

Introduction

In many experimental designs, one or more of the factors in the study might be random factors. That is, the levels of those factors are actually a sample from a larger population of levels and inferences are desired about the population of factor levels. In this section, you learn how to identify both fixed and random effects. A model that has both fixed and random effects is called a mixed model. When a study examines both fixed and random factors, a mixed model approach is required to analyze the data. In this section, you learn the basics about linear mixed models, such as how they relate to general linear models and how to define them in the GLIMMIX procedure.