Long format: a study contributes as many rows as treatments present in the study. There is a single treatment per row. In this case, the user should provide the following:

Continuous outcome	Binary outcome
mean y (numeric)	number of events r (numeric)
standard deviation sd (numeric)	sample size n (numeric)
treatment $treat$ (string or numeric)	treatment $treat$ (string or numeric)

Wide format: one data row per study. There is a single comparison per row, containing summary data for each treatment arm and corresponding standard errors. In this case, the user should provide the following:

Continuous outcome	Binary outcome
means in each arm $y1, y2$ (numeric)	number of events in each treatment arm $r1, r2$ (numeric)
standard deviation in each arm $sd1, sd2$ (numeric)	sample size in each treatment arm $n1, n2$ (numeric)
treatment in each arm $treat1, treat2$ (string or numeric)	treatment in each arm $treat1, treat2$ (string or numeric)

Wide inverse-variance (iv) format: one data row per study (as wide contrast), but instead of summary data for each treatment, only a comparison-specific estimate, assumed to be gaussian, of the relative treatment effect is available, alongside its standard error. In this case, the user should provide the following:

Continuous outcome	Binary outcome
treatment effect TE (numeric)	treatment effect TE (numeric)
effect standard deviation $seTE$ (numeric)	effect standard deviation $seTE$ (numeric)
treatment in each arm $treat1, treat2$ (string or numeric)	treatment in each arm $treat1, treat2$ (string or numeric)