



Overall the “Slow” condition RTs are higher than the “Fast” Condition RTs - but we can spot some simulations where the difference is negligible or even goes the wrong way (e.g., Simulation 100). The blue circles corresponds to the overall means and are pretty much bang on 1000 and 1020.

- We can use another loop to run `i` number of independent sample t-tests and to save the results of each test to a new data frame we are calling `result`

```
result <- NULL
```

```
for (i in 1:total_samples) {
  result <- rbind(tidy(t.test(filter(all_data, condition == "fast" & sample == i)$dv,
                                filter(all_data, condition == "slow" & sample == i)$dv,
                                paired = FALSE)), result)
}
```

```
> result
```

```
# A tibble: 100 x 10
```

	estimate	estimate1	estimate2	statistic	p.value	parameter	conf.low	conf.high	method	alternative
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>
1	6.5	1013.	1007.	0.364	0.720	20.2	-30.7	43.7	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
2	-15	1000.	1015.	-0.695	0.494	22.0	-59.7	29.7	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
3	7.92	1019.	1011.	0.445	0.661	21.0	-29.1	44.9	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
4	-16.4	984.	1000.	-0.697	0.493	22.0	-65.3	32.5	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
5	-10.8	1002.	1012.	-0.517	0.612	16.9	-54.7	33.2	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
6	7.25	1000.	993	0.359	0.723	20.4	-34.8	49.3	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
7	-35	994.	1030.	-1.66	0.113	20.6	-79.0	8.99	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
8	-27.5	983	1010.	-1.40	0.175	21.8	-68.2	13.2	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
9	4.83	1026.	1021.	0.246	0.808	18.3	-36.3	46.0	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided
10	-35.8	996.	1032	-1.58	0.130	18.9	-83.2	11.5	Welch Two Sample t-test	two.sided

```
# ... with 90 more rows
```