**Best Free DNA and Genetic Genealogy Websites**

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You’ve had your DNA tested with a genetic genealogy company (maybe even more than one), you’ve reviewed your ethnicity estimate and you’ve gone through your match list. Now what should you do? How do you maximize your testing dollars to wring every bit of useful genealogical information out of your DNA test(s)? The answer may be in tools at third-party websites—so, not the sites of companies offering DNA testing—which give you new ways to analyze your test results. That can lead you to revelations about your family tree.

In this article, excerpted from my book [*The Family Tree Guide to DNA Testing and Genetic Genealogy*](https://www.amazon.com/Family-Guide-Testing-Genetic-Genealogy/dp/1440300577?&_encoding=UTF8&tag=theoldfarsalm-20&linkCode=ur2&linkId=35990d78a820a564db3e2f7483ea565b&camp=1789&creative=9325), I’ll show you how to use the best free third-party tools to analyze your autosomal DNA (atDNA) and make new genealogy connections.

**AncestryDNA, 23andMe, MyHeritage DNA and Family Tree DNA**

Each of the major testing companies—[23andMe](https://amzn.to/2KktPZ0), [AncestryDNA](http://www.dna.ancestry.com/), [MyHeritage DNA](https://www.myheritage.com/dna) and [Family Tree DNA](https://amzn.to/2PEsGkN)—offers tools its customers can use to interpret their results. But separate, third-party programmers and genetic genealogists have created DNA analysis tools and applications that are independent of the testing companies. They offer additional capabilities and features you won’t find provided by the testing companies, boosting what you’re able to accomplish genealogically with your DNA results.

This cheat sheet outlines (in plain English) how you can get started using genealogical DNA testing to unpuzzle your own ancestry questions with at-a-glance charts, tips and resources.

Usually, you’ll register for a site, upload your raw DNA data (the numbers and letters assigned to your genomic variants and their positions on your chromosomes) and perform a variety of analyses. For example, the only way to compare raw DNA data from one company’s test to raw data from another company’s test is to have both sets of data uploaded to the same third-party tool.

*Third-Party DNA Tools*

These tools can help you visualize your DNA in different ways, such as in detailed chromosome browsers that display which portions, or “segments,” of DNA you have in common with another user. You can produce spreadsheets that put the data at your fingertips and show you insightful patterns and trends in your DNA. They can help you use a complex research technique known as “triangulation,” in which you use data from two different sources—in this case, two of your matches’ genetic information—to draw conclusions about a third, unknown source (i.e., a shared mystery ancestor).

Other third-party tools let you expand your research company’s “in-common-with” (ICW) function, sometimes called shared matches. ICW tools outline which genetic relatives you and a DNA match both share, providing new research leads and collaboration opportunities.

Our guide will focus on the two most commonly utilized third-party tools, hosted by [**GEDmatch**](http://www.gedmatch.com/) and [**DNAGedcom**](http://www.dnagedcom.com/). Let’s dig into what each website can offer.

***GEDmatch***

The most popular third-party tool is [**GEDmatch**](http://www.gedmatch.com/), created by Curtis Rogers and John Olson to help users can upload their raw DNA data and perform a variety of analyses. In October 2015, genetics news site [**GenomeWeb**](http://www.genomeweb.com/) reported that GEDmatch “has over 130,000 registered users, over 200,000 samples in its DNA database, and more than 75 million individuals in its genealogical database.” The samples in the database are autosomal (at) DNA raw data results users have exported from 23andMe, AncestryDNA and Family Tree DNA, and uploaded to GEDmatch.

The first step to using GEDmatch is to register for a free account. The site offers additional tools for paying users, but the free account is sufficient to start with. Once you have a profile, you can access the GEDmatch tool and upload a “kit,” or the raw data results from a test, for processing and inclusion in the GEDMatch database. You’ll be assigned a number for each kit you upload; be sure to write this down where you won’t lose it.

As shown in the image above, the main page of GEDmatch displays several panels, each with different information. In the File Uploads panel, you’ll find links with step-by-step instructions for downloading raw data from each testing company and uploading the data to GEDmatch.

Some of the site’s features are available immediately for newly updated results. For others, you’ll need to wait a day or two for your raw DNA data to be processed. The main page gives you access to many free tools available at GEDmatch. The most important and most commonly used are indicated on the image above:

**A. “One-to-many” matches:** These compare the raw data of a single kit to the raw data of every other kit in the GEDmatch database in order to identify genetic cousins who share an amount of DNA above the sharing threshold. The sharing threshold, which you can manually adjust higher or lower, is 7 centimorgans (7 cMs), meaning that two individuals must share a segment of DNA that is 7 cMs or longer in order to be identified as a genetic cousin using this tool. See pages 59 and 60 for steps to use this and the One-to-One tools.

**B. One-to-one compare:** This compares the atDNA data of a single kit to the atDNA data of one other kit to identify segments of atDNA shared between the kits above the sharing threshold. You can manually adjust the sharing threshold to be higher or lower than the default 7 cMs.

**C. X one-to-one:** This compares the X-chromosomal DNA (X-DNA) data of a single kit to the X-DNA data of one other kit in order to identify segments of X-DNA shared between the kits above the sharing threshold. Again, the default is 7 cMs, which you can adjust. X-DNA is on the X-chromosome. Every man has one X chromosome, inherited from his mother; every woman has two X chromosomes, one from each parent. This inheritance pattern can make X-chromosome analysis complicated, so you’ll want to consult resources such as my aforementioned book *The Family Tree Guide to DNA & Genetic Genealogy* and the [**International Society of Genetic Genealogy Wiki**](http://www.isogg.org/wiki/X-chromosome_testing).

**D. Admixture:** In this process, the site performs an ethnicity analysis of atDNA data using one of several different ethnicity calculators. You can view results in various formats, including as percentages, in a chromosome browser or as a pie chart, among others.

**E. People who match one or both of two kits:** This analysis uses two kit numbers to identify genetic cousins above a sharing threshold in three different categories: 1) Kits in the GEDmatch database that match both of the two entered kit numbers; 2) Kits in the GEDmatch database that match only the first of the two entered kit numbers; and 3) Kits in the GEDmatch database that match only the second of the two entered kit numbers. If you entered your kit number and your mother’s kit number, for example, you could find 1) matches you both share; 2) people who match you but not your mom (and thus may be related on your dad’s side); and 3) people who match your mom but not you.

**F. Are your parents related?:** This determines whether a kit has any segments of atDNA that are the same from both parents, meaning both copies of a chromosome have the same DNA—and were inherited from the same ancestor—at that location. This can occur if the parents are related.

Genetic genealogists interested in learning more about their atDNA test results should experiment with the tools at GEDmatch and keep checking back as the site continues to grow and develop new tools and functionality.

***DNAGedcom***

Rob Warthen launched [DNAGedcom](https://www.dnagedcom.com/) in February 2013 with tools allowing users to download important data files from 23andMe and Family Tree DNA. It also has tools for comparing GEDCOMs (computer files containing your family tree data), performing ICW analysis and triangulating DNA results.

Once you’ve created a free DNAGedcom account, you can perform analyses with data from each of the three testing companies, plus GEDmatch. You can download Family Tree DNA data from that company’s website by hovering over Family Tree DNA on the DNAGedcom main menu, clicking Download Family Tree DNA Data, and entering your Kit number and Family Tree DNA password. Similarly, uploading data from GEDmatch is relatively straightforward—simply hover over DNA kits on the main page, then click Upload GEDmatch DNA Data (Beta). The GEDmatch Client, software that downloads your DNA results from AncestryDNA or 23andMe, however, will require you to have a paid subscriber account. The subscription ($5/month or $50/year) grants you access to the DNAGedcom Client. Find it by hovering over either DNA Kits or 23andMe. For more on downloading and using the application, see [DNAGedcom’s guide](http://www.dnagedcom.com/docs/Welcome_to_the_DNAGedcom_Client.pdf).



Once you’ve uploaded your data, you’ll have access to several tools, including:

**A. Autosomal DNA Segment Analyzer:** This tool uses Family Tree DNA or GEDmatch data to generate tables of information on your matches, DNA segments and ICW matches. You then can triangulate matching segments among groups of three or more people, although as explained in the Autosomal DNA Segment Analyzer quick guide on page 61, this tool doesn’t provide “perfect triangulation.”

**B. JWorks:** This downloadable Excel tool creates a spreadsheet of overlapping segments and your ICW status among your matches, which helps identify potential groups for triangulation. ICW status refers to whether one of your matches shares DNA with another of your matches, usually indicated by an *X*. The tool requires three things: (1) chromosome browser data (segment data); (2) a full match list; and (3) ICW status.

**C. KWorks:** This tool generates a spreadsheet of overlapping segments and ICW status among matches, which helps identify potential triangulation groups. KWorks is the online version of JWorks, and KWorks requires the same three components.

**D. GWorks:** This tool compares family tree information to identify shared ancestors. GWorks can also sort and filter tree information and perform Boolean searches of the trees. It can use GEDCOMs uploaded by the user, family tree information downloaded from matches at AncestryDNA using the DNAGedcom Client (or the [**AncestryDNA Helper**](http://www.itstime.com/AncestryDNAHelper.htm), another third-party tool available to test-takers), and family tree information downloaded from matches at Family Tree DNA using DNAGedcom’s Download Family Tree DNA Data tool (located under Family Tree DNA> Download Family Tree DNA Data). For more information about GWorks, see [**DNAGedcom’s guide**](http://www.dnagedcom.com/docs/GWorks_Howto_Updated.pdf).

The programmer behind DNAGedcom constantly improves existing tools and develops new ones. As with GEDmatch, you’ll want to monitor this and other third-party tools to stay abreast of changes.

While the analysis tools offered by DNA companies can sometimes be limited in their scope and utility, applications created by companies such as GEDmatch and DNAGedcom can provide valuable information and the ability to compare your DNA to results from different testing companies. The new information and connections you uncover might be the key to unlocking a family mystery.

***DNA Problem Solver eBook***

This ebook will not only assist you in choosing a test, but also help you analyze your DNA data accurately and solve your toughest DNA challenges. If you’re looking for answers about DNA testing, consider your search over.

A version of this article appears in the October/November 2016 issue of *Family Tree Magazine*.