the event.
- **Eliminate empty CONT lines** deletes all CONT lines with no further content or only blanks.
- **Spaces before CONC** allows the insertion of 1 space before the CONC text
- **2 COMM for 3 COMM** allows the corresponding translation (i.a. for the "Gen+" program).
- **TITL as Prefix** moves the text of the tag "TITL" to the prefix of the names instead of the normal group field "Std Attribute INDI". This allows the OFB to place the title direct in front of the names by the corresponding selection of the option "**Form Name**".
- **Skip persons without name** suppresses during reading of the ged-file those persons without given name and surname.
- **only 1. part PLAC** takes from the PLAC tags only the text up to the 1st comma.
- **BAPM as Christening – in add. to CHR** uses the BAPM tag as CHR tag.

3 Appendix

3.1 Basics of Gedcom Specification

A Gedcom file (GENealogical Data COMMunication) consists of a number of different data records. For further consideration especially the INDI and FAM records are of interest. There is one INDI record for each person in the form "0 @Xnn@ INDI", and one FAM record in the form "0 @Xnn@ FAM" for each family (not only marriages). The "X" stands for potentially the characters "I" resp. "F" and "nn" for a number (usually in ascending order, starting at 1). Each data record consists of a number of data lines describing and containing the data.

```
0 @I01@ INDI
1 NAME Johann Anton /LastName/
1 SEX M
1 BIRT
2 DATE 15 DEC 1820
2 PLAC St. Gallen
2 NOTE Comment text
3 CONT Continuation comment text
1 OCCU Merchandiser
2 DATE FROM JAN 1845 TO 15 AUG 1860
1 OCCU Entrepreneur
2 DATE FROM 01 SEP 1860 TO 1885
1 DEAT
2 DATE ABT 1886
2 PLAC Zuerich
...
```

Table 1: Example INDI Data

```
0 @F012@ FAM
1 HUSB @I01@
1 WIFE @I015@
1 CHIL @I032@
1 CHIL @I112@
1 MARR
2 DATE BEF 10 MAY 1855
2 PLAC St. Gallen
2 SOUR Familienbuechlein
2 _WITN Joseph Jordan
1 MARR
2 TYPE church
2 DATE 10 MAY 1855
...
```

Table 2: Example FAM Data

A data line within an INDI or FAM record is made up of

- the "number" represents the level of a tag. Every higher number is a sub-tag of the previous one
- the "tag" is a Gedcom field name and describes the parameter resp. the data element and is in capital letters. A standard tag has 3-4 letters, a user-defined tag starts with an underscore "_" and any number of chars. It informs about the type of the following information at the same line or the following lines
- the "attribute" contains the actual value of the parameter as a text phrase (e.g. Place name) or a structure information based on the specification (e.g. Date data).

In addition NOTE (comments), OBJE (media), REPO (repositories), SOUR (sources) and _LOC (location) records will be processed. Their setup is similar to above description. Please note, that not all genealogy programs do provide them in this form.

The OFB is based on the definitions of the Gedcom specification 5.5 and 5.5.1. Extended parts of the Gedcom 5.5 EL are implemented as well. The documents are available at the Download section of the OFB homepage.

3.2 Standard Tags – handled by OFB

In general 2 kinds of parameters of genealogy data will be handled by the OFB

- Single parameter each can be selected or deselected separately as data element
- Group parameter the content of all selected tags will be concatenated – separated by a comma – according to the sequence, defined by the OFB. The group as a whole can be selected or deselected as data element. In case of multiple presence of a tag within a data record all entries will be used and separated by a comma. All available tags within a group can be, as described in the following chapters, selected or deselected individually. Within a level-1 Tag the data of all level-2 Tags will be concatenate and separated by a comma according to the sequence, defined by the OFB.

Each of the following level 1 standard tags – 3 and 4 – will be handled single parameter by the OFB. Similar or alternatively used tags are separated by "|". The numbers in braces indicate the {min:max} occurrences allowed for each tag, "M" means any number. The structure of ADDR, ADOP, ASSO, CHIL, FAMC, NOTE, OBJE, PLAC, REPO and SOUR are described in Tables 10 .. 19

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 NAME text /text/ text *0) | 1 SOUR Structure {0:M} |
| 2 TYPE text {0:1} *1) | 1 OBJE Structure {0:M} |
| 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} *1) | 1 ADDR Structure {0:1} |
| 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} *1) | 1 FAMC Structure {0:M} |
| 2 NPFX text {0:1} *2) | 1 BIRT 1 CHR 1 DEAT 1 BURI {0:1} |
| 2 SPFX text {0:1} *2) | 2 DATE text {0:1} *7) |
| 2 NSFX text {0:1} *2) | 2 PLAC Structure {0:1} |
| 1 ALIA @Ixx@ {0:M} | 2 CAUS text {0:1} *3) (for 1 DEAT) |
| 1 EDUC text {0:M} *5) | 2 RELI text {0:1} *3) |
| 1 OCCU text {0:M} *5) *12) | 2 AGNC text {0:1} *3) |
| 1 RELI text {0:M} *5) | 2 AGE text {0:1} *3) |
| 1 SEX text {0:1} | 2 ADDR Structure {0:1} |
| 1 ASSO Structure {0:M} | 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} |
| 1 NOTE Structure {0:M} | 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} |
| 1 SOUR Structure {0:M} | 2 OBJE Structure {0:M} *4) |
| | 2 ASSO Structure {0:M} |

Table 3: INDI Data record – single parameters

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 HUSB @Xnn@ {0:1} | 2 AGE text {0:1} *3) |
| 1 WIFE @Xnn@ {0:1} | 2 ADDR Structure {0:1} |
| 1 CHIL Structure {0:M} | 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} |
| 1 MARR 1 DIV {0:1} *9) | 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} |
| 2 TYPE text {0:1} *8) | 2 OBJE Structure {0:M} *6) |
| 2 DATE text {0:1} *7) | 2 ASSO Structure {0:M} |
| 2 PLAC Structure {0:1} | 1 NOTE Structure {0:M} |
| 2 CAUS text {0:1} | 1 OBJE Structure {0:M} |
| 2 RELI text {0:1} | 1 ASSO Structure {0:M} |
| 2 AGNC text {0:1} *3) | 1 ADDR Structure {0:1} |

Table 4: FAM Data record – single parameters

In case of multiple presence within a data record for the tags ASSO, EDUC, NAME, NOTE, OBJE, OCCU, RELI, SOUR all entries and for all others the last entry will be taken into the analysis.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1 CAST DSCR FACT IDNO NATI NCHI NMR PROP RESI SSN TITL text | 1 BAPM BARM BASM BLES CENS CHRA CONF CREM EMIG EVEN FCOM GRAD IMMI NATU ORDN PROB RETI WILL |
| 2 CONT CONC text *11) | 2 TYPE text {0:1} |
| 2 TYPE text {0:1} | 2 DATE text {0:1} *10) |
| 2 DATE text {0:1} *10) | 2 PLAC Structure {0:1} |
| 2 PLAC Structure {0:1} | 2 CAUS text {0:1} |
| 2 CAUS text {0:1} | 2 RELI text {0:1} |
| 2 RELI text {0:1} | 2 AGE text {0:1} |
| 2 AGE text {0:1} | 2 AGNC text {0:1} |
| 2 AGNC text {0:1} | 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} |
| 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} | 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} |
| 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} | 2 OBJE text 2 OBJE @Xnn@ {0:M} *4) |
| 2 OBJE Structure {0:M} *4) | 3 FILE text {1:1} |
| 2 ASSO Structure {0:M} | 3 TITL text {0:1} |
| 2 ADDR Structure {0:1} | 2 ASSO Structure {0:M} |
| in addition in this group are: | 2 ADDR Structure {0:1} |
| 1 RFN text {0:1} | |
| 1 AFN text {0:1} | |
| 1 REFN text {0:M} | |
| 2 TYPE text {0:1} | |
| 1 RIN text {0:1} | |

Table 5: INDI Data record – group parameters "INDI Attribute Structure"

Table 6: INDI Data record – group parameters "INDI Event Structure"

```

0 @Xnn@ NOTE text
1 CONT text | 1 CONC text {0:M}
1 | 2 SOUR Structure
1 REFN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:1}

0 @Xnn@ OBJE
1 FILE text {1:1}
1 TITL text {0:1}
1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
1 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 REFN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:1}

0 @Xnn@ REPO
1 NAME text {1:1}
1 ADDR Structure {0:1}
1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
1 REFN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:1}

0 @Xnn@ SOUR
1 AUTH text {0:1}
2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
1 PUBL text {0:1}
2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
1 TITL text {0:1}
2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
1 TEXT text {0:1}
2 CONT | CONC text {0:M}
1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
1 OBJE Structure {0:M}
1 REPO Structure {0:1}
1 REFN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:1}

0 @Xnn@ _LOC
1 NAME text {0:M}
2 DATE text {0:1}
2 _NAMC text {0:1}
2 _LANG text {0:1}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 TYPE text {0:1}
1 POST text {0:M}
2 DATE text {0:1}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 _GOV text {0:1}
1 _FPOST text {0:1}
1 _FSTAE text {0:1}
1 _FCTRY text {0:1}
1 MAP {0:1}
2 LATI text {1:1}
2 LONG text {1:1}
1 _MAIDENHEAD text {0:1}
1 _LOC @Xnn@ {0:M}
2 TYPE text {1:1}
2 DATE text {0:1}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 _DMGD text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {1:1}
2 DATE text {0:1}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 _AIDN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:M}
2 DATE text {0:1}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 NOTE Structure {0:M}
1 SOUR Structure {0:M}
1 OBJE Structure {0:M}
    
```

Table 7: NOTE , OBJE , REPO , SOUR , _LOC Data records

```

1 ANUL | CENS | DIVF | ENGA | EVEN |
  MARB | MARC | MARL | MARS | RESI
2 TYPE text {0:1}
2 DATE text {0:1} *10)
2 PLAC Structure {0:1}
2 CAUS text {0:1}
2 RELI text {0:1}
2 AGE text {0:1}
2 AGNC text {0:1}
2 NOTE text | 2 NOTE @Xnn@ {0:M}
3 CONC | 3 CONT text {0:M}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
2 OBJE text | 2 OBJE @Xnn@ {0:M} *4)
3 FILE text {1:1}
3 TITL text {0:1}
2 ASSO Structure {0:M}
2 ADDR Structure {0:1}

in addition in this group are:
1 NCHI text {0:1}
1 REFN text {0:M}
2 TYPE text {0:1}
1 RIN text {0:1}
    
```

Table 8: FAM Data record – group parameters

"FAM Structure"

as part of the INDI data record:

```

1 BAPL | CONL | ENDL | SLGC
2 STAT text {0:1}
2 DATE text {0:1} *10)
2 TEMP text {0:1}
2 PLAC Structure {0:1}
2 NOTE Structure {0:M}
2 SOUR Structure {0:M}
2 OBJE Structure {0:M} *4)
2 ASSO Structure {0:M}
    
```

as part of the FAM data record:

```

1 SLGS
same sub tags as above
    
```

Table 9: LDS Event – group parameters
"LDS Structure"

- *0) Only the 1st entry will be used for "last name" and "given name", all others will be transferred to the comment field for name
- *1) TYPE, NOTE and SOUR will be transferred to the comment field for name
- *2) NPFx, SPFx and NSFx will be transferred into their separate data fields

- *3) CAUS, RELI, AGNC and AGE will always be transferred to the comment for the event. Exception: For CAUSE at DEAT a separate data field "Cause of death" is used.
- *4) 2 OBJE will not be assigned to the event, but general to the person INDI
- *5) For EDUC, OCCU, RELI the same sub tags as defined in table 5 are used
- *6) 2 OBJE will be assigned to the persons INDI
- *7) If the attribute of the tag DATE don't contain a valid date, but a common text, for sorting the value "0" will be used, but this text will be used for output
- *8) Are the tags MARR or DIV followed by the sub tag TYPE, for the 1st MARR/DIV tag the data will be added to SOUR.
- *9) For multiple MARR/DIV within a data record the data of all related tags will be transferred to the comment field of the event. The content of the TYPE tag will be moved to the front for explanation.
- *10) If the attribute of the tag DATE don't contain a valid date, the text will be used without any formatting.
- *11) For RESI only
- *12) If no attribute is with 1 OCCU then 2 PLACE xxxx as misused placeholder for the name of occupation will be analysed, except OCCU has been defined for "Place of Residence" – see tab "Place of Residence" at page 6.

The data of the level 1 tags shown in tables 5 - 6 will be handled as group parameter by the OFB.

The level-1 tags to be included in each group will be defined by the screens at chapter Tab "Tags/Events skipped" on page 17.

| | |
|---|--|
| <pre>n ADDR {0:1} +1 CONC text {0:M} +1 ADR1 text {0:1} +1 ADR2 text {0:1} +1 ADR3 text {0:1} +1 POST text {0:1} +1 CITY text {0:1} +1 STAE text {0:1} +1 CTRY text {0:1} n PHON text {0:1}</pre> | <pre>n EMAIL text {0:3} n FAX text {0:3} n WWW text {0:3} or n ADDR text {0:1} +1 CONC text {0:M} +1 CONT text {0:M} n PHON text {0:1} ...</pre> |
| <p><i>Table 10: ADDR Structure</i></p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <pre>n NOTE text {1:1} +1 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 SOUR Structure {0:M}</pre> | <pre>or n NOTE text {1:1} +1 SOUR @Xnn@ {1:1}</pre> |
| <p><i>Table 11: NOTE Structure</i></p> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <pre>n OBJE text {0:M} *4) +1 FILE text {1:1} +1 TITL text {0:1} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M}</pre> | <pre>or n OBJE @Xnn@ {0:M} *4) +1 FILE text {1:1} +1 TITL text {0:1} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M}</pre> |
| <p><i>Table 12: OBJE Structure</i></p> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <pre>n REPO @Xnn@ {1:1} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M} +1 CALN text {0:M} +2 +1 MEDI text {0:1}</pre> | <pre>or n REPO text {1:1} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M} +1 CALN text {0:M} +2 +1 MEDI text {0:1}</pre> |
| <p>Table 13: REPO Structure</p> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <pre>n SOUR text {1:1} +1 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 TEXT text {0:M} +2 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 PAGE text {0:1} +2 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 DATA {0:1} +2 DATE text {0:1} +2 TEXT text {0:M} +3 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M} +1 OBJE Structure {0:M} +1 QUAY text {0:1}</pre> | <pre>or n SOUR @Xnn@ {1:1} +1 PAGE text {0:1} +2 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 DATA {0:1} +2 DATE text {0:1} +2 TEXT text {0:M} +3 CONT CONC text {0:M} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M} +1 OBJE Structure {0:M} +1 QUAY text {0:1}</pre> |
| <p>Table 14: SOUR Structure</p> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <pre>0 @Ixx@ INDI 1 ADOP {0:1} 2 FAMC @Fxx@ {0:1} 3 ADOP [HUSB WIFE BOTH] {0:1} 2 INDI Structure DATE ... OBJE</pre> | <pre>or 0 @Fxx@ FAM 1 CHIL @Ixx@ {0:M} 2 ADOP {0:1}</pre> |
| <pre>or 1 ADOP {0:1} 2 PLAC text {0:1} [adopted by ...] 2 INDI Structure DATE ... OBJE</pre> | <pre>or 0 @Fxx@ FAM 1 CHIL @Ixx@ {0:M} 2 _MREL text {0:1} [relation to mother] 2 _FREL text {0:1} [relation to father] 2 PEDI text {0:1}</pre> |
| <pre>or 0 @Ixx@ INDI 1 FAMC @Fxx@ {0:1} 2 _MREL text {0:1} [relation to mother] 2 _FREL text {0:1} [relation to father] 2 PEDI text {0:1}</pre> | |
| <p>Table 15: ADOP Structure</p> | |

| | |
|--|--|
| <pre>n FAMC @Fxx@ {0:M} 2 _MREL text {0:1} 2 _FREL text {0:1} 2 PEDI text {0:1}</pre> | <pre>1 CHIL @Ixx@ {0:M} 2 _MREL text {0:1} 2 _FREL text {0:1} 2 PEDI text {0:1} 2 ADOP {0:1}</pre> |
| <p>Note: A "2 STAT uncertain" will be handled as "2 _MREL uncertain" + "2 _FREL uncertain"</p> | <p>Table 17: CHIL Structure</p> |
| <p>Table 16: FAMC Structure</p> | |

| | |
|---|--|
| <pre>n ASSO @Ixx@ +1 RELA text 2 NOTE Structure {0:M} 2 SOUR Structure {0:M} or special "Brother's Keeper" Structure Note: The "_ASSO" tag will be processed identical! Table 18: ASSO Structure</pre> | <pre>n PLAC text {1:1} +1 NOTE Structure {0:M} +1 SOUR Structure {0:M} +1 _LOC Structure {0:1} +1 MAP {0:1} +2 LATI text {1:1} +2 LONG text {1:1} +1 _GOV text {0:1} +1 _MAIDENHEAD text {0:1} +1 _POST/POST text {0:M} +2 DATE text {0:1} +2 SOUR Structure {0:M} +1 _FPOST text {0:1} +1 _FSTAE text {0:1} +1 _FCTRY text {0:1} Table 19: PLAC Structure</pre> |
|---|--|

Note: If there is a requirement for processing further tags by the OFB, please contact me for adding them.

3.3 Hints to create a Profile file

The GSP program "Structure Analysis" allows a marking of tags and tag combinations, which may be of interest for the creation of the profile file. For details see the User Guide "GSP part 1".

Following a summary at which tabs what tags resp. tag combinations may apply.

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>TYPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of Citizenship Place of Residence Relationship Family Name None-marital Relation Occupation Rufname <p><i>Table 20: TYPE Tag</i></p> | <p>_XXX User-defined Tags</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of Citizenship Place of Residence Relationship Family Name None-marital Relation Rufname <p><i>Table 21: _XXX User-defined Tags</i></p> |
|---|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>ADOP.PLAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption <p>ALIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship <p>BAPM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further Options <p>RESI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place of Residence Address <p><i>Table 22: Other Tags</i></p> | <p>ADDR</p> <p>EMAIL</p> <p>FAX</p> <p>PHON</p> <p>URL</p> <p>WWW</p> <p>_NAME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address <p><i>Table 23: Address Tags</i></p> |
|---|--|

The "a" marked tags of the Structure Analysis preferably should be defined by the tab "Tags 1/2 added". They alternatively may be defined at tab "Special Group".

The "s" marked tags of the Structure Analysis only can be defined at tab "Special Group".