Step 1:
Input data

	Target A	Target B	Target C	Target D	Target E	Target F
Isolate 1	Result A1	Result B1	Result C1	Result D1	Result E1	Result F1
Isolate 2	Result A2	Result B2	Result C1	Result D1	Result E3	Result F3
Isolate 3	Result A2	Result B3	Result C2	Result D1	Result E3	Result F1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolate n	Result An	Result Bn	Result Cn	Result D1	Result En	Result Fn

Data are arranged with targets in columns and isolates in rows with typing results in cells

Step 2:
Redundant targets are removed from dataset

	Target A	Target B	Target C	Target E	Target F
Isolate 1	Result A1	Result B1	Result C1	Result E1	Result F1
Isolate 2	Result A2	Result B2	Result C1	Result E3	Result F3
Isolate 3	Result A2	Result B3	Result C2	Result E3	Result F1
...	...	...	...	...	...
Isolate n	Result An	Result Bn	Result Cn	Result En	Result Fn

Target D is found to be redundant (results for all isolates is the same) and is removed

Step 3:
Each target is examined and most informative is selected

Target B

Target B is found to be most informative

Step 4:
Each remaining target is examined in combination with the current subset and the most informative selected. If a tie occurs, tied combinations selected in parallel

Target B
Target A

Target B
Target E

Combinations of Target B with Target A, and Target B with Target E found to be equally informative (tied)

Step 5:
When a tie occurs, both are examined in parallel until one path is found to be most informative

Target B
Target A
Target F

Targets B, A and F are more informative than Targets B, E and F, Targets B, E and A or Targets B, E and C, so the right hand path is abandoned

Step 6:
Program calculates when threshold is reached and additional targets do not increase informative power

Target B
Target A
Target F
Target E

Targets B, A, F and E represents the most informative combination with the fewest number of targets

Step 7:
Output

Output

Output presented in text and graphical formats