

# Package ‘EvaluateCore’

June 29, 2022

**Title** Quality Evaluation of Core Collections

**Version** 0.1.2.9000

**Description** Implements various quality evaluation statistics to assess the value of plant germplasm core collections using qualitative and quantitative phenotypic trait data according to Odong et al. (2015) <[doi:10.1007/s00122-012-1971-y](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00122-012-1971-y)>.

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<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=EvaluateCore>  
<https://aravind-j.github.io/EvaluateCore/>  
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psych,  
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Rdpack,  
stats,  
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pander,  
rJava (>= 0.9-8)

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bar.evaluate.core	<i>Bar Plots</i>
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---

**Description**

Plot Bar plots to graphically compare the frequency distributions of qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

**Usage**

bar.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected)

**Arguments**

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| data        | The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data. |
| names       | Name of column with the individual names as a character string   |
| qualitative | Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.   |

**selected** Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Value

A list with the ggplot objects of relative frequency bar plots of CS and EC for each trait specified as qualitative.

### See Also

[barplot](#), [geom\\_bar](#)

### Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

bar.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                 qualitative = qual, selected = core)
```

---

box.evaluate.core      *Box Plots*

---

### Description

Plot Box-and-Whisker plots (Tukey 1970; McGill et al. 1978) to graphically compare the probability distributions of quantitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

### Usage

```
box.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

### Arguments

**data** The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.

names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Value

A list with the ggplot objects of box plots of CS and EC for each trait specified as quantitative.

### References

McGill R, Tukey JW, Larsen WA (1978). "Variations of box plots." *The American Statistician*, **32**(1), 12.

Tukey JW (1970). *Exploratory Data Analysis. Preliminary edition*. Addison-Wesley.

### See Also

[boxplot](#), [geom\\_boxplot](#)

### Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

box.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                  quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

## Description

An example germplasm characterisation data of a core collection generated from 1591 accessions of IITA Cassava collection (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture et al. 2019) using 10 quantitative and 48 qualitative trait data with CoreHunter3 ([corehunter](#)). The core set was generated using distance based measures giving equal weightage to Average entry-to-nearest-entry distance (EN) and Average accession-to-nearest-entry distance (AN). Includes data on 26 descriptors for 168 (10 % of [cassava\\_EC](#)) accessions. It is used to demonstrate the various functions of EvaluateCore package.

## Usage

```
cassava_CC
```

## Format

A data frame with 58 columns:

**CUAL** Colour of unexpanded apical leaves  
**LNGB** Length of stipules  
**PTLC** Petiole colour  
**DSTA** Distribution of anthocyanin  
**LFRT** Leaf retention  
**LBTEF** Level of branching at the end of flowering  
**CBTR** Colour of boiled tuberous root  
**NMLB** Number of levels of branching  
**ANGB** Angle of branching  
**CUAL9M** Colours of unexpanded apical leaves at 9 months  
**LVC9M** Leaf vein colour at 9 months  
**TNPR9M** Total number of plants remaining per accession at 9 months  
**PL9M** Petiole length at 9 months  
**STRP** Storage root peduncle  
**STRC** Storage root constrictions  
**PSTR** Position of root  
**NMSR** Number of storage root per plant  
**TTRN** Total root number per plant  
**TFWSR** Total fresh weight of storage root per plant  
**TTRW** Total root weight per plant  
**TFWSS** Total fresh weight of storage shoot per plant  
**TTSW** Total shoot weight per plant  
**TTPW** Total plant weight  
**AVPW** Average plant weight  
**ARSR** Amount of rotted storage root per plant  
**SRDM** Storage root dry matter

## Details

Further details on how the example dataset was built from the original data is available [online](#).

## References

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Benjamin F, Marimagne T (2019). “Cassava morphological characterization. Version 2018.1.” [www.genesys-pgr.org](http://www.genesys-pgr.org).

## Examples

```
data(cassava_CC)
summary(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

lapply(seq_along(cassava_CC[, qual]),
       function(i) barplot(table(cassava_CC[, qual][, i]),
                             xlab = names(cassava_CC[, qual])[i]))

lapply(seq_along(cassava_CC[, quant]),
       function(i) hist(table(cassava_CC[, quant][, i]),
                          xlab = names(cassava_CC[, quant])[i],
                          main = ""))
```

---

cassava\_EC

*IITA Cassava Germplasm Data - Entire Collection*

---

## Description

An example germplasm characterisation data of a subset of IITA Cassava collection (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture et al. 2019). Includes data on 26 (out of 62) descriptors for 1684 (out of 2170) accessions. It is used to demonstrate the various functions of EvaluateCore package.

## Usage

```
cassava_EC
```

## Format

A data frame with 58 columns:

**CUAL** Colour of unexpanded apical leaves

**LNGS** Length of stipules

**PTLC** Petiole colour

**DSTA** Distribution of anthocyanin

**LFRT** Leaf retention

**LBTEF** Level of branching at the end of flowering  
**CBTR** Colour of boiled tuberous root  
**NMLB** Number of levels of branching  
**ANGB** Angle of branching  
**CUAL9M** Colours of unexpanded apical leaves at 9 months  
**LVC9M** Leaf vein colour at 9 months  
**TNPR9M** Total number of plants remaining per accession at 9 months  
**PL9M** Petiole length at 9 months  
**STRP** Storage root peduncle  
**STRC** Storage root constrictions  
**PSTR** Position of root  
**NMSR** Number of storage root per plant  
**TTRN** Total root number per plant  
**TFWSR** Total fresh weight of storage root per plant  
**TTRW** Total root weight per plant  
**TFWSS** Total fresh weight of storage shoot per plant  
**TTSW** Total shoot weight per plant  
**TTPW** Total plant weight  
**AVPW** Average plant weight  
**ARSR** Amount of rotted storage root per plant  
**SRDM** Storage root dry matter

## Details

Further details on how the example dataset was built from the original data is available [online](#).

## References

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Benjamin F, Marimagne T (2019). "Cassava morphological characterization. Version 2018.1." [www.genesys-pgr.org](http://www.genesys-pgr.org).

## Examples

```

data(cassava_EC)
summary(cassava_EC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

lapply(seq_along(cassava_EC[, qual]),
       function(i) barplot(table(cassava_EC[, qual][, i]),
                           xlab = names(cassava_EC[, qual])[i]))

lapply(seq_along(cassava_EC[, quant]),
       function(i) hist(table(cassava_EC[, quant][, i]),
                          xlab = names(cassava_EC[, quant])[i],
                          main = ""))

```

---

chisquare.evaluate.core

*Chi-squared Test for Homogeneity*


---

## Description

Compare the distribution frequencies of qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) by Chi-squared test for homogeneity (Pearson 1900; Snedecor and Irwin 1933).

## Usage

```
chisquare.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
qualitative	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Value

A data frame with the following columns.

Trait	The qualitative trait.
EC_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for EC.
EC_Classes	The frequency of the classes in the trait for EC.
CS_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for CS.
CS_Classes	The frequency of the classes in the trait for CS.
chisq_statistic	The $\chi^2$ test statistic.
chisq_pvalue	The p value for the test statistic.
chisq_significance	The significance of the test statistic (*: $p \leq 0.01$ ; **: $p \leq 0.05$ ; ns: $p > 0.05$ ).

## References

Pearson K (1900). "X. On the criterion that a given system of deviations from the probable in the case of a correlated system of variables is such that it can be reasonably supposed to have arisen from random sampling." *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine and Journal of Science*, **50**(302), 157–175.

Snedecor G, Irwin MR (1933). "On the chi-square test for homogeneity." *Iowa State College Journal of Science*, **8**, 75–81.



**See Also**[chisq.test](#)**Examples**

```

data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

chisquare.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      qualitative = qual, selected = core)

```

---

corr.evaluate.core      *Phenotypic Correlations*

---

**Description**

Compute phenotypic correlations (Pearson 1895) between traits, plot correlation matrices as correlograms (Friendly 2002) and calculate mantel correlation (Legendre and Legendre 2012) between them to compare entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

**Usage**

```
corr.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, qualitative, selected)
```

**Arguments**

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
qualitative	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.



---

coverage.evaluate.core

### *Class Coverage*

---

## Description

Compute the Class Coverage (Kim et al. 2007) to compare the distribution frequencies of qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

## Usage

```
coverage.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
qualitative	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Details

Class Coverage (Kim et al. 2007) is computed as follows.

$$\text{Class Coverage} = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{A_{CS_i}}{A_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $A_{CS_i}$  is the sets of categories in the CS for the  $i$ th trait,  $A_{EC_i}$  is the sets of categories in the EC for the  $i$ th trait and  $n$  is the total number of traits.

## Value

The Class Coverage value.

## References

Kim K, Chung H, Cho G, Ma K, Chandrabalan D, Gwag J, Kim T, Cho E, Park Y (2007). "PowerCore: A program applying the advanced M strategy with a heuristic search for establishing core sets." *Bioinformatics*, **23**(16), 2155–2162.

## Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL
```

```

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

coverage.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      qualitative = qual, selected = core)

```

---

cr.evaluate.core	<i>Coincidence Rate of Range</i>
------------------	----------------------------------

---

### Description

Compute the Coincidence Rate of Range ( $CR$ ) (Hu et al. 2000) (originally described by (Diwan et al. 1995) as Mean range ratio) to compare quantitative traits of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

### Usage

```
cr.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

### Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Details

The Coincidence Rate of Range ( $CR$ ) is computed as follows.

$$CR = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{R_{CS_i}}{R_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $R_{CS_i}$  is the range of the  $i$ th trait in the CS,  $R_{EC_i}$  is the range of the  $i$ th trait in the EC and  $n$  is the total number of traits.

A representative CS should have a  $CR$  value no less than 70% (Diwan et al. 1995) or 80% (Hu et al. 2000).

**Value**

The *CR* value.

**References**

Diwan N, McIntosh MS, Bauchan GR (1995). "Methods of developing a core collection of annual *Medicago* species." *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **90**(6), 755–761.

Hu J, Zhu J, Xu HM (2000). "Methods of constructing core collections by stepwise clustering with three sampling strategies based on the genotypic values of crops." *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **101**(1), 264–268.

**See Also**

[wilcox.test](#)

**Examples**

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

cr.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                 quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

dist.evaluate.core      *Distance Measures*

---

**Description**

Compute average Entry-to-nearest-entry distance (*E-EN*), Accession-to-nearest-entry distance (*A-EN*) and Entry-to-entry distance (*E-E*) (Odong et al. 2013) to evaluate a core set (CS) selected from an entire collection (EC).

**Usage**

```
dist.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, qualitative, selected, d = NULL)
```

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
qualitative	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.
d	A distance matrix of class "dist" with individual names in the names column in data as labels. If NULL (default), then a distance matrix is computed using Gower's metric. (Gower 1971).

A data frame with the average values of  $E-EN$ ,  $A-EN$  and  $E-E$ .

Gower JC (1971). "A general coefficient of similarity and some of its properties." *Biometrics*, **27**(4), 857–871.

Odong TL, Jansen J, van Eeuwijk FA, van Hintum TJL (2013). "Quality of core collections for effective utilisation of genetic resources review, discussion and interpretation." *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **126**(2), 289–305.

evaluateCore

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

dist.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes", quantitative = quant,
                  qualitative = qual, selected = core)
```

```
#####
# Compare with corehunter
#####

library(corehunter)
# Prepare phenotype dataset
dtype <- c(rep("RD", length(quant)),
           rep("NS", length(qual)))
rownames(ec) <- ec[, "genotypes"]
ecdata <- corehunter::phenotypes(data = ec[, c(quant, qual)],
                                types = dtype)

# Compute average distances
EN <- evaluateCore(core = rownames(cassava_CC), data = ecdata,
                  objective = objective("EN", "GD"))
AN <- evaluateCore(core = rownames(cassava_CC), data = ecdata,
                  objective = objective("AN", "GD"))
EE <- evaluateCore(core = rownames(cassava_CC), data = ecdata,
                  objective = objective("EE", "GD"))

EN
AN
EE
```

---

diversity.evaluate.core

Diversity Indices

---

## Description

Compute the following diversity indices and perform corresponding statistical tests to compare the phenotypic diversity for qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

- Simpson's and related indices
  - Simpson's Index ( $d$ ) (Simpson 1949; Peet 1974)
  - Simpson's Index of Diversity or Gini's Diversity Index or Gini-Simpson Index or Nei's Diversity Index or Nei's Variation Index ( $D$ ) (Gini 1912, 1912; Greenberg 1956; Berger and Parker 1970; Nei 1973; Peet 1974)
  - Maximum Simpson's Index of Diversity or Maximum Nei's Diversity/Variation Index ( $D_{max}$ ) (Hennink and Zeven 1990)
  - Simpson's Reciprocal Index or Hill's  $N_2$  ( $D_R$ ) (Williams 1964; Hill 1973)
  - Relative Simpson's Index of Diversity or Relative Nei's Diversity/Variation Index ( $D'$ ) (Hennink and Zeven 1990)
- Shannon-Weaver and related indices
  - Shannon or Shannon-Weaver or Shannon-Weiner Diversity Index ( $H$ ) (Shannon and Weaver 1949; Peet 1974)
  - Maximum Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $H_{max}$ ) (Hennink and Zeven 1990)
  - Relative Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index or Shannon Equitability Index ( $H'$ ) (Hennink and Zeven 1990)
- McIntosh Diversity Index
  - McIntosh Diversity Index ( $D_{Mc}$ ) (McIntosh 1967; Peet 1974)

**Usage**

```
diversity.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected, base = 2, R = 1000)
```

**Arguments**

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
qualitative	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.
base	The logarithm base to be used for computation of Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I$ ). Default is 2.
R	The number of bootstrap replicates. Default is 1000.

**Value**

A list with three data frames as follows.

simpson	Trait	The qualitative trait.
	EC_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for EC.
	CS_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for CS.
	EC_d	The Simpson's Index ( $d$ ) for EC.
	EC_D	The Simpson's Index of Diversity ( $D$ ) for EC.
	EC_D.max	The Maximum Simpson's Index of Diversity ( $D_{max}$ ) for EC.
	EC_D.inv	The Simpson's Reciprocal Index ( $D_R$ ) for EC.
	EC_D.rel	The Relative Reciprocal Index ( $D'$ ) for EC.
	EC_d.V	The variance of $d$ for EC according to (Simpson 1949).
	EC_d.boot.V	The bootstrap variance of $d$ for EC.
	CS_d	The Simpson's Index ( $d$ ) for CS.
	CS_D	The Simpson's Index of Diversity ( $D$ ) for CS.
	CS_D.max	The Maximum Simpson's Index of Diversity ( $D_{max}$ ) for CS.
	CS_D.inv	The Simpson's Reciprocal Index ( $D_R$ ) for CS.
	CS_D.rel	The Relative Reciprocal Index ( $D'$ ) for CS.
	CS_d.V	The variance of $d$ for CS according to (Simpson 1949).
	CS_d.boot.V	The bootstrap variance of $d$ for CS.
	d.t.df	The degrees of freedom for t test.
	d.t.stat	The t statistic.
	d.t.pvalue	The p value for t test.
	d.t.significance	The significance of t test for t-test
	d.boot.z.df	The degrees of freedom for bootstrap z score.
	d.boot.z.stat	The bootstrap z score.
	d.boot.z.pvalue	The p value of z score.
	d.boot.z.significance	The significance of z score.
shannon	Trait	The qualitative trait.
	EC_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for EC.



	CS_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for CS.
	EC_I	The Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I$ ) for EC.
	EC_I.max	The Maximum Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I_{max}$ ) for EC.
	EC_I.rel	The Relative Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I'$ ) for EC.
	EC_I.V	The variance of $I$ for EC according to (Hutcheson 1970).
	EC_I.boot.V	The bootstrap variance of $I$ for EC.
	CS_I	The Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I$ ) for CS.
	CS_I.max	The Maximum Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I_{max}$ ) for CS.
	CS_I.rel	The Relative Shannon-Weaver Diversity Index ( $I'$ ) for CS.
	CS_I.V	The variance of $I$ for CS according to (Hutcheson 1970).
	CS_I.boot.V	The bootstrap variance of $I$ for CS.
	I.t.stat	The t statistic.
	I.t.df	The degrees of freedom for t test.
	I.t.pvalue	The p value for t test.
	I.t.significance	The significance of t test for t-test
	I.boot.z.df	The degrees of freedom for bootstrap z score.
	I.boot.z.stat	The bootstrap z score.
	I.boot.z.pvalue	The p value of z score.
	I.boot.z.significance	The significance of z score.
mcintosh	EC_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for EC.
	CS_No.Classes	The number of classes in the trait for CS.
	EC_D.Mc	The McIntosh Index ( $D_{Mc}$ ) for EC.
	CS_D.Mc	The McIntosh Index ( $D_{Mc}$ ) for CS.
	M.boot.z.stat	The bootstrap z score.
	M.boot.z.df	The degrees of freedom for bootstrap z score.
	M.boot.z.pvalue	The p value of z score.
	M.boot.z.significance	The significance of z score.

## Details

The diversity indices and the corresponding statistical tests implemented in `diversity.evaluate.core` are as follows.

**Simpson's and related indices:** Simpson's index ( $d$ ) which estimates the probability that two accessions randomly selected will belong to the same phenotypic class of a trait, is computed as follows (Simpson 1949; Peet 1974).

$$d = \sum_{i=1}^k p_i^2$$

Where,  $p_i$  denotes the proportion/fraction/frequency of accessions in the  $i$ th phenotypic class for a trait and  $k$  is the number of phenotypic classes for the trait.

The value of  $d$  can range from 0 to 1 with 0 representing maximum diversity and 1, no diversity.  $d$  is subtracted from 1 to give Simpson's index of diversity ( $D$ ) (Greenberg 1956; Berger and Parker 1970; Peet 1974; Hennink and Zeven 1990) originally suggested by Gini (1912, 1912) and described in literature as Gini's diversity index or Gini-Simpson index. It is the same as Nei's diversity index or Nei's variation index (Nei 1973; Hennink and Zeven 1990). Greater the value of  $D$ , greater the diversity with a range from 0 to 1.

$$D = 1 - d$$

The maximum value of  $D$ ,  $D_{max}$  occurs when accessions are uniformly distributed across the phenotypic classes and is computed as follows (Hennink and Zeven 1990).

$$D_{max} = 1 - \frac{1}{k}$$

Reciprocal of  $d$  gives the Simpson's reciprocal index ( $D_R$ ) (Williams 1964; Hennink and Zeven 1990) and can range from 1 to  $k$ . This was also described in Hill (1973) as ( $N_2$ ).

$$D_R = \frac{1}{d}$$

Relative Simpson's index of diversity or Relative Nei's diversity/variation index ( $H'$ ) (Hennink and Zeven 1990) is defined as follows (Peet 1974).

$$D' = \frac{D}{D_{max}}$$

Differences in Simpson's diversity index for qualitative traits of EC and CS can be tested by a t-test using the associated variance estimate described in Simpson (1949) (Lyons and Hutcheson 1978).

The t statistic is computed as follows.

$$t = \frac{d_{EC} - d_{CS}}{\sqrt{V_{d_{EC}} + V_{d_{CS}}}}$$

Where, the variance of  $d$  ( $V_d$ ) is,

$$V_d = \frac{4N(N-1)(N-2) \sum_{i=1}^k (p_i)^3 + 2N(N-1) \sum_{i=1}^k (p_i)^2 - 2N(N-1)(2N-3) \left( \sum_{i=1}^k (p_i)^2 \right)^2}{[N(N-1)]^2}$$

The associated degrees of freedom is computed as follows.

$$df = (k_{EC} - 1) + (k_{CS} - 1)$$

Where,  $k_{EC}$  and  $k_{CS}$  are the number of phenotypic classes in the trait for EC and CS respectively.

**Shannon-Weaver and related indices:** An index of information  $H$ , was described by Shannon and Weaver (1949) as follows.

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \log_2(p_i)$$

$H$  is described as Shannon or Shannon-Weaver or Shannon-Weiner diversity index in literature. Alternatively,  $H$  is also computed using natural logarithm instead of logarithm to base 2.

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^k p_i \ln(p_i)$$

The maximum value of  $H$  ( $H_{max}$ ) is  $\ln(k)$ . This value occurs when each phenotypic class for a trait has the same proportion of accessions.

$$H_{max} = \log_2(k) \text{ OR } H_{max} = \ln(k)$$

The relative Shannon-Weaver diversity index or Shannon equitability index ( $H'$ ) is the Shannon diversity index ( $H$ ) divided by the maximum diversity ( $H_{max}$ ).

$$H' = \frac{H}{H_{max}}$$

Differences in Shannon-Weaver diversity index for qualitative traits of EC and CS can be tested by Hutcheson t-test (Hutcheson 1970).

The Hutcheson t statistic is computed as follows.

$$t = \frac{H_{EC} - H_{CS}}{\sqrt{V_{H_{EC}} + V_{H_{CS}}}}$$

Where, the variance of  $H$  ( $V_H$ ) is,

$$V_H = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\log_2 n_i)^2 \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^k \log_2 n_i)^2}{N}}{N^2}$$

OR

$$V_H = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i (\ln n_i)^2 \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^k \ln n_i)^2}{N}}{N^2}$$

The associated degrees of freedom is approximated as follows.

$$df = \frac{(V_{H_{EC}} + V_{H_{CS}})^2}{\frac{V_{H_{EC}}^2}{N_{EC}} + \frac{V_{H_{CS}}^2}{N_{CS}}}$$

**McIntosh Diversity Index:** A similar index of diversity was described by McIntosh (1967) as follows ( $D_{Mc}$ ) (Peet 1974).

$$D_{Mc} = \frac{N - \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^k n_i^2}}{N - \sqrt{N}}$$

Where,  $n_i$  denotes the number of accessions in the  $i$ th phenotypic class for a trait and  $N$  is the total number of accessions so that  $p_i = n_i/N$ .

**Testing for difference with bootstrapping:** Bootstrap statistics are employed to test the difference between the Simpson, Shannon-Weaver and McIntosh indices for qualitative traits of EC and CS (Solow 1993).

If  $I_{EC}$  and  $I_{CS}$  are the diversity indices with the original number of accessions, then random samples of the same size as the original are repeatedly generated (with replacement)  $R$  times and the corresponding diversity index is computed for each sample.

$$I_{EC}^* = \{H_{EC_1}, H_{EC}, \dots, H_{EC_R}\}$$

$$I_{CS}^* = \{H_{CS_1}, H_{CS}, \dots, H_{CS_R}\}$$

Then the bootstrap null sample  $I_0$  is computed as follows.

$$\Delta^* = I_{EC}^* - I_{CS}^*$$

$$I_0 = \Delta^* - \overline{\Delta^*}$$

Where,  $\overline{\Delta^*}$  is the mean of  $\Delta^*$ .

Now the original difference in diversity indices ( $\Delta_0 = I_{EC} - I_{CS}$ ) is tested against mean of bootstrap null sample ( $I_0$ ) by a z test. The z score test statistic is computed as follows.

$$z = \frac{\Delta_0 - \overline{H_0}}{\sqrt{V_{H_0}}}$$

Where,  $\overline{H_0}$  and  $V_{H_0}$  are the mean and variance of the bootstrap null sample  $H_0$ .

The corresponding degrees of freedom is estimated as follows.

$$df = (k_{EC} - 1) + (k_{CS} - 1)$$

## References

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- McIntosh RP (1967). "An index of diversity and the relation of certain concepts to diversity." *Ecology*, **48**(3), 392–404.
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Shannon CE, Weaver W (1949). *The Mathematical Theory of Communication*, number v. 2 in *The Mathematical Theory of Communication*. University of Illinois Press.

Simpson EH (1949). "Measurement of diversity." *Nature*, **163**(4148), 688–688.

Solow AR (1993). "A simple test for change in community structure." *The Journal of Animal Ecology*, **62**(1), 191.

Williams CB (1964). *Patterns in the Balance of Nature and Related Problems in Quantitative Ecology*. Academic Press.

### See Also

[shannon](#), [diversity](#), [boot](#)

### Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

diversity.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      qualitative = qual, selected = core)
```

---

freqdist.evaluate.core

*Frequency Distribution Histogram*

---

### Description

Plot stacked frequency distribution histogram to graphically compare the probability distributions of traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

**Usage**

```
freqdist.evaluate.core(
  data,
  names,
  quantitative,
  qualitative,
  selected,
  highlight = NULL,
  include.highlight = TRUE,
  highlight.se = NULL,
  highlight.col = "red"
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
<code>names</code>	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
<code>quantitative</code>	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
<code>qualitative</code>	Name of columns with the qualitative traits as a character vector.
<code>selected</code>	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.
<code>highlight</code>	Individual names to be highlighted as a character vector.
<code>include.highlight</code>	If TRUE, the highlighted individuals are included in the frequency distribution histogram. Default is TRUE.
<code>highlight.se</code>	Optional data frame of standard errors for the individuals specified in <code>highlight</code> . It should have the same column names as in <code>data</code> .
<code>highlight.col</code>	The colour(s) to be used to highlighting individuals in the plot as a character vector of the same length as <code>highlight</code> . Must be valid colour values in R (named colours, hexadecimal representation, index of colours [1:8] in default R palette() etc.).

**Value**

A list with the ggplot objects of stacked frequency distribution histograms plots for each trait specified as quantitative and qualitative.

**See Also**

[hist](#), [geom\\_histogram](#)

**Examples**

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL
```

```

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

freqdist.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      quantitative = quant, qualitative = qual,
                      selected = core)

checks <- c("TMe-1199", "TMe-1957", "TMe-3596", "TMe-3392")

freqdist.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      quantitative = quant, qualitative = qual,
                      selected = core,
                      highlight = checks, highlight.col = "red")

quant.se <- data.frame(genotypes = checks,
                      NMSR = c(0.107, 0.099, 0.106, 0.062),
                      TTRN = c(0.081, 0.072, 0.057, 0.049),
                      TFWSR = c(0.089, 0.031, 0.092, 0.097),
                      TTRW = c(0.064, 0.031, 0.071, 0.071),
                      TFWSS = c(0.106, 0.071, 0.121, 0.066),
                      TTSW = c(0.084, 0.045, 0.066, 0.054),
                      TTPW = c(0.098, 0.052, 0.111, 0.082),
                      AVPW = c(0.074, 0.038, 0.054, 0.061),
                      ARSR = c(0.104, 0.019, 0.204, 0.044),
                      SRDM = c(0.078, 0.138, 0.076, 0.079))

freqdist.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                      quantitative = quant,
                      selected = core,
                      highlight = checks, highlight.col = "red",
                      highlight.se = quant.se)

```

---

iqr.evaluate.core	<i>Interquartile Range</i>
-------------------	----------------------------

---

## Description

Compute the Interquartile Range (IQR) (Upton and Cook 1996) to compare quantitative traits of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

## Usage

```
iqr.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Value

A data frame with the IQR values of the EC and CS for the traits specified as quantitative.

## References

Upton G, Cook I (1996). "General summary statistics." In *Understanding statistics*. Oxford University Press.

## See Also

[IQR](#)

## Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

iqr.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                  quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```



---

levene.evaluate.core    *Levene's Test*

---

## Description

Test for of variances of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits by Levene's test (Levene 1960).

## Usage

```
levene.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Value

A data frame with the following columns

Trait	The quantitative trait.
EC_V	The variance of the EC.
CS_V	The variance of the CS.
EC_CV	The coefficient of variance of the EC.
CS_CV	The coefficient of variance of the CS.
Levene_Fvalue	The test statistic.
Levene_pvalue	The p value for the test statistic.
Levene_significance	The significance of the test statistic (*: $p \leq 0.01$ ; **: $p \leq 0.05$ ; ns: $p > 0.05$ ).

## References

Levene H (1960). "Robust tests for equality of variances." In Olkin I, Ghurye SG, Hoefding W, Madow WG, Mann HB (eds.), *Contribution to Probability and Statistics: Essays in Honor of Harold Hotelling*, 278–292. Stanford University Press, Palo Alto, CA.

## See Also

[leveneTest](#)

**Examples**

```

data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

levene.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                    quantitative = quant, selected = core)

```

pca.evaluate.core

*Principal Component Analysis***Description**

Compute Principal Component Analysis Statistics (Mardia et al. 1979) to compare the probability distributions of quantitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

**Usage**

```

pca.evaluate.core(
  data,
  names,
  quantitative,
  selected,
  center = TRUE,
  scale = TRUE,
  npc.plot = 6
)

```

**Arguments**

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

center	either a logical value or numeric-alike vector of length equal to the number of columns of x, where 'numeric-alike' means that <code>as.numeric(.)</code> will be applied successfully if <code>is.numeric(.)</code> is not true.
scale	either a logical value or a numeric-alike vector of length equal to the number of columns of x.
npc.plot	The number of principal components for which eigen values are to be plotted. The default value is 6.

## Value

A list with the following components.

EC PC Importance

A data frame of importance of principal components for EC

EC PC Loadings A data frame with eigen vectors of principal components for EC

CS PC Importance

A data frame of importance of principal components for CS

CS PC Loadings A data frame with eigen vectors of principal components for CS

Scree Plot The scree plot of principal components for EC and CS as a ggplot object.

PC Loadings Plot

A plot of the eigen vector values of principal components for EC and CS as specified by `npc.plot` as a ggplot2 object.

## References

Mardia KV, Kent JT, Bibby JM (1979). *Multivariate analysis*. Academic Press, London; New York. ISBN 0-12-471250-9 978-0-12-471250-8 0-12-471252-5 978-0-12-471252-2.

## See Also

[prcomp](#)

## Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

pca.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                  quantitative = quant, selected = core,
```

```
center = TRUE, scale = TRUE, npc.plot = 4)
```

---

pdfdist.evaluate.core *Distance Between Probability Distributions*

---

## Description

Compute Kullback-Leibler (Kullback and Leibler 1951), Kolmogorov-Smirnov (Kolmogorov 1933; Smirnov 1948) and Anderson-Darling distances (Anderson and Darling 1952) between the probability distributions of collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits.

## Usage

```
pdfdist.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Value

A data frame with the following columns.

Trait	The quantitative trait.
KL_Distance	The Kullback-Leibler distance (Kullback and Leibler 1951) between EC and CS.
KS_Distance	The Kolmogorov-Smirnov distance (Kolmogorov 1933; Smirnov 1948) between EC and CS.
KS_pvalue	The p value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov distance.
AD_Distance	Anderson-Darling distance (Anderson and Darling 1952) between EC and CS.
AD_pvalue	The p value of the Anderson-Darling distance.
KS_significance	The significance of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov distance (*: $p \leq 0.01$ ; **: $p \leq 0.05$ ; ns: $p > 0.05$ ).
AD_pvalue	The significance of the Anderson-Darling distance (*: $p \leq 0.01$ ; **: $p \leq 0.05$ ; ns: $p > 0.05$ ).

## See Also

[KL.plugin](#), [ks.test](#), [ad.test](#)

## Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

pdfdist.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                     quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

percentdiff.evaluate.core

*Percentage Difference of Means and Variances*

---

## Description

Compute the following differences between the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

- Percentage of significant differences of mean ( $MD\%_{Hu}$ ) (Hu et al. 2000)
- Percentage of significant differences of variance ( $VD\%_{Hu}$ ) (Hu et al. 2000)
- Average of absolute differences between means ( $MD\%_{Kim}$ ) (Kim et al. 2007)
- Average of absolute differences between variances ( $VD\%_{Kim}$ ) (Kim et al. 2007)
- Percentage difference between the mean squared Euclidean distance among accessions ( $\bar{d}D\%$ ) (Studnicki et al. 2013)

## Usage

```
percentdiff.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected, alpha = 0.05)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.
alpha	Type I error probability (Significance level) of difference.

## Details

The differences are computed as follows.

$$MD\%_{Hu} = \left( \frac{S_t}{n} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $S_t$  is the number of traits with a significant difference between the means of the EC and the CS and  $n$  is the total number of traits. A representative core should have  $MD\%_{Hu} < 20\%$  and  $CR > 80\%$  (Hu et al. 2000).

$$VD\%_{Hu} = \left( \frac{S_F}{n} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $S_F$  is the number of traits with a significant difference between the variances of the EC and the CS and  $n$  is the total number of traits. Larger  $VD\%_{Hu}$  value indicates a more diverse core set.

$$MD\%_{Kim} = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|M_{EC_i} - M_{CS_i}|}{M_{CS_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $M_{EC_i}$  is the mean of the EC for the  $i$ th trait,  $M_{CS_i}$  is the mean of the CS for the  $i$ th trait and  $n$  is the total number of traits.

$$VD\%_{Kim} = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|V_{EC_i} - V_{CS_i}|}{V_{CS_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $V_{EC_i}$  is the variance of the EC for the  $i$ th trait,  $V_{CS_i}$  is the variance of the CS for the  $i$ th trait and  $n$  is the total number of traits.

$$\bar{d}D\% = \frac{\bar{d}_{CS} - \bar{d}_{EC}}{\bar{d}_{EC}} \times 100$$

Where,  $\bar{d}_{CS}$  is the mean squared Euclidean distance among accessions in the CS and  $\bar{d}_{EC}$  is the mean squared Euclidean distance among accessions in the EC.

## Value

A data frame with the values of  $MD\%_{Hu}$ ,  $VD\%_{Hu}$ ,  $MD\%_{Kim}$ ,  $VD\%_{Kim}$  and  $\bar{d}D\%$ .

## References

- Hu J, Zhu J, Xu HM (2000). "Methods of constructing core collections by stepwise clustering with three sampling strategies based on the genotypic values of crops." *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **101**(1), 264–268.
- Kim K, Chung H, Cho G, Ma K, Chandrabalan D, Gwag J, Kim T, Cho E, Park Y (2007). "PowerCore: A program applying the advanced M strategy with a heuristic search for establishing core sets." *Bioinformatics*, **23**(16), 2155–2162.
- Studnicki M, Madry W, Schmidt J (2013). "Comparing the efficiency of sampling strategies to establish a representative in the phenotypic-based genetic diversity core collection of orchardgrass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.)." *Czech Journal of Genetics and Plant Breeding*, **49**(1), 36–47.

**See Also**

[snk.evaluate.core](#), [snk.evaluate.core](#)

**Examples**

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

percentdiff.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                        quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

qq.evaluate.core

*Quantile-Quantile Plots*


---

**Description**

Plot Quantile-Quantile (QQ) plots (Wilk and Gnanadesikan 1968) to graphically compare the probability distributions of quantitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

**Usage**

```
qq.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

**Arguments**

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

**Value**

A list with the ggplot objects of QQ plots of CS vs EC for each trait specified as quantitative.

## References

Wilk MB, Gnanadesikan R (1968). “Probability plotting methods for the analysis for the analysis of data.” *Biometrika*, **55**(1), 1–17.

## See Also

[qqplot](#)

## Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

qq.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                 quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

signtest.evaluate.core

*Sign Test*

---

## Description

Test difference between means and variances of entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits by Sign test (+ versus −) (Basigalup et al. 1995; Tai and Miller 2001).

## Usage

```
signtest.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string



quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Details

The test statistic for Sign test ( $\chi^2$ ) is computed as follows.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(N_1 - N_2)^2}{N_1 + N_2}$$

Where, where  $N_1$  is the number of variables for which the mean or variance of the CS is greater than the mean or variance of the EC (number of + signs);  $N_2$  is the number of variables for which the mean or variance of the CS is less than the mean or variance of the EC (number of – signs). The value of  $\chi^2$  is compared with a Chi-square distribution with 1 degree of freedom.

### Value

A data frame with the following components.

Comparison	The comparison measure.
ChiSq	The test statistic ( $\chi^2$ ).
p.value	The p value for the test statistic.
significance	The significance of the test statistic (*: $p \leq 0.01$ ; **: $p \leq 0.05$ ; ns: $p > 0.05$ ).

### References

Basigalup DH, Barnes DK, Stucker RE (1995). “Development of a core collection for perennial *Medicago* plant introductions.” *Crop Science*, **35**(4), 1163–1168.

Tai PYP, Miller JD (2001). “A Core Collection for *Saccharum spontaneum* L. from the World Collection of Sugarcane.” *Crop Science*, **41**(3), 879–885.

### Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

signtest.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
```

```
quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

snk.evaluate.core

*Student-Newman-Keuls Test*


---

### Description

Test difference between means of entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits by Newman-Keuls or Student-Newman-Keuls test (Newman 1939; Keuls 1952).

### Usage

```
snk.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

### Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Value

A data frame with the following components.

Trait	The quantitative trait.
EC_Min	The minimum value of the trait in EC.
EC_Max	The maximum value of the trait in EC.
EC_Mean	The mean value of the trait in EC.
EC_SE	The standard error of the trait in EC.
CS_Min	The minimum value of the trait in CS.
CS_Max	The maximum value of the trait in CS.
CS_Mean	The mean value of the trait in CS.
CS_SE	The standard error of the trait in CS.
SNK_pvalue	The p value of the Student-Newman-Keuls test for equality of means of EC and CS.
SNK_significance	The significance of the Student-Newman-Keuls test for equality of means of EC and CS.

### References

Keuls M (1952). "The use of the „studentized range" in connection with an analysis of variance." *Euphytica*, **1**(2), 112–122.

Newman D (1939). "The distribution of range in samples from a normal population, expressed in terms of an independent estimate of standard deviation." *Biometrika*, **31**(1-2), 20–30.

**See Also**[SNK.test](#)**Examples**

```

data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

snk.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                 quantitative = quant, selected = core)

```

---

ttest.evaluate.core     *Student's t Test*


---

**Description**

Test difference between means of entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits by Student's t test (Student 1908).

**Usage**

```
ttest.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

**Arguments**

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

**Value**

Trait	The quantitative trait.
EC_Min	The minimum value of the trait in EC.
EC_Max	The maximum value of the trait in EC.
EC_Mean	The mean value of the trait in EC.
EC_SE	The standard error of the trait in EC.
CS_Min	The minimum value of the trait in CS.
CS_Max	The maximum value of the trait in CS.
CS_Mean	The mean value of the trait in CS.
CS_SE	The standard error of the trait in CS.
ttest_pvalue	The p value of the Student's t test for equality of means of EC and CS.
ttest_significance	The significance of the Student's t test for equality of means of EC and CS.

**References**

Student (1908). "The probable error of a mean." *Biometrika*, **6**(1), 1–25.

**See Also**

[t.test](#)

**Examples**

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

ttest.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                   quantitative = quant, selected = core)
```

---

vr.evaluate.core	<i>Variable Rate of Coefficient of Variation</i>
------------------	--

---

### Description

Compute the Variable Rate of Coefficient of Variation ( $VR$ ) (Hu et al. 2000) to compare quantitative traits of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

### Usage

```
vr.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

### Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

### Details

The Variable Rate of Coefficient of Variation ( $VR$ ) is computed as follows.

$$VR = \left( \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{CV_{CS_i}}{CV_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where,  $CV_{CS_i}$  is the coefficients of variation for the  $i$ th trait in the CS,  $CV_{EC_i}$  is the coefficients of variation for the  $i$ th trait in the EC and  $n$  is the total number of traits

### Value

The  $VR$  value.

### References

Hu J, Zhu J, Xu HM (2000). “Methods of constructing core collections by stepwise clustering with three sampling strategies based on the genotypic values of crops.” *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **101**(1), 264–268.

### Examples

```
data("cassava_CC")
data("cassava_EC")

ec <- cbind(genotypes = rownames(cassava_EC), cassava_EC)
ec$genotypes <- as.character(ec$genotypes)
rownames(ec) <- NULL
```

```

core <- rownames(cassava_CC)

quant <- c("NMSR", "TTRN", "TFWSR", "TTRW", "TFWSS", "TTSW", "TTPW", "AVPW",
           "ARSR", "SRDM")
qual <- c("CUAL", "LNGS", "PTLC", "DSTA", "LFRT", "LBTEF", "CBTR", "NMLB",
          "ANGB", "CUAL9M", "LVC9M", "TNPR9M", "PL9M", "STRP", "STRC",
          "PSTR")

ec[, qual] <- lapply(ec[, qual],
                    function(x) factor(as.factor(x)))

vr.evaluate.core(data = ec, names = "genotypes",
                 quantitative = quant, selected = core)

```

---

wilcox.evaluate.core    *Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test*

---

## Description

Compare the medians of quantitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) by Wilcoxon rank sum test or Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test or Mann-Whitney U test (Wilcoxon 1945; Mann and Whitney 1947).

## Usage

```
wilcox.evaluate.core(data, names, quantitative, selected)
```

## Arguments

data	The data as a data frame object. The data frame should possess one row per individual and columns with the individual names and multiple trait/character data.
names	Name of column with the individual names as a character string
quantitative	Name of columns with the quantitative traits as a character vector.
selected	Character vector with the names of individuals selected in core collection and present in the names column.

## Value

Trait	The quantitative trait.
EC_Med	The median value of the trait in EC.
CS_Med	The median value of the trait in CS.
Wilcox_pvalue	The p value of the Wilcoxon test for equality of medians of EC and CS.
Wilcox_significance	The significance of the Wilcoxon test for equality of medians of EC and CS.

## References

Mann HB, Whitney DR (1947). "On a test of whether one of two random variables is stochastically larger than the other." *The Annals of Mathematical Statistics*, **18**(1), 50–60.

Wilcoxon F (1945). "Individual comparisons by ranking methods." *Biometrics Bulletin*, **1**(6), 80.



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