

DNA GEDMATCH

To use GEDmatch beyond the standard one to many or one to one comparisons start with a one to many from your kit number.

Before going further it is wise to copy your one to many results to a spreadsheet so you can edit and sort the data any way you want.

Step 1 – With your one to many results displayed on the screen, press **<CTRL> A** to select

Step 2 – Everything on your screen should turn blue or highlighted, now press **<CTRL> C** to copy

Step 3 – Open your spreadsheet and choose **Edit – Paste Special – Unicode Text** and **<OK>**

Step 4 – **Save** your spreadsheet

Step 5 – In your spreadsheet, select the top 29 rows (with text) and delete them

Step 6 – In your spreadsheet, select the useless columns (eg, B, C, D) and delete them

Step 7 – **Save** the spreadsheet again – now you have your GEDmatch results offline.

NOTE: The important part is Step 3, don't just Paste but use Paste Special!

To cross compare your DNA results from you to your matches and between them, select the first group of matches or selected ones by checking the Select box.

Kit Nbr	Type	List	Select	Sex
▼ ▲				
M259451	V4	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
T745044	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	M
A278123	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
M919967	V4	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	U
T645945	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
T639913	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	U
T643429	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
M221558	V3	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
A507146	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
A862423	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F
T792660	F2	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	F

Pick up to 50 from your match list and then click the SUBMIT button located above the list.



Below is the SUBMIT screen where you now pick the **Matrices** tab and the **A-Matrix** button.

GEDmatch Visualization Options

Kits included --- M828861 M259451 T745044 A278123 M919967 T645945 T639913 T643429 M221558

[Chromosome Browsers](#)
Matrices
[GEDCom](#)
[List/CSV](#)
[Tag Groups](#)

Matrices

Matrix	Note	Action
Autosomal Matrix Comparison.		A-Matrix
Generations Matrix Comparison.		Generations

The result is a grid of your selected matches with their relationship, in cM, to each other.

Autosomal DNA comparison matrix

Ver: Mar 27 2017 18:41:59

Value shown is cM total of matching segments over minimum threshold.

Kit	name	M828861	M259451	T745044	A278123	M919967	T645945	T639913	T643429	M221558
M828861	[REDACTED] s		3568.4	1168.4	111.5	105.2	59.7	53.0	49.1	49.1
M259451	[REDACTED] s	3568.4		2127.1	299.0	182.8	57.2	47.4	75.7	82.4
T745044	[REDACTED] in	1168.4	2127.1		63.8	67.4		5.8	71.3	71.3
A278123	[REDACTED]	111.5	299.0	63.8			17.9	20.1		
M919967	[REDACTED] h	105.2	182.8	67.4						
T645945	[REDACTED]	59.7	57.2		17.9			33.9		
T639913	[REDACTED] h Ellis Butler	53.0	47.4	5.8	20.1		33.9			
T643429	[REDACTED]	49.1	75.7	71.3						3587.1
M221558	[REDACTED] ppe Szozda	49.1	82.4	71.3					3587.1	

You can now compare your matches to see who is related to each other or to a specific family line in your family tree.

This grid can also be saved to a spreadsheet using the same steps for the GEDmatch results.

I like to add details to my grid by colouring the kit numbers based on maternal and paternal lines plus adding the chromosome number of the connection and colouring it to show the total cM of the segment (eg. <10, 11-20, 21-30, 30+). By doing this it is easy to spot clusters of potential cousins by family.

See below

Kit	Name (Ch # are matches to M828861)	M828861	M259451	PM828861P1	T745044	T796451	A278123
M828	s		3568.4	3587.1	1168.4	18.7	111.5
M259	s	3568.4			2127.1		299
PM82	s (Sr) Phased	3587.1				18.3	
T745	n	1168.4	2127.1				63.8
T796	in (Ch 15, 16)	18.7		18.3			
A278	Ch 2, 3, 9, 9, 12, 17, 22)	111.5	299		63.8		
M919	h (Ch 1, 2, 3, 11, 19)	105.2	182.8		67.4		
T645	l, 4, 13)	59.7	57.2				17.9
T639	h Ellis Butler (Ch 4, 4, 9)	53	47.4		5.8		20.1
T643	Ch 19, 20)	49.1	75.7		71.3		
M221	ppe Szozda (Ch 19, 20)	49.1	82.4		71.3		
A507	sson (Ch 4, 14)	48.9	60.2		52.6		
A862	er Arsenault (Ch 4, 19, 20)	47.1	46.7		37.3		

DNA BOOKS

Several good DNA reference books were discussed:

The Seven Daughters of Eve (The Science that Reveals our Genetic Ancestry) by Bryan Sykes

A Brief History of Everyone Who Ever Lived (The Stories in our Genes) by Adam Rutherford

The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy by Blaine T. Bettinger

ANTI-VIRUS

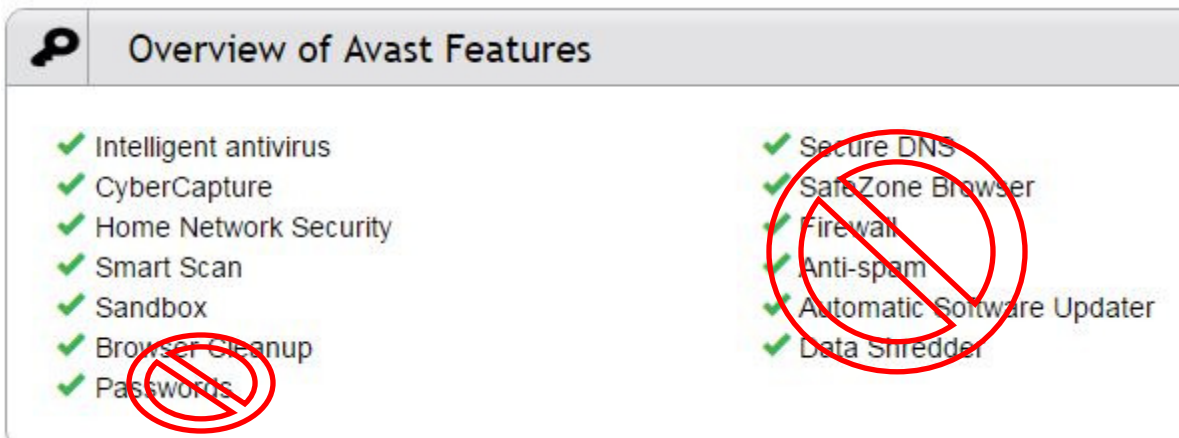
Anti virus programs are an issue with Avast causing some malfunctions after a recent update.

While Windows 10 comes equipped with Windows Defender, it only received scores of 3.5 out of 6 on the industry tests. The top ones are:

Name	Protection	Performance	Usability
AhnLab AhnLab V3 Internet Security 9.0	5/5	4/5	4/5
avast Avast Free AntiVirus 2016	5/5	3.5/5	5/5
AVG AVG Internet Security 2016	4.5/5	4.5/5	5/5
Avira Avira Antivirus Pro 2016	5/5	5/5	5/5
Bitdefender Bitdefender Internet Security 2016 & 2017	5/5	4.5/5	5/5
BullGuard BullGuard Internet Security 16.0	4.5/5	4.5/5	4.5/5
Check Point Check Point ZoneAlarm Pro Antivirus + Firewall 1...	5/5	4.5/5	5/5
COMODO Comodo Internet Security Premium 8.4	4/5	4.5/5	4.5/5
EMSIOSOFT Emsisoft Anti-Malware 11.10	5/5	4.5/5	4.5/5

Avast Free still scores high on the list and notice that Norton has disappeared.

Turn off the extra features in Avast that don't involve anti-virus protection.



These will just slow down your computer and result in numerous warnings that you don't need.

C-CLEANER

When running C-Cleaner, always make sure to check off the features you want scanned and removed. There are two tabs at the top that select all applications that create crud on your computer so check both of them. Uncheck any items you want to keep such as Saved Passwords.

You can experiment by checking a bunch of items and running **Analyse** to see the results. Leave the System and Advanced settings under the Windows tab as they are, otherwise, you might affect the performance of your computer and/or lose some Start Menu items.



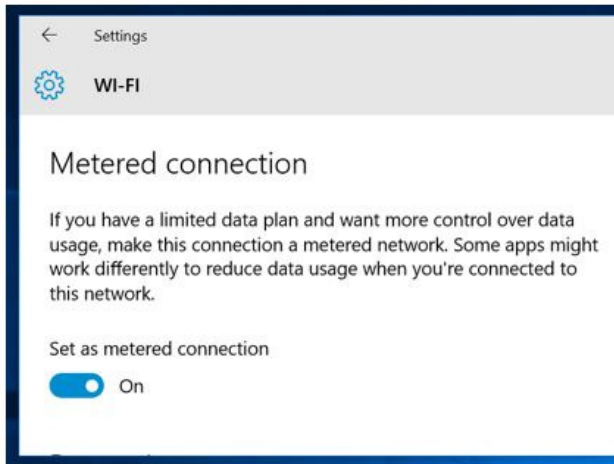
CLOUD STORAGE

There are a lot of cloud storage services but we'll concentrate on the ones discussed at the SIG meeting. ([see our SIG review from 01 FEB 2017 for an overview of Cloud Storage](#))

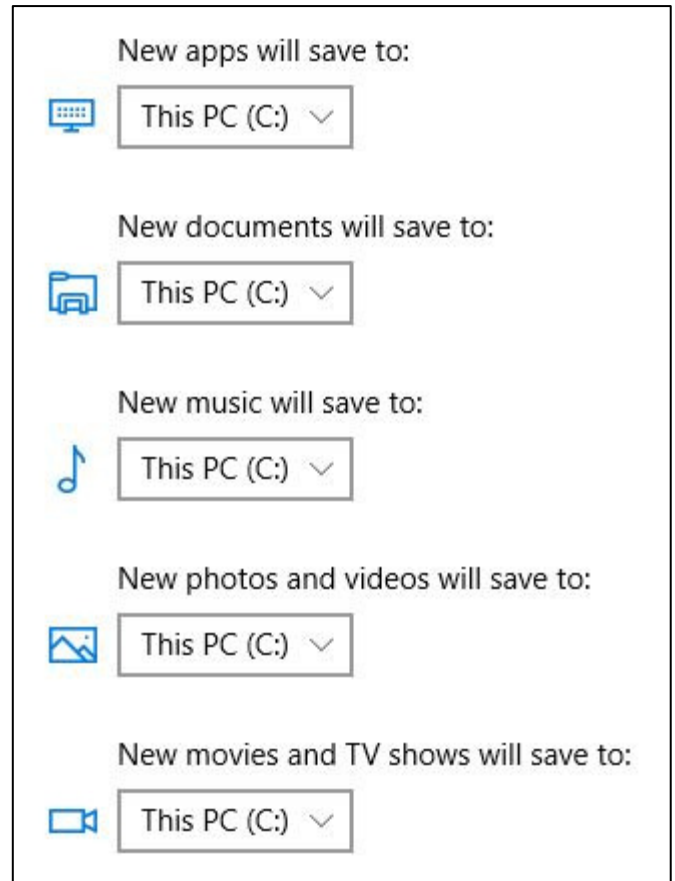
Microsoft One-Drive comes with Windows 10 and can be installed on any device including iPhones. The free, basic storage is a moving target and I avoid it because Microsoft wants you to use One-Drive as your primary storage location for everything. If you have a new Windows 10 PC make sure you change the defaults for your storage locations.

If you want all your content to be stored locally change the default settings under Settings – System – Storage to :”This PC” for every category.

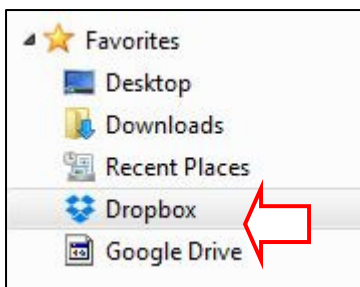
If the setting refuses to change, right-click on your wifi connection and change it to a metered connection.



This will stop Windows from assuming that you have unlimited high-speed bandwidth.



Dropbox is probably the easiest to use of all the cloud storage suppliers except that they provide the lowest amount of free, basic storage at 2GB. For most people, this is enough to use for transferring or syncing files. The big advantage with Dropbox is that it creates a Dropbox folder on your hard drive and in your File Explorer window.



Anything you copy or drag to this folder will be sent to your Dropbox account in the cloud and will appear in the same folder on all of your devices, assuming that you have installed the program or app and logged in from the same account. The advantage is that you retain the file on your local hard drive so if you don't have Internet access you can still access the file. If you change it while off-line it will update to the cloud and your other devices as soon as you are connected again.

Some people use Dropbox as a temporary way station for mobile content like uploading photos from a smart phone to be retrieved on a desktop later.

You can also access your Dropbox account from any computer with an Internet connection by going to their website and logging in to your account. An interesting feature is they send you an email whenever anyone (even you) logs into your account from a foreign computer which is what I received after doing the demo in the library at our April 5th meeting.

DIAGNOSE WINDOWS CONNECTIONS ISSUES

If you suspect that your router or ISP is misbehaving you can easily check the connection using a built-in Windows tool. Traceroute is a diagnostic utility that sends a packet over the Internet and monitors its progress for you. You need to launch it from a Command Prompt or DOS Window so either find the Command Prompt in the Windows System or System Tools menu or type **CMD** in the search box.

You will see a window like this:

```

Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\RobertW7>tracert www.twitter.com

Tracing route to twitter.com [104.244.42.193]
over a maximum of 30 hops:

  0  1 ms  <1 ms  <1 ms  mynetwork [192.168.2.1]
  1  12 ms  10 ms  7 ms  10.11.6.9
  2  *      8 ms   8 ms  10.178.206.26
  3  8 ms   7 ms   8 ms  10.178.206.27
  4  30 ms  23 ms  23 ms  core1-kingston08_8-0.net.bell.ca [64.230.165.97]
  5  29 ms  23 ms  24 ms  tcore4-toronto63_hu2-4-0-2.net.bell.ca [64.230.5
1.5]
  6  45 ms  23 ms  23 ms  tcore4-chicagocp_hundredgige0-5-0-0.net.bell.ca
[64.230.79.155]
  7  23 ms  22 ms  22 ms  bx6-chicagodt_0-7-0-0.net.bell.ca [64.230.79.87]
  8  23 ms  22 ms  21 ms  eqix-ch1.twitter.com [206.223.119.231]
  9  *      *      *      Request timed out.
 10  42 ms  40 ms  40 ms  104.244.42.193
 11

Trace complete.
C:\Users\RobertW7>

```

Type in **tracert www.twitter.com**

Every router your packet travels through on its journey to Twitter is recorded and reported back to you. If you get a Request Timed Out at the first stage it is your router (all home routers start with 192.168), if the stoppage is in the next few stages it is likely your local ISP and beyond that it is the Internet backbone carrier. The last address is the IP for Twitter. You can use any website for this.

This is a quick way of checking to see if your router is communicating with the Internet or not.

Type **exit** to close the Command Prompt window.

FINDING DNA PROJECTS

The easiest way to find a geographic DNA project is to visit the genealogy societies that represent the area to see if they are running one.

My favourite resource for this is GENUKI found at <http://www.genuki.org.uk>

Pick your country of interest and drill down to the county or parish and then to the list of societies that represent that area. Link to each website and look for any projects they are running. Another way, with a wider scope, is to use Cyndi's List at <http://www.cyndislist.com> and go to the DNA section for both surname and geographic projects.



As you can see there are lots to choose from.

*Surnames, Family Associations & Family Newsletters »
Surname DNA Studies & Projects* 660 Links

Category Index	Related Categories
› Ethnic Groups or Localities	› Biographies
› General Resources	› Cousins & Kinship
› Social Networking	› DNA, Genetics & Family Health
› Surname DNA Projects - A	› Medical & Medicine
› Surname DNA Projects - B	› Names
› Surname DNA Projects - C	› Personal Research
› Surname DNA Projects - D	› Surnames, Family Associations & Family Newsletters
› Surname DNA Projects - E	
› Surname DNA Projects - F	
› Surname DNA Projects - G	
› Surname DNA Projects - H	
› Surname DNA Projects - I	
› Surname DNA Projects - J	
› Surname DNA Projects - K	
› Surname DNA Projects - L	
› Surname DNA Projects - M	
› Surname DNA Projects - N	
› Surname DNA Projects - O	
› Surname DNA Projects - P	
› Surname DNA Projects - Q	
› Surname DNA Projects - R	
› Surname DNA Projects - S	
› Surname DNA Projects - T	
› Surname DNA Projects - U	
› Surname DNA Projects - V	
› Surname DNA Projects - W	
› Surname DNA Projects - X	
› Surname DNA Projects - Y	
› Surname DNA Projects - Z	

Finally, under Family Tree DNA you can look for existing Y-DNA projects. Go to <http://www.familytreedna.com> and click on the **Project** tab at the top of the home page. From there you can go to surname, geographic and lineage projects. You don't need have an account.

Another option is to try Y-search at <http://www.ysearch.org> and look for a project under the **Alphabetical List of Last Names** tab.

A final option is the World Families website at <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames> which also has an extensive list although some are redundant with Family Tree DNA but it pays to look.

FILE FOLDERS

We briefly touched on organizing our hard drives by adding stacked folders to hold our files. The image at right is an example of a clean file system. To add a folder or sub-folder simply right-click the location and select **new – folder** to build the structure. Then either drag and drop the associated files or copy and paste them to the new location. Holding the <CTRL> key while selecting files will allow you to pick a group of non-contiguous files to move. Complete folders can also be moved this way. In the end you should have no loose files in the root folders of the structure.

Next month we'll look at organizing email folders.

