- To make sure we can reproduce these random samples in future, we can use the function `set.seed()` to specify the start of the random number generation.

```
> set.seed(1234)
> dv <- c(rnorm(12, 1000, 50), rnorm(12, 1020, 50))
> dv
 [1]  939.6467 1013.8715 1054.2221  882.7151 1021.4562
1025.3028  971.2630  972.6684  971.7774
[10]  955.4981  976.1404  950.0807  981.1873 1023.2229
1067.9747 1014.4857  994.4495  974.4402
[19]  978.1414 1140.7918 1026.7044  995.4657  997.9726
1042.9795
```

- We now need to combine our 3 columns (`participant`, `condition`, `dv`) into a tibble. We use the `cbind()` function to first bind the three variables together as columns, and then `as.tibble()` to convert these three combined columns to a tibble I'm calling `data`.

- A tibble is really just a supercharged dataframe.

```
> data <- as.tibble(cbind(participant, condition, dv))
> data
# A tibble: 24 x 3
   participant condition dv
   <chr>       <chr>     <chr>
 1 1           fast      939.646712530729
 2 2           fast      1013.87146210553
 3 3           fast      1054.22205883415
 4 4           fast      882.715114868533
 5 5           fast      1021.45623444055
 6 6           fast      1025.30279460788
 7 7           fast      971.263001993268
 8 8           fast      972.668407210791
 9 9           fast      971.777400045336
10 10          fast      955.498108547795
# ... with 14 more rows
```