

# Seed Database Manager Ver. 1.1 Manual

The ultimate guide to the Wang Lab Seed Database Manager

Database tool and manual written by Sam Schafer



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# Seed Database Manager Overview

#### Introduction

The Seed Database Manager (SDM) was designed to centralize and organize all germplasm used within the Wang lab by generating a new and unified entry code, paired with entries in an evergrowing, easily accessible database. Previous projects within the lab have all used proprietary codes for seed genotypes that were only meant to be used temporarily, which complicates analysis of data between experiments. Additionally, seed amplified from a contaminated batch of seed could expose issues with previous seed collections, to which we would want a centralized location to take note.

The SDM is a simple series of tools that can be accessed via the ShinyR application that allows users to add entries into the database and explore existing entries. With each new entry into the database, a new code is generated (*TAG####...*) by incrementing the previous code by 1. This system allows seeds belonging to an experiment to be grouped and organized chronologically. To learn more about the entry codes, please view the README on Github!

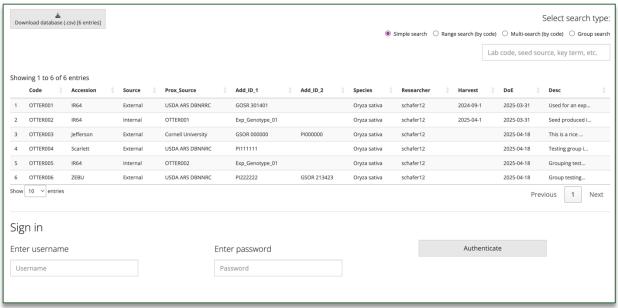
We hope that by using this tool, we can achieve maximum efficiency as a lab!

#### Database Format

The database is organized into 10 columns, which are described in the following table:

Column Name	Description
Code	The newly generated entry code for the entry
Accession	Plant common accession name
Source	Internally produced, or externally received?
Prox_Source	Name of location from which seed was retrieved (if externally sourced) <u>OR</u> entry code from which the seed was produced (if seed was <i>internally</i> amplified)
Add_ID_1	Additional seed identification
Add_ID_2	Additional seed identification
Species	Scientific name of plant species
Researcher	Wang lab researcher whom the seed is relevant to (Purdue career ID)
DoE	Date of entry into the database
Desc	A description of the seed, project, or any important information





It is not always likely that the same information is available with all seeds we store in the lab. Many seeds we receive or amplify will have different naming schemes for plant identification. Because of this, the format of the database was designed to be extremely flexible and mainly requires that **one ID** is known and that the proximal source is specified. Information on all the entry requirements are detailed in the Register section in this manual.



# Accessing the Application and Database

The database is deployed and available online at <a href="https://sdm.up.railway.app/">https://sdm.up.railway.app/</a>. By accessing this link, you can explore the current, up-to-date information present in the database. However, modifying and adding data into the database requires that you become an authorized user. The following subsections below outline the steps required to become an authorized user.

## Adding new users into the database

New users are added to the database manually on the backend, which requires access to the GitHub files and the Railway account where the SDM application and database are hosted. Please reach out to the owner for assistance accessing these files, or assistance becoming an authorized user.

New users are created through the use of the add\_user() function within the RailwayScripts.R file within the SDM project files. The new user must supply a username and password that will be stored within the Railway database.

Please note: the username and password cannot be changed later.

## Logging into the database

To be able to register new seeds and update any information, you must first log into the database using your username and password. Following a successful login, you will automatically be logged out after 10 minutes. Refreshing the application will also log you out.

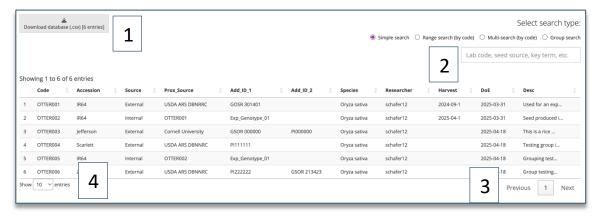


#### Navigating the Database

The database will be displayed in the center of the application upon opening the application and will display entries chronologically by entry code. The ordering of the table can be quickly altered simply by **clicking the desired column**, to which it will reorder all lab entries in alphabetical or numerical order (based on the data present in the column). The number of entries visible on one screen can also be adjusted by **changing the number in the drop-down box** in the bottom left corner of the database. Additionally, you can cycle between entries in



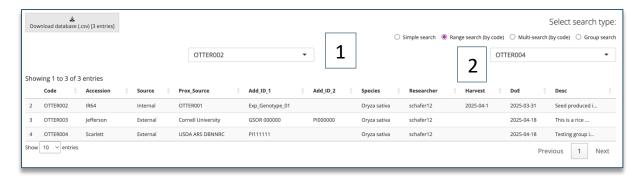
the database by using the **buttons in the bottom right corner** of the database. If you wish to subset the database viewer to specific keywords, the **search box in the top right** can be used to quickly filter the database. Filtered results of the database can also be saved as a copy to your personal device by simply clicking the **download buttons** in the top left corner of the database.



Screenshot of the database in the application. [1] Download button used to save a copy of the current filtered database. [2] Search bar used to filter the database. [3] Buttons used to cycle through pages in the database. [4] Drop-down box for changing number of rows shown.

#### Search Queries

By default, the table on screen will show the complete, unfiltered database containing all seed information available at that point. To filter down to fewer results, the search features in the top right corner of the table can be used to reduce the number of rows on screen. The **simple search** will show only rows that contain specified keywords, which can include and entry codes, accession names, researcher username, etc. The **range search** is a more advanced search that will return all rows between two specified entry codes (see below screenshot). The **multisearch** allows users to select specific entries to visualize on the database. Lastly, the **group search** will filter the database for all entries that have been assigned to germplasm set groups (see Create germplasm sets).



Example of a range search. [1] Lower end of the search is entry code OTTER002 and [2] the upper end is OTTER004.



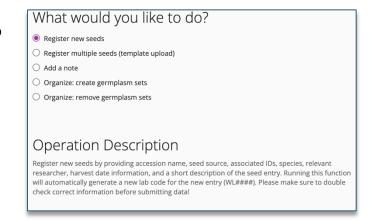
#### Downloading the Database

To download the database, simply click the **Download dataset (.csv)** button, and a new window will appear on screen prompting you for a location to save the file to. If no search query has been completed, the download button will download the entire, unfiltered database by default.

Tip: you can download a filtered version of the database simply by completing a search query and then clicking the download button!

#### The Toolbar

The left-hand side of the application contains the Toolbar, which is used to navigate to different functions of the SDM. All four functions of the SDM tool are accessible using the buttons on the toolbar. Additionally, a simplified description of the function will be shown under the **Operation Description** header. By default, the *Register new seeds* function will be selected.



## The Operations Deck

Located directly below the database (you may need to scroll down) is the operations deck, where all user inputs for functions are done. This section of the application will change depending on the function that is selected in the toolbar. The text boxes, buttons, and dropdown tabs featured in this section are designed to make entering new data very user friendly but are functionally identical to manually programming in R. Notes and other important information are also present within the **note text** in the bottom right corner of the operations deck. As always, follow the guidelines of this note when entering new data, exporting query results, and adding information to the database.

Note: Examples for what to enter for each function parameter are shown in the <u>Script Functions</u> section below.

Note: The operation deck will only display the login page until users have logged in.

Batch seed registration	
Upload a template file	Please provide a description for all entries*
Browse No file selected	Seed info, project, etc.
Submit batch registration	Note: For this function to work properly, you must download and fill out the template sheet. The description is filled out seperately and appended to all new entries. Please be aware, this process may take a while. Go grab yourself a cup of coffee while you wait!



# **Function Guide**

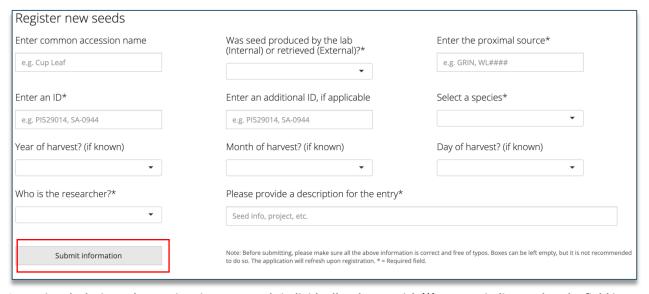
The current build of the SDM contains five total functions:

- → Register new seeds
- → Register multiple seeds (template upload)
- → Add a note
- → Organize: create germplasm sets→ Organize: remove germplasm sets

These functions are described below in detail:

# Register new seeds

This function is used to register new seeds into the database, individually. When selecting this option, you will be greeted with the following view in the **operations deck** below the data table.



Operation deck view when registering new seeds individually. The asterisk (\*) present indicates that the field is required to be entered into the database. After the desired information has been filled in, you may click the *Submit information* button, which will refresh the application to show changes.

Not all seeds are created equal, and thus, information may be different between entries. For these reasons, some entries are not required for new seeds to be entered into the database. However, you may still find that some seed may not have even the required information to fill out in the database. In these events, it is up to the user to make **the best judgement** for how to enter in the required fields (such as using a common accession name for the required ID, if no IDs for the seed are known).



The table below provides an overview of each input and some examples of proper inputs, please refer to it when entering new seeds into the database.

Input name	Description	Example	Required?
Accession	Plant common accession name	"Cup Leaf"	No
Source	Must either be <i>Internal</i> (seed came from our lab) or <i>External</i> (received from outside source)	"Internal"; "External"	Yes
Prox_Source	Name of location from which seed was retrieved (if externally sourced) <u>OR</u> entry code from which the seed was produced (if seed was internally amplified)	"WL0004"; "University of Arizona"	Yes
Add_ID_1	Additional seed identification	"PI123456"	Yes
Add_ID_2	Additional seed identification	"PI123456"	No
Species	Scientific name of plant species	"Glycine max"; "Oryza sativa"	Yes
Harvest year, month, day	Enter as YYYY-MM-DD format.	"2025-03-27"	No
Researcher	Wang lab researcher whom the seed is relevant to (Purdue career ID)	"schafe43"; "sjamshidi"	Yes
Desc	A description of the seed, project, or any important information	"Part of a project"	Yes
Notes	May be used to add information on individual entries, rather than the entire group. Found in the template only.	"Seed packet indicates contamination"	No

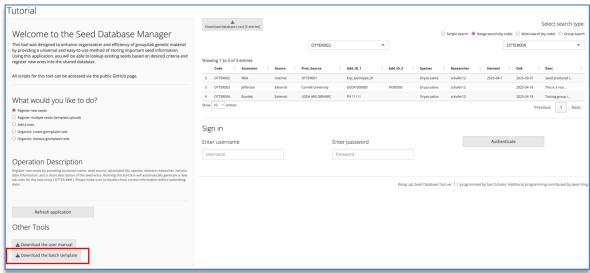
Note: The table above also applies to template uploads for batch seed registration (see guide below)



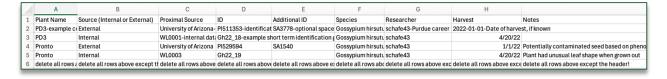
# Register multiple seeds (template upload)

When registering many seeds at the same time, it is recommended to enter seeds in the database using a template upload rather than doing so individually. Essentially, this function runs multiple iterations of the *Register* function, but instead uses a user-modified template as an input parameter. The following guide outlines the steps for successfully creating and uploading the template file.

 Download the Batch\_Template\_Example.csv file found at the bottom left of the application.

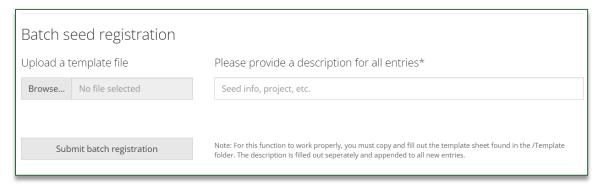


Open the downloaded Batch\_Template\_Example.csv file in excel. The file contains 7 columns that are to be edited with new information. Make sure to not overwrite the header column, or else this could cause issues with the application. The template includes examples of how each column should work, observe and delete these rows as needed.





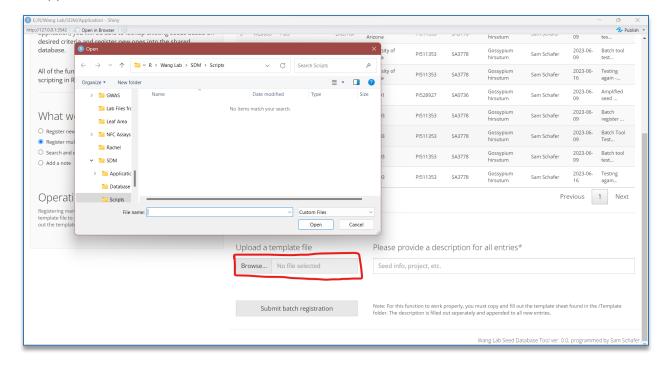
3. Once the template sheet is filled out with the desired information, return to the SDM application and click the **Register multiple seeds (template upload)** button. An upload box will now be visible in the operations deck below the database following a successful login, as well as a text box for entering in a description to be given to all new entries (see below screenshot).



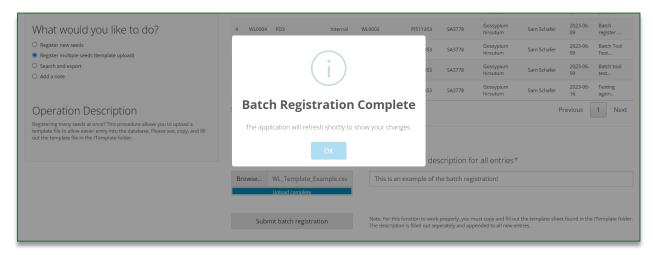
Note: any text written in the description box will be applied to every new seed being added into the database. This helps identify batches of seeds easily. Individual information can be added to individual seeds later by adding a note.



4. Click the **Browse...** button and navigate to the location where your completed template is saved in the pop-up window. Select your file, and it will now be uploaded onto the app.



5. Finally, type in a description for the seeds into the text box. This description will be appended to all new entries added to the database. Once this is done, simply click the Upload batch registration button!



Note: the upload will only accept .csv files, so be sure to save your modified template as a .csv file.



#### Add a note

This function is used to append new information to the description of an existing database entry. When new information is added, an auto-generated date is appended to the end of the note, to keep track of when the note was added. To add a note, navigate to the **Add a note** button on the left-hand toolbar, and you will be able to select an entry to modify (see below screenshot).

Important note: The auto-generated date is continually updated as new information is appended to the description. Because of this, the asterisk \* symbol is used by the function as an identifier for the date information and must not be used in the note.

Note: If new information is available on older seeds, it is highly recommended to append new information to both the proper database entry and the seed packet in question.



Adding notes to existing entries in the database. [1] Drop-down box is used to select an existing entry to modify, [2] the second drop-down box selects the authorized user who is making the new note, and [3] the last box is where the new note is written.

The following table gives examples of acceptable inputs for this function:

Input name	Function Description	Example	Required?
Code	The entry code for the entry that you wish to change	"WL0001"; "OTTER032"	Yes
User	User who is adding the note.	"schafe43"; "sjamshidi"	Yes
Note	The note you wish to append.	"Contaminated seed"	Yes

# Organize: create germplasm sets

This function allows users to organize entries into groups of germplasm sets. By default, every entry not assigned to any groups will be placed in a germplasm set titled **ungrouped**, which can be seen by viewing the database with the **group search** setting *before* any germplasm sets are



created. To create a new germplasm set, navigate to the **Organize: create germplasm** on the left-hand toolbar and should see a new set of options appear in the operations deck below the database. From here, you will be prompted to select entries to be placed into a new germplasm collection and then specify a name for the group (see screenshot and caption below). Entries may be provided manually via the drop-down list, or may be selected as a range between two entry codes. Additionally, entries can be added to existing groups at any time by selecting from the drop-down list of existing entries. Once the proper information has been given to the fields, you may click the **Create group with entries** button.

Note: If adding many entries to one group, the process will take a long time!

Note: Entries cannot be added to ungrouped!



Note: [1] Entries can be selected manually via a drop-down box of all existing entries OR via a range between two entries in the database, which can be toggled using the buttons below the entry field. [2] Users may manually type a name for new groups OR can choose to add entries to existing groups via the drop-down box, which can be toggled using the buttons below the entry field.

# Organize: remove germplasm groups

Similar to the previous function, germplasm sets may be removed if they are no longer needed or desired. To do this, navigate to the **Organize: remove germplasm sets** option on the left-hand toolbar and you will be able to select existing groups from a drop-down box in the operations deck for removal (see below screenshot).

Note: germplasm sets cannot be recovered once removed, so be careful! Entries themselves are not impacted by the creation or removal of collection groups.





Note: By default, "ungrouped" will be selected if no groups exist. This cannot be removed, even if you try!