

# CDL Virtual Advisor (Lab Manual)

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# Chapter 1

## Overview

The goal of this book is to serve as a resource for procedures in the lab, tutorials on software and hardware use, and some other advice that I hope will be helpful (e.g., advice on scientific manuscript writing). My guess is that it will serve primarily to get people started in the lab, and also as a refresher on some details about data handling/analysis and use of some equipment.

This is a living document; it will never be “finished”. We should update it regularly.

This is a *sample* book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc’s Markdown supports, e.g., a math equation  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ .

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

```
install.packages("bookdown")  
# or the development version  
# devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading #.

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): <https://yihui.name/tinytex/>.



## Chapter 2

# Getting Started in the Lab

Essential resources and steps

### 2.1 Paperwork

### 2.2 Software

You can label chapter and section titles using `{#label}` after them, e.g., we can reference Chapter 4. If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., Chapter ??.

### 2.3 General advice

1. Don't get attached to any experiment (or theory); just run as many as you can!
  - i) Expect to be surprised; your hypotheses will often be wrong.
  - ii) We need to publish research, but desperately needing to publish something is a recipe for over-interpretation of results
  - iii) You can mitigate this to some extent by running lots of studies. Think of it like drilling for oil; its good to have a lot of wells going at once.





## Chapter 3

# Essential Reading

Here is a list of papers, book chapters, or books that everyone in the lab should read.

### 3.1 Categorization

0. Signal detection theory (Swets book chapter; other intro chapters)
1. Human Category Learning. Ashby & Maddox (2005). <https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev.psych.56.091103.070217>
2. Human Category Learning 2.0. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3076539/>
3. Multidimensional Signal Detection Theory. [https://labs.psych.ucsb.edu/ashby/gregory/sites/labs.psych.ucsb.edu.ashby.gregory/files/pubs/ashby\\_sotogrt2015.pdf](https://labs.psych.ucsb.edu/ashby/gregory/sites/labs.psych.ucsb.edu.ashby.gregory/files/pubs/ashby_sotogrt2015.pdf)
4. General recognition theory with individual differences: a new method for examining perceptual and decisional interactions with an application to face perception. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.3758%2Fs13423-014-0661-y>
5. Multiple Systems of Perceptual Category Learning: Theory and Cognitive Tests. [https://labs.psych.ucsb.edu/ashby/gregory/sites/labs.psych.ucsb.edu.ashby.gregory/files/pubs/ashbyvalentinhdhbkcat\\_0.pdf](https://labs.psych.ucsb.edu/ashby/gregory/sites/labs.psych.ucsb.edu.ashby.gregory/files/pubs/ashbyvalentinhdhbkcat_0.pdf)
6. The Categorization Experiment: Experimental Design and Data Analysis. <https://labs.psych.ucsb.edu/ashby/gregory/sites/labs.psych.ucsb.edu.ashby.gregory/files/pubs/ashbyvalentin2018.pdf>
7. David Smith prototype v exemplar models
8. seminal articles: tversky similarity paper, averaging paper (ashby); medin & shafir; nosofsky; ashby & townsend 1986; david smith?

### **3.2 fNIRS/neuroimaging**

### **3.3 Virtual/Augmented Reality**

### **3.4 Statistical Analysis**

### **3.5 R/RMarkdown**

- RMarkdown for Scientists

### **3.6 Productivity/Good Research Habits**

- Developing good Research Habits
- especially see the slides labeled “Reproducibility”
- All data edits scripted; all analysis scripted; Graphs & Tables generated with scripts and automatically pulled into manuscript

## Chapter 4

# Data Analysis

### 4.1 GitHub Repositories

what to put on github what NOT to put on github where to put files - R drive; OneDrive; Google Drive where to put code - local & repo \* no data, no output; should be able to regenerate these with 1 click \* folder structure: data; output, code (functions only) + structure of a project - .rmd files on root directory - output directory - code directory: R code files containing functions that you call - all other R code should be right in the rmd file - SOURCE dependencies (code in R folder) at top of .rmd file that needs them, along with libraries needed for that file. \* how to ignore something: GitIgnore (how to add to it: folders; file types, specific files)

### 4.2 Steps in every analysis

- 1) Read in data, get into Tidy format
- 2) Manipulate data as needed
- 3) Visualize data

use ggplot2 package

Always do this before any statistical analysis. Look at the data to see what is going on. After that you can do statistical analysis (e.g., ANOVA/regression, t-tests, etc.) to see if any observed differences are large enough to be considered reliable (i.e., “statistically significant”).

You should have plots summarizing each of your variables, as well as combinations of variables that are obviously of importance (e.g., block x accuracy)

Types of plots for variable types: - 2 continuous variables (e.g., age, height): scatterplot (GGPLOT); line (GGPLOT) etc...

#### 4) Statistical analysis

data analysis 1) - scale types: ALWAYS consider first! metric, ordinal, etc need to know this for plotting and statistical analysis 2) - long form vs wide form data; transforming between these important for plotting, ANOVA, 2.5) data assumption: normally distributed?  $y = \text{data}$ ; completely unknown; normal? tests 3) general linear model correlation; simple regression, multiple regression > prediction- yes! causation - no! > causation - need experiment (control timing of cause(s)!! (only way w obs data = SEM/BAYES NETS) ttest logic anova logic ANOVA is a special case of regression with dichotomous predictors! (same mathematical model) what is the linear model doing? linear equation + normally distributed noise > assumption of the model - normally distributed data ==> the NOISE!! (unexplained variance part).

how do do anovas/regression w software » spss » jasp » R

how to interpret & report results (APA style; what to report; how to INTERPRET!) » ANOVA » regression?

what if assumptions are violated? > nonparametric statistical tests (robust to violations)

frequentist (classical) vs bayesian statistics » why? replicability! » problems w classical (multiple comparisons; null hypothesis not what we want, no peeking/cheating!) » problems solved by bayesian » is NHST/classical worthless? NO!! its just that bayesian seems to be BETTER (more reliable by avoiding some of the problems that reduce reliability in terms of reproducibility (replicability) > statistics is about REPLICABILITY > replicability is about what is true!

> we want to avoid publishing things that are not true! we want us (and others) to be able to replicate; bayesian may help us play it safer

so what do we do in stats? 2 things 1) estimation (e.g., mean, variance, difference between groups, learning rate, regression coefficient) 2) inference (e.g., difference between groups? effect of treatment? theory/model 1 better than theory/model 2?) note: both classical and bayesian apply the SAME MODEL!! GENERAL LINEAR MODEL » they differ in terms of how they ESTIMATE the parameters of the model(s) » they differ in how we INTERPRET THE RESULTS (i.e., make inferences from the data!)

#### 5) Data modeling

You can label chapter and section titles using `{#label}` after them, e.g., we can

reference Chapter 4. If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., Chapter ??.

Figures and tables with captions will be placed in `figure` and `table` environments, respectively.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))  
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```

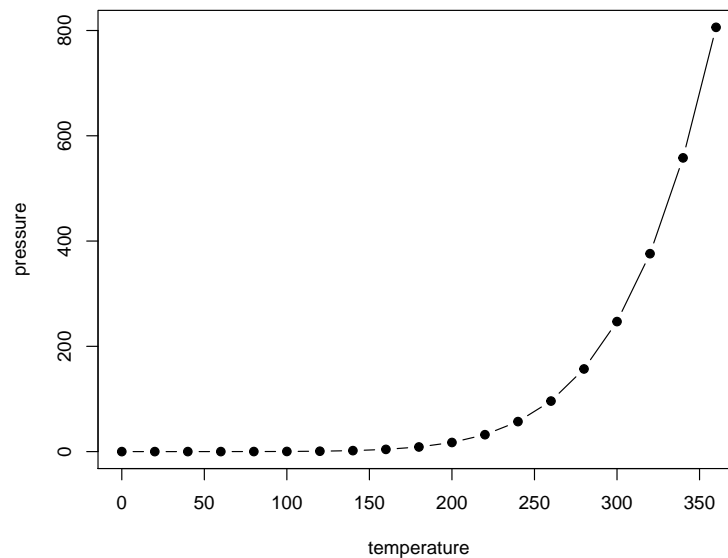


Figure 4.1: Here is a nice figure!

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the `fig:` prefix, e.g., see Figure 4.1. Similarly, you can reference tables generated from `knitr::kable()`, e.g., see Table 4.1.

```
knitr::kable(  
  head(iris, 20), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',  
  booktabs = TRUE  
)
```

You can write citations, too. For example, we are using the **bookdown** package (Xie, 2020) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie, 2015).

Table 4.1: Here is a nice table!

| Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 5.1          | 3.5         | 1.4          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.9          | 3.0         | 1.4          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.7          | 3.2         | 1.3          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.6          | 3.1         | 1.5          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 5.0          | 3.6         | 1.4          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 5.4          | 3.9         | 1.7          | 0.4         | setosa  |
| 4.6          | 3.4         | 1.4          | 0.3         | setosa  |
| 5.0          | 3.4         | 1.5          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.4          | 2.9         | 1.4          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.9          | 3.1         | 1.5          | 0.1         | setosa  |
| 5.4          | 3.7         | 1.5          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.8          | 3.4         | 1.6          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 4.8          | 3.0         | 1.4          | 0.1         | setosa  |
| 4.3          | 3.0         | 1.1          | 0.1         | setosa  |
| 5.8          | 4.0         | 1.2          | 0.2         | setosa  |
| 5.7          | 4.4         | 1.5          | 0.4         | setosa  |
| 5.4          | 3.9         | 1.3          | 0.4         | setosa  |
| 5.1          | 3.5         | 1.4          | 0.3         | setosa  |
| 5.7          | 3.8         | 1.7          | 0.3         | setosa  |
| 5.1          | 3.8         | 1.5          | 0.3         | setosa  |

# Chapter 5

## Writing

Some guidelines and advice on scientific writing.

### 5.1 General advice

Use R Markdown \* spell checking in .Rmd \* Creating a bibliography using .bib files

### 5.2 Start writing early

Write a short outline/draft of the method section when planning an experiment \* as you add details, add this to the outline (can be bullet points at first). \* IMPORTANT: If/When the experiment becomes a reality, write out the complete detailed Method Section right away - don't wait until after data collection is done and data is analyzed. You will remember why things were done better if you write it immediately. Also power analysis should be done for every study and reported here right from the start.

- Introduction/Lit review - same as for methods. Work through the logic of your arguments and enumerate them, and their rationale(s) in an intro section BEFORE you run a study. You can wait to turn this into prose as soon as the experiment becomes a reality (i.e., is running), but then you should write up a draft of the intro/lit review/experiment overview/hypotheses sections and any needed theoretical sections (e.g., plan for statistical analysis of fNIRS data, General Recognition Theory section, etc.).
- You can also put in a lot of the references at this time, and make sure your reference section is building correctly as you go!

- Summarize all PLANNED analyses and write as much of this as you can ahead of time too. This will be more tentative in terms of the writing, but the analysis itself should be completely knowable before starting the experiment.

In fact - your study variables imply what analyses you'll carry out (e.g., what the variables are, the scale of the data will dictate the statistical analyses, modeling analysis planned, ANOVA details)

### 5.2.1 misc

- every study can be boiled down to a single page summary of results; we should always create this before writing
- only write after the story is clear - the results are analyzed and evaluated and we've based our conclusions on them in the summary; then write the prose
- list: honors thesis topics we'd like to see (will consider supervising these only)

on motivation, time, & energy > most important thing will also get the least external motivation - research/writing » find a time to do this regularly; eg., 9-noon every weekday. no distractions! (phone, email, people). everything else you have to do WILL get done, because it HAS TO (nonstop external pressure to complete things): TA duties; class requirements; program requirements; talks/posters > this is the most insidious threat to your success. if you establish only 1 good habit let it be this: set aside time every day that is for research (whatever phase of the project you are at). that's 15 hours/week. i suggest 1st thing every morning to get it done. then you can do other things with your day and relieves some pressure > try not to make your problems other people's problems: i.e., if you have a big assignment, let your advisor know, but get in the habit of just planning ahead to avoid letting it disrupt your responsibilities to the lab for research. » image: you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink » even i struggle with this advice from time to time, but it has worked far better for me than anything else over the years ? do you want to know the secret to success in academics? that's it. i just told it to you. not that glamorous huh? but will you take this advice to heart and establish this habit? only you can decide. the biggest killers of productivity (and therefore success in academe) is distraction, time management, and dealing with stress. establishing this habit addresses them all at once. its the best advice i can give you. (horse/water) make this an iron rule, and you will thrive. - another piece of advice has to do with energy/motivation (follow your energy) but that is another matter and is somewhat complicated by the constraints of working in your advisor's lab, where projects need to get completed.

- projects/ideas > venn diagram models > year 1: they are a complete subset > year 4: overlapping subsets > never: separate circles » authorship: using lab resources which i'm ultimately responsible for (this includes my



time and effort in advisement); i'm not in favor of you doing something on your own without an advisor; if you want to work on a project with a different advisor, it needs my approval first. look at it from my perspective: trying to run this lab, need people who want to learn from me. if you decide this is not for you, let me know - maybe there's a different advisor. best not to go to them first. if you're not comfortable talking to me about this, talk to the program director (or above if i'm somehow the director at some point) > authorship: i'll almost always be corresponding author; maybe not when you're at end of training.



## Chapter 6

# Functional Near-Infrared Spectroscopy (fNIRS)

- 6.1 NIRSPort 88 system (NIRX Medical Technologies, Inc.)
- 6.2 fNIR Devices Imager 1000 (from fNIR Devices/Biopac)



## Chapter 7

# Virtual & Augmented Reality

In the lab we have the following equipment...

### 7.1 Virtual Reality

### 7.2 Augmented Reality



## Chapter 8

# Program Requirements

Milestones for the UCF Human Factors & Cognitive Psychology Program (for graduate students)





# Bibliography

Xie, Y. (2015). *Dynamic Documents with R and knitr*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, 2nd edition. ISBN 978-1498716963.

Xie, Y. (2020). *bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown*. R package version 0.18.