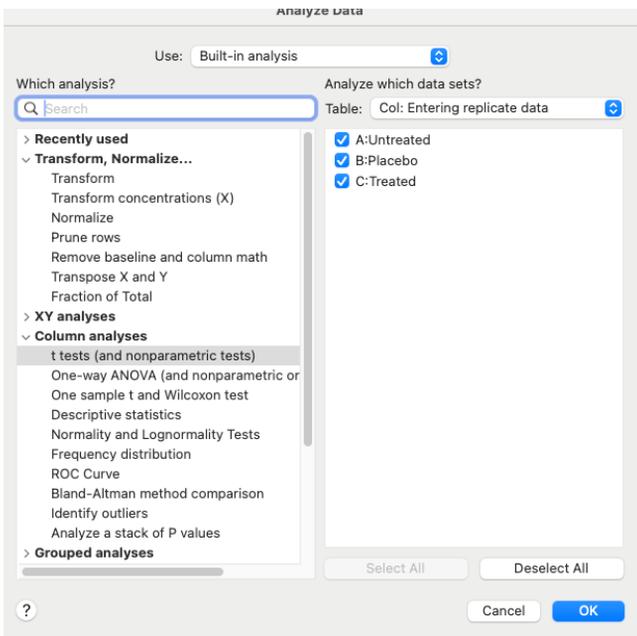


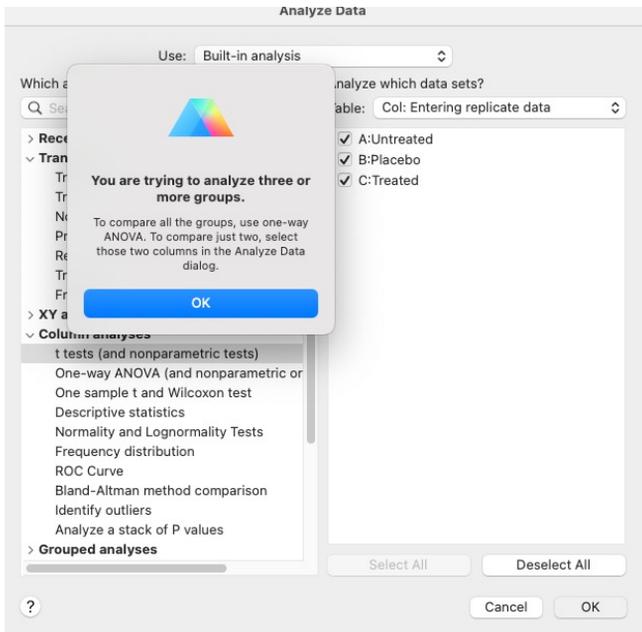
Guides you according to the types of samples/conditions you want to analyze. This visual aspect is also important because we often refer to the figure we want to show at the end. Is it a kinetic process and therefore with several variables, or just treatments to compare?

	Group A Untreated	Group B Placebo	Group C Treated	Group D Title	Group E Title	Group F Title	Group G Title	Group H Title	Group I Title	Group Title
1	3.4	2.3	4.2							
2	4.3	5.2	7.6							
3	3.0	4.5	5.9							
4	3.9	3.1	6.4							
5	4.1	5.0	7.6							
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										

Presentation with the “biologist” vocabulary e.g. “conditions, groups, etc...”. I think this is the most important thing to know what to enter and where. It's basic but crucial at our level.



Automatically directs the user to the appropriate type of analysis based on the type of values you have entered.



Alert if you make a mistake in choosing the test

Parameters: t Tests (and Nonparametric Tests)

Experimental Design Residuals Options

Experimental design

Unpaired
 Paired

	Group A	Group B
	Control	Treated
	Y	Y
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

Distribution assumption

Normal (Gaussian)
Assume sampling from normal distributions. Compare means.

Lognormal
Assume sampling from lognormal distributions. Compare geometric means.

Nonparametric
No assumption. Use a nonparametric test. Compare ranks.

Choose test

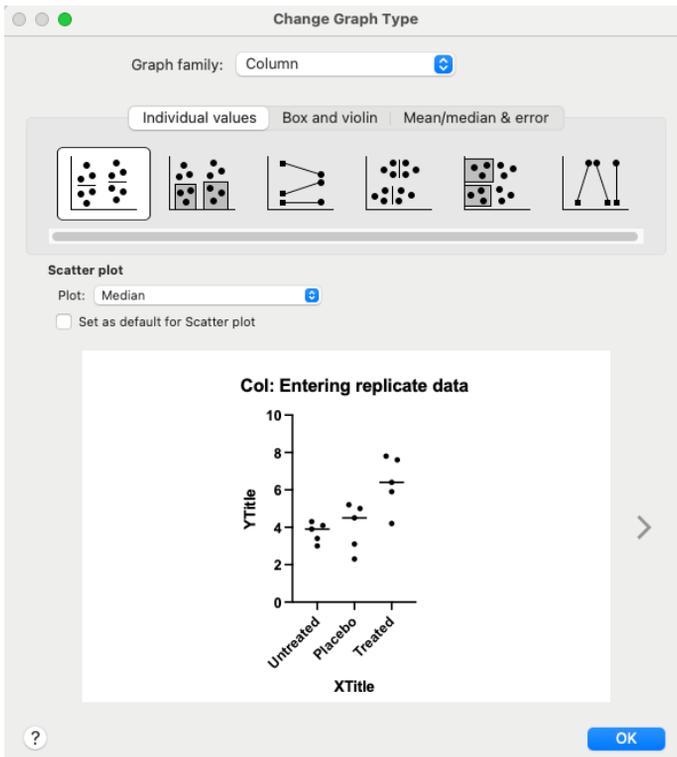
Welch's t test. Do not assume equal SDs.
 Unpaired t test. Assume both populations have the same SD.

Cancel OK

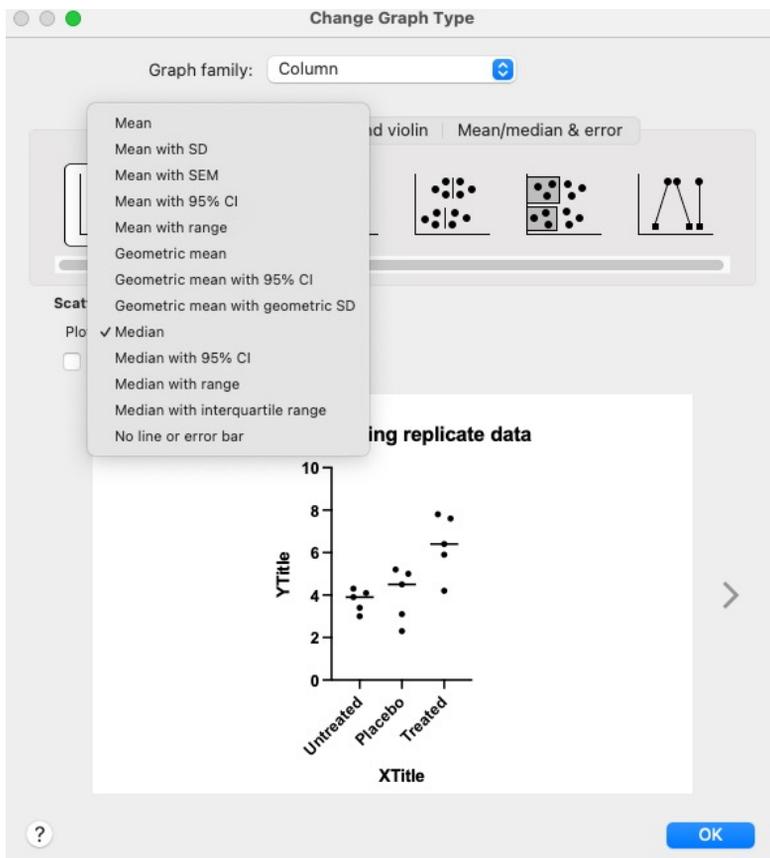
Visually guide the user to the best test to perform and the sub-options to select.

Welch's t test		
Tabular results		
2		
3	Group C	Treated
4	vs.	vs.
5	Group B	Placebo
6		
7	Unpaired t test with Welch's correction	
8	P value	0.0261
9	P value summary	*
10	Significantly different (P < 0.05)?	Yes
11	One- or two-tailed P value?	Two-tailed
12	Welch-corrected t, df	t=2.736, df=7.844
13		
14	How large is the effect?	
15	Mean of group B	4.020
16	Mean of group C	6.380
17	Difference between means (C - B) ± SEM	2.360 ± 0.8624
18	95% confidence interval	0.3643 to 4.356
19	R squared (eta squared)	0.4884
20		
21	F test to compare variances	
22	F, DFn, Dfd	1.329, 4, 4
23	P value	0.7897
24	P value summary	ns
25	Significantly different (P < 0.05)?	No
26		
27	Data analyzed	

Provides you with the statistical analysis report including the famous "star" p-value SEM, median, and mean...

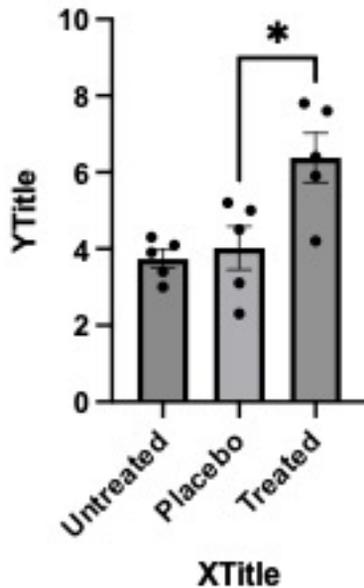


Visually guide the user through the types of output graphs (bar, pie, etc.) Including the visualization of individual data

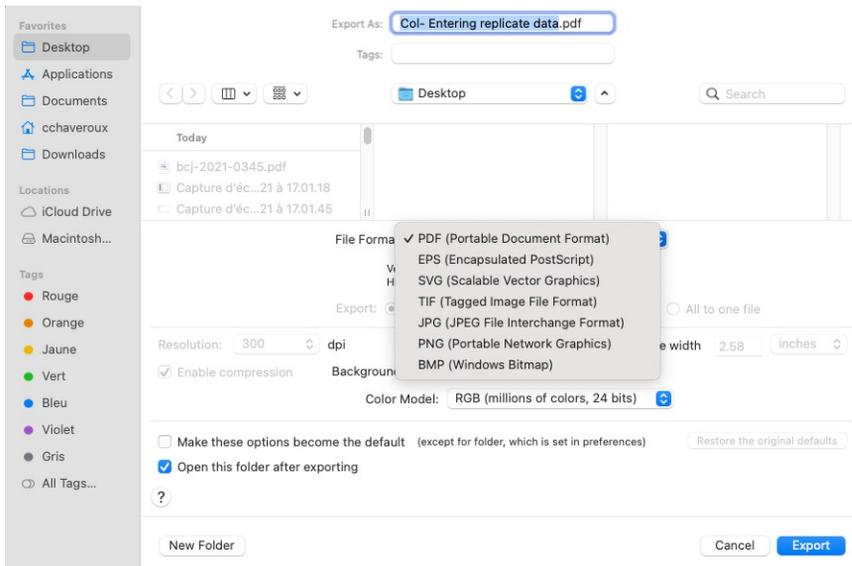


Option to add different options to the graph
In molecular and cellular biology, data is generally represented as an average \pm SEM or SD (less common, I think).

Col: Entering replicate data



Graphique classique avec représentation des "étoiles". Vous pouvez ensuite modifier la police/couleur/axes (tronqués ou non...).



Possibilité d'exporter les graphiques au format PDF, mais aussi SVG pour les utilisateurs d'Adobe ou d'Inkscape, par exemple.