Imagine that 48 of these 10,000 people also took part in a reading time experiment and we have their reading data (called `dataRT`) for Simple Sentence and Complex Sentence reading conditions:

```
> str(dataRT)
'data.frame':    48 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ ID              : int  6400 457 8291 4998 2579 9122 1138 5138 5244 3160 ...
 $ Simple_Sentence : int  1902 1797 2080 1856 1997 1868 2154 1933 1900 1929 ...
 $ Complex_Sentence: int  2341 2503 2731 2375 2177 2284 2441 2349 2371 2372 ...
```

We are interested in analysing the data of these 48 people in the data frame called `dataRT` but covarying out the effect of IQ captured in our data frame called `data`.

Problem - how can we combine these two data frames so that we end up with one data frame of 48 people, their reading times plus their individual difference measures?

Manually, in Excel we could open the two data frames as spreadsheets and cut and paste cases where the id number matches…

Probably ok for 48 participants, but what if you had 200 or 2,000?

In R, we can use the `inner_join` function from the `dplyr` package where we join the two data frames matched by ID.

```
> dataRT_all
      ID WM  IQ Comp Simple Sentence Complex Sentence
1     95 47  94    19            2154              2441
2    400 45 118    18            1824              2456
3    457 42 100    22            1857              2324
4   1138 41  77    18            1902              2341
5   1587 54  67    21            1844              2320
6   1805 52 109    19            2224              2256
7   1864 57 111    19            1880              2391
8   2006 44 110    19            2091              2456
9   2183 55 125    23            1926              2218
10 2318 51  91    21            1960              2440
```