An Introduction to `PGRdup` Package

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Introduction

PGRdup is an `R` package to facilitate the search for probable/possible duplicate accessions in Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) collections using passport databases. Primarily this package implements a workflow (Fig. 1) designed to fetch groups or sets of germplasm accessions with similar passport data particularly in fields associated with accession names within or across PGR passport databases. It offers a suite of functions for data pre-processing, creation of a searchable Key Word in Context (KWIC) index of keywords associated with accession records and the identification of probable duplicate sets by fuzzy, phonetic and semantic matching of keywords. It also has functions to enable the user to review, modify and validate the probable duplicate sets retrieved.

The goal of this document is to introduce the users to these functions and familiarise them with the workflow intended to fetch probable duplicate sets. This document assumes a basic knowledge of `R` programming language.

The functions in this package are primarily built using the `R` packages `data.table`, `igraph`, `stringdist` and `stringi`.
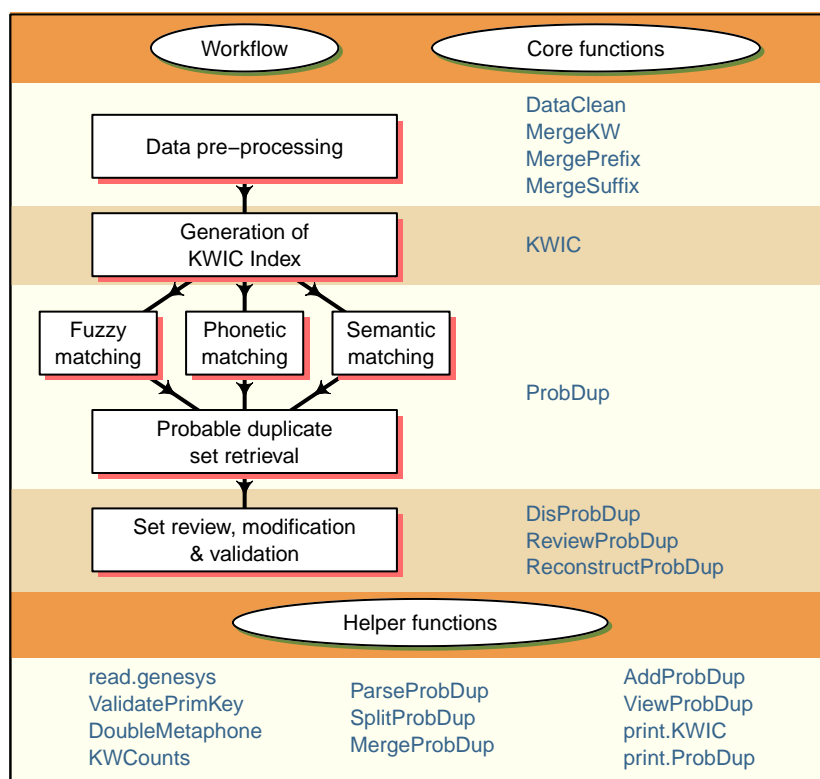
Fig. 1. PGRdup workflow and associated functions

Version History

The current version of the package is 0.2.4.0. The previous versions are as follows.

Table 1. Version history of `PGRdup R` package.

Version	Date
0.2	2015-04-14
0.2.1	2015-07-23
0.2.2	2016-03-05
0.2.2.1	2016-03-09
0.2.3	2017-02-01
0.2.3.1	2017-03-15
0.2.3.2	2017-08-05
0.2.3.3	2018-01-13
0.2.3.4	2019-09-19
0.2.3.5	2020-02-10
0.2.3.6	2020-07-27
0.2.3.7	2021-02-17
0.2.3.8	2023-05-23

To know detailed history of changes use `news(package='PGRdup')`.

Installation

The package can be installed using the following functions:

```r
# Install from CRAN
install.packages('PGRdup', dependencies=TRUE)
```

Uninstalled dependencies (packages which `PGRdup` depends on *viz*- `data.table`, `igraph`, `stringdist` and `stringi` are also installed because of the argument `dependencies=TRUE`.

Then the package can be loaded using the function

```r
library(PGRdup)
```

Data Format

The package is essentially designed to operate on PGR passport data present in a data frame object, with each row holding one record and columns representing the attribute fields. For example, consider the dataset `GN1000` supplied along with the package.

```r
library(PGRdup)
# Load the dataset to the environment
data(GN1000)
# Show the class of the object
class(GN1000)
```

```
[1] "data.frame"
```

```r
# View the first few records in the data frame
head(GN1000)
```

```
  CommonName    BotanicalName NationalID            CollNo   DonorID OtherID1  OtherID2 BioStatus
1  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100277 Shulamith/ NRCG-14555  ICG-4709           U4-47-12  Landrace
2  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100280                    NC   ICG5288      NCS      NC 5  Landrace Un
3  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100281               MALIMBA   ICG5289           EC 100281  Landrace
4  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100713           EC 100713;   ICG5296              STARR  Landrace Un
5  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100715            EC 100715   ICG5298              COMET  Landrace Un
6  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea  EC100716                        ICG-3150          ARGENTINE  Landrace Un
  TransferYear
1         2014
2         2004
3         2004
4         2004
5         2004
6         2014
```

If the passport data exists as an excel sheet, it can be first converted to a comma-separated values (csv) file or tab delimited file and then easily imported into the `R` environment using the base functions `read.csv` and `read.table` respectively. Similarly `read_csv()` and `read_tsv()` from the `readr` package can also be used. Alternatively, the package `readxl` can be used to directly read the data from excel. In case of large csv files, the function `fread` in the `data.table` package can be used to rapidly load the data.

If the PGR passport data is in a database management system (DBMS), the required table can be imported as a data frame into `R`. using the appropriate `R`-database interface package. For example `dbConnect` for MySQL, `ROracle` for Oracle etc.

The PGR data downloaded from the genesys database as a Darwin Core - Germplasm zip archive can be imported into the `R` environment as a flat file `data.frame` using the `read.genesys` function.

```r
# Import the DwC-Germplasm zip archive "genesys-accessions-filtered.zip"
PGRgenesys <- read.genesys("genesys-accessions-filtered.zip",
                           scrub.names.space = TRUE, readme = TRUE)
```

Data Pre-processing

Data pre-processing is a critical step which can affect the quality of the probable duplicate sets being retrieved. It involves data standardization as well as data cleaning which can be achieved using the functions `DataClean`, `MergeKW`, `MergePrefix` and `MergeSuffix`.

`DataClean` function can be used to clean the character strings in passport data fields(columns) specified as the input character vector `x` according to the conditions specified in the arguments.

Commas, semicolons and colons which are sometimes used to separate multiple strings or names within the same field can be replaced with a single space using the logical arguments `fix.comma`, `fix.semcol` and `fix.col` respectively.

```r
x <- c("A 14; EC 1697", "U 4-4-28; EC 21078; A 32", "PI 262801:CIAT 9075:GKP 9553/90",
       "NCAC 16049, PI 261987, RCM 493-3")
x
```

```
[1] "A 14; EC 1697"                  "U 4-4-28; EC 21078; A 32"        "PI 262801:CIAT 9075:GKP 9553/
[4] "NCAC 16049, PI 261987, RCM 493-3"
```

```r
# Replace ',', ':' and ';' with space
DataClean(x, fix.comma=TRUE, fix.semcol=TRUE, fix.col=TRUE,
          fix.bracket=FALSE, fix.punct=FALSE, fix.space=FALSE, fix.sep=FALSE,
          fix.leadzero=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "A 14  EC 1697"                  "U 4-4-28  EC 21078  A 32"        "PI 262801 CIAT 9075 GKP 9553/
[4] "NCAC 16049  PI 261987  RCM 493-3"
```

Similarly the logical argument `fix.bracket` can be used to replace all brackets including parenthesis, square brackets and curly brackets with space.

```r
x <- c("(NRCG-1738)/(NFG649)", "26-5-1[NRCG-2528]", "Ah 1182 {NRCG-4340}")
x
```

```
[1] "(NRCG-1738)/(NFG649)" "26-5-1[NRCG-2528]"     "Ah 1182 {NRCG-4340}"
```

```r
# Replace parenthesis, square brackets and curly brackets with space
DataClean(x, fix.comma=FALSE, fix.semcol=FALSE, fix.col=FALSE,
          fix.bracket=TRUE,
          fix.punct=FALSE, fix.space=FALSE, fix.sep=FALSE, fix.leadzero=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "NRCG-1738 / NFG649" "26-5-1 NRCG-2528"     "AH 1182  NRCG-4340"
```

The logical argument `fix.punct` can be used to remove all punctuation from the data.

```r
x <- c("#26-6-3-1", "Culture No. 857", "U/4/47/13")
x
```

```
[1] "#26-6-3-1"        "Culture No. 857" "U/4/47/13"
```

```r
# Remove punctuation
DataClean(x, fix.comma=FALSE, fix.semcol=FALSE, fix.col=FALSE, fix.bracket=FALSE,
          fix.punct=TRUE,
          fix.space=FALSE, fix.sep=FALSE, fix.leadzero=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "26631"           "CULTURE NO 857" "U44713"
```

`fix.space` can be used to convert all space characters such as tab, newline, vertical tab, form feed and carriage return to spaces and finally convert multiple spaces to single space.

```
x <- c("RS   1", "GKSPScGb 208  PI 475855")
x
```

```
[1] "RS   1"                 "GKSPScGb 208  PI 475855"
```

```
# Replace all space characters to space and convert multiple spaces to single space
DataClean(x, fix.comma=FALSE, fix.semcol=FALSE, fix.col=FALSE,
          fix.bracket=FALSE, fix.punct=FALSE,
          fix.space=TRUE,
          fix.sep=FALSE, fix.leadzero=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "RS 1"                   "GKSPSCGB 208 PI 475855"
```

`fix.sep` can be used to merge together accession identifiers composed of alphabetic characters separated from a series of digits by a space character.

```
x <- c("NCAC 18078", "AH 6481", "ICG 2791")
x
```

```
[1] "NCAC 18078" "AH 6481"    "ICG 2791"
```

```
# Merge alphabetic character separated from a series of digits by a space
DataClean(x, fix.comma=FALSE, fix.semcol=FALSE, fix.col=FALSE,
          fix.bracket=FALSE, fix.punct=FALSE, fix.space=FALSE,
          fix.sep=TRUE,
          fix.leadzero=FALSE)
```

```
[1] "NCAC18078" "AH6481"    "ICG2791"
```

`fix.leadzero` can be used to remove leading zeros from accession name fields to facilitate matching to identify probable duplicates.

```
x <- c("EC 0016664", "EC0001690")
x
```

```
[1] "EC 0016664" "EC0001690"
```

```
# Remove leading zeros
DataClean(x, fix.comma=FALSE, fix.semcol=FALSE, fix.col=FALSE,
          fix.bracket=FALSE, fix.punct=FALSE, fix.space=FALSE, fix.sep=FALSE,
          fix.leadzero=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "EC 16664" "EC1690"
```

This function can hence be made use of in tidying up multiple forms of messy data existing in fields associated with accession names in PGR passport databases (Table 1).

```
names <- c("S7-12-6", "ICG-3505", "U 4-47-18;EC 21127", "AH 6481", "RS   1",
           "AK 12-24", "2-5 (NRCG-4053)", "T78, Mwitunde", "ICG 3410",
           "#648-4 (Gwalior)", "TG4;U/4/47/13", "EC0021003")
names
```

```
[1] "S7-12-6"             "ICG-3505"           "U 4-47-18;EC 21127" "AH 6481"             "RS   1"
[7] "2-5 (NRCG-4053)"     "T78, Mwitunde"      "ICG 3410"           "#648-4 (Gwalior)"   "TG4;U/4/47/13
```

```
# Clean the data
DataClean(names)
```

```
[1] "S7126"               "ICG3505"            "U44718 EC21127"  "AH6481"             "RS1"             "AK1224"
[8] "T78 MWITUNDE"        "ICG3410"            "6484 GWALIOR"    "TG4 U44713"         "EC21003"
```

Table 2. Data pre-processing using `DataClean`.

names	DataClean(names)
S7-12-6	S7126
ICG-3505	ICG3505
U 4-47-18;EC 21127	U44718 EC21127
AH 6481	AH6481
RS 1	RS1
AK 12-24	AK1224
2-5 (NRCG-4053)	25 NRCG4053
T78, Mwitunde	T78 MWITUNDE
ICG 3410	ICG3410
#648-4 (Gwalior)	6484 GWALIOR
TG4;U/4/47/13	TG4 U44713
EC0021003	EC21003

Several common keyword string pairs or keyword prefixes and suffixes exist in fields associated with accession names in PGR passport databases. They can be merged using the functions `MergeKW`, `MergePrefix` and `MergeSuffix` respectively. The keyword string pairs, prefixes and suffixes can be supplied as a list or a vector to the argument `y` in these functions.

```r
names <- c("Punjab Bold", "Gujarat- Dwarf", "Nagpur.local", "SAM COL 144",
           "SAM COL--280", "NIZAMABAD-LOCAL", "Dark Green Mutant",
           "Dixie-Giant", "Georgia- Bunch", "Uganda-erect", "Small Japan",
           "Castle  Cary", "Punjab erect", "Improved small japan",
           "Dark Purple")
names
```

```
 [1] "Punjab Bold"          "Gujarat- Dwarf"       "Nagpur.local"         "SAM COL 144"          "SAM C
 [6] "NIZAMABAD-LOCAL"      "Dark Green Mutant"    "Dixie-Giant"          "Georgia- Bunch"       "Uganda
[11] "Small Japan"          "Castle  Cary"         "Punjab erect"         "Improved small japan" "Dark
```

```r
# Merge pairs of strings
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
           c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
           c("Mota", "Company"))
names <- MergeKW(names, y1, delim = c("space", "dash", "period"))

# Merge prefix strings
y2 <- c("Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM", "Dark")
names <- MergePrefix(names, y2, delim = c("space", "dash", "period"))

# Merge suffix strings
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
names <- MergeSuffix(names, y3, delim = c("space", "dash", "period"))

names
```

```
 [1] "PunjabBold"          "GujaratDwarf"         "Nagpurlocal"      "SAMCOL 144"     "SAMCOL--280"
 [7] "DarkGreenMutant"     "DixieGiant"           "GeorgiaBunch"     "Ugandaerect"    "SmallJapan"
[13] "Punjaberect"         "Improvedsmalljapan"   "DarkPurple"
```

These functions can be applied over multiple columns(fields) in a data frame using the `lapply` function.

```
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")
head(GN[GNfields])
```

```
  NationalID                CollNo   DonorID OtherID1  OtherID2
1   EC100277 Shulamith/ NRCG-14555  ICG-4709           U4-47-12
2   EC100280                    NC   ICG5288      NCS      NC 5
3   EC100281               MALIMBA   ICG5289           EC 100281
4   EC100713           EC 100713;   ICG5296              STARR
5   EC100715            EC 100715   ICG5298              COMET
6   EC100716                        ICG-3150          ARGENTINE
```

```
# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))
head(GN[GNfields])
```

```
  NationalID            CollNo DonorID OtherID1  OtherID2
1   EC100277 SHULAMITH NRCG14555 ICG4709            U44712
2   EC100280                NC ICG5288      NCS        NC5
3   EC100281           MALIMBA ICG5289            EC100281
4   EC100713          EC100713 ICG5296               STARR
5   EC100715          EC100715 ICG5298               COMET
6   EC100716                   ICG3150           ARGENTINE
```

Generation of KWIC Index

The function KWIC generates a Key Word in Context index (Knüpffer 1988; Knüpffer, Frese, and Jongen 1997) from the data frame of a PGR passport database based on the fields(columns) specified in the argument fields along with the keyword frequencies and gives the output as a list of class KWIC. The first element of the vector specified in fields is considered as the primary key or identifier which uniquely identifies all rows in the data frame.

This function fetches keywords from different fields specified, which can be subsequently used for matching to identify probable duplicates. The frequencies of the keywords retrieved can help in determining if further data pre-processing is required and also to decide whether any common keywords can be exempted from matching (Fig. 2).

```
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
```

```r
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                    function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Generate the KWIC index
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields, min.freq = 1)
class(GNKWIC)
```

```
[1] "KWIC"
GNKWIC
```

```
KWIC fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2
Number of keywords : 3893
Number of distinct keywords : 3109
```

```r
# Retrieve the KWIC index from the KWIC object
KWIC <- GNKWIC[[1]]
KWIC <- KWIC[order(KWIC$KEYWORD, decreasing = TRUE),]
head(KWIC[,c("PRIM_ID", "KWIC_L", "KWIC_KW", "KWIC_R")], n = 10)
```

```
         PRIM_ID                               KWIC_L  KWIC_KW                      KWIC_R
550   EC490380          EC490380 =  = ICG1122 =  = LIN    YUCH                        TSAO
435   EC36893                            EC36893 =      YUAN  YOUNG TOU = ICG5241 =  = EC36893
434   EC36893                     EC36893 = YUAN      YOUNG          TOU = ICG5241 =  = EC36893
1287 EC613524       EC613524 = NRCG9225 =  = PEI KANGPE  YOUDON                           =
1703 IC113088                     IC113088 =  =  = SB      XI                   = IC305003
1741 IC296965 IC296965 = SB X11 X V11 = ICG1769 =  = SB    XI                       X VII
3385 IC445197                          IC445197 =  X144B28          B = ICG2113 =  = LIMDI4
3483 IC494754                IC494754 =  = ICG7686 =  =  X144B28                          B
2090 IC304018    IC304018 = 144B19B NRCG = ICG1561 =  =  X144B19B
1735 IC296965                          IC296965 = SB     X11  X V11 = ICG1769 =  = SB XI X VII
```

```r
# Retrieve the keyword frequencies from the KWIC object
KeywordFreq <- GNKWIC[[2]]
head(KeywordFreq)
```

```
  Keyword Freq
1   OVERO   25
2      S1   19
3       A   11
4     RED   11
5    OVER   10
```

6 PURPLE   10

Fig. 2. Word cloud of keywords retrieved

The function will throw an error in case of duplicates or NULL values in the primary key/ID field mentioned.

```
GN <- GN1000
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
# Generate dummy duplicates for illustration
GN[1001:1005,] <- GN[1:5,]
# Generate dummy NULL values for illustration
GN[1001,3] <- ""
GN[1002,3] <- ""
GN[1001:1005,]
```

```
     CommonName     BotanicalName NationalID              CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2 BioStatus
1001  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea           SHULAMITH NRCG14555 ICG4709           U44712  Landrace
1002  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea                  NC ICG5288    NCS      NC5  Landrace Uni
1003  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100281       MALIMBA ICG5289          EC100281  Landrace
1004  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100713      EC100713 ICG5296           STARR  Landrace Uni
1005  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100715      EC100715 ICG5298           COMET  Landrace Uni
     TransferYear
1001         2014
1002         2004
1003         2004
1004         2004
1005         2004
```

```
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields, min.freq=1)
```

```
Error in KWIC(GN, GNfields, min.freq = 1) :
  Primary key/ID field should be unique and not NULL
 Use PGRdup::ValidatePrimKey() to identify and rectify the aberrant records first
```

The erroneous records can be identified using the helper function `ValidatePrimKey`.

```
# Validate the primary key/ID field for duplication or existence of NULL values
ValidatePrimKey(x = GN, prim.key = "NationalID")
```

```
$message1
[1] "ERROR: Duplicated records found in prim.key field"

$Duplicates
     CommonName    BotanicalName NationalID         CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2 BioStatus
1001  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea            SHULAMITH NRCG14555 ICG4709           U44712  Landrace
1002  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea                    NC ICG5288     NCS      NC5  Landrace Uni
3     Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100281    MALIMBA ICG5289          EC100281  Landrace
1003  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100281    MALIMBA ICG5289          EC100281  Landrace
4     Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100713   EC100713 ICG5296            STARR  Landrace Uni
1004  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100713   EC100713 ICG5296            STARR  Landrace Uni
5     Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100715   EC100715 ICG5298            COMET  Landrace Uni
1005  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea   EC100715   EC100715 ICG5298            COMET  Landrace Uni
     TransferYear
1001         2014
1002         2004
3            2004
1003         2004
4            2004
1004         2004
5            2004
1005         2004


$message2
[1] "ERROR: NULL records found in prim.key field"

$NullRecords
     CommonName    BotanicalName NationalID         CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2 BioStatus
1001  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea            SHULAMITH NRCG14555 ICG4709           U44712  Landrace
1002  Groundnut Arachis hypogaea                    NC ICG5288     NCS      NC5  Landrace Uni
     TransferYear primdup
1001         2014    TRUE
1002         2004    TRUE
```

```r
# Remove the offending records
GN <- GN[-c(1001:1005), ]
# Validate again
ValidatePrimKey(x = GN, prim.key = "NationalID")
```

```
$message1
[1] "OK: No duplicated records found in prim.key field"

$Duplicates
NULL

$message2
[1] "OK: No NULL records found in prim.key field"

$NullRecords
NULL
```

Retrieval of Probable Duplicate Sets

Once KWIC indexes are generated, probable duplicates of germplasm accessions can be identified by fuzzy,
phonetic and semantic matching of the associated keywords using the function `ProbDup`. The sets are retrieved

as a list of data frames of class `ProbDup`.

Keywords that are not to be used for matching can be specified as a vector in the `excep` argument.

Methods

The function can execute matching according to either one of the following three methods as specified by the `method` argument.

1. **Method "a"** : Performs string matching of keywords in a single KWIC index to identify probable duplicates of accessions in a single PGR passport database.

```r
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Generate the KWIC index
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Fetch fuzzy duplicates by method 'a'
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE,
                 phonetic = FALSE, semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |
```

```r
class(GNdup)
```

```
[1] "ProbDup"
```

```r
GNdup
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates         378                745
Total                   378 745(Distinct:745)
```

```r
# Fetch phonetic duplicates by method 'a'
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep, fuzzy = FALSE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Phonetic matching

  |
```

```r
class(GNdup)
```

```
[1] "ProbDup"
```

```r
GNdup
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                  No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
PhoneticDuplicates         99                260
Total                      99 260(Distinct:260)
```

2. **Method "b"** : Performs string matching of keywords in the first KWIC index (query) with that of the keywords in the second index (source) to identify probable duplicates of accessions of the first PGR passport database among the accessions in the second database.

3. **Method "c"** : Performs string matching of keywords in two different KWIC indexes jointly to identify probable duplicates of accessions from among two PGR passport databases.

```r
# Load PGR passport databases
GN1 <- GN1000[!grepl("^ICG", GN1000$DonorID), ]
GN1$DonorID <- NULL
GN2 <- GN1000[grepl("^ICG", GN1000$DonorID), ]
GN2$NationalID <- NULL

# Specify database fields to use
GN1fields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")
GN2fields <- c("DonorID", "CollNo", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields], function(x) DataClean(x))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
                         function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
```

```r
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
                         function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
                         function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                         function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                         function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                         function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Remove duplicated DonorID records in GN2
GN2 <- GN2[!duplicated(GN2$DonorID), ]

# Generate KWIC index
GN1KWIC <- KWIC(GN1, GN1fields)
GN2KWIC <- KWIC(GN2, GN2fields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Fetch fuzzy and phonetic duplicate sets by method b
GNdupb <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GN1KWIC, kwic2 = GN2KWIC, method = "b",
                  excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                  encoding = "primary", semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |

Phonetic matching

  |
```

```r
class(GNdupb)
```

```
[1] "ProbDup"
```

```
GNdupb
```

```
Method : b

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo OtherID1 OtherID2

KWIC2 fields : DonorID CollNo OtherID1 OtherID2

                  No..of.Sets   No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates            107              353
PhoneticDuplicates         41              126
Total                     148 479(Distinct:383)
```

```r
# Fetch fuzzy and phonetic duplicate sets by method c
GNdupc <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GN1KWIC, kwic2 = GN2KWIC, method = "c",
                  excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                  encoding = "primary", semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |

Phonetic matching

  |
```

```r
class(GNdupc)
```

```
[1] "ProbDup"
```

```
GNdupc
```

```
Method : c

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo OtherID1 OtherID2

KWIC2 fields : DonorID CollNo OtherID1 OtherID2

                    No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates            363               724
PhoneticDuplicates         98               257
Total                     461  981(Distinct:741)
```

Matching Strategies

1. **Fuzzy matching** or approximate string matching of keywords is carried out by computing the generalized levenshtein (edit) distance between them. This distance measure counts the number of deletions, insertions and substitutions necessary to turn one string to another.

```r
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Generate the KWIC index
```

```r
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Fetch fuzzy duplicates
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = TRUE, max.dist = 3,
                 phonetic = FALSE, semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |

GNdup

Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


               No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates       378                745
Total                 378 745(Distinct:745)
```

The maximum distance to be considered for a match can be specified by `max.dist` argument.

```r
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = TRUE, max.dist = 1,
                 phonetic = FALSE, semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |

GNdup

Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


               No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates       288                679
Total                 288 679(Distinct:679)
```

Exact matching can be enforced with the argument `force.exact` set as TRUE. It can be used to avoid fuzzy matching when the number of alphabet characters in keywords is lesser than a critical value (`max.alpha`). Similarly, the value of `max.digit` can also be set according to the requirements to enforce exact matching. The default value of `Inf` avoids fuzzy matching and enforces exact matching for all keywords having any numerical characters. If `max.digit` and `max.alpha` are both set to `Inf`, exact matching will be enforced for all the keywords.

When exact matching is enforced, for keywords having both alphabet and numeric characters and with the number of alphabet characters greater than `max.digit`, matching will be carried out separately for alphabet

and numeric characters present.

```
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = TRUE, force.exact = TRUE, max.alpha = 4, max.digit = Inf,
                 phonetic = FALSE, semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |
GNdup

Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates       378               745
Total                 378 745(Distinct:745)
```

2. **Phonetic matching** of keywords is carried out using the Double Metaphone phonetic algorithm which is implemented as the helper function `DoubleMetaphone`, (Philips 2000), to identify keywords that have the similar pronunciation.

```
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = FALSE,
                 phonetic = TRUE,
                 semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Phonetic matching

  |
GNdup

Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                   No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
PhoneticDuplicates       99               260
Total                    99 260(Distinct:260)
```

Either the primary or alternate encodings can be used by specifying the `encoding` argument.

```
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = FALSE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, encoding = "alternate",
                 semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Phonetic matching

  |
GNdup

Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                   No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
```

```
PhoneticDuplicates          98              263
Total                       98 263(Distinct:263)
```

The argument `phon.min.alpha` sets the limits for the number of alphabet characters to be present in a string for executing phonetic matching.

```r
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = FALSE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, encoding = "alternate", phon.min.alpha = 4,
                 semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Phonetic matching

  |

GNdup


Method : a


KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                    No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
PhoneticDuplicates          304              451
Total                       304 451(Distinct:451)
```

Similarly `min.enc` sets the limits for the number of characters to be present in the encoding of a keyword for phonetic matching.

```r
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = FALSE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, encoding = "alternate", min.enc = 4,
                 semantic = FALSE)
```

```
Phonetic matching

  |

GNdup


Method : a


KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                    No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
PhoneticDuplicates          59              156
Total                       59 156(Distinct:156)
```

3. **Semantic matching** matches keywords based on a list of accession name synonyms supplied as list with character vectors of synonym sets (synsets) to the `syn` argument. Synonyms in this context refer to interchangeable identifiers or names by which an accession is recognized. Multiple keywords specified as members of the same synset in `syn` are matched. To facilitate accurate identification of synonyms from the KWIC index, identical data standardization operations using the `Merge*` and `DataClean` functions for both the original database fields and the synset list are recommended.

```r
# Specify the synsets as a list
syn <- list(c("CHANDRA", "AH 114"), c("TG-1", "VIKRAM"))

# Clean the data in the synsets
syn <- lapply(syn, DataClean)
```

```
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                 fuzzy = FALSE, phonetic = FALSE,
                 semantic = TRUE, syn = syn)
```

```
Semantic matching

  |

GNdup
```

```
Method : a
```

```
KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2
```

```
                   No..of.Sets No..of.Records
SemanticDuplicates           2              5
Total                        2  5(Distinct:5)
```

Memory and Speed Constraints

As the number of keywords in the KWIC indexes increases, the memory consumption by the function also increases proportionally. This is due to the reason that for string matching, this function relies upon creation of a $n \times m$ matrix of all possible keyword pairs for comparison, where n and m are the number of keywords in the query and source indexes respectively. This can lead to `cannot allocate vector of size...` errors in case of large KWIC indexes where the comparison matrix is too large to reside in memory. In such a case, the `chunksize` argument can be reduced from the default 1000 to get the appropriate size of the KWIC index keyword block to be used for searching for matches at a time. However a smaller `chunksize` may lead to longer computation time due to the memory-time trade-off.

The progress of matching is displayed in the console as number of keyword blocks completed out of the total number of blocks, the percentage of achievement and a text-based progress bar.

In case of multi-byte characters in keywords, the speed of keyword matching is further dependent upon the `useBytes` argument as described in `help("stringdist-encoding")` for the `stringdist` function in the namesake package (Loo 2014), which is made use of here for string matching.

The CPU time taken for retrieval of probable duplicate sets under different options for the arguments `chunksize` and `useBytes` can be visualized using the `microbenchmark` package (Fig. 3).

```r
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
           c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
           c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.", "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
```

```r
                              function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash"))))

# Generate the KWIC index
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE", "DARK",
          "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT", "GUTHUKAI",
          "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE", "LIGHT", "LOCAL",
          "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R", "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM",
          "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE", "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Specify the synsets as a list
syn <- list(c("CHANDRA", "AH 114"), c("TG-1", "VIKRAM"))
syn <- lapply(syn, DataClean)
```

```r
timings <- microbenchmark::microbenchmark(
  # Fetch duplicate sets with default chunk.size
  t1 = ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                               chunksize = 1000, useBytes = TRUE,
                               fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                               semantic = TRUE, syn = syn),
  # Fetch duplicate sets chunk.size 2000
  t2 = ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                               chunksize = 2000, useBytes = TRUE,
                               fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                               semantic = TRUE, syn = syn),
  # Fetch duplicate sets chunk.size 100
  t3 = ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                               chunksize = 100, useBytes = TRUE,
                               fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                               semantic = TRUE, syn = syn),
  # Fetch duplicate sets useBytes = FALSE
  t4 = ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep,
                               chunksize = 1000, useBytes = FALSE,
                               fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                               semantic = TRUE, syn = syn), times = 10)
```

```r
plot(timings, col = c("#1B9E77", "#D95F02", "#7570B3", "#E7298A"),
     xlab = "Expression", ylab = "Time")
legend("topright", c("t1 : chunksize = 1000,\n    useBytes = T (default)\n",
        "t2 : chunksize = 2000,\n    useBytes = T\n",
        "t3 : chunksize = 500,\n    useBytes = T\n",
        "t4 : chunksize = 1000,\n    useBytes = F\n"),
     bty = "n", cex = 0.6)
```
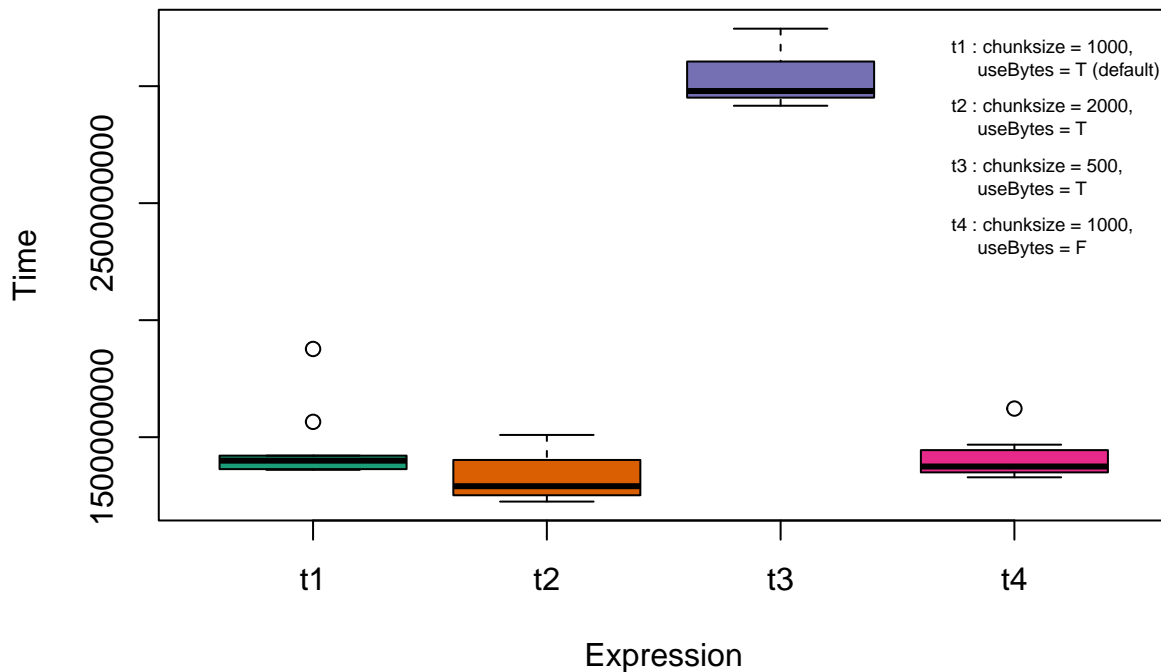
Fig. 3. CPU time with different `ProbDup` arguments estimated using the `microbenchmark` package.

Set Review, Modification and Validation

The initially retrieved sets may be intersecting with each other because there might be accessions which occur in more than duplicate set. Disjoint sets can be generated by merging such overlapping sets using the function `DisProbDup`.

Disjoint sets are retrieved either individually for each type of probable duplicate sets or considering all type of sets simultaneously. In case of the latter, the disjoint of all the type of sets alone are returned in the output as an additional data frame `DisjointDupicates` in an object of class `ProbDup`.

```r
# Load example dataset
GN <- GN1000

# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))
```

```r
# Generate KWIC index
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Specify the synsets as a list
syn <- list(c("CHANDRA", "AH114"), c("TG1", "VIKRAM"))

# Fetch probable duplicate sets
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, encoding = "primary",
                 semantic = TRUE, syn = syn)

# Initial number of sets
GNdup
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                  No..of.Sets      No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates           378                 745
PhoneticDuplicates         99                 260
SemanticDuplicates          2                   5
Total                     479 1010(Distinct:762)
```

```r
# Get disjoint probable duplicate sets of each kind
disGNdup1 <- DisProbDup(GNdup, combine = NULL)
# # Number of sets after combining intersecting sets
disGNdup1
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2


                  No..of.Sets      No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates           181                 745
PhoneticDuplicates         80                 260
SemanticDuplicates          2                   5
Total                     263 1010(Distinct:762)
```

```r
# Get disjoint probable duplicate sets combining all the kinds of sets
disGNdup2 <- DisProbDup(GNdup, combine = c("F", "P", "S"))
# Number of sets after combining intersecting sets
disGNdup2
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2
```

```
                    No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
DisjointDuplicates          167               762
Total                       167 762(Distinct:762)
```

Once duplicate sets are retrieved they can be validated by manual clerical review by comparing with original PGR passport database(s) using the `ReviewProbDup` function. This function helps to retrieve PGR passport information associated with fuzzy, phonetic or semantic probable duplicate sets in an object of class `ProbDup` from the original databases(s) from which they were identified. The original information of accessions comprising a set, which have not been subjected to data standardization can be compared under manual clerical review for the validation of the set. By default only the fields(columns) which were used initially for creation of the KWIC indexes using the KWIC function are retrieved. Additional fields(columns) if necessary can be specified using the `extra.db1` and `extra.db2` arguments.

When any primary ID/key records in the fuzzy, phonetic or semantic duplicate sets are found to be missing from the original databases specified in `db1` and `db2`, then they are ignored and only the matching records are considered for retrieving the information with a warning.

This may be due to data standardization of the primary ID/key field using the function `DataClean` before creation of the KWIC index and subsequent identification of probable duplicate sets. In such a case, it is recommended to use an identical data standardization operation on the primary ID/key field of databases specified in `db1` and `db2` before running this function.

With R <= v3.0.2, due to copying of named objects by `list()`, `Invalid .internal.selfref detected and fixed...` warning can appear, which may be safely ignored.

The output data frame can be subjected to clerical review either after exporting into an external spreadsheet using `write.csv` function or by using the `edit` function.

The column `DEL` can be used to indicate whether a record has to be deleted from a set or not. `Y` indicates "Yes", and the default `N` indicates "No".

The column `SPLIT` similarly can be used to indicate whether a record in a set has to be branched into a new set. A set of identical integers in this column other than the default `0` can be used to indicate that they are to be removed and assembled into a new set.

```
# Load the original database and clean the Primary ID/key field
GN1000 <- GN1000
GN1000$NationalID <- DataClean(GN1000$NationalID)

# Get the data frame for reviewing the duplicate sets identified
RevGNdup <- ReviewProbDup(pdup = disGNdup1, db1 = GN1000,
                          extra.db1 = c("SourceCountry", "TransferYear"),
                          max.count = 30, insert.blanks = TRUE)
```

```
head(RevGNdup)
```

```
  SET_NO TYPE K[a]   PRIM_ID                 IDKW  DEL SPLIT COUNT K1_NationalID                 K1_CollNo
1      1    F [K1] EC100277 [K1]EC100277:U44712    N     0     3       EC100277     Shulamith/ NRCG-14555
2      1    F [K1]   EC21118   [K1]EC21118:U44712    N     0     3        EC21118 U 4-47-12; EC 21118; UKA
3      1    F [K1] IC494796 [K1]IC494796:U44712    N     0     3       IC494796                 U-4-47-12
4     NA    <NA>     <NA>                 <NA> <NA>    NA    NA          <NA>                      <NA>
5      1    P [K1] EC100713   [K1]EC100713:STARR    N     0    14       EC100713               EC 100713;
6      1    P [K1] EC106985   [K1]EC106985:STARR    N     0    14       EC106985                     Starr
   K1_OtherID2      K1X_SourceCountry K1X_TransferYear
1     U4-47-12                  Israel             2014
2 U44712 U K A               Australia             1989
3       U44712                 Unknown             2010
4         <NA>                    <NA>               NA
```

```
5       STARR United States of America          2004
6             United States of America          2001
```
```
# Examine and review the duplicate sets using edit function
RevGNdup <- edit(RevGNdup)
```
```
# OR examine and review the duplicate sets after exporting them as a csv file
write.csv(file="Duplicate sets for review.csv", x=RevGNdup)
```

After clerical review, the data frame created using the function `ReviewProbDup` from an object of class `ProbDup` can be reconstituted back to the same object after the review using the function `ReconstructProbDup`.

The instructions for modifying the sets entered in the appropriate format in the columns `DEL` and `SPLIT` during clerical review are taken into account for reconstituting the probable duplicate sets. Any records with `Y` in column `DEL` are deleted and records with identical integers in the column `SPLIT` other than the default `0` are reassembled into a new set.

```
# The original set data
subset(RevGNdup, SET_NO==13 & TYPE=="P", select= c(IDKW, DEL, SPLIT))
```
```
                                         IDKW DEL SPLIT
111                     [K1]EC38607:MANFREDI1   N     0
112                     [K1]EC420966:MANFREDI   N     0
113                    [K1]EC42549:MANFREDI68   N     0
114                     [K1]EC42550:MANFRED1    N     0
115 [K1]EC552714:CHAMPAQUI, [K1]EC552714:MANFREDI  N  0
116                    [K1]EC573128:MANFREDI84   N     0
117 [K1]IC304523:CHAMPAGUE, [K1]IC304523:MANFREDI  N  0
```
```
# Make dummy changes to the set for illustration
RevGNdup[c(113, 116), 6] <- "Y"
RevGNdup[c(111, 114), 7] <- 1
RevGNdup[c(112, 115, 117), 7] <- 2
# The instruction for modification in columns DEL and SPLIT
subset(RevGNdup, SET_NO==13 & TYPE=="P", select= c(IDKW, DEL, SPLIT))
```
```
                                         IDKW DEL SPLIT
111                     [K1]EC38607:MANFREDI1   N     1
112                     [K1]EC420966:MANFREDI   N     2
113                    [K1]EC42549:MANFREDI68   Y     0
114                     [K1]EC42550:MANFRED1    N     1
115 [K1]EC552714:CHAMPAQUI, [K1]EC552714:MANFREDI  N  2
116                    [K1]EC573128:MANFREDI84   Y     0
117 [K1]IC304523:CHAMPAGUE, [K1]IC304523:MANFREDI  N  2
```
```
# Reconstruct ProDup object
GNdup2 <- ReconstructProbDup(RevGNdup)
# Initial no. of sets
disGNdup1
```
```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                  No..of.Sets    No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates           181               745
PhoneticDuplicates         80               260
SemanticDuplicates          2                 5
```

```
Total                            263 1010(Distinct:762)
```

```
# No. of sets after modifications
GNdup2
```

```
Method : a
```

```
KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2
```

```
                   No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates            180                523
PhoneticDuplicates          81                258
SemanticDuplicates           2                  5
Total                      263 786(Distinct:674)
```

Other Functions

The `ProbDup` object is a list of data frames of different kinds of probable duplicate sets *viz*- `FuzzyDuplicates`, `PhoneticDuplicates`, `SemanticDuplicates` and `DisjointDuplicates`. Each row of the component data frame will have information of a set, the type of set, the set members as well as the keywords based on which the set was formed. This data can be reshaped into long form using the function `ParseProbDup`. This function which will transform a `ProbDup` object into a single data frame.

```
# Convert 'ProbDup' object to a long form data frame of sets
GNdupParsed <- ParseProbDup(GNdup)
head(GNdupParsed)
```

```
  SET_NO TYPE   K  PRIM_ID              IDKW COUNT
1      1    F [K1] EC100277 [K1]EC100277:U44712     3
2      1    F [K1]   EC21118   [K1]EC21118:U44712     3
3      1    F [K1] IC494796 [K1]IC494796:U44712     3
4     NA      <NA>    <NA>              <NA>    NA
5      2    F [K1] EC100280     [K1]EC100280:NC5     3
6      2    F [K1] EC100721     [K1]EC100721:NC5     3
```

The prefix `K*` here indicates the KWIC index of origin. This is useful in ascertaining the database of origin of the accessions when method `"b"` or `"c"` was used to create the input `ProbDup` object.

Once the sets are reviewed and modified, the validated set data fields from the `ProbDup` object can be added to the original PGR passport database using the function `AddProbDup`. The associated data fields such as `SET_NO`, `ID` and `IDKW` are added based on the `PRIM_ID` field(column).

```
# Loading original database
GN2 <- GN1000
```

```
# Add the duplicates set data to the original database
GNwithdup <-  AddProbDup(pdup = GNdup, db = GN2, addto = "I")
```

In case more than one KWIC index was used to generate the object of class `ProbDup`, the argument `addto` can be used to specify to which database the data fields are to be added. The default `"I"` indicates the database from which the first KWIC index was created and `"II"` indicates the database from which the second index was created.

The function `SplitProbDup` can be used to split an object of class `ProbDup` into two on the basis of set counts. This is useful for reviewing separately the sets with larger set counts.

```
# Load PGR passport database
GN <- GN1000
```

```r
# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GNfields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "DonorID", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")

# Clean the data
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN[GNfields] <- lapply(GN[GNfields],
                       function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Generate KWIC index
GNKWIC <- KWIC(GN, GNfields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Specify the synsets as a list
syn <- list(c("CHANDRA", "AH114"), c("TG1", "VIKRAM"))

# Fetch probable duplicate sets
GNdup <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GNKWIC, method = "a", excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE,
                 phonetic = TRUE, encoding = "primary",
                 semantic = TRUE, syn = syn)
```

```r
# Split the probable duplicate sets
GNdupSplit <- SplitProbDup(GNdup, splitat = c(10, 10, 10))
GNdupSplit[[1]]
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                    No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates            338                744
PhoneticDuplicates          99                260
SemanticDuplicates           2                  5
Total                      439 1009(Distinct:762)
```

```r
GNdupSplit[[3]]
```

```
Method : a
```

```
KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates          40                136
Total                    40 136(Distinct:136)
```

Alternatively, two different `ProbDup` objects can be merged together using the function `MergeProbDup`.

```
GNdupMerged <- MergeProbDup(GNdupSplit[[1]], GNdupSplit[[3]])
GNdupMerged
```

```
Method : a

KWIC1 fields : NationalID CollNo DonorID OtherID1 OtherID2

                    No..of.Sets     No..of.Records
FuzzyDuplicates             378                745
PhoneticDuplicates           99                260
SemanticDuplicates            2                  5
Total                       479 1010(Distinct:762)
```

The summary of accessions according to a grouping factor field(column) in the original database(s) within the probable duplicate sets retrieved in a `ProbDup` object can be visualized by the `ViewProbDup` function. The resulting plot can be used to examine the extent of probable duplication within and between groups of accessions records.

```r
# Load PGR passport databases
GN1 <- GN1000[!grepl("^ICG", GN1000$DonorID), ]
GN1$DonorID <- NULL
GN2 <- GN1000[grepl("^ICG", GN1000$DonorID), ]
GN2 <- GN2[!grepl("S", GN2$DonorID), ]
GN2$NationalID <- NULL


GN1$SourceCountry <- toupper(GN1$SourceCountry)
GN2$SourceCountry <- toupper(GN2$SourceCountry)


GN1$SourceCountry <- gsub("UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", "USA", GN1$SourceCountry)
GN2$SourceCountry <- gsub("UNITED STATES OF AMERICA", "USA", GN2$SourceCountry)


# Specify as a vector the database fields to be used
GN1fields <- c("NationalID", "CollNo", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")
GN2fields <- c("DonorID", "CollNo", "OtherID1", "OtherID2")


# Clean the data
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields], function(x) DataClean(x))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields], function(x) DataClean(x))
y1 <- list(c("Gujarat", "Dwarf"), c("Castle", "Cary"), c("Small", "Japan"),
           c("Big", "Japan"), c("Mani", "Blanco"), c("Uganda", "Erect"),
           c("Mota", "Company"))
y2 <- c("Dark", "Light", "Small", "Improved", "Punjab", "SAM")
y3 <- c("Local", "Bold", "Cary", "Mutant", "Runner", "Giant", "No.",
        "Bunch", "Peanut")
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
                         function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
```

```r
                              function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN1[GN1fields] <- lapply(GN1[GN1fields],
                              function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                              function(x) MergeKW(x, y1, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                              function(x) MergePrefix(x, y2, delim = c("space", "dash")))
GN2[GN2fields] <- lapply(GN2[GN2fields],
                              function(x) MergeSuffix(x, y3, delim = c("space", "dash")))

# Remove duplicated DonorID records in GN2
GN2 <- GN2[!duplicated(GN2$DonorID), ]

# Generate KWIC index
GN1KWIC <- KWIC(GN1, GN1fields)
GN2KWIC <- KWIC(GN2, GN2fields)

# Specify the exceptions as a vector
exep <- c("A", "B", "BIG", "BOLD", "BUNCH", "C", "COMPANY", "CULTURE",
          "DARK", "E", "EARLY", "EC", "ERECT", "EXOTIC", "FLESH", "GROUNDNUT",
          "GUTHUKAI", "IMPROVED", "K", "KUTHUKADAL", "KUTHUKAI", "LARGE",
          "LIGHT", "LOCAL", "OF", "OVERO", "P", "PEANUT", "PURPLE", "R",
          "RED", "RUNNER", "S1", "SAM", "SMALL", "SPANISH", "TAN", "TYPE",
          "U", "VALENCIA", "VIRGINIA", "WHITE")

# Specify the synsets as a list
syn <- list(c("CHANDRA", "AH114"), c("TG1", "VIKRAM"))
```

```r
GNdupc <- ProbDup(kwic1 = GN1KWIC, kwic2 = GN2KWIC, method = "c",
                  excep = exep, fuzzy = TRUE, phonetic = TRUE,
                  encoding = "primary", semantic = TRUE, syn = syn)
```

```
Fuzzy matching

  |

Phonetic matching

  |

Semantic matching

  |
```

```r
# Get the summary data.frames and Grob
GNdupcView <- ViewProbDup(GNdupc, GN1, GN2, "SourceCountry", "SourceCountry",
                          max.count = 30, select = c("INDIA", "USA"), order = "type",
                          main = "Groundnut Probable Duplicates")
```

```
Warning: The `<scale>` argument of `guides()` cannot be `FALSE`. Use "none" instead as of ggplot2 3.3.4
i The deprecated feature was likely used in the PGRdup package.
  Please report the issue at <https://github.com/aravind-j/PGRdup/issues>.
This warning is displayed once every 8 hours.
Call `lifecycle::last_lifecycle_warnings()` to see where this warning was generated.
```

```r
# View the summary data.frames
GNdupcView[[1]]
GNdupcView[[2]]
```

```
# Plot the summary visualization
library(gridExtra)
grid.arrange(GNdupcView[[3]])
```
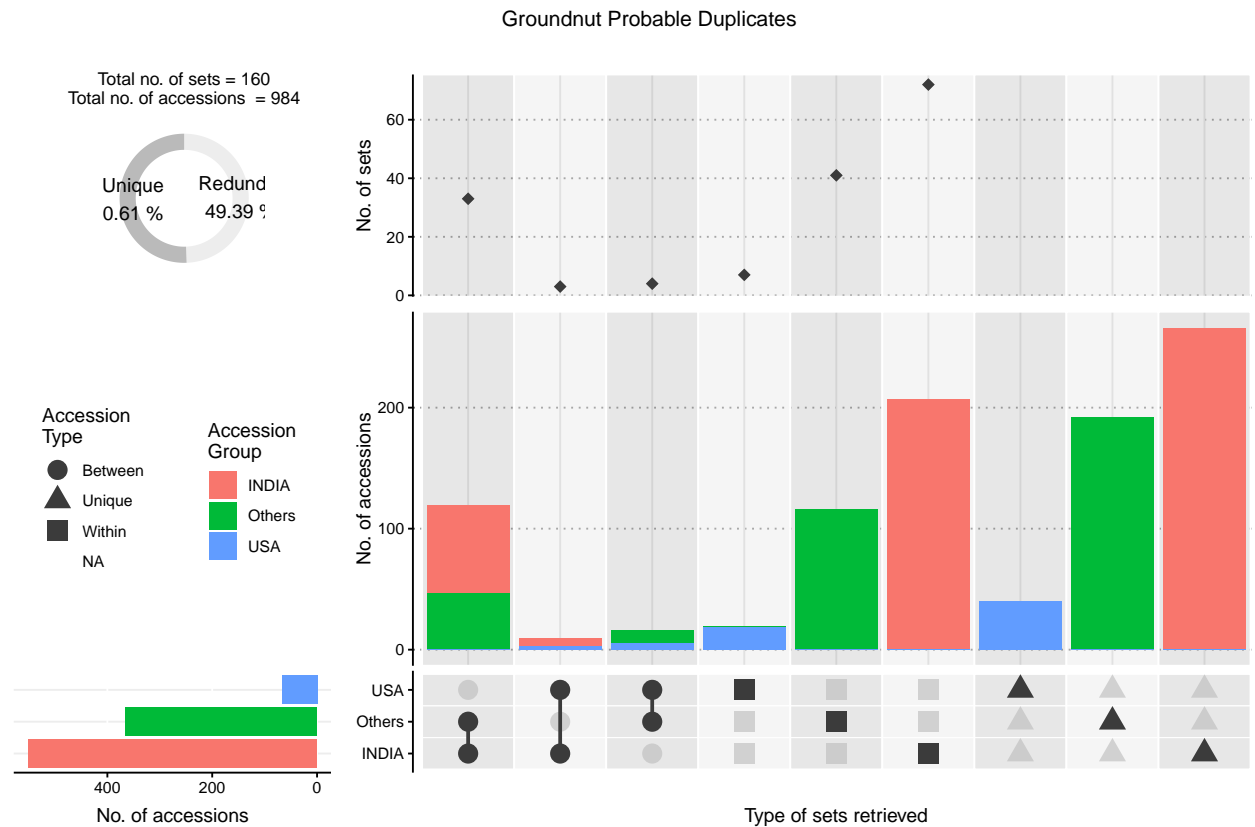

Fig. 5. Summary visualization of groundnut probable duplicate sets retrieved according to `SourceCountry` field.

The function `KWCounts` can be used to compute the keyword counts from PGR passport database fields(columns) which are considered for identification of probable duplicates. These keyword counts can give a rough indication of the completeness of the data in such fields (Fig. 3).

```
# Compute the keyword counts for the whole data
GNKWCouts <- KWCounts(GN, GNfields, exep)

# Compute the keyword counts for 'duplicated' records
GND <- ParseProbDup(disGNdup2, Inf, F)$PRIM_ID

GNDKWCouts <- KWCounts(GN[GN$NationalID %in% GND, ],
                       GNfields, exep)

# Compute the keyword counts for 'unique' records
GNUKWCouts <- KWCounts(GN[!GN$NationalID %in% GND, ],
                       GNfields, exep)

# Plot the counts as barplot
par(mfrow = c(3,1))
```

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```
bp1 <- barplot(table(GNKWCouts$COUNT),
               xlab = "Word count", ylab = "Frequency",
               main = "A", col = "#1B9E77")
text(bp1, 0, table(GNKWCouts$COUNT),cex = 1, pos = 3)
legend("topright", paste("No. of records =",
                         nrow(GN)),
       bty = "n")

bp2 <- barplot(table(GNDKWCouts$COUNT),
               xlab = "Word count", ylab = "Frequency",
               main = "B", col = "#D95F02")
text(bp2, 0, table(GNDKWCouts$COUNT),cex = 1, pos = 3)
legend("topright", paste("No. of records =",
                    nrow(GN[GN$NationalID %in% GND, ])),
       bty = "n")

bp3 <- barplot(table(GNUKWCouts$COUNT),
               xlab = "Word count", ylab = "Frequency",
               main = "C", col = "#7570B3")
text(bp3, 0, table(GNUKWCouts$COUNT),cex = 1, pos = 3)
legend("topright", paste("No. of records =",
                    nrow(GN[!GN$NationalID %in% GND, ])),
       bty = "n")
```
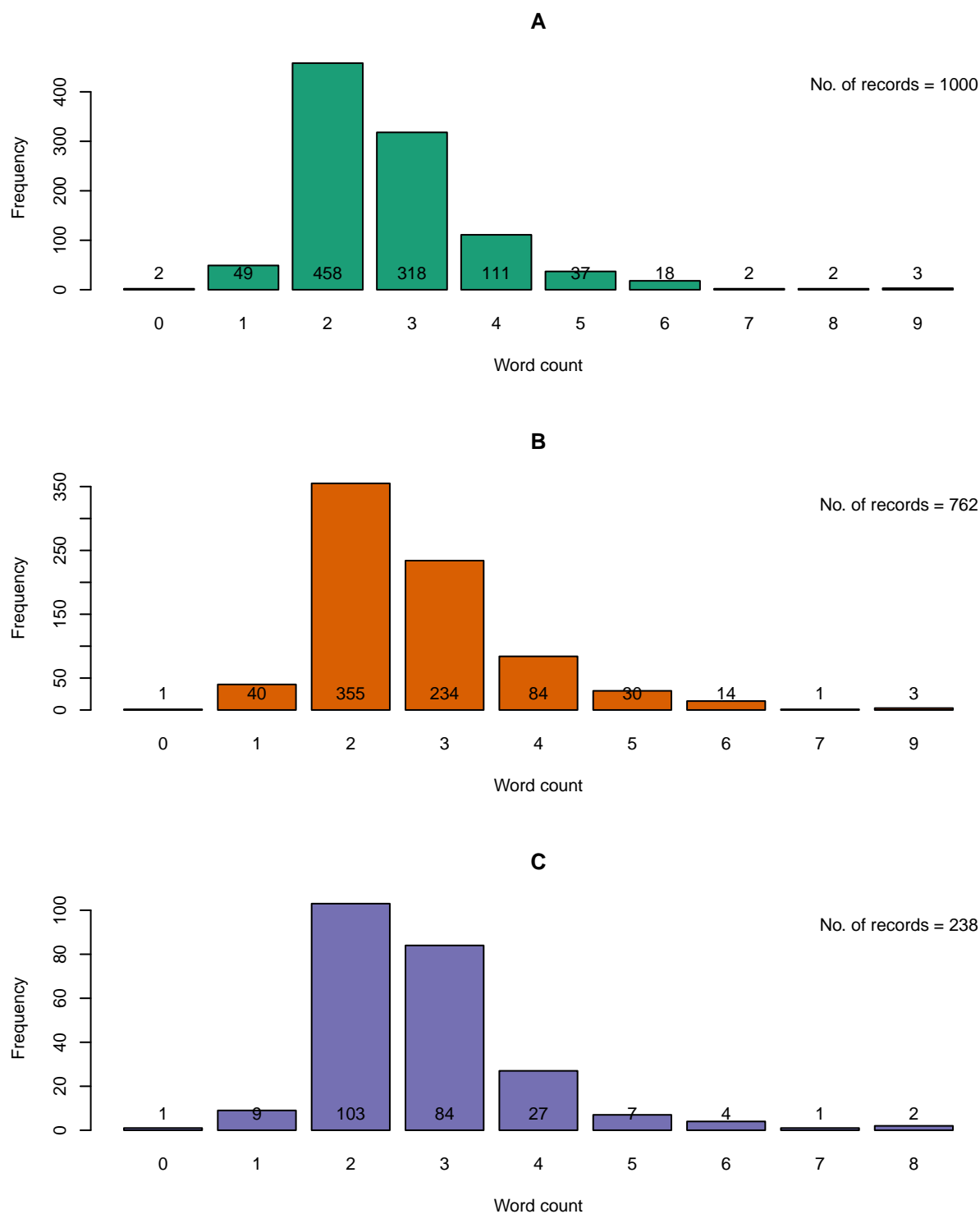
Fig. 6. The keyword counts in the database fields considered for identification of probable duplicates for **A.** the entire `GN1000` dataset, **B.** the probable duplicate records alone and **C.** the unique records alone.

Citing `PGRdup`

```
citation("PGRdup")
```

To cite the R package 'PGRdup' in publications use:

  Aravind, J., Radhamani, J., Kalyani Srinivasan, Ananda Subhash, B., and Tyagi, R. K. (2025). PGRdup
  Probable Duplicates in Plant Genetic Resources Collections. R package version 0.2.4.0,
  https://github.com/aravind-j/PGRdup,https://cran.r-project.org/package=PGRdup.

A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is

  @Manual{,
    title = {PGRdup: Discover Probable Duplicates in Plant Genetic Resources Collections},
    author = {J. Aravind and J. Radhamani and {Kalyani Srinivasan} and B. {Ananda Subhash} and Rishi Ku
    note = {R package version 0.2.4.0 https://github.com/aravind-j/PGRdup, https://cran.r-project.org/pa
    year = {2025},
  }

This free and open-source software implements academic research by the authors and co-workers. If you us
support the project by citing the package.

Session Info

```r
sessionInfo()
```

```
R Under development (unstable) (2025-12-09 r89129 ucrt)
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64
Running under: Windows 11 x64 (build 26200)

Matrix products: default
  LAPACK version 3.12.1

locale:
[1] LC_COLLATE=English_India.utf8  LC_CTYPE=English_India.utf8    LC_MONETARY=English_India.utf8 LC_NUM
[5] LC_TIME=English_India.utf8

time zone: Asia/Calcutta
tzcode source: internal

attached base packages:
[1] stats     graphics  grDevices utils     datasets  methods   base

other attached packages:
[1] PGRdup_0.2.4.0    gridExtra_2.3     wordcloud_2.6     RColorBrewer_1.1-3 diagram_1.6.5      shape

loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
 [1] stringdist_0.9.15   gtable_0.3.6        xfun_0.54          ggplot2_4.0.1       devtools_2.4.6
 [7] processx_3.8.6      rJava_1.0-11        callr_3.7.6        vctrs_0.6.5         tools_4.6.0
[13] bitops_1.0-9        generics_0.1.4      curl_7.0.0         parallel_4.6.0      tibble_3.3.0
[19] data.table_1.17.8   S7_0.2.1            desc_1.4.3         lifecycle_1.0.4     compiler_4.6.0
[25] stringr_1.6.0       microbenchmark_1.5.0 brio_1.1.5        tinytex_0.58        htmltools_0.5.9
[31] yaml_2.3.12         crayon_1.5.3        pillar_1.11.1      ellipsis_0.3.2      rsconnect_1.6.
[37] sessioninfo_1.2.3   tidyselect_1.2.1    digest_0.6.39      stringi_1.8.7       dplyr_1.1.4
[43] labeling_0.4.3      rprojroot_2.1.1     fastmap_1.2.0      grid_4.6.0          cli_3.6.5
[49] dichromat_2.0-0.1   XML_3.99-0.19       pkgbuild_1.4.8     withr_3.0.2         scales_1.4.0
[55] rmarkdown_2.30      httr_1.4.7          igraph_2.2.1       memoise_2.0.1       evaluate_1.0.5
[61] testthat_3.2.3      rlang_1.1.6         Rcpp_1.1.0.8.1     glue_1.8.0          xml2_1.5.1
```

```
[67] rstudioapi_0.17.1      R6_2.6.1              fs_1.6.6
```

References

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