

Package ‘EvaluateCore’

December 11, 2025

Title Quality Evaluation of Core Collections

Version 0.1.4

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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RdMacros mathjaxr,
Rdpack

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports agricolae,
boot,
car,
cluster,
dplyr,
entropy,
ggcorrplot,
ggplot2,
ggtext,
grDevices,
gridExtra,
kSamples,
mathjaxr,
missMDA,
psych,
reshape2,
Rdpack,

stats,
tibble,
vegan

Suggests corehunter,
httr,
pander,
RCurl,
rJava (>= 0.9-8),
XML

LazyData true

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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,
  na.omit = TRUE,
  show.count = FALSE
)
```

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>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>na.omit</code>	logical. If TRUE, missing values (NA) are ignored and not included in the plot as a distinct factor level. Default is TRUE.
<code>show.count</code>	logical. If TRUE, the accession count excluding missing values will also be displayed. Default is FALSE.

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

```

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, show.count = FALSE)
```

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.
show.count	logical. If TRUE, the accession count excluding missing values will also be displayed. Default is FALSE.

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)

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

cassava_CC

IITA Cassava Germplasm Data - Core Collection

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

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.”

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.”

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, na.omit = TRUE)
```


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.
na.omit	logical. If TRUE, missing values (NA) are ignored and not included as a distinct factor level for analysis. Default is TRUE.

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 χ^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.

Value

A list with the following components.

Correlation Matrix

The matrix with phenotypic correlations between traits in EC (below diagonal) and CS (above diagonal).

Correlogram

A correlogram of phenotypic correlations between traits in EC (below diagonal) and CS (above diagonal) as a ggplot object.

Mantel Correlation

A data frame with Mantel correlation coefficient (r) between EC and CS phenotypic correlation matrices, its p value and significance (*: $p \leq 0.01$; **: $p \leq 0.05$; ns: $p > 0.05$).

Note

Missing values are ignored for the computation of correlation coefficient.

References

Friendly M (2002). “Corrgrams.” *The American Statistician*, **56**(4), 316–324.

Legendre P, Legendre L (2012). “Interpretation of ecological structures.” In *Developments in Environmental Modelling*, volume 24, 521–624. Elsevier.

Pearson K (1895). “Note on regression and inheritance in the case of two parents.” *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London*, **58**, 240–242.

See Also

[cor](#), [cor_pmat](#) [ggcorrplot](#), [mantel](#)

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)))

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

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, na.omit = TRUE)
```

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

Description

Compute the following metrics to compare quantitative traits of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

- Coincidence Rate of Range (CR) (Hu et al. 2000) (originally described by (Diwan et al. 1995) as Mean range ratio)
- Changeable Rate of Maximum (CR_{\max}) (Wang et al. 2007)
- Changeable Rate of Minimum (CR_{\min}) (Wang et al. 2007)
- Changeable Rate of Mean (CR_{μ}) (Wang et al. 2007)

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).

The Changeable Rate of Maximum (CR_{\max}) is computed as follows.

$$CR_{\max} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\max_{CS_i}}{\max_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where, \max_{CS_i} is the maximum value of the i th trait in the CS, \max_{EC_i} is the maximum value of the i th trait in the EC and n is the total number of traits.

The Changeable Rate of Minimum (CR_{\min}) is computed as follows.

$$CR_{\min} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\min_{CS_i}}{\min_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where, \min_{CS_i} is the minimum value of the i th trait in the CS, \min_{EC_i} is the minimum value of the i th trait in the EC and n is the total number of traits.

The Changeable Rate of Mean (CR_{μ}) is computed as follows.

$$CR_{\mu} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\mu_{CS_i}}{\mu_{EC_i}} \right) \times 100$$

Where, μ_{CS_i} is the mean value of the i th trait in the CS, μ_{EC_i} is the mean value of the i th trait in the EC and n is the total number of traits.

Value

The CR value.

Note

NaN or Inf values for CR_{\min} occurs when the minimum values for some of the traits are zero.

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.

Wang J, Hu J, Zhang C, Zhang S (2007). "Assessment on evaluating parameters of rice core collections constructed by genotypic values and molecular marker information." *Rice Science*, **14**(2), 101–110.

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)
```

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.
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).

Value

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

References

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.

See Also

[evaluateCore](#)

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)))

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

```


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,
  na.omit = TRUE
)
```

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.
na.omit	logical. If TRUE, missing values (NA) are ignored and not included as a distinct factor level for computation. Default is TRUE.

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 Δ^* .

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.
- Nei M (1973). "Analysis of gene diversity in subdivided populations." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **70**(12), 3321–3323.
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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",
  show.count = FALSE
)

```

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.
highlight	Individual names to be highlighted as a character vector.
include.highlight	If TRUE, the highlighted individuals are included in the frequency distribution histogram. Default is TRUE.
highlight.se	Optional data frame of standard errors for the individuals specified in highlight. It should have the same column names as in data.
highlight.col	The colour(s) to be used to highlighting individuals in the plot as a character vector of the same length as highlight. Must be valid colour values in R (named colours, hexadecimal representation, index of colours [1:8] in default R palette() etc.).
show.count	logical. If TRUE, the accession count excluding missing values will also be displayed. Default is FALSE.

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)

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

```

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 accession count (excluding missing data) as well as 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.
Count	The accession count (excluding missing data).
Df	The degrees of freedom for the test.
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, Hoeffding 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 <code>npc.plot</code> as a ggplot2 object.

Note

If there are missing values in the quantitative data, then they will be imputed using the [imputePCA](#) function from [missMDA](#).

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.
Count	The accession count (excluding missing data).
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)
- Percentage of range ratios smaller than 0.70 ($S_{RR_{0.7}}$) (Diwan et al. 1995)

Usage

```
percentdiff.evaluate.core(
  data,
  names,
  quantitative,
  selected,
  alpha = 0.05,
  rr.crit = 0.7
)
```

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.
rr.crit	The critical value of range ratio considered to be acceptable for a representative CS. The default value is 0.7.

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.

Percentage of range ratios smaller than 0.70 (Diwan et al. 1995) is computed as follows.

$$RR\%_{0.7} = \left(\frac{S_{RR_{0.7}}}{n} \right) \times 100$$

Where, $S_{RR_{0.7}}$ is the number of traits with a range ratio smaller than 0.7 ($\frac{R_{CS_i}}{R_{EC_i}} < 0.7$). 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.

Value

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

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.

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	<i>Quantile-Quantile Plots</i>
------------------	--------------------------------

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,
  annotate = c("none", "kl", "ks", "ad"),
  show.count = FALSE
)
```

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.
annotate	Adds the divergence/distance value between probability distributions of CS and EC as an annotation to the QQ plot. Either "none" (no annotation (Default)) or "kl" (Kullback-Leibler divergence) or "ks" (Kolmogorov-Smirnov distance) or "ad" (Anderson-Darling distance).
show.count	logical. If TRUE, the accession count excluding missing values will also be displayed. Default is FALSE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

rpr.evaluate.core	<i>Ratio of Phenotype Retained</i>
-------------------	------------------------------------

Description

Compute the Ratio of Phenotype Retained (*RPR*) (Li et al. 2002) to compare qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

Usage

```
rpr.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected, na.omit = TRUE)
```

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.
------	--

scv.evaluate.core	<i>Synthetic Variation Coefficient</i>
-------------------	--

Description

Compute the Synthetic Variation Coefficient ($CV\%$) (Dong 1998; Dong et al. 2001) to compare quantitative traits of the entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

Usage

```
scv.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

Synthetic Variation Coefficient ($CV\%$) (Dong 1998; Dong et al. 2001) is computed as follows for the core set (CS).

$$CV(\%) = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{SE_i}{\mu_i} \right) \times 100$$

Where, SE_i is the standard error of the i th trait, μ_i is the mean of the i th trait and n is the total number of traits.

Value

The Synthetic Variation Coefficient values for EC and CS

References

- Dong YS (1998). "Exploration on genetic diversity center for cultivated soybean in China." *Chinese Crops Journal*, **1**, 18–19.
- Dong YS, Zhuang BC, Zhao LM, Sun H, He MY (2001). "The genetic diversity of annual wild soybeans grown in China." *Theoretical and Applied Genetics*, **103**(1), 98–103.

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)))

scv.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 (χ^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 χ^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 (χ^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)
```

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.
Count	The accession count (excluding missing data).
Df	The degrees of freedom for the test.
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	<i>Student's t Test</i>
---------------------	-------------------------

Description

Test difference between means of entire collection (EC) and core set (CS) for quantitative traits by Student's t test (in particular it's adaptation for comparison of groups with unequal variances known as Welch's two sample t-test) (Student 1908; Welch 1947).

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.
Count	The accession count (excluding missing data).
Df	The degrees of freedom for the test.

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.

Welch BL (1947). "The generalization of 'student's' problem when several different population variances are involved." *Biometrika*, **34**(1-2), 28–35.

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)
```

vpf.evaluate.core *Variance of Phenotypic Frequency*

Description

Compute the Variance of Phenotypic Frequency (*VPF*) (Li et al. 2002) to compare qualitative traits between entire collection (EC) and core set (CS).

Usage

```
vpf.evaluate.core(data, names, qualitative, selected, na.omit = TRUE)
```

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.
na.omit	logical. If TRUE, missing values (NA) are ignored and not included as a distinct factor level for analysis. Default is TRUE.

Details

Variance of Phenotypic Frequency (*VPF*) (Li et al. 2002) is computed as follows.

$$VPF = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\sum_{j=1}^k (p_{ij} - \bar{p}_i)^2}{k-1} \right)$$

Where, p_{ij} denotes the proportion/fraction/frequency of accessions in the i th phenotypic class for the i th trait, \bar{p}_i is the mean frequency of phenotypic classes for the i th trait, k is the number of phenotypic classes for the i th trait and n is the total number of traits.

Value

The Variance of Phenotypic Frequency values for EC and CS.

References

Li Z, Zhang H, Zeng Y, Yang Z, Shen S, Sun C, Wang X (2002). "Studies on sampling schemes for the establishment of core collection of rice landraces in Yunnan, China." *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*, **49**(1), 67–74.

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)))

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

vr.evaluate.core

Variable Rate of Coefficient of Variation

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, 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 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.
Count	The accession count (excluding missing data).
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.

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)))

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

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