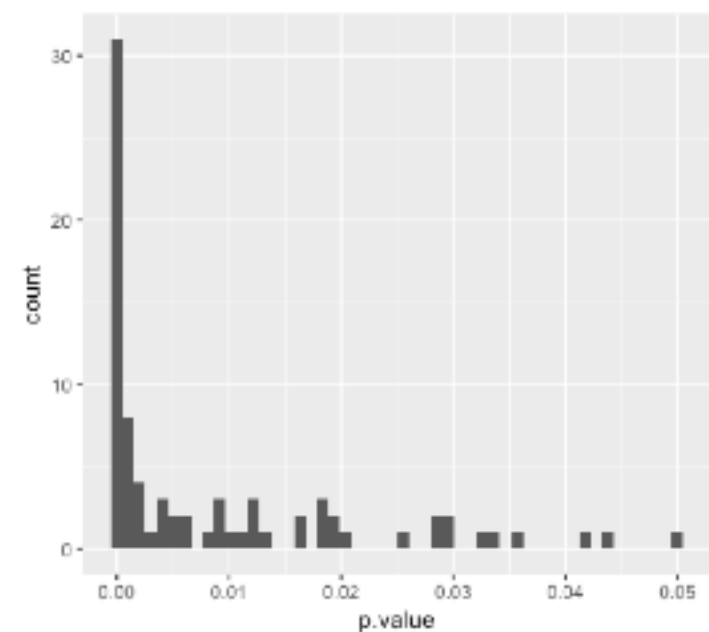
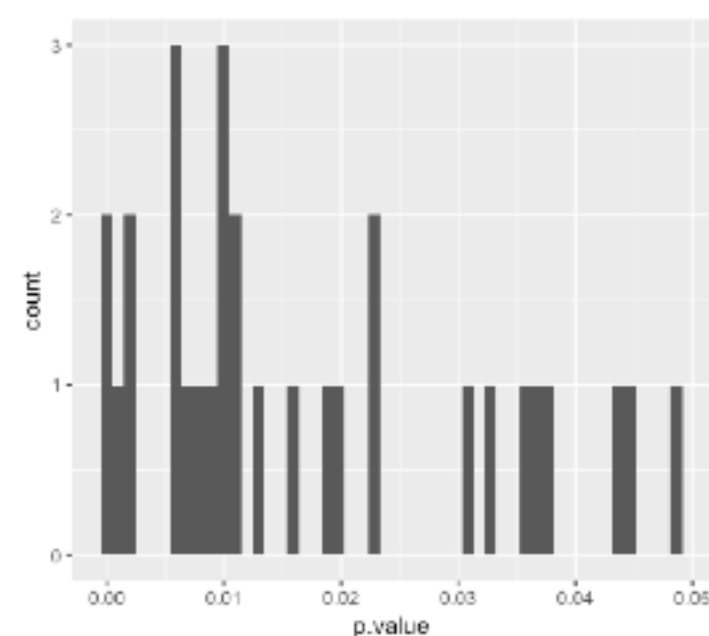


- Calling it first with `simulate(24)` and then calling it with `simulate(100)` means it runs twice - once for sample size of 24 and once for sample size 100. In the code I ask R to print the number of simulations out of 100 that give us a p-value  $< .05$  and then plot those p-values that are below this critical level.

```
> simulate(24)
# A tibble: 1 x 1
      n
  <int>
1    30
```

```
> simulate(100)
# A tibble: 1 x 1
      n
  <int>
1    80
```



- If we wanted to, we could modify our function so that it took 3 parameters (rather than 1) - e.g., sample size, mean (e.g., 1000) of population to sample from, and sd (e.g., 50) of population to sample from - we'd need to change the function definition to:

```
> function(sample_size, pop_mean, pop_sd)
```

- and then replace the numbers previously associated with `rnorm()` with the variable names which we now pass to the function. We'd then be able to call our new function like:

```
> simulate(25, 1000, 50)
```