## Flexible distribution-free & robust testing common hypotheses about numerical data

Subject of comparisons H0 vs. H1	1 factor				2+ factors + interactions				
		2 leve	els	k le	evels		of k levels	+ numerical covariates	+ repeated data
		unpaired	repeated data	unpaired	repeated data	OI K IEVEIS			
stochastic equivalence vs. stochastic superiority	•	Mann-Whitney (Wilcoxon) Brunner-Munzel	Signed-rank (Wilcoxon)	Kruskal-Wallis	<ul> <li>Friedman</li> <li>Skillings-Mack RM-ANOVA</li> <li>ATS</li> <li>WTS</li> <li>ART ANOVA</li> </ul>	•	ATS ANOVA-Type Statistic  [p] WTS permuted Wald-T.S, ART ANOVA Aligned-Rank Transform Brunner-Dette- Munk	Ordinal Logistic Regression = Proportional-Odds Model + Wald or LRT inference	GEE-fit Generalized Estimating Equations Ordinal Logistic Regression with appropriate correlation structure
equal means vs. unequal means	•	Portiduation victorit,		Waerden • Permutation 1-way ANOVA	GEE-fit General Linear Model appropriate correlation structure	<ul> <li>GEE-General Linear Model + Wald inference</li> <li>GEE-fit Ordinal Logistic Regression + extra work to estimate the eCDF</li> <li>Robust (huberized) Linear Mixed Model + Wald/LRT</li> <li>For known non-Gaussian distributions</li> <li>Generalized Linear/Additive Mixed Model + Wald/LRT</li> <li>GEE-fit Generalized Linear Model + Wald</li> </ul>			
equal medians vs. unequal medians	•	Brown-Mood's MW(W) under IID samples	Wilcoxon on symmetric sample		sion (with random effect for pure location shift	ets) -	+ Wald or bootstrap	inference	