Perhaps we have a reason to exclude a particular participant - number 2006 for example. We can use the filter function in `dplyr` to keep those participants where the ID number does not equal 2006.

```
filtered_data <- filter(data_transformed, ID != 2006)
```

!= stands for "not equal to"- here are other useful logical operators in R:

| | |
|---|---|
| < | less than |
| <= | less than or equal to |
| > | greater than |
| >= | greater than or equal to |
| == | exactly equal to |
| != | not equal to |

We can now apply our logical vector to our `dataRT_all` data frame and create a new filtered data frame (which I am calling `filtered_data`):

```
> filtered_data <- filter(data_transformed, ID != 2006)
> filtered_data
      ID WM  IQ Comp Simple_Sentence Complex_Sentence log_Simple log_Complex
1     95 47  94   19            2154              2441   7.675082    7.758333
2    400 45 118   18            1824              2456   7.508787    7.825245
3    457 42 100   22            1857              2324   7.526718    7.912423
4   1138 41  77   18            1902              2341   7.550661    7.772753
5   1587 54  67   21            1844              2320   7.519692    7.685703
6   1805 52 109   19            2224              2256   7.707063    7.733684
7   1864 57 111   19            1880              2391   7.539027    7.800163
8   2183 55 125   23            1926              2218   7.563201    7.771067
9   2318 51  91   21            1960              2440   7.580700    7.771489
10 2324 43 120   20            1933              2349   7.566828    7.687080
```

We could then run an ANCOVA over the log transformed RTs while covarying out the individual participant effects…