

Our data are in tidy format with three columns - Participant, Condition, and Score and each row corresponding to one observation. We can use the `nrow()` function to find out how many rows we have:

```
> head(data)
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  Participant Condition Score
  <chr>       <fct>    <int>
1 1          Very Easy    80
2 2          Very Easy    86
3 3          Very Easy    89
4 4          Very Easy    75
5 5          Very Easy    86
6 6          Very Easy    87
```

```
> nrow(data)
[1] 128
```

Let's visualise the data first

