# PSYCH 363 - Stroop Effect: Congruency and Response Time

Keagan McMahon, Brigitta Munds, Benjamin Brown, & Christina Rachmadita

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	Testing Plots here This is to test your installation of the files and programs needed to make	<b>4</b>	
simple report. To compile to pdf use C-c C-e 1 p.			

# 1 Introduction

Insert introduction text here...

## 2 Methods

Insert some method text here This loads an R library

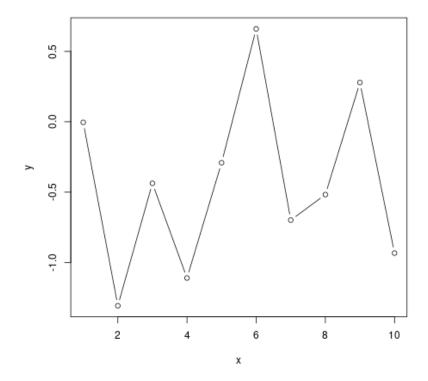
library(random)

### 3 Results

Insert some results text here and other content (i.e. code, etc)

Now we will see if we can some source code and a simple plot for our export.

```
x = 1:10
y = rnorm(10)
print(mean(y))
-0.436099408057575
   Here is some more R source code!
\{a=2
  b=6
  multiply <- function(a,b)</pre>
  return(a * b)
  print(paste(a, "multiplied by", b, "is", (print(multiply(a,b)))))
}
{ for(i in seq(1,10))
if(i\%2==0){
print(i) }
   Now lets try some Python source code from my loop assignment...
letters = ['t', 'r', 'i', 'b', 'q', 'v', 'h', 'p']
position = ['1st', '2nd', '3rd', '4th', '5th', '6th', '7th', '8th']
for x in letters:
  print(x)
for i in sorted(letters):
  print(i)
for x in enumerate(zip(letters, position)):
  print("The {0} letter in list 1 is {0}".format(x))
   Here is a graph of our results for you to see:
plot(x,y,type = 'b')
```



Here is some code that produces a table of data for us:

$$d \leftarrow data.frame(foo=c('a','b','n'), bar=c(1.0/3.0,22,32))$$

d

foo	bar
a	0.3333333333333333
b	22
n	32

Here is an example of an inline piece of code, it will generate 20 random numbers:

xinline = rnorm(20)

We can use that code in this way:

The mean of 20 mean 0 normally distributed numbers is 0.0581210550728103.

## 4 Conclusions

Put some type of conclusion content here....

### 5 References

Insert some references here, such as... This article [1]

### References

[1] Britt Anderson. There is no such thing as attention. Frontiers in Psychology, 2:246, 2011.

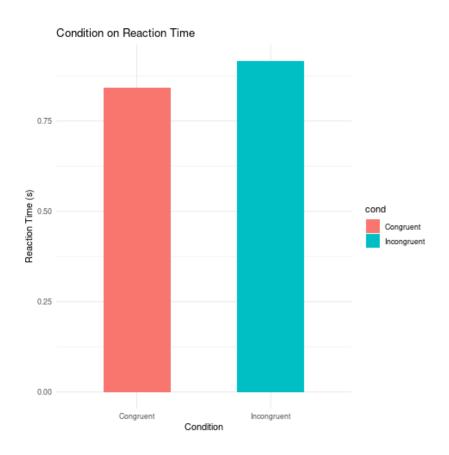
# 6 Testing Plots here.....

```
library(ggplot2)

data <- read.csv("/home/keagan/GitRepos/363Stroop/363Stroop_Data_Dec_4.csv")

incongruent <- data[which(data$Congruent == 0),]$Time
  congruent <- data[which(data$Congruent == 1),]$Time
  df <- data.frame(cond = c("Incongruent", "Congruent"), rt = c(mean(incongruent), mean(congruent))
  p <- ggplot(df, aes(x = cond, y = rt, fill = cond)) + geom_bar(stat = "identity", width = 0)

p</pre>
```



### library(ggplot2)

```
data <- read.csv("/home/keagan/GitRepos/363Stroop/363Stroop_Data_Dec_4.csv")
Lincongruent <- c()
counter = 1
while(counter <= 20) {
    T = data[which(data$Trial == counter & data$Congruent == 0),]
    mean_RT = mean(T$Time)
    Lincongruent = append(Lincongruent, mean_RT)
    counter = counter + 1
}
Lcongruent <- c()
counter = 1
while(counter <= 20) {
    T = data[which(data$Trial == counter & data$Congruent == 1),]
    mean_RT = mean(T$Time)
    Lcongruent = append(Lcongruent, mean_RT)</pre>
```

# Mean Reaction Time 0.75

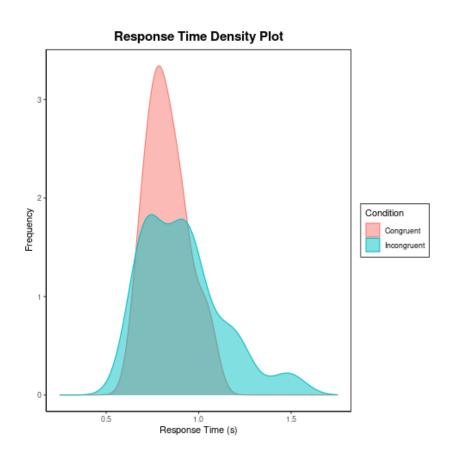
p

Condition

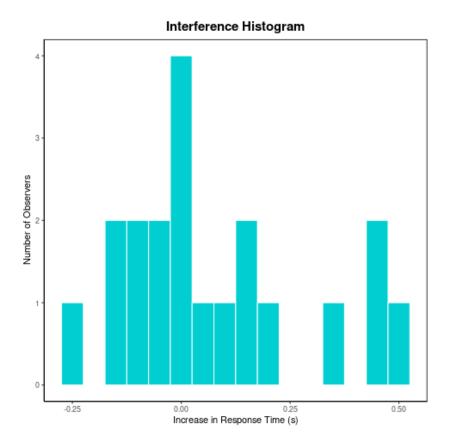
Incongruent

Congruent

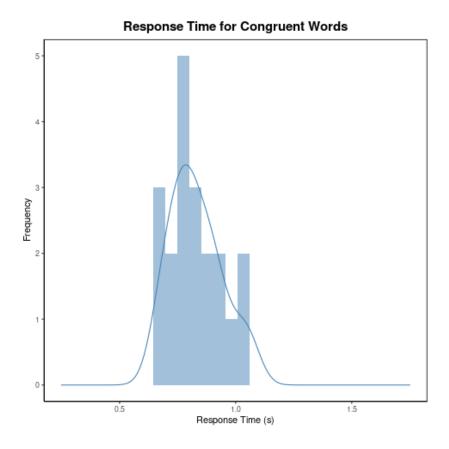
density\_plot <- ggplot(cond\_rt\_df, aes(x = RT, color = Condition, fill = Condition)) + geom\_
density\_plot</pre>



interference\_hist <- ggplot(df, aes(x = Interference)) + geom\_histogram(binwidth = 0.05, column interference\_hist

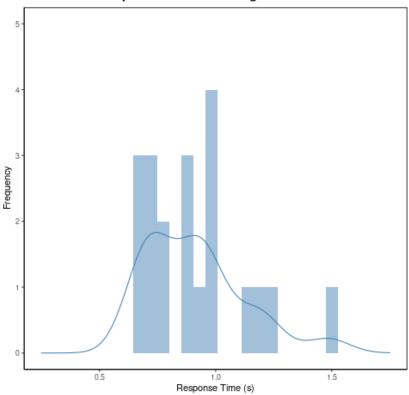


RT\_congruent <- ggplot(df, aes(x = Congruent)) + geom\_histogram(alpha = 0.5, fill = "steelb"
RT\_congruent</pre>



RT\_incongruent <- ggplot(df, aes(x = Incongruent)) + geom\_histogram(alpha = 0.5, fill = "stern")
RT\_incongruent</pre>

## Response Time for Incongruent Words



RT\_cond <- ggplot(cond\_rt\_df, aes(x = RT, color = Condition, fill = Condition)) + geom\_histo
RT\_cond</pre>

## Response Time for Congruent vs. Incongruent Words

