QVALUE: The Manual
Version 1.1

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If you discuss the strong control, conservative point estimation, or the simultaneous

in the next section. The fourth command writes the results to a file called `myresults.txt`, which will be written in the same directory as `pvalues.txt`. The file contains the function call used and the estimate of π_0, where π_0

The function `qplot`

```
> qobj$pi0
```

Clearly, an estimate of *the proportion of significant tests* is one minus this number. This is quite a useful number to know, even if all the truly si

6. What is a Q-value? (A primer)

The q-value is similar to the well known p-value. It gives each hypothesis test a measure of significance in terms of a certain error rate. The p-value of a test measures the minimum *false positive rate* that is incurred when calling that test significant. Likewise,

100 significant tests, then this results in about 5 false posities; 500 significant tests results in about 25 false posities, etc.

If all tests are called significant then the false positie rate = 1 since all tests are called significant, and therefore all