```
> tests <- single.snp.tests(cc, data = subject.support, snp.data = snps.10)
```

Some words of explanation are required. In the call, the snp.data= argument is mandatory and provides the name of the matrix providing the genotype data. The data= argument gives the name of the data frame that contains the remaining arguments — usually the subject support data frame.

Let us now see what has been calculated:

```
> summary(tests)
```

```
Chi.squared.1.df Chi.squared.2.df
                                                   P.1df
     :974
             Min. : 0.0000
                              Min. : 0.0000
                                               Min. :0.0000
Min.
1st Qu.:987
             1st Qu.: 0.1724
                              1st Qu.: 0.7904
                                               1st Qu.: 0.1410
Median:989
             Median: 0.7729
                              Median: 1.8559
                                               Median : 0.3793
                  : 1.5608
                              Mean : 2.5968
                                                     :0.4192
      :989
             Mean
                                               Mean
3rd Qu.:991
             3rd Qu.: 2.1670
                              3rd Qu.: 3.6651
                                               3rd Qu.:0.6780
      :999
                   :34.0217
                                   :37.2487
                                                     :1.0000
                              Max.
                                               Max.
             NA's :4
                              NA's :830
                                               NA's :4
   P.2df
Min. :0.0000
1st Qu.: 0.1600
Median : 0.3954
Mean : 0.4282
3rd Qu.: 0.6736
Max.
     :1.0000
NA's
      :830
```

We have, for each SNP, chi-squared tests on 1 and 2 degrees of freedom (df), together with N, the number of subjects for whom data were available. The 1 df test is the familiar Cochran-Armitage test for codominant effect while the 2 df test is the conventional Pearsonian test for the  $3 \times 2$  contingency table. The large number of NA values for the latter test reflects the fact that, for these SNPs, the minor allele frequency was such that one homozygous genotype did not occur in the data.

We will probably wish to restrict our attention to SNPs that pass certain criteria. For example

```
> use <- snpsum$MAF > 0.01 & snpsum$z.HWE^2 < 200
```

```
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                                                    P.1df
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                                                Min. :0.0000
Min.
1st Qu.:987
             1st Qu.: 0.1724
                              1st Qu.: 0.7915
                                                1st Qu.: 0.1410
Median:989
             Median: 0.7729
                              Median: 1.8561
                                                Median : 0.3793
                  : 1.5608
                                    : 2.5965
                                                Mean :0.4192
       :989
             Mean
                              Mean
3rd Qu.:991
             3rd Qu.: 2.1670
                              3rd Qu.: 3.6642
                                                3rd Qu.:0.6780
      :999
             Max.
                   :34.0217
                                    :37.2487
                                                Max. :1.0000
                              Max.
             NA's :4
                              NA's :810
                                                NA's :4
   P.2df
Min.
     :0.0000
1st Qu.: 0.1601
Median : 0.3953
Mean : 0.4281
3rd Qu.:0.6732
      :1.0000
Max.
NA's
      :810
```

We have, for each SNP, chi-squared tests on 1 and 2 degrees of freedom (df), together with N, the number of subjects for whom data were available. The 1 df test is the familiar Cochran-Armitage test for codominant effect while the 2 df test is the conventional Pearsonian test for the  $3 \times 2$  contingency table. The large number of NA values for the latter test reflects the fact that, for these SNPs, the minor allele frequency was such that one homozygous genotype did not occur in the data.

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```
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```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>This is not mandatory — we could have made cc available in the global environment. However we would then have to be careful that the values are in the right order; by specifying the data frame, order is forced to be correct by checking the order of the row names for the data and snp.data arguments.

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