- We can use `i` to index a column in a tibble - here is the tibble `data`:

```
 > data
# A tibble: 24 x 3
   participant condition    dv
   <chr>       <fct>     <int>
 1 1           fast        939
 2 2           fast       1013
 3 3           fast       1054
 4 4           fast        882
 5 5           fast       1021
 6 6           fast       1025
 7 7           fast        971
 8 8           fast        972
 9 9           fast        971
10 10          fast        955
# ... with 14 more rows
```

- And here we use `i` to index the column dv in the tibble called `data`:

```
> for (i in 1:10){
>  print(data$dv[i])
> }
[1] 939
[1] 1013
[1] 1054
[1] 882
[1] 1021
[1] 1025
[1] 971
[1] 972
[1] 971
[1] 955
```