Associative learning task:

* Single or double tone preceding either (a) another tone (volume discrimination) or (b) tactile stimulus.
* Update Experiment line 229:
  + Multiple auditory stimuli per trial
  + Multiple stimuli of different modalities
* ~~Create new sequence function (“CreateAssociative”) that runs from CreateSequence so that~~ 
  + ~~h.Seq.signal is updated to two rows (one per stimtype)~~
    1. ~~New setting called assoc\_pair: for each row and column of h.Settings.oddprob, state which stim1 and stim2 pair is associated~~
    2. ~~Identify which cell (of oddprob) is relevant to each trial (from h.Seq.condnum)~~
    3. ~~For each block separately, get index of all trials for that cell~~
    4. ~~Assign new values to h.Seq.signal for each cell type (using index) so that:~~
       - ~~First row has randomly assigned cues (with e.g. 50% probability for 2 cues within each block)~~
       - ~~Second row is contingent on first row, condnum index and assoc\_pair: e.g. for condnum of 1 (top left cell), when first row value is 1, use assoc\_pair value of first cell; otherwise if condnum is 2 use assoc\_pair value of second cell.~~
  + ~~Vary block length (24 to 40 trials) unpredictably across blocks.~~
* Update instructions to subjects: informed in which range the probabilities could change but not about their order or possible values.

“We ensured that the marginal probabilities of face and house outcomes were identical across the experiment and could thus not bias the participants’ predictions. This was achieved by requiring that (1) the probability of one outcome given a particular cue was the same as the probability of the other outcome given the other cue ([Equation 1](https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0896627313008076?via%3Dihub" \l "fd1)), and (2) in each block, both cue types appeared equally often and in random order. With these two manipulations, we ensured that, on average, before the cue was presented, the a priori probability of a face or a house occurring was 50% each. Thus, on any given trial, it was not possible to make an informed prediction about the outcome before having heard the cue.”

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0896627313008076?via%3Dihub#sec4>