

# **Lecture 2 - Introduction to R**

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@ajstewart\_lang

<b>Session</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecturer</b>
1	Introduction, Open Science, and Power	Andrew Stewart
2	Introduction to R	Andrew Stewart
3	Data Wrangling and Visualisation	Andrew Stewart
4	General Linear Model - Regression	Andrew Stewart
5	General Linear Model - Regression	Andrew Stewart
6	General Linear Model - ANOVA	Andrew Stewart
7	General Linear Model - ANOVA	Andrew Stewart
8	General Linear Model - ANOVA	Andrew Stewart
9	Signal Detection Theory	Ellen Poliakoff
10	Signal Detection Theory	Ellen Poliakoff
11	Revision Session	Andrew Stewart

## **Semester 1 Assignments**

ANOVA– Due around the end of November

Signal Detection Analysis – Due around mid-January

# Last week...

- We learned about Open Science and how research in Psychology is changing as a result of the replication crisis across the biosciences.
- Good scientists can engage in questionable research practices (QRPs) without being away of it...
- p-hacking, HARK-ing, low power, publication bias etc. have all contributed to the current crisis.
- Psychological Research is at the start of a renaissance period.

- We looked at the issue of Power and noted that under-powered experiments (with too few participants) can be misleading because:
  - They increase the probability of a Type II error (failing to detect an effect even though one is present).
  - Increase the probability of a Type I error (thinking we have an effect when we don't - this is often due to sampling error).
- We also looked at  $p$ -values and realised that  $p$ -values on their own tell us very little. We also need to know about *effect sizes*...

Don't forget to sign up to our Slack channel - email me Andrew.Stewart@manchester.ac.uk to be added!

The screenshot shows a Slack interface. On the left is a sidebar with a dark purple background. At the top of the sidebar is the team name "ExPrag at Manc..." with a dropdown arrow, a green dot for "Andrew", and a bell icon. Below this are three notifications: "#1 Ea", "#2 An owl icon", and "#3 A plus icon". The sidebar lists channels: "All Unreads", "All Threads", "Channels", "# dnek\_r", "# duncan\_project", "# general", "# libby\_phd", and "# mres\_r" (which is highlighted with a teal bar). Below these are "Direct Messages" with a list of users: slackbot, Andrew (you), Duncan, Emma Gowen, Jason Taylor, Jeff, Jen McBride, Libby, Paul Warren, and Peter.

The main area shows the "mres\_r" channel. At the top, it says "mres\_r" with a lock icon, 3 unread messages, and an "Add a topic" button. It also has icons for phone, info, gear, search, and more. The channel purpose is: "set the channel purpose: General chat and assistance for MRes students using R on both the MRes course units and in their research projects. For those about to R, I salute you...". There are buttons to "+ Add an app" and "Invite others to this private channel".

Messages are listed by date: "Thursday, September 27th". The first message is from "Andrew" at 2:45 PM, joining the channel. The second message is from "Andrew" at 2:48 PM, setting the purpose. The third message is from "Cheryl Chan" at 6:19 PM, joining the channel by invitation. A message from "Andrew" at 10:48 AM follows, reiterating the channel purpose.

On the right, a modal window titled "About mres\_r" is open. It shows "Channel Details", "Highlights", and "Pinned Items". Under "Members", it lists "3 Members": Andrew (you), Cheryl Chan, and Kirstie. There is a "Invite more people ..." button. Other sections include "Shared Files" and "Notification Preferences" (with "Desktop notifications" checked).

# By the end of today you will...

- Understand the basics of how to interact with the RStudio environment.
- Understand the structure of data frames (and how you can start to manipulate them), how graphing functions like `ggplot` work with data frames, and how to plot some basic graphs.
- This will give you the foundation for tidying your data, visualising your data, and building models (e.g., AN(C)OVA (GLM), moderation and mediation in regression, and linear mixed models).

# Why R?

- R allows you to engage in reproducible research.
- Statistical packages in R reflect the latest advances in the fields of Statistics and Data Science.
- Advanced models such as Linear Mixed Models (LMMs) are easy to build in R - many of the best journals now require LMMs to be used as they are more powerful and flexible than classical techniques such as ANOVA.
- Lots of amazing data visualisation packages available.
- In many institutions, the next generation of academics (M-level and PhD students, post-docs etc.) are learning R skills as part of their training.
- Plays an important role in Open Science.

# What role can R play in Open Science?

- R scripts are easy to share allowing for reproducibility and easy public sharing of data and code.
- R is free, open source software that is much more flexible and powerful than SPSS.
- There is an active R community continuously updating statistical tests and packages that run in R.
- As R is a programming language, it forces you to know your data.

# R vs. SPSS

*“SPSS is like a bus - easy to use for the standard things, but very frustrating if you want to do something that is not already pre-programmed.*

*R is a 4-wheel drive off-roader, with a bike on the back, a kayak on top, good walking and running shoes in the passenger seat, and mountain climbing and spelunking gear in the back.*

*R can take you anywhere you want to go if you take time to learn how to use the equipment, but that is going to take longer than learning where the bus stops are in SPSS.” (Greg Snow, 2010, stackoverflow.com).*

# In meme form...

If statistics programs/languages were cars...



O'REILLY®



# R for Data Science

VISUALIZE, MODEL, TRANSFORM, TIDY, AND IMPORT DATA

Hadley Wickham &  
Garrett Grolemund

Available electronically  
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The R Series

# Advanced R



Hadley Wickham

 CRC Press  
Taylor & Francis Group  
A CHAPMAN & HALL BOOK

Available electronically for  
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<https://adv-r.hadley.nz>

# “Hadley Wickham, the Man Who Revolutionized R”



Chief Scientist at RStudio, author of key R packages incl. ggplot2, plyr, dplyr - all components of the tidyverse.

# R User Groups...

R user groups exist all over the world with many in the UK (incl. Manchester)...

You can even buy the t-shirt...

## UK

### England

- Birmingham: [BRUM](#)
- Canterbury: [CanterburyR](#)
- Cambridge: [CambR](#)
- Coventry: [Warwick R User Group](#); [@WarwickRUG](#)
- Exeter: [Exeter R Users Group](#)
- London: [LondonR](#)
- Manchester: [ManchesterR](#)
- Newcastle: [R North East](#); [@RstatsNE](#)
- Nottingham: [Nottingham R User group](#)
- Oxford: [R user group Oxford](#); [@rusersoxford](#)
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RStudio  
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magrittr  
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Shiny  
\$17



I like the way you R  
\$17

# ...and conferences

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**R**

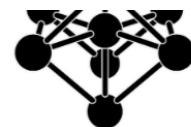
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# R skills are in high demand...

February 11, 2014

## R skills attract the highest salaries

Two recent salary surveys have shown that [R language](#) skills attract median salaries in excess of \$110,000 in the United States.

In the [2014 Dice Tech Salary Survey](#) of over 17,000 technology professionals, the highest-paid IT skill was R programming. While [big-data skills in general featured strongly](#) in the top tier, having R at the top of the list reflects the strong demand for skills to make sense of, and extract value from big data.

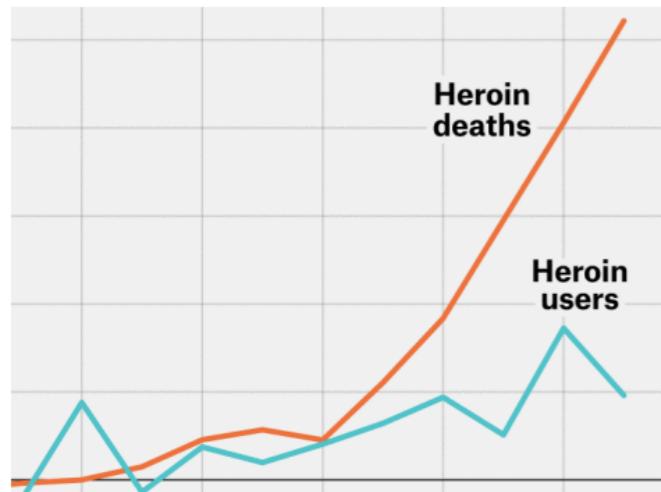
AVERAGE SALARY FOR High Paying Skills and Experience		
SKILL	2013	YR/YR CHANGE
R	\$ 115,531	n/a
NoSQL	\$ 114,796	1.6%
MapReduce	\$ 114,396	n/a
PMBok	\$ 112,382	1.3%
Cassandra	\$ 112,382	n/a
Omnigraffle	\$ 111,039	0.3%
Pig	\$ 109,561	n/a
SOA (Service Oriented Architecture)	\$ 108,997	-0.5%
Hadoop	\$ 108,669	-5.6%
Mongo DB	\$ 107,825	-0.4%

Similarly, the recent [O'Reilly Data Scientist Survey](#) also found R skills amongst those that pay in the \$110,000-\$125,000 range (albeit amongst a much smaller and specialized sample of respondents).

# and R is widely used by a number of organisations (incl. the ONS)...

FiveThirtyEight

Politics Sports Science & Health Economics Culture



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By Kathryn Casteel

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By Douglas Rivers is a professor of political science at Stanford University and Chief Scientist at YouGov PLC.

In General Election 2017, Politics

On May 31, 2017, 6 a.m.

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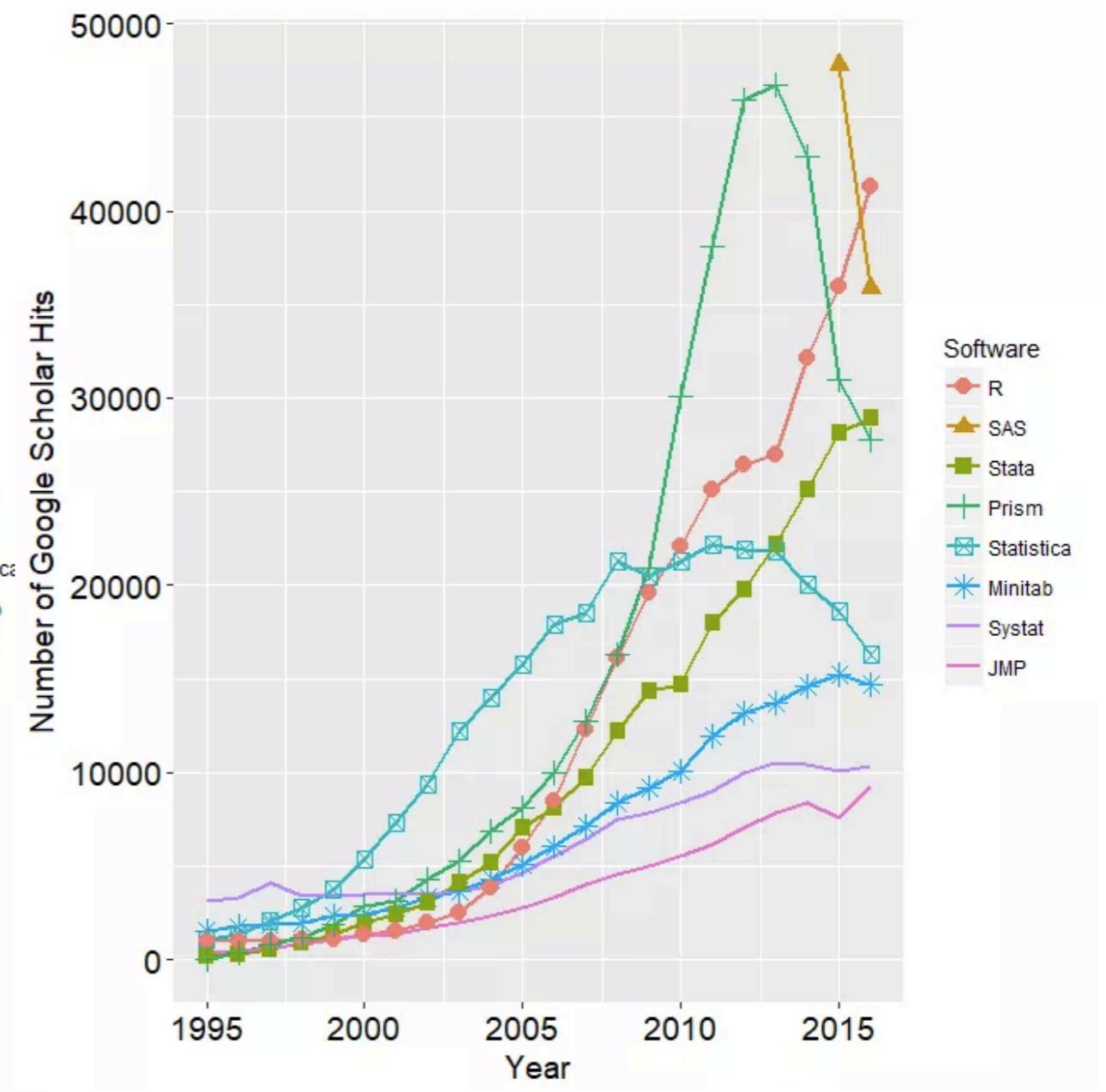
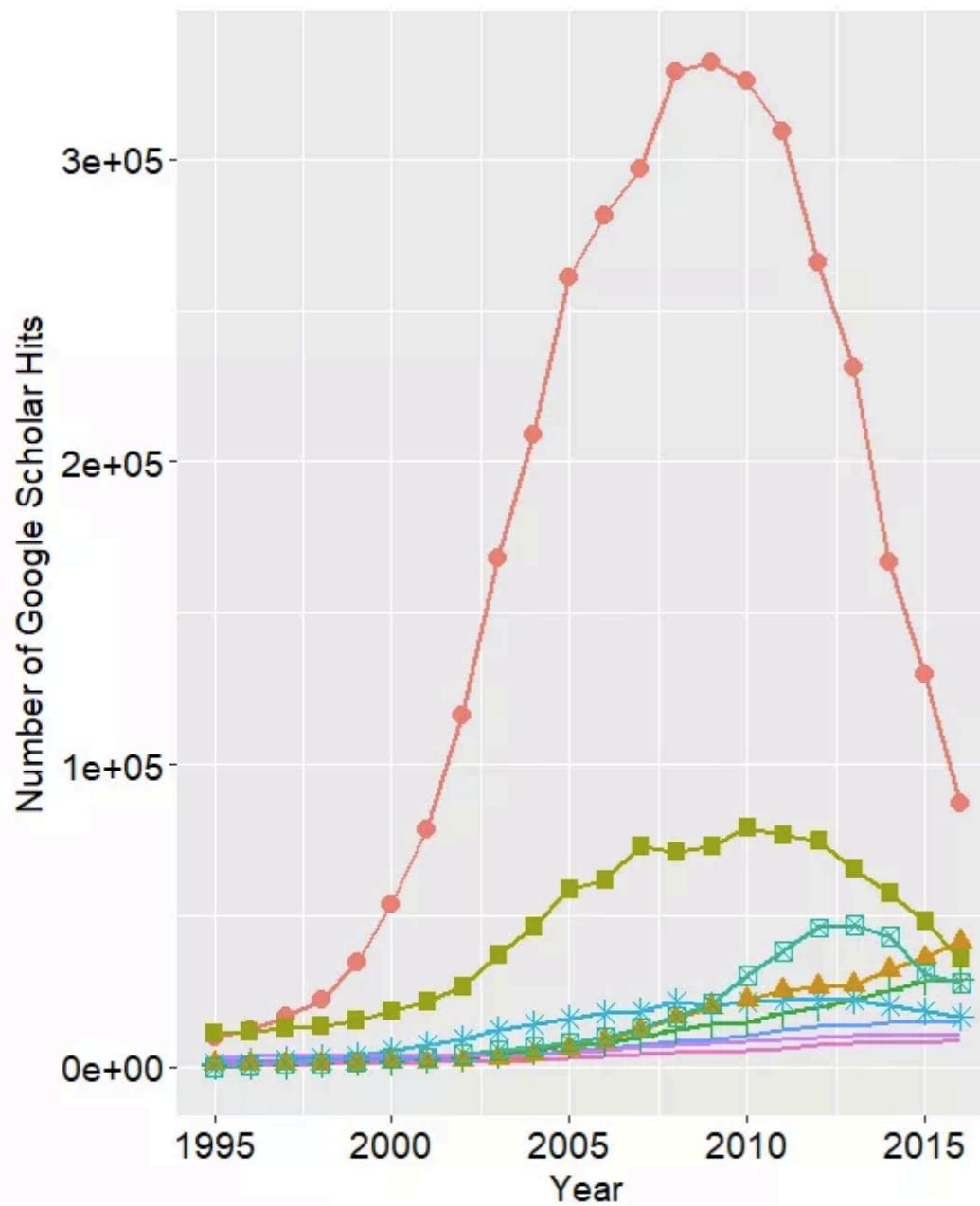
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## CAREER CENTER

### Hot jobs: Big-data psychologists

Wanted: Scientists who can help companies make sense of consumer and employee data.



By Rebecca Voelker

Print version: page 18

Every time you use an Internet search engine, sign up for a company "rewards" program or swipe your credit card, that information is saved and stored. The industries that amass these billions of bytes of data are increasingly hiring psychologists to help make sense of it, says Douglas Reynolds, PhD, president of APA's Div. 14 ([Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology](#)).

"Big data, and what it means for business, is a hot topic right now," says Reynolds, who also serves as vice president of assessment technology at [Development Dimensions International Inc.](#), a human resources consulting firm. "We're in high demand."

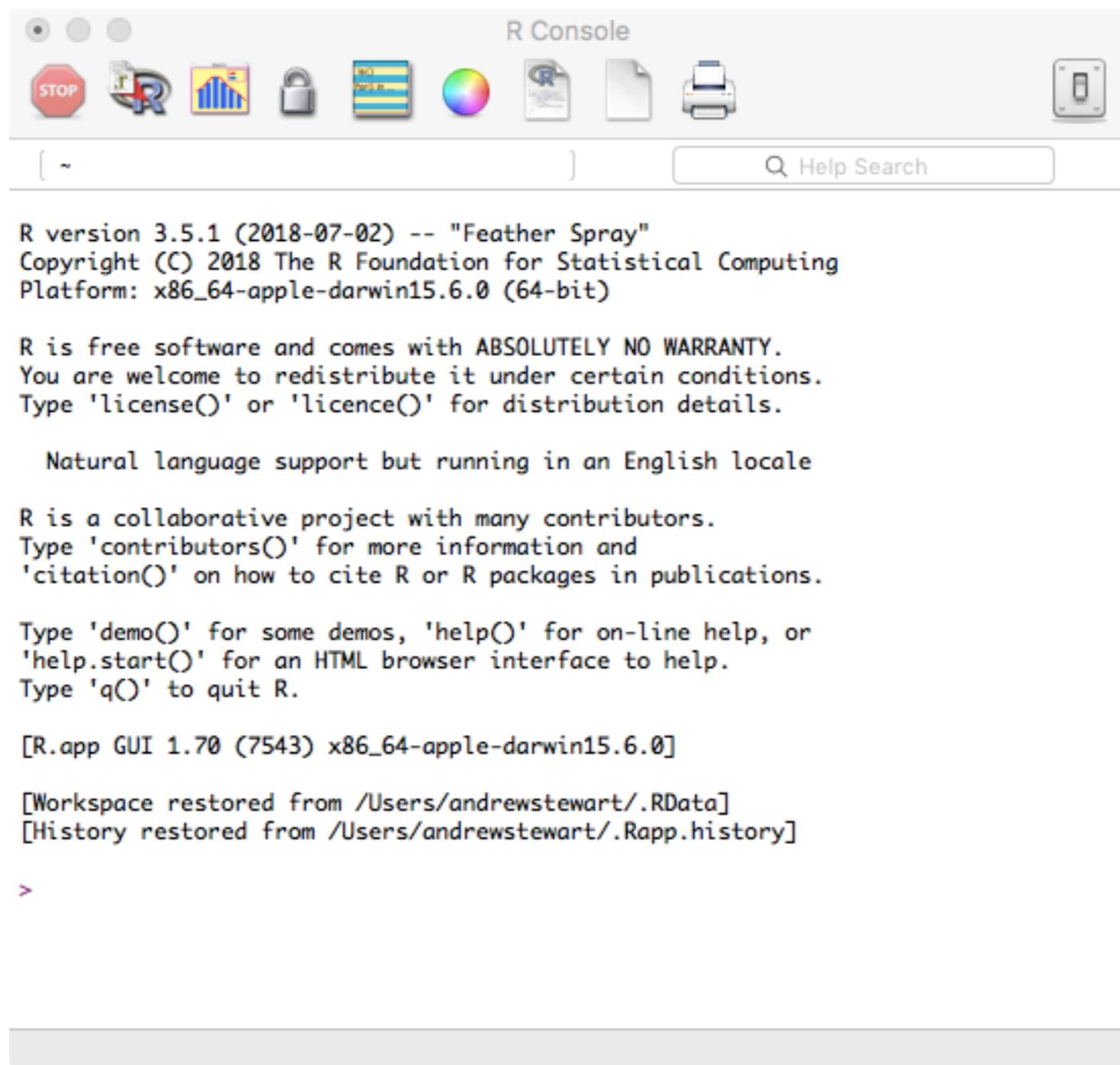
Psychologists' ability to interpret numbers and human behavior makes them key members of many industry analytics teams, adds Suzie Weaver, PhD, a psychologist and senior analytic consultant with [Epsilon](#), a global marketing and analytics company. "Analytics is at the core of everything we do, whether it's in research, the academic sphere or the business world."

# Starting R

- R is open source (i.e., free to download and add to). Main R site is:
- *www.r-project.org*
- From here you can download R (from one of the CRAN<sup>1</sup> mirrors for Windows, Mac and UNIX).
- R updates regularly (you need to update manually).

<sup>1</sup>CRAN = *The Comprehensive R Archive Network*

- When you first load R it looks like this:



R version 3.5.1 (2018-07-02) -- "Feather Spray"  
Copyright (C) 2018 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86\_64-apple-darwin15.6.0 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.  
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.  
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.  
Type 'contributors()' for more information and  
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or  
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.  
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[R.app GUI 1.70 (7543) x86\_64-apple-darwin15.6.0]

[Workspace restored from /Users/andrewstewart/.RData]  
[History restored from /Users/andrewstewart/.Rapp.history]

>



- Rather than using the R interface, you should use the RStudio graphical interface.
- Download it from [www.rstudio.com](http://www.rstudio.com)
- When you use RStudio, it looks like this:

RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Tools Window Help

~/Desktop/Air Work/MRes 2016:17/R workshop MRes/R workshop directory/Workshop - RStudio

Addins

Workshop script2.R \* DV

```

1 library(lmerTest)
2 library(lsmeans)
3 library(pbkrtest)
4
5 #Read in First Pass Data
6 FPs <- read.csv("~/Desktop/Air Work/R analyses/Indirect Request Expt/Experiment 1 - probability of success - Libby's data/FPs")
7
8 #this sets up the contrasts so that the intercept in the mixed LMM is the grand mean (i.e., the mean of all conditions)
9 my.coding <- matrix(c(.5, -.5))
10
11 contrasts(DV$Context)<-matrix(c(.5, -.5))
12 contrasts(DV$Sentence)<-matrix(c(.5, -.5))
13
14 #construct the models with crossed random effects for subjects and items for the pre-critical, critical and post-critical regions
15 model.full <- lmer(RT ~ Context*Sentence + (1+Context*Sentence | Subject) + (1+Context*Sentence | Item), data=DV, REML=TRUE)
16 model.null <- lmer(RT ~ (1+Context*Sentence | Subject) + (1+Context*Sentence | Item), data=DV, REML=TRUE)
17
18 summary(model.full)
19 lsmeans(model.full, pairwise~Context*Sentence, adjust="none")
20
21 model.full <- lmer(RT ~ Statement*Meaning*Probability + (1:Meaning*Probability | P_c) + (1:Meaning*Probability | Item), data=FPs)
22
23 (Top Level) ▾
  
```

Console ~ /Desktop/Air Work/MRes 2016:17/R workshop MRes/R workshop directory/Workshop/

The following object is masked from 'package:stats':

```

step
  
```

```

> library("lsmeans", lib.loc="/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.3/Resources/library")
Loading required package: estimability

Attaching package: 'lsmeans'

The following object is masked from 'package:lmerTest':
  
```

```

lsmeans
  
```

```

> model.full <- lmer(RT ~ Context*Sentence + (1+Context*Sentence | Subject) + (1+Context*Sentence | Item), data=DV, REML=TRUE)
  
```

Error in strsplit(keys, " \* ") : non-character argument

Environment History

Import Dataset

Global Environment

Data

	DV	1680 obs. of 5 variables
my.coding	num [1:2, 1]	0.5 -0.5

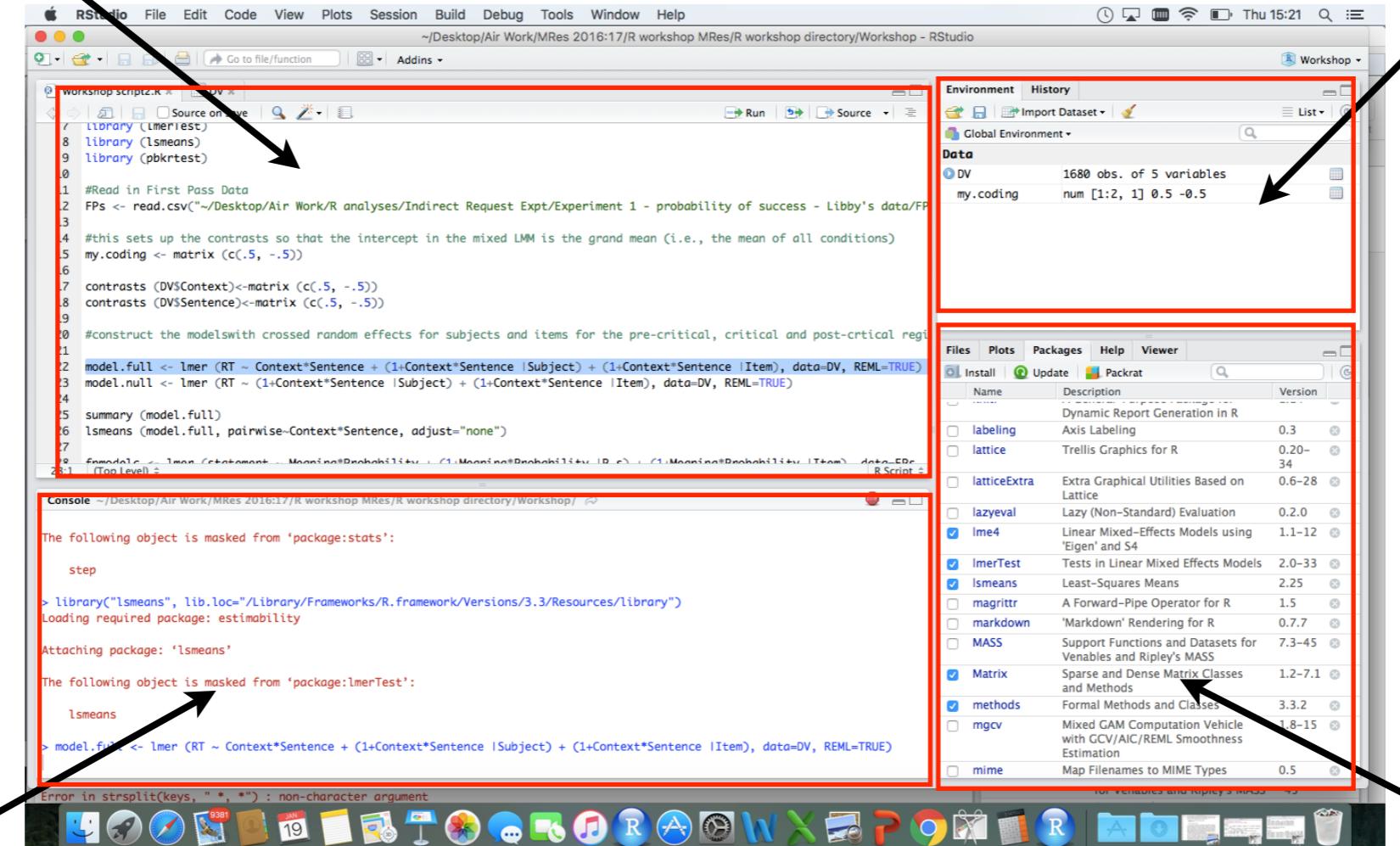
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Install Update Packrat

Name	Description	Version
lme4	Linear Mixed-Effects Models using 'Eigen' and S4	1.1-12
lmerTest	Tests in Linear Mixed Effects Models	2.0-33
lsmeans	Least-Squares Means	2.25
MASS	Support Functions and Datasets for Venables and Ripley's MASS	7.3-45
Matrix	Sparse and Dense Matrix Classes and Methods	1.2-7.1
methods	Formal Methods and Classes	3.3.2
mgcv	Mixed GAM Computation Vehicle with GCV/AIC/REML Smoothness Estimation	1.8-15
mime	Map Filenames to MIME Types	0.5

for Venables and Ripley's MASS 45

This is where you build your script and where data can be seen.

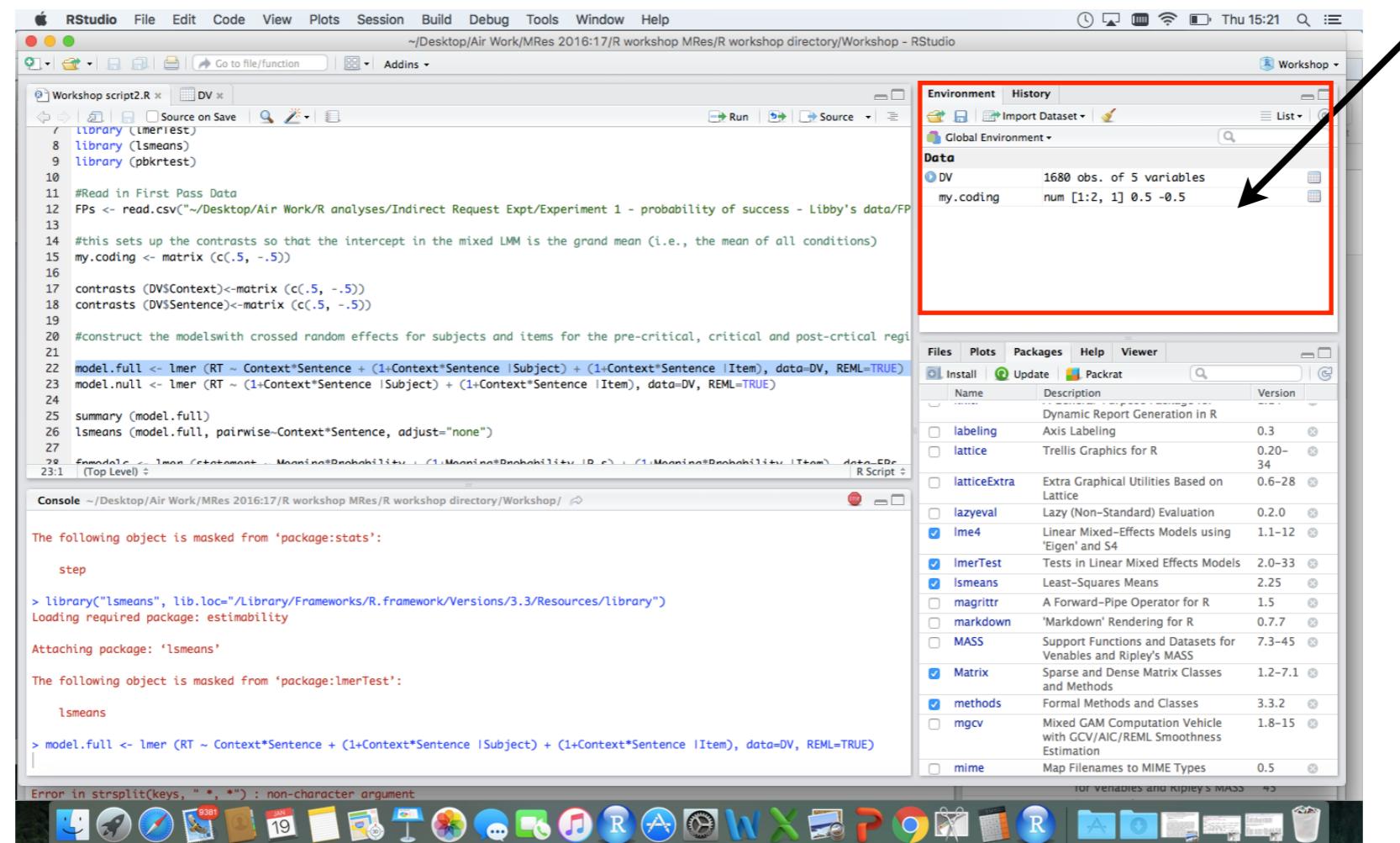


This is where you type commands.

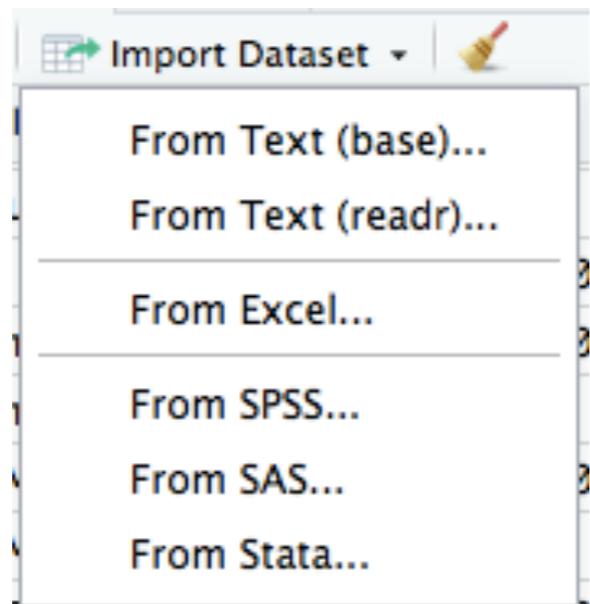
This contains information about your variables and open data sets.

This lists the packages you have loaded, and has tabs for help, graphs etc.

Here is where you import your data.



- Importing data (CSV (Text), Excel, SPSS, SAS and Stata format). CSV can be delimited by commas, tabs etc. Most of the time you'll use the `readr` import function...



Import Text Data

File/Url:

~/Desktop/Air Work/R analyses/R courses/R course/R Work Folder/priming data.txt

Data Preview:

Subject (integer) ▾	Priming Condition (character) ▾	RT (integer) ▾
1	LONG	500
2	LONG	551
3	LONG	479
4	LONG	561
5	LONG	522
6	SHORT	399
7	SHORT	423
8	SHORT	444
9	SHORT	410
10	SHORT	398

You can change the type of each variable by clicking on the down arrow.

You should change this to type Factor (LONG vs. SHORT).

Previewing first 50 entries.

Import Options:

Name: priming\_data  First Row as Names Delimiter: Tab  Escape: None   
Skip: 0  Trim Spaces Quotes: Default  Comment: Default   
 Open Data Viewer Locale: Configure... NA: Default

Code Preview:

```
library(readr)
priming_data <- read_delim("~/Desktop/Air Work/R analyses/R courses/R course/R Work Folder/priming data.txt",
                           "\t", escape_double = FALSE, trim_ws = TRUE)
View(priming_data)
```

Can change here how the columns are delimited.

This is the code that corresponds to what you're getting RStudio to do.

- RStudio now looks like this:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following components:

- Data View:** Displays a data frame named "priming\_data" with 10 observations and 3 variables: Subject, Priming Condition, and RT.
- Environment View:** Shows the global environment with "priming\_data" listed.
- Console View:** Displays the R session history, including the command to read the data and the resulting error message.
- Packages View:** Shows a list of installed packages.

```

> 
> 
> 
> 
> 
> 
> 
> RTdata <- priming_data [c("Priming Condition", "RT")]
Error: object 'priming_data' not found
> library(readr)
> priming_data <- read_delim("~/Desktop/Air Work/R analyses/R courses/R course/R Work Folder/priming data.txt",
+   "\t", escape_double = FALSE, trim_ws = TRUE)
Parsed with column specification:
cols(
  Subject = col_integer(),
  `Priming Condition` = col_character(),
  RT = col_integer()
)
> View(priming_data)
> 
  
```

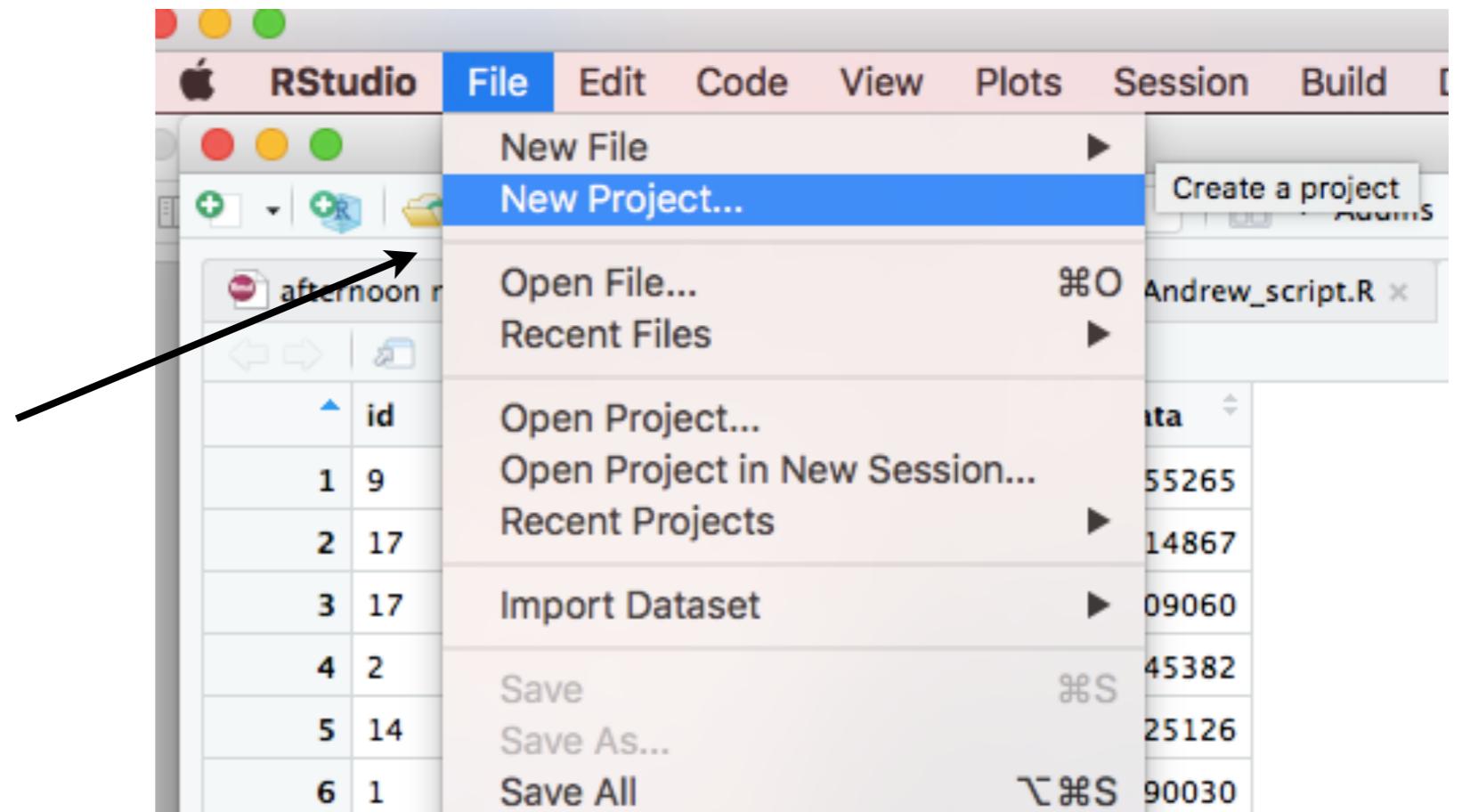
Subject	Priming Condition	RT
1	LONG	500
2	LONG	551
3	LONG	479
4	LONG	563
5	LONG	522
6	SHORT	399
7	SHORT	423
8	SHORT	444
9	SHORT	410
10	SHORT	398

Showing 1 to 10 of 10 entries

Name	Description	Version
labeling	Axis Labeling	0.3
lattice	Trellis Graphics for R	0.20-34
latticeExtra	Extra Graphical Utilities Based on Lattice	0.6-28
lazyeval	Lazy (Non-Standard) Evaluation	0.2.0
lme4	Linear Mixed-Effects Models using 'Eigen' and S4	1.1-12
lmerTest	Tests in Linear Mixed Effects Models	2.0-33
lsmeans	Least-Squares Means	2.25
magrittr	A Forward-Pipe Operator for R	1.5
markdown	'Markdown' Rendering for R	0.7.7
MASS	Support Functions and Datasets for Venables and Ripley's MASS	7.3-45
Matrix	Sparse and Dense Matrix Classes and Methods	1.2-7.1
methods	Formal Methods and Classes	3.3.2
mgcv	Mixed GAM Computation Vehicle with GCV/AIC/REML Smoothness Estimation	1.8-15
mime	Map Filenames to MIME Types	0.5
minqa	Derivative-free optimization algorithms by quadratic approximation	1.2.4
multcomp	Simultaneous Inference in General Parametric Models	1.4-6
munsell	Utilities for Using Munsell Colours	0.4.3

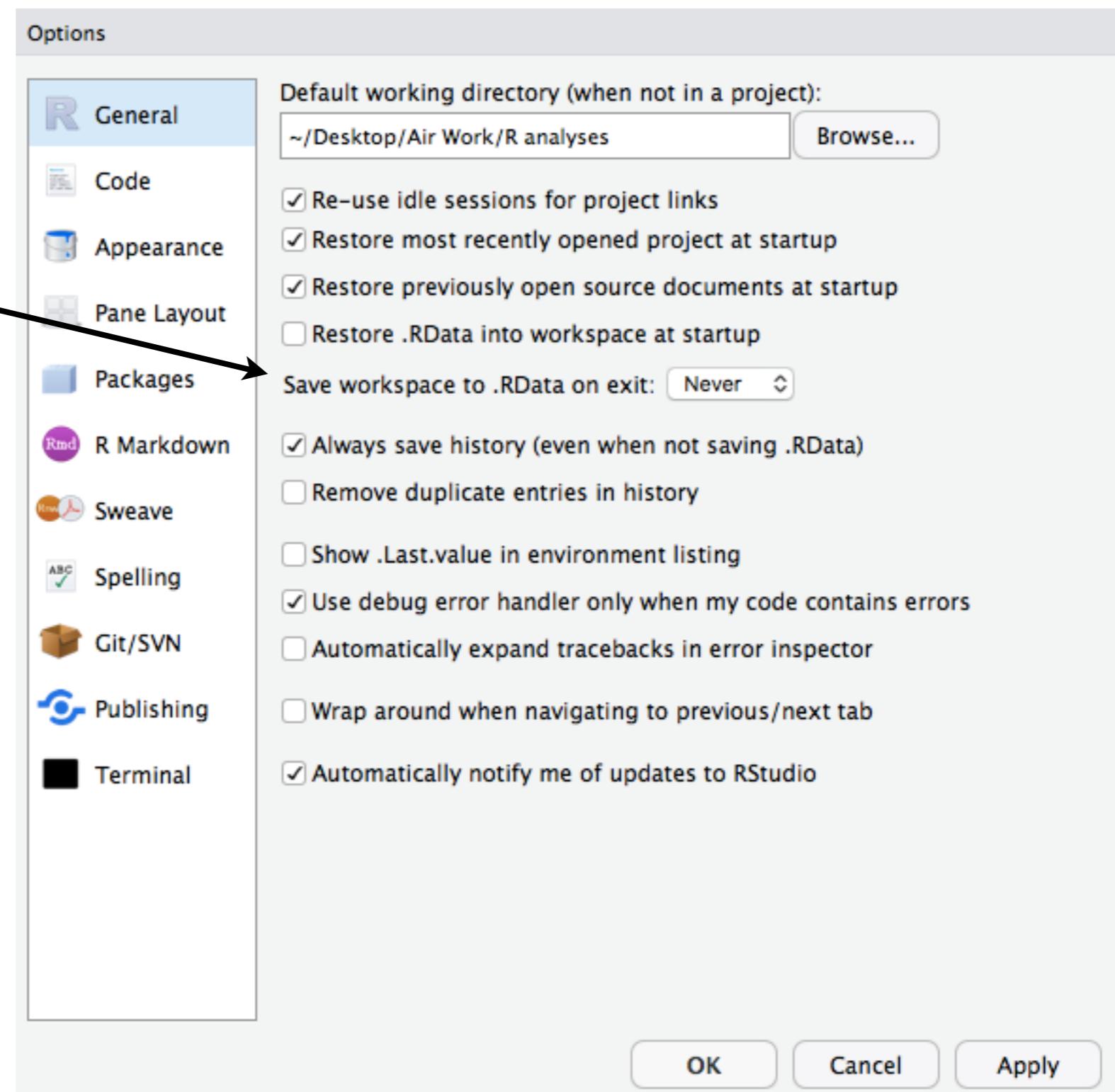
# When Starting R

Always create a new project - this will keep all your files nice and organised.



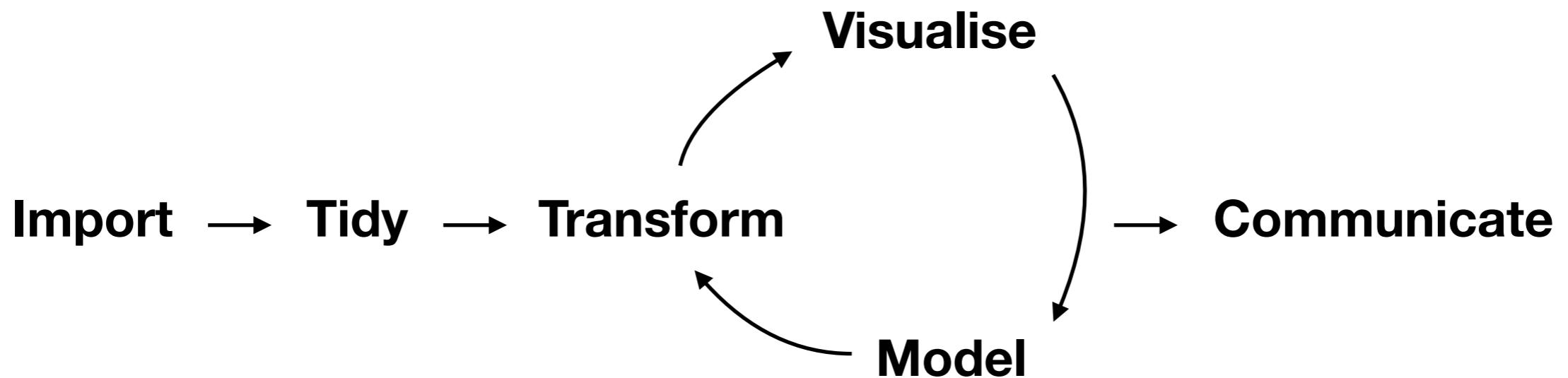
# When Starting R

Under preferences,  
make sure you  
uncheck the saving  
workspace  
option...

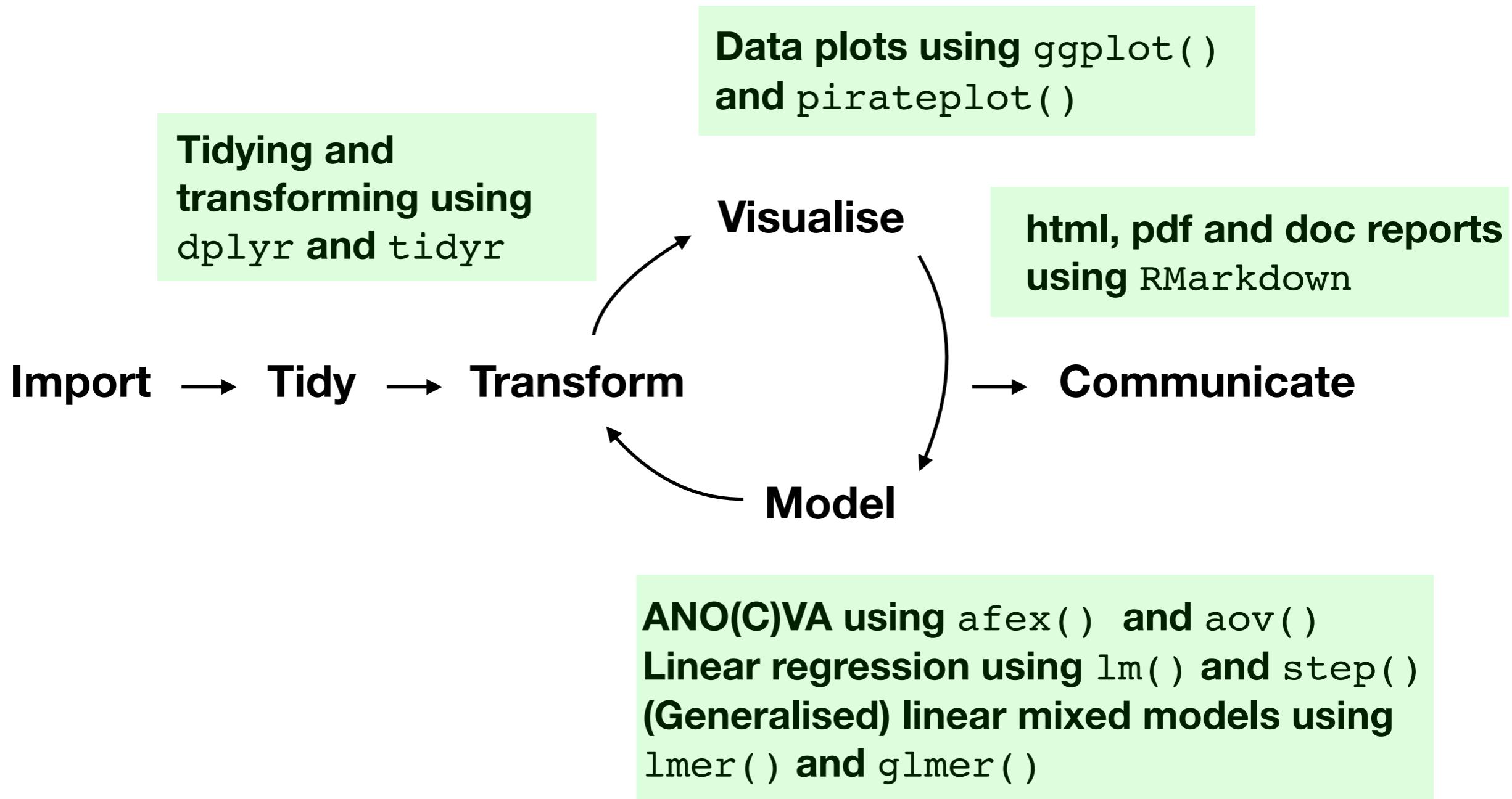


# Analysis Workflow in the Tidyverse

(Garrett Grolemund and Hadley Wickham) - from Data to Write-up



# Workflow



# Packages in R

R has a number of functions already built in. These are part of “base R”. For much of what we do we need to load particular packages to let us use additional functions. We do this by:

```
> install.packages("packagename")  
  
> library(packagename)
```

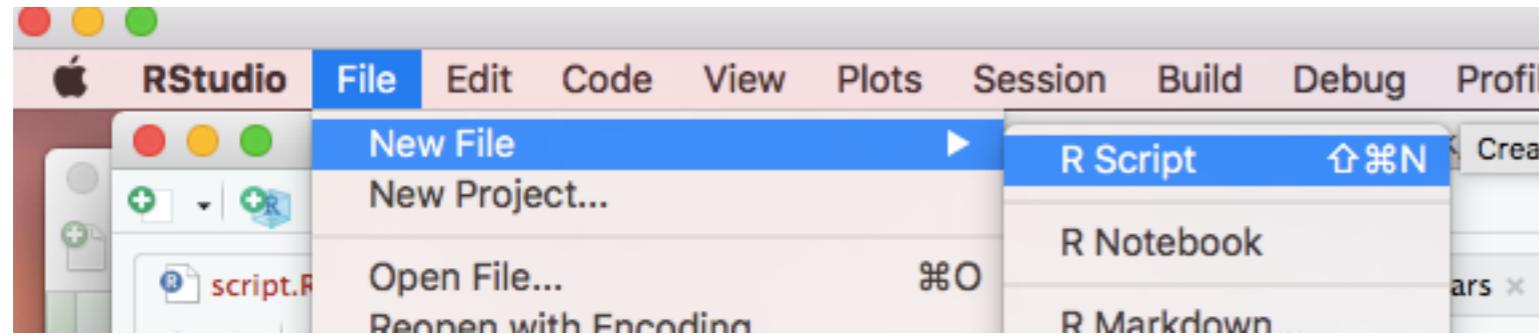
Every time you start R afresh, you need to load the packages you will use by using the `library` function. If you see notation like the following, it means we’re using a function (e.g., `summarise`) from within a package (e.g., `dplyr`)

```
dplyr::summarise
```

# You don't need to re-invent the wheel...

- For any problem you want to solve, chances are others have had the same problem, solved it and have created an R package to do exactly what you want...
- One of the many great things about R is that you can add freely available packages to your library.
- ~11,000 R packages currently available
- The sites [r-bloggers.com](http://r-bloggers.com) and [rweekly.org](http://rweekly.org) are good places to find out about new packages.

# Writing Scripts in R



Ultimately you will be writing scripts that will allow yourself and others to recreate your analysis just by running the script - the code at the start of the script will load the packages your analysis needs, then load your data, tidy, transform and visualise your data, and then code for your model...

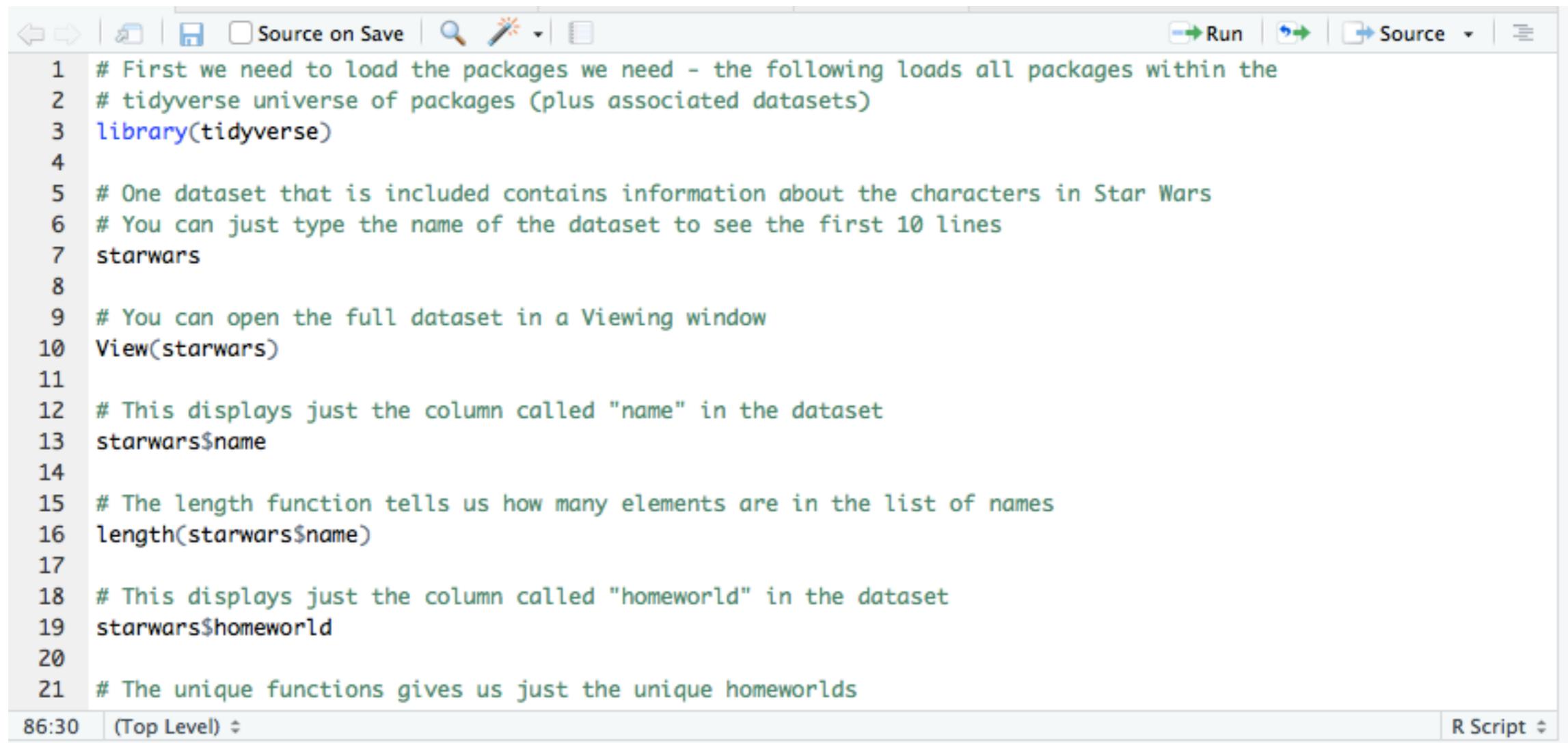
You should predominantly writing your code as a script, and using the Console window for single command instructions relatively rarely...

# Writing Scripts in R

Scripts should have lots of comments, indicated by a # symbol - this helps others read your code, and also yourself when you look back at it later.

Scripts can be saved and uploaded to (e.g.) OSF, GitHub, or submitted as an electronic supplement alongside your journal submission. Even when journals don't require you to adhere to Open Science practices, it's a good idea to make your code and data available during the reviewing process - and publicly available once your paper is published.

If you aren't sharing your data and code, you aren't engaged in generating reproducible or open research...

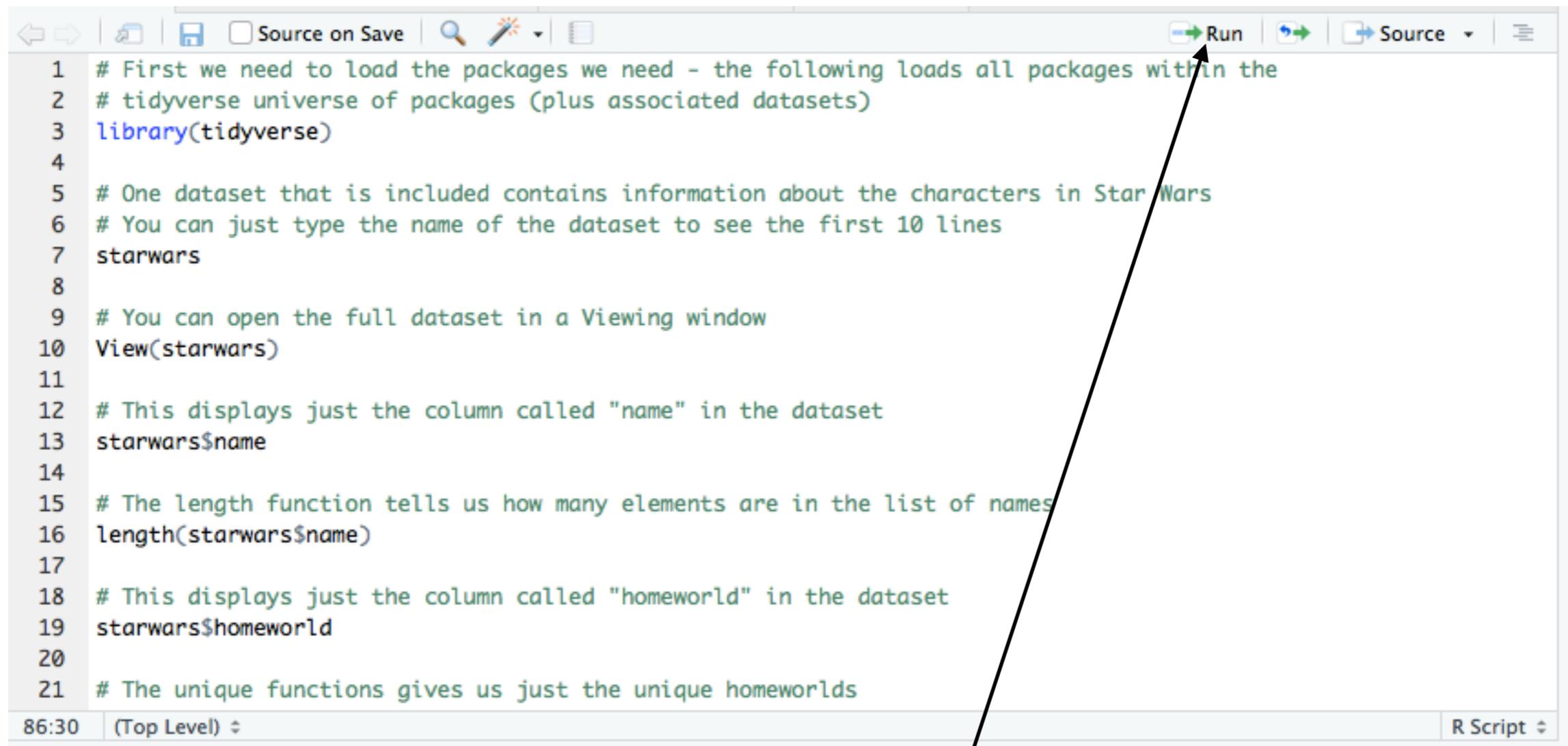


The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with an R script editor. The script contains numbered comments explaining various R commands:

```
1 # First we need to load the packages we need - the following loads all packages within the
2 # tidyverse universe of packages (plus associated datasets)
3 library(tidyverse)
4
5 # One dataset that is included contains information about the characters in Star Wars
6 # You can just type the name of the dataset to see the first 10 lines
7 starwars
8
9 # You can open the full dataset in a Viewing window
10 View(starwars)
11
12 # This displays just the column called "name" in the dataset
13 starwars$name
14
15 # The length function tells us how many elements are in the list of names
16 length(starwars$name)
17
18 # This displays just the column called "homeworld" in the dataset
19 starwars$homeworld
20
21 # The unique functions gives us just the unique homeworlds
```

The status bar at the bottom shows the time as 86:30, the project level as (Top Level), and the file type as R Script.

Lots of comments explaining what each section of code does, and lots of white space.



```
1 # First we need to load the packages we need - the following loads all packages within the
2 # tidyverse universe of packages (plus associated datasets)
3 library(tidyverse)
4
5 # One dataset that is included contains information about the characters in Star Wars
6 # You can just type the name of the dataset to see the first 10 lines
7 starwars
8
9 # You can open the full dataset in a Viewing window
10 View(starwars)
11
12 # This displays just the column called "name" in the dataset
13 starwars$name
14
15 # The length function tells us how many elements are in the list of names
16 length(starwars$name)
17
18 # This displays just the column called "homeworld" in the dataset
19 starwars$homeworld
20
21 # The unique functions gives us just the unique homeworlds
```

Once a script is written, you can run the entire script by highlighting it all (CMD-A in OSX) and clicking on ‘Run’, or you can highlight a section and run only that. CMD-Return will also Run the highlighted code.

**Like this...**

# Style Guide

File names (both scripts and data files) should be meaningful:

regression\_model.R - Good

somemodel.R - Bad

Variable names should be meaningful and in lowercase:

age - Good

A1 - Bad

expt1\_data - Good

Experiment1datawithoutliersremoved - Bad

# Style Guide

Place spaces around operators like + , - , = , <-

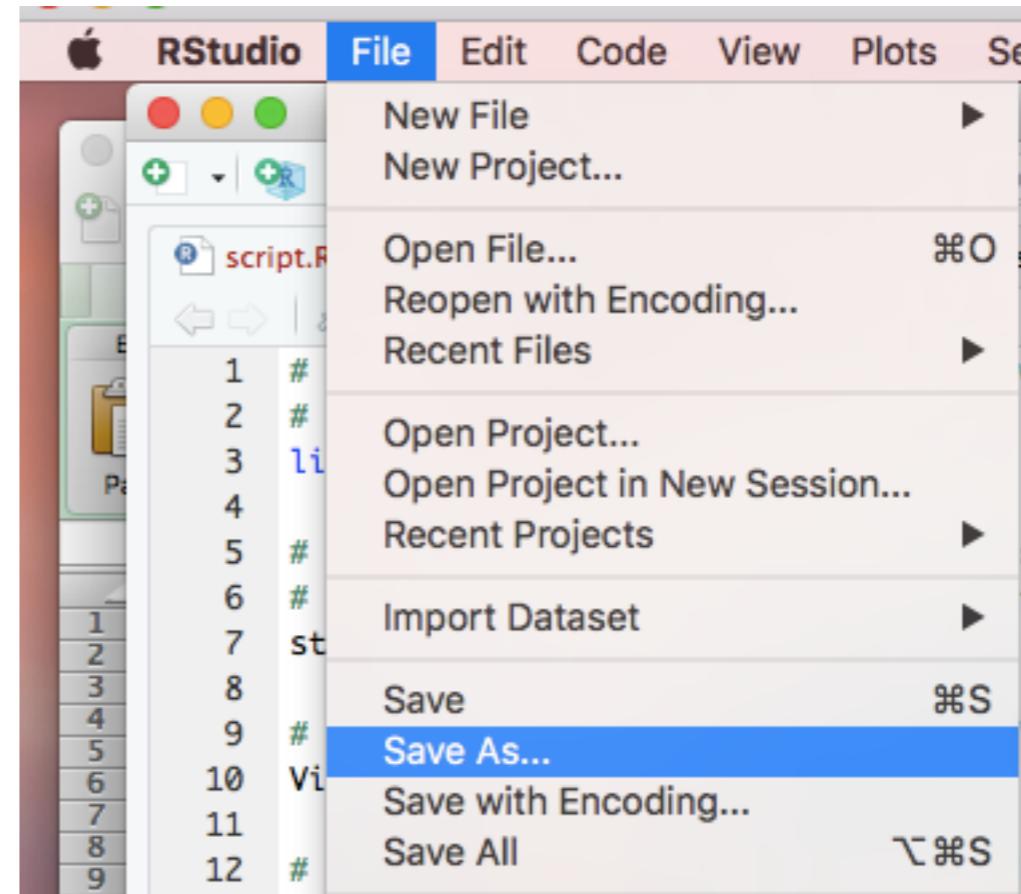
Whitespace used sensibly makes your code easier to read. Separate discrete sections of code in your script with a blank line.

When writing scripts, continue on a subsequent line rather than writing one very long line.

Comment, comment, comment...

```
# First we load our datafile.
```

Once your  
script is  
finished, don't  
forget to save  
it...



# Sharing your analysis

Journals are increasingly requesting analysis code and data to be published alongside the published paper (and sometimes at the review stage).

You can share your analysis and data even at the submission stage using something like GitHub or OSF.

Git is a powerful tool that allows for the version control in collaborative projects, and the sharing of code and projects.

You can set up a GitHub account, and install GitHub Desktop on your own computer.

Safari browser window showing GitHub profile for ajstewartlang.

Address bar: GitHub, Inc. github.com/ajstewartlang

Toolbar: Live Trains, Google Scholar, Scopus, jobs.ac.uk, Apple, BBC News, Chester Weather, The Telegraph, The Grauniad, The Independent, Google Maps, Chester Weather Station, +

Header: Search GitHub, Pull requests, Issues, Gist, +, Squares icon



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R code and data

R

## Andrew Stewart ajstewartlang

Senior Lecturer in the Division of Neuroscience and Experimental Psychology, University of Manchester.

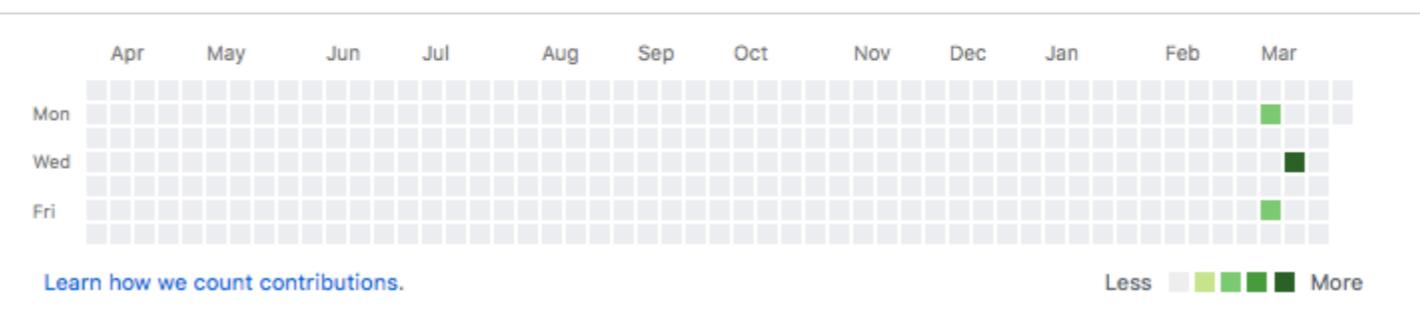
University of Manchester

<http://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/~ajstewartlang/>

Joined 21 days ago

### 5 contributions in the last year

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ajstewartlang Capitalisation corrected

Latest commit `7e14ea2` 3 hours ago

Both Expts comparison

Tidied up code with consistent labelling

3 hours ago

Expt 1 Script and data

Tidied up code with consistent labelling

3 hours ago

Expt 2 Script and data

Tidied up code with consistent labelling

3 hours ago

README.txt

Capitalisation corrected

3 hours ago

README.txt

The repository "Both Expts comparison" contains the R analysis script and RT data for both experiments in 1 file. The conditions are relabeled to congruent vs. incongruent to allow a comparison of the magnitude of the congruency effect across the two experiments.

The repository "Expt 1 Script and Data" contains the R analysis script for the Anger/Fear experiment, the RT data, the accuracy data and the two data files (containing the word "graph") used by ggplot2 to graph the means and SEs.

The repository "Expt 2 Script and Data" contains the R analysis script for the Happy/Sad experiment, the RT data, the accuracy data and the two data files (containing the word "graph") used by ggplot2 to graph the means and SEs.

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Affective-Theory-of-Mind-Inferences / Expt 1 Script and data /

ajstewartlang Tidied up code with consistent labelling	Latest commit de7b584 3 hours ago
..	
AngerFearAcc.csv	Tidied up code with consistent labelling
AngerFearRT.csv	Tidied up code with consistent labelling
AngerFeargraphacc.csv	R code and data
AngerFeargraphdata.csv	R code and data
Expt1_AngerFear_script.R	Tidied up code with consistent labelling



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Affective-Theory-of-Mind-Inferences / Expt 1 Script and data / Expt1\_AngerFear\_script.R

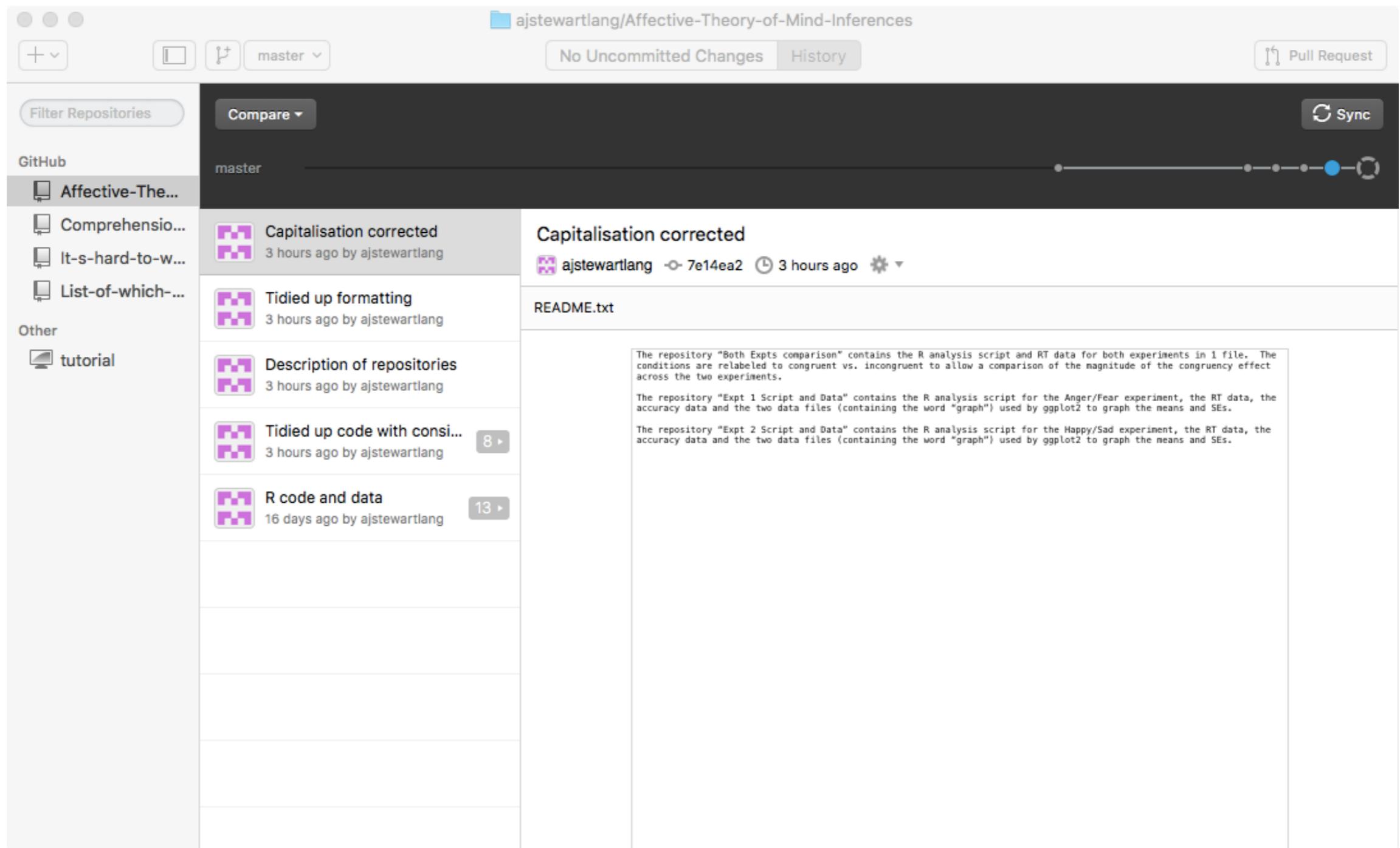
ajstewartlang Tidied up code with consistent labelling de7b584 3 hours ago

0 contributors

59 lines (46 sloc) | 3.17 KB Raw Blame History

```
1 library(lme4)
2 library(lmerTest)
3 library(lsmeans)
4 library(pbkrtest)
5 library(readr)
6 library(ggplot2)
7
8 #script for AngerFear RT and accuracy data analysis with arousal
9
10 #this is the analysis of the RT data
11 AngerFearRT <- read_csv("~/AngerFearRT.csv")
12
13 AngerFearRT$StoryEmotion <- as.factor(AngerFearRT$StoryEmotion)
14 AngerFearRT$FaceExpression <- as.factor(AngerFearRT$FaceExpression)
15
16 contrasts(AngerFearRT$StoryEmotion) <- matrix(c(.5, -.5))
17 contrasts(AngerFearRT$FaceExpression) <- matrix(c(.5, -.5))
18
19 #with Subject, Vignette, and Face as crossed random effects with arousal
20 #full model does not converge so need to drop interaction term from the random effects - in addition, Face random effect has only random in
21 modelRTAr1 <- lmer(RT ~ StoryEmotion*FaceExpression*Arousal + (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Subject) + (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Vig
22 summary(modelRTAr1)
23 modelRT <- lmer(RT ~ StoryEmotion*FaceExpression + (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Subject) + (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Vignette) + (1
24 anova(modelRTAr1, modelRT)
25
26 #difference between models not signif - arousal does not interact with effect so drop arousal from subsequent analysis
27
28 modelRTnull <- lmer(RT ~ (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Subject) + (1+StoryEmotion+FaceExpression|Vignette) + (1+FaceExpression|Face),
29 anova(modelRT, modelRTnull)
30 summary(modelRT)
```

# This is GitHub Desktop



**Let's run through a script...**