- Assumption 3 – Interval data – data should be measured on an interval scale. In other words, the distance between two adjacent points should be the same as the distance between any other two adjacent points. R can't tell you this – you need to determine it by yourself. Reaction time is a good example of interval data.

- Assumption 4 – Independence. The data from one participant does not affect the data from another (i.e., they are independent). In repeated measures designs, we expect the scores in the experimental conditions to be independent between participants.

Remember correlation?

- Sometimes we want to know whether there's a relationship between two variables –
    - time spent studying statistics and performance in exam.

- They could be *positively* correlated, *negatively* correlated or *uncorrelated*.