# Primo VE: Dedup and FRBR Overview

In Primo VE, there are two ways that redundant records can be combined or grouped in the brief results view. The duplication matching process, otherwise known as deduplication or just dedup, involves identifying duplicate records and then displaying one record in the search results. While the metadata is displayed from the first record in the results set, the delivery-related information is created from all the records in the group.

Primo VE records are also grouped using the principles in the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records published by the IFLA study group. Brief results for FRBR records will display a link to See all versions, which allows users to see all records that have been grouped together. The record that displays in the brief results can be configured to display either the information for a preferred record, or generic information that pertains to all records in the group. Click on the link to see all of the versions in a separate list here.

Records are processed for dedup and FRBR in several steps. First a key is generated for each record by taking select fields, normalizing them and then concatenating them. Primo VE then hashes the key, turning it into a number and adding in a coefficient that indicates the priority of the key. Now that each record has a key, the system can compare the records and assign them group IDs. In the documentation, we have detailed information about what fields are used for the keys and how the data in the fields are normalized.

The algorithm is not fully transitive, which means that two records may have a matching common record, but are not considered matches themselves. In other words, A equals B, and B equals C, but that doesn't mean A will necessarily equal C.

To learn more about how dedup and FRBR work, please refer to the documentation in the Knowledge Center, and watch the other training sessions in this series on Dedup and FRBR.