Stats HW2

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Q1

```
plink --file hapmap1 --mind 0.06 --maf 0.05 --geno 0.1 --hwe 0.0001 \
--noweb --recode --out qcd
```

How many samples were removed?

No samples were removed

How many SNPs are left?

58737 SNPs

Q2

```
plink --file qcd --logistic --pheno pop.phe --adjust --noweb --out nopc
```

What is the genomic inflation factor?

Genomic inflation factor (based on median chi-squared) is 1.63725

Report the OR of the SNP rs2222162.

```
grep "rs2222162" nopc.assoc.logistic
2 rs2222162 10602 1 ADD 89 1.673 1.713
0.08668
```

OR = 1.673

Is having more minor alleles of this SNP associated with higher or lower risk?

Increasing Odds ratio means there is a higher probability of something happening. Since this SNP has an OR of 1.673 that means that it is associated with higher risk

Q3

```
~/Downloads/EIG-6.1.4/bin/convertf -p par.PED.EIGENSTRAT
```

Top five lines of qcd.pca

```
$ head -n 5 qcd.pca
3
1.6190
1.1200
1.1120
0.1068 -0.0439 -0.0735
```

Q4

Rerun GWAS with PCA

```
plink --file qcd --logistic --pheno pop.phe --adjust --covar pcs.txt --noweb \
--covar-name PC1 --out pc1

$ grep "rs2222162" pc1.assoc.logistic | grep "ADD"
2 rs2222162 10602 1 ADD 89 0.01695 -4.512
6.407e-06
```

OR = 0.01695

Odds ratio decreased after controlling for pop stratification. The rs2222162 his actually associated with lower risk.

Q5

Sort by Unadjusted

```
pc1 <- read.table("pc1.assoc.logistic.adjust",header=TRUE);
> head(pc1[order(pc1$UNADJ),]);
1 2 rs2222162 6.407e-06 8.243e-06 0.3763 0.3763 0.3136 0.3136 0.3763
```

Sort by BONF

Bonferroni threshold = 0.05/58737 = ~8.512*10^-7

No SNP was found to be pass the Bonferroni threshold.

Q6

On Grobelny_manhattan_plot.pdf