## Package 'QHOT'

October 12, 2022

October 12, 2022
Type Package
Title QTL Hotspot Detection
Version 0.1.0
Author ManHsia Yang
Maintainer ManHsia Yang <ymh@tari.gov.tw></ymh@tari.gov.tw>
<b>Description</b> This function produces both the numerical and graphical summaries of the QTL hotspot detection in the genomes that are available on the worldwide web including the flanking markers of QTLs.
License GPL (>= 3)
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
RoxygenNote 6.1.1
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
<b>Date/Publication</b> 2019-01-08 17:40:05 UTC
R topics documented:
QHOT
Index 3
QHOT QTL Hotspot Detection

### Description

This function produces both the numerical and graphical summaries of the QTL hotspot detection in the genomes that are available on the worldwide web including the flanking markers of QTLs. Man-Hsia Yang, Dong-Hong Wu, Chen-Hung Kao. 2019. A Statistical Procedure for Genome-wide Detection of QTL Hotspots Using Public Databases with Application to Rice. G3-Genes Genom Genet DOI: 10.1534/g3.118.200922.

QHOT 2

#### Usage

```
QHOT(DataQTL, DataCrop, ScanStep, NH, NP)
```

#### **Arguments**

DataQTL a data-frame of values for QTL information including the trait names, which

chromosomes localized, the left and right flanking marker positions of QTLs for

the first to fourth columns, respectively.

DataCrop a data-frame of values for chromosome information consisting of the names,

center positions and lengths of chromosomes for the first to third columns, re-

spectively.

ScanStep a value for the length of every bin.

NH a value for the number of spurious hotspots in the proposed method.

NP a value for permutation times to calculate the threshold.

#### References

Man-Hsia Yang, Dong-Hong Wu, Chen-Hung Kao. 2019. A Statistical Procedure for Genome-wide Detection of QTL Hotspots Using Public Databases with Application to Rice. G3-Genes Genom Genet DOI: 10.1534/g3.118.200922.

#### **Examples**

```
\label{eq:transform} \begin{split} & \text{Trait} < -\text{paste}("t", \text{sample}(1:9,100, \text{replace} = \text{TRUE}, \text{prob} = \text{c}(2, \text{rep}(1,8))/10), \text{sep} = "") \\ & \text{chr} < -1 \\ & \text{L} < -\text{sample}(\text{seq}(0,90,\text{by} = 10),100, \text{replace} = \text{TRUE}, \text{prob} = \text{c}(0.5,0.5,5.5, \text{rep}(0.5,7))/10) \\ & \text{R} < -\text{L} + \text{sample}(\text{c}(0.5,1,5,10,50),100, \text{replace} = \text{TRUE}) \\ & \text{R} [\text{R} > 100] < -100 \\ & \text{DataQTL}. + \text{c} - \text{data.frame}(\text{Trait}, \text{chr}, \text{L}, \text{R}) \\ & \text{DataCrop.t} < -\text{data.frame}(\text{chr} = 1, \text{center} = 75, \text{length} = 100) \\ & \text{QHOT}(\text{DataQTL}.t, \text{DataCrop.t}, \text{ScanStep} = 0.5, \text{NH} = 1, \text{NP} = 1000) \end{split}
```

# **Index**

QHOT, 1