

jsPsychR manual

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1/22/23

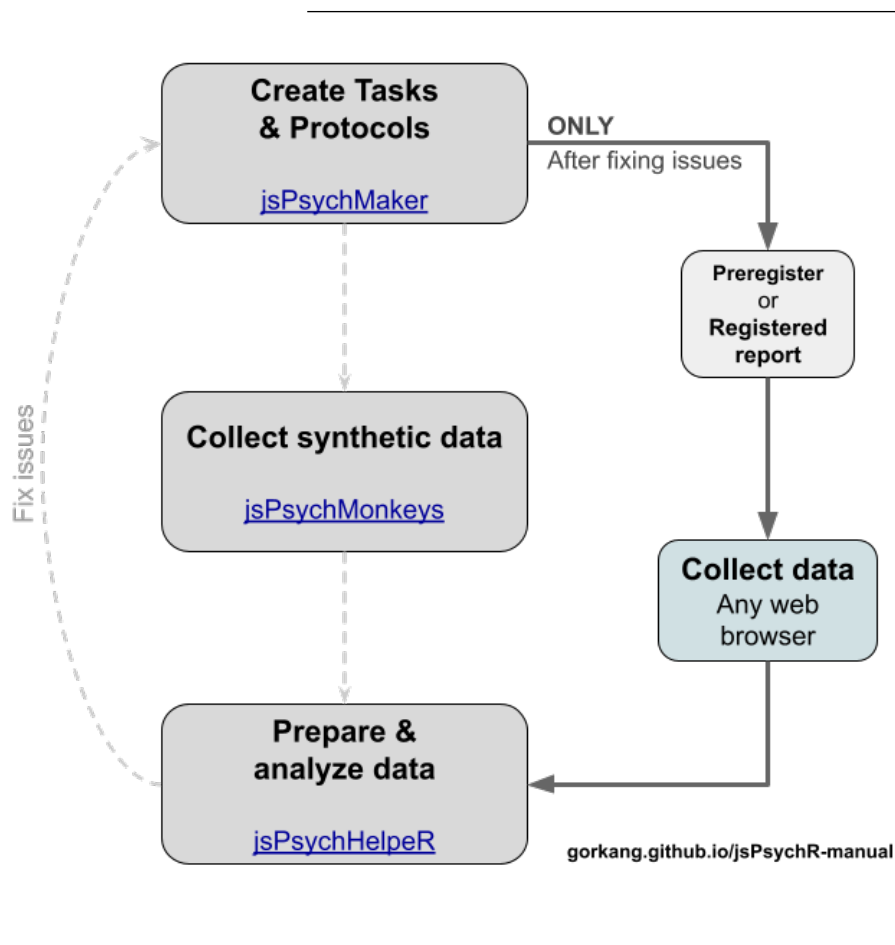
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What is jsPsychR?

jsPsychR is a group of **open source** tools to help create experimental paradigms with [jsPsych](#), simulate participants and standardize the data preparation and analysis.



We have three main tools:

- [jsPsychMaker](#): Create experiments with [jsPsych](#), randomize participants balance between conditions, etc.

- [jsPsychMonkeys](#): Release monkeys to a [jsPsych](#) experiment using the R package [{targets}](#), [docker](#) and [{RSelenium}](#)
 - [jsPsychHelper](#): Standardize and automatize data preparation and analysis of [jsPsych](#) experiments created with [jsPsychMaker](#)
-

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1 Reproducible experiments

We use different technologies to develop experiments. Some examples are [Psychopy](#), [Qualtrics](#), [Limesurvey](#), [jsPsych](#), [Gorilla](#), etc. Each of these has advantages and disadvantages and, in general, there are pragmatic aspects to take into account when adopting one or the other: cost, type of experiment (EEG or behavioral, lab or online), lab history and available resources, ...

We opted for [jsPsych](#) to run behavioral experiments because it is an **open source** javascript library, based on standard web technologies, and can be used online and offline.

In the last years, we started working on a set of tools to create [jsPsych](#) experiments ([jsPsychMaker](#)), simulate participants ([jspsychMonkeys](#)) and standardize and automatize the data preparation and analysis ([jsPsychHelper](#)).

Our final goal is to have a big catalog of tasks available to use in the [jsPsychMaker](#) repo. Each of the tasks should run with [jspsychMonkeys](#) to create virtual participants. And each task will have a sister script in [jsPsychHelper](#) to fully automate data preparation.

1.1 Open and reproducible pipeline

To replicate an experiment from a publication is not trivial. One of the main goals of this system is to be able to create, share and reproduce an experiment, its data, and data preparation and analysis without any extra effort.

Furthermore, all the components of the pipeline should be Open Source, which allows reviewers, collaborators, etc. to check and run the code. This also makes it accessible to anyone with a computer and access to the internet, eliminating cost constraints.

With this system you can create a paradigm, simulate data and prepare data and analysis almost automatically (including anonymization).

The system output is standardized, so names of variables and the structure of the data are predictable. Finally, the plots, tables, reports and analysis are reproducible, so you can get everything ready with simulated data, preregister or even better, go for a [registered report](#) and just relaunch the data preparation and analysis when the participant's data arrive, with a single command.

1.2 Automatization

We tried to make a few basic things right, but this is an evolving project, and some things are more complex than one would want. Please do report the issues you find:

- [jsPsychMaker issues](#)
- [jsPsychMonkeys issues](#)
- [jsPsychHelpeR issues](#)



Figure 1.1: SOURCE: <https://xkcd.com/1425/>

2 Quick Guide

2.1 Pre-requisites

1. [Install R](#)
2. [Install RStudio desktop](#)

2.2 jsPsychMaker: Create an experimental protocol

See the [jsPsychMaker chapter](#) for more detailed instructions.

Outline

- 1) Install jsPsychMaker
 - 2) `create_protocol()` using any of the `list_available_tasks()` and edit the `config.js` to adapt the protocol settings
 - 3) Open `index.html` in your browser
-

1) Install jsPsychMaker

Open RStudio and run the following two lines in the console. This will install the jsPsychMaker package from the Github repository.

```
if (!require('remotes')) install.packages('remotes'); library('remotes')
remotes::install_github("gorkang/jsPsychMaker")
```


2) Create protocol

To create and test a fully working protocol in `folder_output` you can use the `create_protocol()` function. Include the `canonical_tasks` you want from the available ones (you can list them with `list_available_tasks()`). You have more details in [available-tasks](#). If you need new tasks, see [New tasks](#).

```
jsPsychMaker::create_protocol(canonical_tasks = c("AIM", "EAR", "IRI"),
                              folder_output = "~/Downloads/MyProtocol",
                              launch_browser = TRUE)
```

You must edit `config.js` to adapt the protocol to your needs. See [experiment configuration](#) for more details.

3) Run experiment

The experiment is ready to run on your computer. Open `index.html` in Google Chrome or your favorite (and up to date) browser.

2.3 jsPsychMonkeys: Simulate participants

See the [jsPsychMonkeys chapter](#) for more detailed instructions.

jsPsychMonkeys uses [Selenium](#) inside a [Docker](#) container to guarantee each session is a clean session. On Linux it's use and configuration is trivial, but on Windows it can be trickier.

Outline

- 1) Download jsPsychMonkeys
 - 2) Setup
 - 3) Run Monkeys
-

1) Download jsPsychMonkeys

```
if (!require('usethis')) install.packages('usethis'); library('usethis')  
  
usethis::use_course(url = "gorkang/jsPsychMonkeys", destdir = "~/Downloads/")
```

2) Setup

Run setup: `source("setup.R")`. This will install the packages needed.

Ubuntu

You may need to install some system libraries first:

- `sudo apt install libssl-dev libcurl4-openssl-dev libxml2-dev docker`

3) Run Monkeys

Open `run.R` and follow the instructions. Mainly:

- Open `_targets.R` file: `rstudioapi::navigateToFile("_targets.R")`
- Edit `parameters_monkeys_minimal`. For example, launch participants 1 to 5 to the 999 protocol locally:
 - `parameters_monkeys_minimal = list(uid = 1:5, local_folder_tasks = "Downloads/999")`
- Run Monkeys!: `targets::tar_make()`

2.4 jsPsychHelperR: Prepare data

See the [jsPsychHelperR chapter](#) for more detailed instructions.

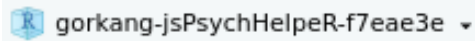
Outline

- 1) Download jsPsychHelperR

- 2) Run setup
- 3) Run data preparation

1) Download jsPsychHelperR

- Run the following two lines in a RStudio console. A new RStudio session will appear. On the top right corner of your RStudio you should see something similar to:

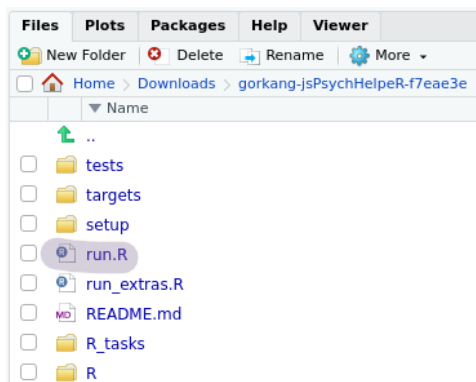


```
# Make sure you have {usethis} installed
if (!require('usethis')) install.packages('usethis'); library('usethis')

# Download jsPsychHelperR version to the Downloads folder
usethis::use_course(url = "gorkang/jsPsychHelperR", destdir = "~/Downloads/")
```

2) Run setup

Open the file `run.R` and run initial setup:



```
# Load functions
invisible(lapply(list.files("./R", full.names = TRUE, pattern = ".R$"), source))

# Run initial setup [REMEMBER to replace `999` with your project number]
run_initial_setup(pid = 999)
```

`run_initial_setup()` will:

- Delete old files
- Install dependencies
- Create necessary folders
- Download results files for the project (you will need the FTP credentials)
- Download and zip a copy of the full protocol without the data (you will need the FTP credentials)
- Create a `_targets.R` file for your project

IMPORTANT: You may need to manually copy the results files to the folder `data/PROJECT ID`

3) Run data preparation

```
# Run data preparation
targets::tar_make()
```

If you are curious, running `targets::tar_visnetwork(targets_only = TRUE)` will show the whole data preparation targets tree.

3 jsPsychMaker

[jsPsychMaker](#): Create experiments with jsPsych, randomize participants, etc.

Using jsPsychMaker to build experimental protocols helps you with a few things:

- Create full protocols using tasks already implemented by just editing a config.js file
 - You can also use the [jsPsychMaker Shiny APP](#) to create your config.js file
 - Select order of tasks, randomize subsets of tasks, etc.
 - Randomize participants to groups making sure the balance between the groups is maintained
 - Allow participants to continue in the task where they left in the protocol
 - Set time limits to complete the protocol
 - Automatically discard participants over the time limit, freeing the slots for new participants
 - Seamlessly switch between online and offline protocols
 - Simulate participants with [jsPsychMonkeys](#)
 - *Automagically* get your data prepared with [jsPsychHelpeR](#)
-

See [QuickGuide](#) for basic instructions.

From excel or csv files with the task details...

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|---|----|-------------|---|-------------|--------|--------|---|
| 1 | ID | plugin | prompt | if_question | type | range | error_text |
| 2 | | | De las 5.000 personas que van a una universidad, 500 juegan a tenis. De esos 500, 100 son hombres. De los 4500 que no juegan a tenis, 3300 son hombres. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que un hombre seleccionado al azar juegue a tenis? Por favor, indica la probabilidad en porcentaje: | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | survey-text | Imagina que tiramos un dado de veinte caras 100 veces. En promedio, de estas 100 tiradas, ¿cuántas veces crees que saldría un número par en este dado de veinte caras? _____ de 100 tiradas. | | number | 0, 100 | Tienes que introducir un porcentaje entre 0 y 100 |
| 4 | 2 | survey-text | Imagina que tiramos un dado trucado de diez caras. La probabilidad de que salga un 10 al tirar el dado es el doble que la probabilidad de que salga uno de los demás números. En promedio, en 200 tiradas, ¿cuántas veces crees que saldría el número 10? _____ de 10 tiradas. | 1 != 50 | number | 0, 100 | Tienes que introducir un porcentaje entre 0 y 100 |
| 5 | 3 | survey-text | En una huerta, el 10% de los pimientos son amarillos, el 20% son verdes y el 70% son verdes. La probabilidad de que un pimiento rojo sea picante es del 10%. La probabilidad de que un pimiento que no sea rojo sea picante es del 5%. ¿Cuál es la probabilidad de que en el huerto un pimiento picante sea rojo? | 1 == 40 | number | 0, 200 | Tienes que introducir un porcentaje entre 0 y 200 |
| | 4 | survey-text | rojo? | 3 != 80 | number | 0, 100 | Tienes que introducir un porcentaje entre 0 y 100 |

jsPsychMaker
gorkang.github.io/jsPsychR-manual/

- You can create you own tasks and/or include any of the ~100 available tasks

- Edit a simple config.js file to set the protocol parameters (order or tasks, randomization, time limits, ...)

- Works with **jsPsychMonkeys** and **jsPsychHelperR**

jsPsychmaker
will create:

A complete protocol ready to be used in any browser

3.1 Available tasks

In 2023-01-22 we have 69 tasks implemented, and 20 in development. The full details about the available tasks can be checked in [this document](#). You can always check [the full list of tasks in the Github repo](#).

To list the available tasks in you console, you can use the `list_available_tasks()` function. If you don't have the `jsPsychMaker` package, [install it first](#).

```
jsPsychMaker::list_available_tasks()$tasks
```

| | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| [1] "AIM" | "Bank" | "BART" | "BNT" | "bRCOPE" |
| [6] "CAS" | "Consent" | "ConsentHTML" | "Cov19Q" | "COVIDCONTROL" |
| [11] "CRS" | "CRT7" | "CRTMCQ4" | "CRTv" | "DASS21" |
| [16] "DEBRIEF" | "DEMOGR" | "EAR" | "EmpaTom" | "ERQ" |
| [21] "ESM" | "fauxPasEv" | "GBS" | "GHQ12" | "Goodbye" |
| [26] "HRPVB" | "HRPVBpost" | "IBT" | "IDQ" | "IEC" |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| [31] | "INFCONS" | "IRI" | "IRS" | "MDMQ" | "MIS" |
| [36] | "OBJNUM" | "OTRASRELIG" | "PBS" | "PRFBM" | "PRFBMpost" |
| [41] | "PSETPP" | "PSPPC" | "PSS" | "PVC" | "PWb" |
| [46] | "REI40" | "Report" | "RSS" | "RTS" | "SASS" |
| [51] | "SBS" | "SCSORF" | "SDG" | "SRA" | "SRBQP" |
| [56] | "SRsav" | "STAI" | "SWBQ" | "WEBEXEC" | |

If you need help creating a NEW task, see the section [help creating a new task](#).

Below, a table with an overview of the available tasks:

Table 3.1: Test

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|-------------|---|---|
| AIM | Grupos Socieeconómicos | Modelo que permite segmentar y clasificar socioeconómicamente a los individuos. |
| Bank | Detalles bancarios | Detalles bancarios para realizar transferencia a participante por su participación en experimento |
| BART | Balloon Analogue Risk Task | Medida de riesgo individual mediante el análisis de las conductas del individuo |
| BNT | Berlin Numeracy test | Breve, flexible y de fácil aplicación. Mide habilidades numéricas |
| bRCOPE | Escala de afrontamiento religioso Brief-RCOPE | Evalúa dos patrones de afrontamiento religioso en población adolescente y adulta |
| CAS | COVID-19 anxiety scale | Evalúa las fluctuaciones en los niveles de ansiedad causados por COVID-19 |
| CEL | Cuestionario Estilos de Liderazgo | Mide los estilos de liderazgo según tres criterios: Directivo, Democrático y Derivativo |
| CIT | Test de inferencia contrafactual | Prueba de selección múltiple que evalúa inferencia contrafactual. |
| Consent | Consentimiento Informado de Participación | Consentimiento informado estandar |
| ConsentHTML | Consentimiento Informado de Participación | Consentimiento informado estandar |

Table 3.1: Test *(continued)*

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|------------------------|--|---|
| Cov19Q COVIDCONTROL | Cuestionario Covid 19 Covid related Questions | Evalúa dimensiones relacionadas al covid-19 Busca conocer los cambios que han ocurrido en la vida del entrevistado desde la aparición del COVID-19. |
| CRS | The Centrality of Religiosity Scale | Mide la intensidad general de cinco dimensiones básicas de la religiosidad. |
| CRT7 | Cognitive reflection test | Mide la tendencia a anular una alternativa de respuesta prepotente que es incorrecta y participar en una reflexión adicional que conduce a la respuesta correcta. |
| CRTMCQ4 | Cognitive reflection test - 4 alternatives | Mide la tendencia a anular una alternativa de respuesta prepotente que es incorrecta y participar en una reflexión adicional que conduce a la respuesta correcta. |
| CRTv | Verbal Cognitive Reflection Test | Mide la capacidad de suprimir una intuición inicial (incorrecta) y reflexionar cognitivamente. |
| CS DASS21 | Escala de Compasión Escalas de depresión ansiedad y estrés | Mide la Compasión hacia otros Mide escala de ansiedad, estrés y depresión (autoinforme) |
| DEBRIEF | Debrief at end of experiment | Informe presentado al final del experimento |
| DEMOGR | Demographic scale | Ejemplo de tarea donde se recoge información demográfica del encuestado |
| EAR | Escala de Autoestima de Rosenberg | Instrumento unidimensional que mide la autoestima. |
| EmpaTom | Empatia, Teoria de la mente y Compasión | Tarea de video social que permite la manipulación y evaluación independiente de la empatía y compasión |
| ERQ | Emotion Regulation Questionnaire | Evalua dos estrategias de regulación emocional (autoinforme) |
| ESM | Escala Subjetiva de Memoria | Evalúa la memoria del paciente directamente con él/ella |
| ESV | Empathy Stimulus Validation | Evalúa la interacción entre 2 individuos (uno con Alzheimer) |
| ESZ | Escala abreviada de Sobrecarga del Cuidador de Zarit | Mide la sobrecarga de los cuidadores de personas con Demencia (Autoinforme) |

Table 3.1: Test *(continued)*

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|----------------|---|---|
| FONDECYT2022E1 | Tarea experimental FONDECYT 2021 Gorka Navarrete | Tarea experimental para evaluar mejoras en la comprensión de PPV y NPV a partir de presentación de apoyo pictórico |
| GBS | Global Beliefs Screening | Evalúa las creencias del entrevistado |
| GHQ12 | 12-item General health questionnaire | Detecta personas con trastorno psiquiátrico diagnosticable |
| Goodbye | Goodbye task | Despedida del experimento. Entrega el código aleatorio de participación |
| HRPVB | High risk perception of vaginal birth | Preguntas para evaluar el nivel de riesgo percibido antes de ver la información de la prueba INFCONS |
| HRPVBpost | High risk perception of vaginal birth (POST) | Preguntas para evaluar el nivel de riesgo percibido después de ver la información de la prueba INFCONS |
| IBT | Impulsive buying Tendency | Mide impulsividad de compra |
| ICvsID | Impartial Charity vs. Instrumental Damage | Evalua las actitudes de las personas hacia el daño instrumental, es decir, el sacrificio de un individuo para salvar a un número mayor. |
| IDQ | Cuestionario de Identificación | Cuestionario que permite identificar a los individuos y además contiene preguntas sobre diagnósticos psiquiatricos. |
| IEC | Rotters internal-External control scale | Mide el grado en que las personas creen que ejercen control sobre sus vidas (controladas internamente) o el grado a los que sienten que sus destinos están más allá de su propio control y están determinados por el destino (controladas externamente) |
| INFCONS | Cesarean information brochures | Entrega información sobre las cesáreas (consentimiento informado) |
| IRI | Interpersonal reactivity index | Es una medida de empatía de diferencia individual con un enfoque multidimensional. (Medida de autoinforme) |
| IRS | Importance of Rationality Scale | Mide la importancia personal (no verbal) que los individuos asignan a la formación y evaluación de la creencia sobre bases racionales |

Table 3.1: Test *(continued)*

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|------------|---|---|
| MDDF | MORAL DISGUST DUMBFOUNDING | Evalua el juicio moral, la toma de perspectiva y la valoración de daño percibido en cuatro tipos de casos:de un dilema con fuerte controversia moral (moral dumbfounding), dilemas morales sin fuerte controversia moral, situaciones no morales y situaciones control. |
| MDMQ | Melbourne Decision Making Questionnaire | Mide patrones de afrontamiento de decisiones |
| MIS | Magical ideation scale | Mide el nivel de pensamiento mágico del individuo |
| OBJNUM | Lipkus numeracy Test | Mide el rendimiento en preguntas de resolución numérica |
| OTRASRELIG | Varias preguntas sobre creencias religiosas | Escala con multiples preguntas sobre religión. Creada a partir de preguntas propias y multiples escalas. |
| PERMA | Perma Profiler | Medida de prosperidad o bienestar |
| PRFBM | Preferencia of birth mode in normal pregnancy | NA |
| PRFBMpost | Preferencia of birth mode in normal pregnancy (post) | NA |
| PSC | Prosociality | Variación del juego de la donación caritativa donde la persona decide, en el caso de una ganancia ocasional, cuanto dinero se queda y cuanto reparte a una entidad social que apoya a personas de su propio país (in-group) y cuanto a una entidad social que apoya a personas de otras partes del mundo (out-group). |
| PSETPP | Percepciones sobre el embarazo, trabajo de parto y parto (Fear of birth scale) | Evalúa las actitudes y sentimientos del individuo hacia el embarazo, trabajo de parto y parto. |
| PSPPC | Percepciones sobre el parto por cesárea | NA |
| PSS | Perceived Stress Scale | Mide el grado en que las situaciones en la vida de uno son valoradas como estresantes. |

Table 3.1: Test *(continued)*

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|------------|---|--|
| PVC | Preguntas vacuna COVID-19 | Entrega información respecto al estado de vacunación contra covid19 |
| PWb | Psychological well being-scale | Mide el bienestar psicológico |
| R-PBS | Paranormal Belief Scale | Proporciona una medida del grado de creencia en siete dimensiones |
| REI40 | Rational-Experiential inventory-40 | Mide las diferencias individuales de dos dimensiones independientes del procesamiento humano: racional y experiencial. |
| Report | Tarea para solicitar autorización y detalles para enviar reporte automatizado con resultados de participantes | La tarea Report solicita autorización y detalles para enviar reporte automatizado. Existe un archivo Rmd en jsPsychHelpeR que trabaja con el input de esta tarea para generar reportes automatizados para los participantes. |
| RTS | The Revised Transliminality Scale | Mide el nivel de transliminalidad del entrevistado. |
| SASS | Social Adaptation Self-evaluation Scale | Estudia la motivación y el comportamiento del paciente en distintas áreas |
| SBS | Supernatural Belief Scale | Evalúa la medida de la creencia en agentes religiosos sobrenaturales, lugares y eventos. |
| SCSORF | Santa Clara Strength of Religious Faith Questionnaire | Evalúa la fuerza de la fe religiosa. |
| SDG | Socio Demográfico General | Recolecta información demográfica del individuo |
| SILS | School Implementation Leadership Scale | Evalúa estilos de liderazgo en el contexto educacional (directivos y profesores de instituciones educativas). |
| sProQOL | Short Professional Quality of Life Scale | Mide la Calidad de vida de trabajadores de la salud |
| SRA | Self-Reported Altruism Scale | Mide el altruismo del individuo |
| SRBQP | Self-regulation and belief questionnaire in pandemic | NA |

Table 3.1: Test (*continued*)

| short_name | Nombre | Descripcion |
|------------|---|--|
| SRSav | Springfield Religiosity Scale (Abbreviated Version) | Refleja una perspectiva judeocristiana conservadora o tradicional |
| STAI | State-Trait Anxiety Inventory | Entrega una medida empírica del nivel de ansiedad “normal” en adultos, mediante la medición de 2 conceptos independientes. |
| SWBQ | Spiritual wellbeing questionnaire | Mide el bienestar personal, bienestar comunitario, bienestar ambiental y bienestar trascendental. |
| WEBEXEC | Web based executive function questionnaire | Refleja la experiencia general de los participantes sobre los problemas ejecutivos en lugar de cualquier aspecto específico de los mismos. |

3.2 Experiment configuration

In the `config.js` file you can find the main parameters to control how your experiment works.

You can edit the config file in one of the following two ways:

- A) Go to `folder_output` and edit `config.js`.
- B) Use the [jsPsychMaker_config Shiny APP](#) and copy the generated `config.js` file in the `folder_output` folder.

If you use the app, you will need to copy the generated `config.js` file to your protocol folder. The Shiny app can also help you create a parametrized consent form (see the Consent tab).

3.2.1 Main parameters

- `pid = 999999`;: Number of protocol
- `online = true`;: true if the protocol run in a server, false if runs locally
- `max_participants = 3`;: If you have **between participants** conditions (participants are assign to only one of a number of conditions), this is the max number of participants per condition

- `random_id = false`:: true if you want to assign a random id to participants, false if the participant needs to input an id
- `max_time = "24:00:00"`:: Max time to complete the protocol (HH:MM:SS; Hours:Minutes:Seconds)
- `accept_discarded = true`:: If an user is discarded (over `max_time`), shall be allowed to continue given there are available slots?
- `debug_mode = false`:: When testing the protocol it shows DEBUG messages, creates the DB tables if they don't exist... It also forces the tasks with random order of items to avoid the randomization so the `jsPsychMonkeys` can have a reproducible behavior.

3.2.2 Order of tasks

```
first_tasks = ['Consent'];// The protocol will start with these tasks in sequential order
last_tasks = ['Goodbye'];// Last block of tasks presented (in sequential order)
```

Create as many blocks as needed:

```
randomly_ordered_tasks_1 = ['TASK1', 'TASK2']; // Block of tasks in random order
randomly_ordered_tasks_2 = ['TASK3']; // Block of tasks in random order
sequentially_ordered_tasks_1 = ['TASK5', 'TASK4']; // Block of tasks in sequential order
```

The final array of tasks can be build combining the above blocks. The order of the tasks in the arrays starting with “random” will be randomized.

```
tasks = ['first_tasks',
        'randomly_ordered_tasks_1',
        'sequentially_ordered_tasks_1',
        'randomly_ordered_tasks_2',
        'last_tasks'];
```

3.2.3 Between-subject tasks

The variable `all_conditions` in `config.js` let's you define the Independent Variables (IV) and levels for the between-subject tasks:

If there is no between-subject task:

```
all_conditions = {"protocol": {"type": ["survey"]}};
```

If there are between-subject tasks:

```
all_conditions = {"NAMETASK": {"name_IV": ["name_level1", "name_level2"]}};
```

jsPsychR will randomize participants to the different conditions keeping the unbalance between conditions to the minimum possible.

3.3 online-offline protocols

jsPsych uses standard web technologies (HTML, CSS y Javascript), so that protocols should run in any modern browser (updated, please). We recommend Google Chrome just because our test suite runs with Google Chrome, so we will catch its specific issues earlier.

3.3.1 Offline

If you want to run a protocol locally (on your computer, on a lab computer), you need to:

- set `online = false`; in the `config.js` file
- double click `index.html`

jsPsychR will use IndexedDB to store the participants' progress and balance between conditions. The output csv files will be Downloaded to the Download folder of the computer where the protocol runs.

3.3.1.1 CORS ERRORS

If any of the tasks imports an html file, the Offline protocol will give a CORS error.

There are ways to disable web security in your browser, but it **MUST only be done if your experiment computer runs offline**, otherwise you will be exposed to very bad things.

See [how to run chrome disabling web security to avoid CORS error](#):

- `google-chrome --disable-web-security --user-data-dir=~/"`

3.3.2 Online

To run a protocol online, set `online = true;` in the `config.js` file. You will need a couple more things:

- MySQL running in your server
- A file `.secrets_mysql.php` with the content below
- Define the route to `.secrets_mysql.php` in `controllers/php/mysql.php`
 - `require_once '../../.secrets_mysql.php';`
 - **THIS FILE ***MUST NOT*** BE PUBLICLY VISIBLE FROM THE BROWSER**
- Upload the files to the server :)

```
<?php

/* DO NOT UPLOAD TO PUBLIC REPO */

$servername = "127.0.0.1";
$username = "USERNAME OF THE DATABASE";
$password = "PASSWORD OF THE DATABASE";
$dbname = "NAME OF THE DB";

?>
```

jsPsychR will use MySQL to store the participants' progress and balance between conditions. The output csv files will be Downloaded in the `.data/` folder inside the protocol folder in the server.

Before launching the final experiment, make sure you start with a clean slate! That can be summarized in 3 simple steps:

1. Check the configuration for your experiment (`config.js`) and make sure all is well. Some of the critical bits are:

```
pid = 999; // SHOULD have your project ID!
online = true; // true is good
max_participants = 100; // Max participants per condition [number]
max_time = "24:00:00"; // Max time to complete the protocol [HH:MM:SS]
debug_mode = false; // SHOULD be false
```

2. Check that the `.data/` folder for your protocol is empty in the server. You will likely have remains of the piloting and Monkeys.
3. Clean up the MySQL data associated to your protocol.

```
SET @PID = 999; // HERE YOUR PROTOCOL ID!

delete from experimental_condition where id_protocol=@PID;
delete from user where id_protocol=@PID;
delete from user_condition where id_protocol=@PID;
delete from user_task where id_protocol=@PID;
delete from task where id_protocol=@PID;
delete from protocol where id_protocol=@PID;
```

You will most likely need help from the server admin to perform these steps.

3.4 Need help implementing a task!

If you need help creating a NEW task, see the section [help creating a new task](#).

3.5 Developing tasks

Remember to place an `if (debug_mode === false)` before the randomization of the item order so when running in `debug_mode`, the items are not randomized. This is important so the behaviour of the jsPsychMonkeys is reproducible:

```
if (debug_mode === false) NAMETASK = jsPsych.randomization.repeat(NAMETASK, 1);
```

3.6 Technical aspects

We currently use [jsPsych 6.3](#), and plan to migrate to the last stable jsPsych at some point. There is a [migration guide](#) and a [Github issue with migration questions](#).

3.6.1 Misc

When index.html is launched:

- Checks if there are available slots

When an uid is assigned:

- `questions` array is created
- `between-participants` conditions are assigned and stored in the DB (MySQL if online, IndexedDB if offline)

Each question, timeline or conditional question needs to have a:

```
data: {trialid: 'NameTask_001', procedure: 'NameTask'}
```

The `trialid` identifies the trial, and the `procedure` makes possible to find that trial so participants can continue the tasks where they left, know when participants finished the tasks, etc. This is done in MySQL if online, IndexedDB if offline.

`trialid`'s need to have a standardized structure, which generally conforms with `NameTask_3DigitNumber`. When using conditional items the structure can be a bit more complex, but not much. We use the following rules to check for non-complying `trialid`'s:

`^[a-zA-Z0-9]{1,100}_[0-9]{2,3}$` -> ``NameTask_2or3DigitNumber``, for example ``BNT_001``

`^[a-zA-Z0-9]{1,100}_[0-9]{2,3}_[0-9]{1,3}$` -> ``NameTask_2or3DigitNumber_1to3DigitsSuffix``, for example ``BNT_001_1``

`^[a-zA-Z0-9]{1,100}_[0-9]{2,3}_if$` -> ``NameTask_2or3DigitNumber``, for example ``BNT_002_if``

`^[a-zA-Z0-9]{1,100}_[0-9]{2,3}_[0-9]{1,3}_if$` -> ``NameTask_2or3DigitNumber``, for example ``BNT_001_1_if``

3.6.2 jsPsychMaker main changes on a task

1. Start of a task

```
questions = ( typeof questions !== 'undefined' && questions instanceof Array ) ? questions : [];  
questions.push( check_fullscreen('NameOfTask') );  
NameOfTask = [];
```

2. Each item

```
data: {trialid: 'NameOfTask_01', procedure: 'NameOfTask'}
```

3. End of experiment

```
if (debug_mode == 'false') NameOfTask = jsPsych.randomization.repeat(NameOfTask, 1);
NameOfTask.unshift(instruction_screen_experiment);
questions.push.apply(questions, NameOfTask)

questions.push({
  type: 'call-function',
  data: {trialid: 'NameOfTask_000', procedure: 'NameOfTask'},
  func: function(){
    if (online) {
      var data = jsPsych.data.get().filter({procedure: 'NameOfTask'}).csv();
    } else {
      var data = jsPsych.data.get().filter({procedure: 'NameOfTask'}).json();
    }
    saveData(data, online, 'NameOfTask');
  }
});
```

3.6.3 Conditional questions

```
var question001 = {
  type: 'survey-multi-choice-vertical',
  questions: [{prompt: '<div class="justified">¿Usted se ha vacunado contra el coronavirus',
  data: {trialid: 'PVC_001', procedure: 'PVC'}
  }];
PVC.push(question001);

var question001_1 = {
  type: 'survey-multi-choice-vertical',
  questions: [{prompt: '<div class="justified">¿Usted se va a vacunar contra el coronavirus',
  data: {trialid: 'PVC_001_1', procedure: 'PVC'}
  }];

var if_question001_1 = {
  timeline: [question001_1],
  data: {trialid: 'PVC_001_1_if', procedure: 'PVC'},
  conditional_function: function(){
    let data = (JSON.parse((jsPsych.data.get().values().find(x => x.trialid === 'PVC_001'))
    if((data) == 'No'){
```

```

        return true;
    } else {
        return false;
    }
}
};
PVC.push(if_question001_1);

```

3.7 Common ERRORS

If you get the following error in the console: `Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read properties of undefined (reading 'procedure')`

Run this in the console:

```

for (var i = 0; i < questions.length; i++) {
    console.log(i + questions[i].data["procedure"])
}

```

It will stop in one of the items. Go to the console, check the array `questions` and go to the number that failed.

When you know the task and item that fails, you probably need to add:

```

`data: {trialid: 'TASKNAME_ITEMNUMBER', procedure: 'TASKNAME'}

```

4 jsPsychMonkeys

[jsPsychMonkeys](#): Release monkeys to a jsPsych experiment using the R package `{targets}`, `docker` and `{RSelenium}`.

With jsPsychMonkeys you can simulate participants and easily do the following:

- Simulate participants online and offline
 - Simulate participants sequentially and in parallel
 - Ask your Monkeys to take pictures of each screen
 - Make the behavior of the Monkeys reproducible setting a random seed associated with their unique id
 - Store logs of the process, including console logs with errors
 - Watch your participants randomly click things in VNC
-

See [QuickGuide](#) for basic instructions.

4.1 How to simulate participants

If the [QuickGuide](#) configuration steps didn't work... You may need to do one of the things below:

- Run participants manually
- Use a Linux computer or create a Linux partition
- Create a Linux virtual machine from where to simulate participants. You can use [Virtualbox](#) to install [Ubuntu](#). Once there, you can use this [manual to prepare the system to run R & RStudio](#)

4.2 Parameters

Edit the `Parameters` section of the `_targets.R` file. The minimal set of parameters needed are:

```
parameters_monkeys_minimal = list(  
  uid = 1:10, # User id's for the participants.  
  local_folder_tasks = "Downloads/tests/2" # Location of your jsPsych protocol  
)
```

4.2.1 Release the Monkeys!

If you want a sequential process:

- `targets::tar_make()`

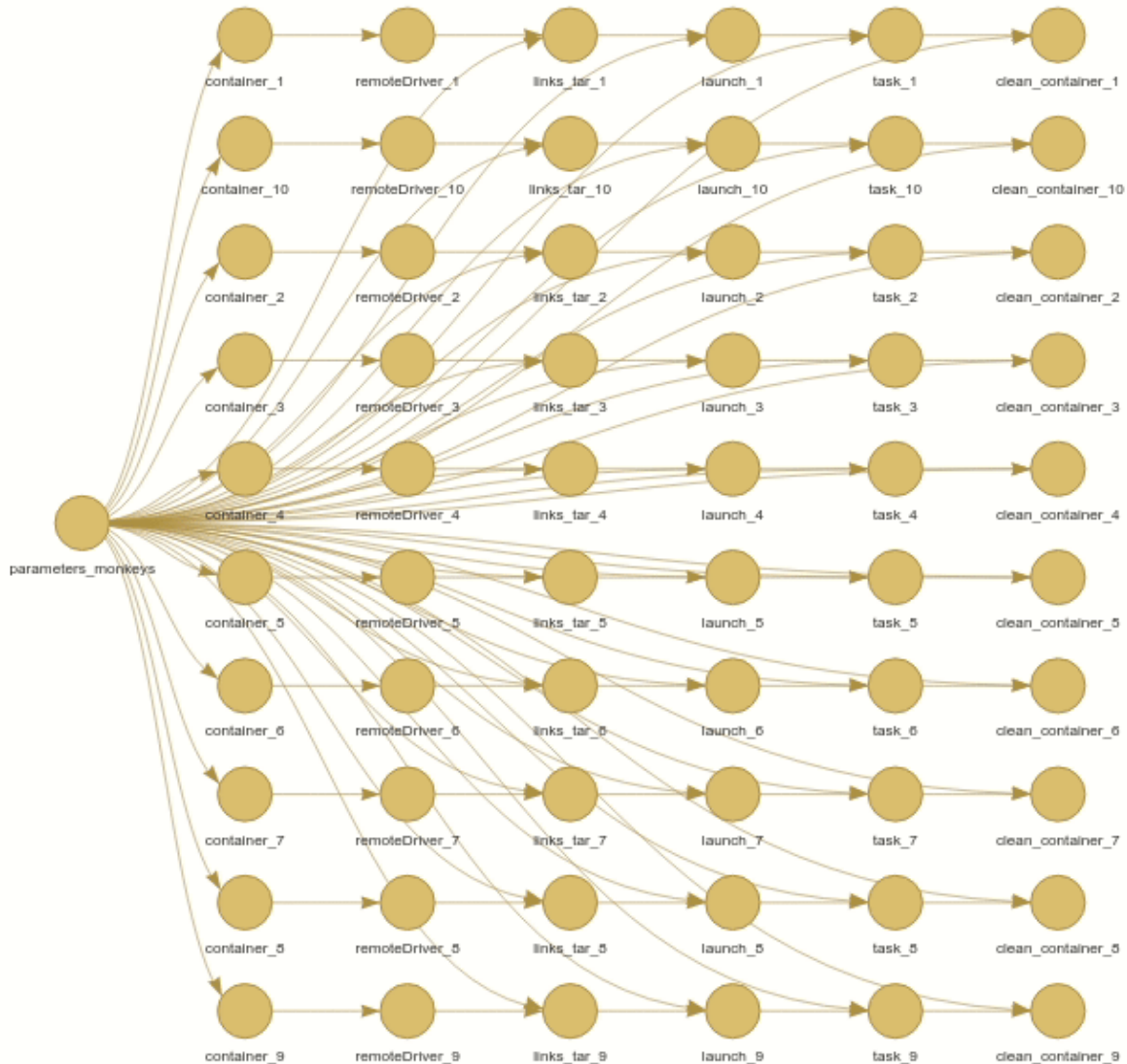
If you want a parallel horde of monkeys:

- `targets::tar_future_make(workers = 2)`

You can set as many parallel workers as you want. With `targets::tar_make_future(workers = future::availableCores() - 1)` you can have as many workers as your computer cores minus 1.

In `run.R` you can see the typical set of commands needed for a variety of situations.

10 Monkeys completing a protocol in parallel. You can use `targets::tar_watch(seconds = 10, outdated = FALSE, targets_only = TRUE)` to see the live progress:



4.2.2 Launch monkeys on a server

You will need a `.vault/SERVER_PATH.R` file that contains the path where the protocols are located in your server: `server_path = "http://URL_OF_YOUR_SERVER/PROTOCOLS_GENERAL_FOLDER/"`

With the `server_folder_tasks` you will set the subfolder where the protocol is located. In the example below the monkeys would go to, `http://URL_OF_YOUR_SERVER/PROTOCOLS_GENERAL_FOLDER/1`

```
parameters_monkeys_minimal = list(
  uid = 1:10, # User id's for the participants.
  server_folder_tasks = "1" # Location of your jsPsych protocol
)
```

4.2.3 Parameters for parameters_monkeys_minimal

There are a few parameters that can be useful:

- `uid_URL = TRUE`: The uid is passed in the URL (e.g. `&uid=1`)
- `local_folder_tasks = rep("Downloads/tests/test_prototo1", 25)`: Passing a vector of multiple tasks will make the monkeys to complete all of them.
- `keep_alive = TRUE` Keep the docker container alive after completing the tasks
- `DEBUG = TRUE` Activate DEBUG mode. Lot's of stuff will show up in the console.
- `open_VNC = TRUE` Activate DEBUG mode and open a VNC container to see the monkey's progress.
- `screenshot = TRUE` The monkeys will take a picture of all the pages they see. The .png files are stored in `outputs/screenshots`
- `debug_file = TRUE` Activate DEBUG mode and store all the console output in the `outputs/log`
- `big_container = TRUE` Sets the Shared memory size (`/dev/shm`) to 2 gigabytes. This is useful to avoid long/complex protocols to crash
- `disable_web_security = TRUE` If you are running a local protocol that loads external files (e.g. consent form in a html file), you may need this. Only works with Google Chrome.
- `console_logs = TRUE` Store the browser's console logs. Only works with Google Chrome
- `forced_random_wait = TRUE` Will wait a randomly sampled number of seconds on page 4
- `forced_seed = 11` Set a random seed so the Monkeys' behavior will be fully reproducible
- `forced_refresh = 20` Refresh browser in page 20 (if TRUE is given, it will refresh in a randomly sampled page)

4.2.3.1 Parameters details

- `local_folder_tasks`: If the folder is not accessible to Docker (anything outside the Download folder), jsPsychMonkeys will create a copy of the protocol in Downloads/JSPSYCH/

4.3 Technical aspects

Since jsPsych 7.1 there is a [simulation mode](#) available, which should be much faster than the good ol' monkeys. Once we migrate to jsPsych 7.x, we will probably retire this section.

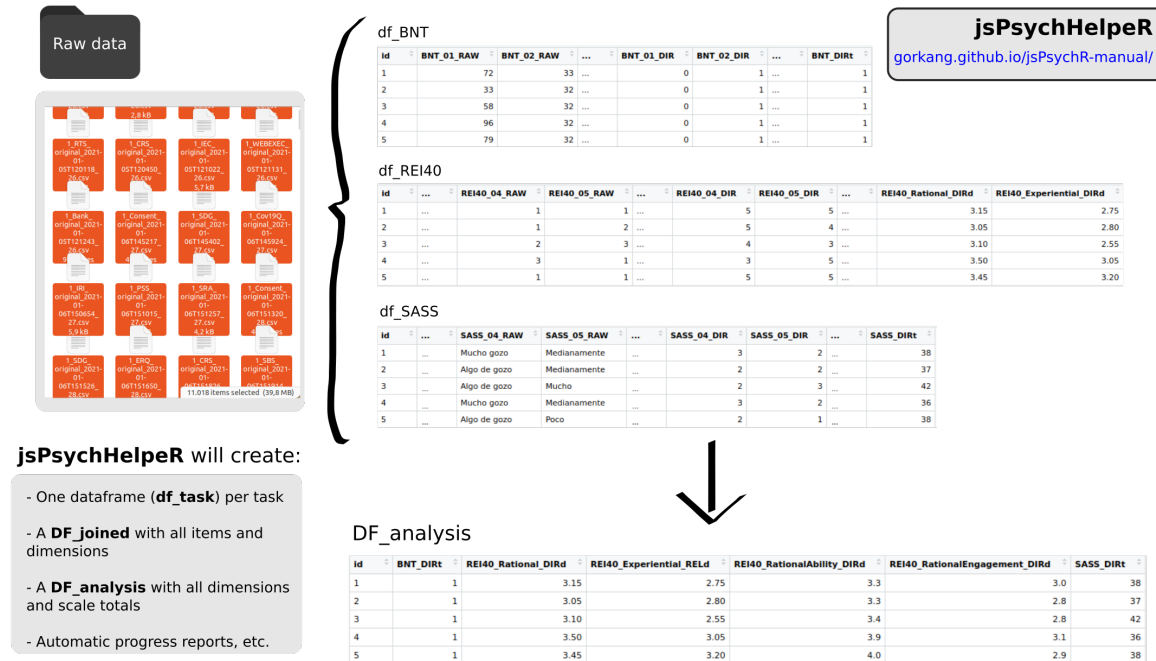
5 jsPsychHelper

[jsPsychHelper](#): Standardize and automatize data preparation and analysis of jsPsych experiments created with jsPsychMaker.

jsPsychHelper will lend you a hand automatizing and standardizing your data preparation and analysis.

- Use a completely open, reproducible and automatic process to prepare your data
 - Data preparation ready for > 70 tasks (see [here the available tasks](#))
 - Get tidy output dataframes for each task, and for the whole protocol
 - Include tests for common issues
 - Automatic reports with progress, descriptives, codebook, etc.
-

See [QuickGuide](#) for basic instructions.



- Download and zip a copy of the full protocol without the data (you will need the FTP credentials and set `download_task_script = TRUE`)
- Create a customized `_targets.R` file adapted to the data of your protocol, so data preparation can run automatically

```
invisible(lapply(list.files("./R", full.names = TRUE, pattern = ".R$"), source))
run_initial_setup(pid = "999", download_files = TRUE, download_task_script = TRUE)
```

This should work on [Ubuntu](#), if you have the [FTP credentials](#), and `sshpass` and `rsync` installed.

If you don't have the credentials, or some of the requirements to download the files, you can manually copy the `.csv` files to the `data/PROJECT ID` folder, and then run the `offline` version of `run_initial_setup()`:

```
invisible(lapply(list.files("./R", full.names = TRUE, pattern = ".R$"), source))
run_initial_setup(pid = "999", download_files = FALSE, download_task_script = FALSE)
```

5.1.1 Targets pipeline

To help make the pipeline reproducible and more efficient, we use the [targets](#) package (Landau 2021). A few basic things to know:

- **The whole process can be reproduced running `targets::tar_make()`**
- A nice visualization of all the pre-processing steps can be seen with `targets::tar_visnetwork(targets_o = TRUE)`
- The file `_targets.R` contains the important parameters and calls to all the functions used when running `targets::tar_make()`

To see more detail about any specific step, you can:

1. Go to the relevant function in `_targets.R` (cursor on a function, then F2)
2. Load the input parameters of the function with `debug_function(NAME_OF_FUNCTION)`. Alternatively, manually use `targets::tar_load(NAME_OF_TARGET)`
3. Run the code step by step as you would normally do

5.2 Basics

`jsPsychHelpeR` uses as input a data created with a `jsPsychMaker` experimental protocol.

5.2.1 Inputs

The input data folder will be named after the `protocol_id`, for example `999/` and needs to be placed in the `data/` folder of the `jsPsychHelpeR` project `data/YOUR_PROJECT_NUMBER`:

- The data folder can contain either multiple `.csv` files, or a single `.zip` file

There will be a single `.csv` file for each participant and task of the protocol. For example:

- `999__Consent__original__2022-04-02T205622__1.csv`:
 - `[project: 999]__[experimento: Consent]__[version: original]__[datetime: 2022-04-02T205622]__[participant id: 1]`

5.2.2 Outputs

When the pipeline successfully runs with `targets::tar_make()`, a number of outputs will be created.

All the outputs can be found in the `/outputs` folder. The only exception is the sensitive data and reports, which can be found in `.vault/outputs`. **WARNING: The `'vault/'` folder ***MUST NOT*** be made public.**

5.2.2.1 Output folders

The outputs will be organized in different folders:

- **Data frames** for different stages of data processing can be found in `outputs/data`
- **Temporary files for manual correction** are in `outputs/data/manual_correction` (the final manual correction files must be place by the user in `data/manual_correction`). **WARNING: These will be overwritten each time the pipeline runs**
- **Plots, tables and reports** are in `outputs/plots`, `outputs/tables` and `outputs/reports` respectively.
- **Test outputs** are in `outputs/tests_outputs`
- **Anonymized Raw data** will be moved to `.vault/data_vault/`

5.2.2.2 Output dataframes

There will be a single data frame (df) for each of the tasks in **outputs/data**, plus a data frame (DF) for each of the steps of the data preparation, and a dictionary file listing all the available tasks. We store the files in two formats, csv and rds:

- **DF_raw.csv**: All the **data/project_id/** csv files combined on a single file. We only add the columns “project”, “experimento”, “version”, “datetime”, “id” by parsing the filenames
- **DF_clean.csv**: Clean version of the raw file ready to process the individual tasks
- **df_ShortNameOfTask.csv**: One df for each of the tasks of the protocol after being processed with the **prepare_ShortNameOfTask()** functions
- **DF_joined.csv**: all the processed tasks joined in a single DF
- **DF_analysis**: only the total scores and dimensions from **DF_joined** (columns ending in **_DIRt**, **_STDt**, **_DIRd**, **_REld**, **STDd**). Can be visually explored using the shiny app in **Rmd/app.R**
- **DICCIONARY_tasks.csv**: list of all tasks in the protocol

5.2.2.3 Output dataframes column names

All the output processed data frames columns are named in a standardized way:

- **ShortNameOfTask_ItemNumber_RAW**: raw responses of participants for individual items
- **ShortNameOfTask_ItemNumber_DIR**: processed raw responses following the task correction instructions (e.g. inverting certain items, converting strings to numbers, computing accuracy...)
- **ShortNameOfTask_RAW_NA**: number of missing data (NA) in the RAW responses
- **ShortNameOfTask_DIR_NA**: number of missing data (NA) in the DIR responses. If it is not equal to **ShortNameOfTask_RAW_NA** there is something wrong in the items correction.
- **ShortNameOfTask_DimensionName_DIRd**: scores for a specific dimension (d) in a task, calculated following task correction instructions (e.g. summing or averaging certain items)
- **ShortNameOfTask_DimensionName_REld**: scores for a specific dimension (d) in a task, calculated following task correction instructions AND after filtering items with low reliability. See [Reliability section](#) for more information.

- **ShortNameOfTask__DimensionName__STDd**: standardized score for a dimension (d)
- **ShortNameOfTask__DIRt**: total (**t**) score for a task calculated following task correction instructions (e.g. summing or averaging all items)
- **ShortNameOfTask__STDt**: standardized (**t**) score for a task

5.3 Advanced

5.3.1 Need help preparing new task

If you need help preparing a NEW task, see the section [help with new tasks](#).

5.3.2 Create your own reports

You can use any of the template reports in the `_targets.R` file, or create your own reports.

We will start opening one of the template reports: `rstudioapi::navigateToFile("doc/report_analysis.Rmd")`

- Edit the RMarkdown file to adapt it to your needs.
- If you already did `targets::tar_make()`, when running `targets::tar_load(DF_analysis)` the dataframe `DF_analysis` will load in your Environment.

Go back to the `_targets.R` file:

- Look for `# Analysis report` and uncomment the following lines:

```
# tar_render(report_analysis, "doc/report_analysis.Rmd",
#           output_file = paste0("../outputs/reports/report_analysis.html")),
```

When you finished editing and uncommented the `tar_render` command, go back to the `run.R` file:

- `targets::tar_make()`

5.3.3 Create new tasks

To create the correction script for a new task, you start with:

- `create_new_task(short_name_task = "NAMETASK")`

This will:

- create a new file from a template correction script (`R_tasks/prepare_TEMPLATE.R`)
- adapt it to your `short_name_task` to make everything as standardized as possible
- open the new `prepare_NAMETASK.R` file

If the parameter `get_info_googledoc = TRUE`:

- The [NEW tasks document](#) is checked.
- If the document has been filled properly, it will show in the console standardized strings (ready to be copy/pasted to the new `prepare_NAMETASK.R` file) about:
 - dimension names
 - items corresponding to each dimension
 - dimension calculation
 - inverse items
 - numeric conversion of items

You can also use `get_dimensions_googledoc()` as a standalone function:

```
get_dimensions_googledoc(short_name_text = "MLQ")
```

All the `prepare_NAMEOFTASK.R` scripts on the `R_tasks/` folder have been created starting from the same template. The only exception are the experimental tasks and some surveys with particularities that require more complex adaptations.

When you finish implementing the correction script, please do a [Pull request](#) so we can add you script to the pool. If you have not already, please help us filling up details about the task in the [NEW tasks document](#).

5.3.4 Adapting new tasks

`get_dimensions_googledoc` will show you how to adapt the `prepare_TASK()` script, but you will need to know how it works to be able to edit the relevant bits. Also, sometimes `get_dimensions_googledoc` won't get all the details of the task right, or there could be non-standard elements to it. Here, we will describe some of the elements of the template to help understand how it works.

Remember you should **ALWAYS** start with `create_new_task(short_name_task = "NAMETASK")` so your task template works well with `jsPsychHelperR`.

There are three chunks you will need to adapt to have a fully working preparation script.

- [ADAPT 1/3]: Items to ignore and reverse, dimensions
- [ADAPT 2/3]: RAW to DIR for individual items
- [ADAPT 3/3]: Scales and dimensions calculations

5.3.4.1 Items to ignore and reverse, dimensions

```
# [ADAPT 1/3]: Items to ignore and reverse, dimensions -----
# *****

description_task = "" # Brief description here

items_to_ignore = c("000") # Ignore these items: If nothing to ignore, keep as is
items_to_reverse = c("000") # Reverse these items: If nothing to reverse, keep as is

## NameDimension1, NameDimension2 should be the names of the dimensions
## Inside each c() create a vector of the item numbers for the dimension
## Add lines as needed. If there are no dimensions, keep as is
items_dimensions = list(
  NameDimension1 = c("000"),
  NameDimension2 = c("000")
)

# [END ADAPT 1/3]: *****
# *****
```


5.3.4.2 RAW to DIR for individual items

```
DF_long_DIR =
  DF_long_RAW %>%
  select(id, trialid, RAW) %>%

# [ADAPT 2/3]: RAW to DIR for individual items -----
# *****

# Transformations
mutate(
  DIR =
    case_when(
      RAW == "Nunca" ~ 1,
      RAW == "Poco" ~ 2,
      RAW == "Medianamente" ~ 3,
      RAW == "Bastante" ~ 4,
      RAW == "Mucho" ~ 5,
      is.na(RAW) ~ NA_real_,
      grepl(items_to_ignore, trialid) ~ NA_real_,
      TRUE ~ 9999
    )
) %>%

# Invert items
mutate(
  DIR =
    case_when(
      DIR == 9999 ~ DIR, # To keep the missing values unchanged
      trialid %in% paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", items_to_reverse) ~ (6 - DIR),
      TRUE ~ DIR
    )
)

# [END ADAPT 2/3]: *****
# *****
```

5.3.4.3 Scales and dimensions calculations

```
# [ADAPT 3/3]: Scales and dimensions calculations -----
# *****

# Reliability -----
# REL1 = auto_reliability(DF_wide_RAW, short_name_scale = short_name_scale_str, items = it
# items_RELd1 = REL1$item_selection_string

# [USE STANDARD NAMES FOR Scales and dimensions: names_list$name_DIRd[1], names_list$name_
# CHECK with: create_formulas(type = "dimensions_DIR", functions = "sum", names_dimensions
DF_wide_RAW_DIR =
  DF_wide_RAW %>%
  mutate(

    # [CHECK] Using correct formula? rowMeans() / rowSums()

    # Score Dimensions (see standardized_names(help_names = TRUE) for instructions)
    !!names_list$name_DIRd[1] := rowMeans(select(., paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", item
    !!names_list$name_DIRd[2] := rowSums(select(., paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", items

    # Reliability Dimensions (see standardized_names(help_names = TRUE) for instructions)
    # !!names_list$name_RELd[1] := rowMeans(select(., paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", it

    # Score Scale
    !!names_list$name_DIRt := rowSums(select(., matches("_DIR$")), na.rm = TRUE)

  )

# [END ADAPT 3/3]: *****
# *****
```

5.3.5 DEBUG tasks

At the begining of each of the `R_tasks/prepare_NAMETASK.R` scripts you will find a commented `debug_function(prepare_NAMETASK)` line.

When running it, it will load the input parameters for the task. From there, you can work inside of the preparation script as you would normally do in a R script.

If you get the error "Error in debug_function(prepare_NAMETASK) : could not find function 'debug_function' debug_function() does not work" you will need to load all the functions in the R/ folder first.

You can do this in one of three ways:

- CONTROL + P shortcut will work if the `run_initial_setup()` completed correctly (at least on Ubuntu systems).
- Run `targets::tar_load_globals()`
- Or directly, source all the scripts in the R/ folder: `invisible(lapply(list.files("./R", full.names = TRUE, pattern = ".R$"), source))`

5.4 Helper functions

5.4.1 Reliability

You can use the `auto_reliability()` function to help you automatically filter items with low reliability (although doing this automatically is probably a bad idea). The function uses `psych::alpha()` and filters by default items with an `r.drop <= 0.2`. See `psych::alpha()` help for more details. **IMPORTANT:** Using `psych::omega()` is generally a better idea, see [the alpha help page](#).

An example can be found in `prepare_REI40()`.

The basic logic would be:

```
# Define items for a specific dimension
items_DIRd1 = c("01", "02", "03", "04", "05", "06", "07", "08", "09", "10")

# Calculate reliability
REL1 = auto_reliability(DF_wide_RAW, short_name_scale = short_name_scale_str, items = items_DIRd1)

# Store item selection in a variable
items_RELd1 = REL1$item_selection_string

# In the final Dimension calculation, use the item selection including only the items with
## See `items_RELd1` below
!!names_list$name_RELd[1] := rowMeans(select(., paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", items_RELd1)))

# Compare it with the calculation including the original items
## See `items_DIRd1` below
```

```
!!names_list$name_DIRd[1] := rowMeans(select(., paste0(short_name_scale_str, "_", items_DI
```

5.5 Technical aspects

5.5.1 How trialid's are processed

See PRFBM:

- If more than one response per screen
 - Item: PRFBM_04
 - Responses: {"daño":"Parcialmente en desacuerdo","beneficio":"Parcialmente en desacuerdo"}
 - final trialids: PRFBM_04_beneficio and PRFBM_04_daño

5.6 Common ERRORS

5.6.1 run_initial_setup():

x Can find server credentials in '.vault/.credentials'

x 0 tasks found for protocol 'TU NUMERO DE PROYECTO'. NOT creating _targets.R file

5.6.1.1 On Linux (Ubuntu):

- IF you have the server credentials:
 - Open `.credentials_TEMPLATE rstudioapi::navigateToFile(".vault/.credentials_TEMPLATE`
 - Edit the file with your server credentials
 - Rename the file to `.credentials`
-
- IF you DON'T have the credentials but you have the .csv results files:
 - Copy the csv files to the folder `data/YOUR_PROJECT_NUMBER`
 - Run again `run_initial_setup()`

5.6.2 On Mac or Windows:

- Copy the csv files to the folder `data/YOUR_PROJECT_NUMBER`
- Run again `run_initial_setup()`

5.7 Rendering Rmd's

Error: ! missing files `_targets/meta/meta` Execution halted

It is better to run everything, including your reports, inside the pipeline (`targets::tar_make()`).

If you need to the knitr (or render) button, you will have to:

- Load DF's `DF_analysis = readr::read_rds(here::here("_targets/objects/DF_analysis"))` instead of `targets::tar_load(DF_analysis)`
- Include all the necessary `library()` calls

Error : Could not parse knitr report Rmd/report_analysis.Rmd to detect dependencies: Scanner error: mapping values are not allowed in this context at line 6, column 17

There is something wrong in Your YAML heather.

6 jsPsychR Admins

Instructions and protocols for jsPsychR admins. The goal is to minimize issues and make sure tasks behave in a consistent and reproducible manner.

6.1 Docker containers

We can create a fully reproducible docker container with the data preparation and analysis for a specific project using `admin/create_docker.R`

The current version is a first attempt at this, so there is a lot to improve.

6.1.1 Install Docker

First, we need to install docker.

- Linux: follow [installation instructions](#)
- Mac: follow [installation instructions](#)
- Windows:
 - Install [docker desktop](#)
 - Update wsl (in a command prompt): `wsl -- update`

6.1.2 Create container for a project

When a project is ready to share, you can create a self-contained docker container:

```
source("admin/helper-scripts-admin.R")

PID = 999

# Create a Dockerfile in the project's main folder and builds the docker container
create_docker_container(PID = PID)
```

This will create a file called pid999.tar.zip. This file contains a docker image with all the necessary to rebuild the data preparation and analysis for the project 999.

6.1.3 Run container

- Linux

```
# Run project inside a docker container. Output will be in Downloads/jsPsychHelper/pid[PID]
system(paste0("docker run --rm -d --name pid", PID, " -v ~/Downloads/jsPsychHelper", PID,
```

- Windows

After copying the file pid999.tar.zip to your computer, run the following command in a cmd shell:

```
PID = 999

paste0("tar -xf pid", PID, ".tar.zip & ",
      "docker load input - & ",
      r"(docker run --rm -d --name jspsychhelper -v %USERPROFILE%\Downloads\jsPsychHelper
      )
```

```
[1] "tar -xf pid999.tar.zip & docker load input - & docker run --rm -d --name jspsychhelper "
```

6.2 Google Docs

- [All tasks](#)
- [List of protocols](#)
- [NEW tasks](#)
- [Checks specific tasks](#)

6.3 Folders and how to work

We have two main locations, the [Github jsPsychMaker project](#) and the server.

[Github jsPsychMaker project](#)

- canonical_protocol:

- machinery: last stable version
 - tasks: all available tasks
 - server: `protocols/999/`
- `canonical_protocol_DEV`
 - machinery: development version
 - tasks: all available tasks
 - server: `protocols/test/canonical_protocol_DEV/`
- `canonical_protocol_clean`
 - machinery: last stable version
 - tasks: Consent and Goodbye
 - server: `protocols/test/canonical_protocol_clean/`
- `protocols_DEV`
 - machinery: last stable version
 - should only contain tasks in development
 - server: `protocols/test/protocols_DEV/`

In `protocols_DEV` we prepare the new **protocols**:

- Create a copy in `test/protocols_DEV` of `canonical_protocol_clean` and rename to the number of the new protocol, `test/protocols_DEV/NumberOfProtocol`
- Once the protocol is ready:
 - Copy protocol to root folder: `protocols/NumberOfProtocol`
 - ZIP subfolder and move zip to `protocols/test/protocols_DEV/OLD_TESTS/`
 - Delete folder `test/protocols_DEV/NumberOfProtocol`
 - If there are new tasks:
 - * CHECK with: `check_missing_prepare_TASK()`
 - * TEST with `create_protocol_with_NEW_tasks.R`
 - * Copy tasks, images, videos, specific plugins, etc. to `protocols/999/`
 - * TEST in canonical protocol `protocols/999/` just in case there is a weird interaction

6.4 Helper functions

There are a number of helper functions to make some of the jsPsychR admins tasks easier.

6.4.1 Check all protocols

For example, we can use `check_missing_prepare_TASK()` to:

- Download all the protocols (without data) to a local folder (`sync_protocols = TRUE`)
- Check the trialid's of all the tests are OK (`check_trialids = TRUE`)
- Check there are no duplicate short_name of tasks in the [tareas jsPsychR](#) and [NUEVAS tareas](#)
- Check which tasks do not have a prepare_TASK.R script
- Check tasks with no info on [the tareas jsPsychR Google doc](#)
- Check tasks with missing info on [NUEVAS tareas](#)

```
# Open jsPsychHelper RStudio project

# Load check_missing_prepare_TASK() function
# cli::cli_alert_info(getwd())

WD = getwd()
setwd("../..jsPsychHelper/")
source("R/check_missing_prepare_TASK.R")
# source("../..jsPsychHelper/R/check_missing_prepare_TASK.R")
setwd(WD)

# If sync_protocols = TRUE, will download to ../CSCN-server/protocols all the protocols
DF_missing = check_missing_prepare_TASK(sync_protocols = FALSE,
                                         check_trialids = TRUE,
                                         delete_nonexistent = TRUE,
                                         check_new_task_tabs = TRUE,
                                         helper_folder = "../..jsPsychHelper",
                                         CSCN_server_folder = "../..CSCN-server/")

# - Tasks with no prepare_TASK() script!
# - Tasks NOT in Google Doc
# - Check trialid's are OK
DF_missing

DF_missing$DF_FINAL %>% tidyr::replace_na(list(missing_script = "",
                                              missing_googledoc = "",
                                              missing_task = ""))
```

```
# Tasks ready to create prepare_*.R script
DF_missing$DF_FINAL %>% filter(!is.na(missing_script) & is.na(missing_gdoc))
DF_missing$DF_FINAL %>% filter(!is.na(missing_script) | !is.na(missing_gdoc)) %>%
  filter(!task %in% c("DEMOGR24", "DEMOGRfondect2022E1", "ITC", "fauxPasEv")) %>% # "M
  select(-matches("missing"), -Nombre, -Descripcion)
```

6.4.2 Create protocol with NEW tasks

With `create_protocol_with_NEW_tasks.R` we can create a protocol with the tasks for which we do not yet have a control snapshot (no .csv's in the 999.zip data).

This is a necessary step before the task can be moved to the canonical protocol.

The function `find_missing_tasks_in_999()` will read all the csv in `jsPsychHelperR/data/999/999.zip` and depending on the value of the parameter `search_where` ("prepare_TASK" or "js"):

- all .js tasks in `jsPsychMaker/protocols_DEV/`
- all `prepare_TASK.R` in `jsPsychHelperR/R_tasks/`

Comparing both sources, will look for tasks for which we do not have a .csv in the 999 protocol yet (remember the 999 protocol is the canonical_protocol in the server).

Then, it prepares a `NEW_TASKS` protocol using the tasks.js files found in the server (after downloading all the server protocols to `jsPsychR/CSCN-server/`). A couple important points:

- This is a bit tricky, as it will use all the tasks in the server that it can found, across all the protocols, and will select the newest one.
- Sometimes there are multiple copies, with different dates and sizes...
- It is important that the server is as clean as possible. With all the OLD non-updated protocols zipped.

To make sure the Github `jsPsychMaker/protocols_DEV/NEW_TASKS/` is up to date, `create_protocol_with_NEW_tasks.R` will `UPLOAD CSCN-server/.../NEW_TASKS` to the server, and then `DOWNLOAD NEW_TASKS` to `../jsPsychMaker/protocols_DEV/NEW_TASKS/`

6.4.3 Check canonical protocol DEV

With `000_CHECK_CANONICAL.R` we can check that the canonical protocol in development works and expected.

In the script you can:

- sync `canonical_protocol_DEV/` folder in jsPsychMaker to `999/` in the server
- launch 5 monkeys
- rename the csv files to a fixed date, etc.
- prepare data
- compare with snapshot (WIP)

7 New protocols and tasks

There are a number of elements the tasks need to work well with jsPsychR, so we recommend to use one of the systems we have developed.

For example, with `jsPsychMaker::create_protocol()`, you can use tasks we already developed, and/or create new tasks defining their parameters in csv/excel files. The tasks will be part of a fully working protocol. You will need R 4.2 or higher to use it.

`create_protocol()` can:

- Loop through the subfolders in `folder_tasks` to create one task per subfolder
- Copy `canonical_protocol_clean` to `folder_output`
- Include in the protocol any tasks in `canonical_tasks`
- Modify `config.js` to add all the tasks created and selected
- Modify `index.html` to include only the plugins those tasks will use
- Modify `index.html` to add the media those task will use
- Check task names are OK (no spaces, __, -, do not start by a number, ...)
- Check names of all trialid's are OK (NAMETASK__NUMBER, e.g. MYTASK_001)
- Check only one csv or xls/xlsx file per folder
- Check plugins used exist in jsPsych-6/plugins
- Check we have the necessary parameters (WIP)
- Delete files of plugins not used

`create_protocol()` cannot yet:

- Modify `config.js` to adapt `all_conditions` to the experimental tasks added
 - Use shiny app to edit the local `config.js`
-

7.1 New protocols

You can create a new protocol in seconds, choosing from the tasks we already have available.

Make sure you have the last version of `jsPsychMaker`, installing from Github:

```
if (!require('remotes')) install.packages('remotes'); library('remotes')
remotes::install_github("gorkang/jsPsychMaker")
```

Check if there are new tasks available in a new version of the Github package:

```
jsPsychMaker::check_NEW_tasks_Github()
```

7.1.1 List available tasks

You can list available tasks to choose from. You have more details in the section [available-tasks](#).

```
jsPsychMaker::list_available_tasks()
```

```
$tasks
[1] "AIM"          "Bank"         "BART"         "BNT"         "bRCOPE"
[6] "CAS"          "Consent"      "ConsentHTML" "Cov19Q"      "COVIDCONTROL"
[11] "CRS"          "CRT7"         "CRTMCQ4"      "CRTv"        "DASS21"
[16] "DEBRIEF"      "DEMOGR"       "EAR"          "EmpaTom"     "ERQ"
[21] "ESM"          "fauxPasEv"    "GBS"          "GHQ12"       "Goodbye"
[26] "HRPVB"        "HRPVBpost"    "IBT"          "IDQ"         "IEC"
[31] "INFCONS"      "IRI"          "IRS"          "MDMQ"        "MIS"
[36] "OBJNUM"       "OTRASRELIG"   "PBS"          "PRFBM"       "PRFBMpost"
[41] "PSETPP"       "PSPPC"        "PSS"          "PVC"         "PWb"
[46] "REI40"        "Report"       "RSS"          "RTS"         "SASS"
[51] "SBS"          "SCSORF"       "SDG"          "SRA"         "SRBQP"
[56] "SRsav"        "STAI"         "SWBQ"         "WEBEXEC"
```

```

$tasks_js
[1] "AIM.js"           "Bank.js"           "BART.js"           "BNT.js"
[5] "bRCOPE.js"        "CAS.js"            "Consent.js"        "ConsentHTML.js"
[9] "Cov19Q.js"        "COVIDCONTROL.js"  "CRS.js"            "CRT7.js"
[13] "CRTMCQ4.js"       "CRTv.js"           "DASS21.js"         "DEBRIEF.js"
[17] "DEMOGR.js"        "EAR.js"            "EmpaTom.js"        "ERQ.js"
[21] "ESM.js"           "fauxPasEv.js"      "GBS.js"            "GHQ12.js"
[25] "Goodbye.js"       "HRPVB.js"          "HRPVBpost.js"      "IBT.js"
[29] "IDQ.js"           "IEC.js"            "INFCONS.js"        "IRI.js"
[33] "IRS.js"           "MDMQ.js"           "MIS.js"            "OBJNUM.js"
[37] "OTRASRELIG.js"    "PBS.js"            "PRFBM.js"          "PRFBMpost.js"
[41] "PSETPP.js"        "PSPPC.js"          "PSS.js"            "PVC.js"
[45] "Pwb.js"           "REI40.js"          "Report.js"         "RSS.js"
[49] "RTS.js"           "SASS.js"           "SBS.js"            "SCSORF.js"
[53] "SDG.js"           "SRA.js"            "SRBQP.js"          "SRSav.js"
[57] "STAI.js"          "SWBQ.js"           "WEBEXEC.js"

```

7.1.2 Create a protocol

This will create a fully working protocol in `folder_output`. You can edit `config.js` to adapt the protocol to your needs. See [experiment configuration](#) for more details.

```

jsPsychMaker::create_protocol(canonical_tasks = c("AIM", "EAR", "IRI"),
                              folder_output = "~/Downloads/TEST/new_protocol",
                              launch_browser = TRUE)

```

7.2 New tasks

7.2.1 Create tasks

You can create new tasks with `create_task()` using `csv` or `xls/xlsx` files for the items, and `html` files for the instructions. But we recommend you use `create_protocol()` instead, so the tasks will be part of a fully working protocol, and testing them will be a breeze.

There are some things to take into account:

- **folder_tasks** expects a folder with sub-folders with the ShortName of tasks. Inside, they need to have one `csv` or `xls/xlsx` file and `html` files. Use `jsPsychMaker::copy_example_tasks(dest = "~/Downloads/TEST")` to see a working example

- The **csv or xls/xlsx file** (ShortName.csv or Shortname.xls/xlsx) needs to have an **ID** and **plugin** columns, and then columns by the name of parameters used in the plugin (e.g. if using the **survey-text** plugin, you will need the **prompt** parameter). If you need **help with the plugins parameters**, see [the jsPsych 6.3 list of plugins](#)
- For each **html file** (ShortName_instructions.html, ShortName_instructions2.html, etc) an instructions page will be created. The files need to end with **_instructions.html** or **instructions#.html** (# is a number). If there is no html, a default page will be used
- For **key questions** (e.g. present this question only if participants responded “3”), you need to create a column named **if_question** and include a logical condition. For example:
 - 1 != 25: Response to item 1 is NOT 25
 - 3 == 20: Response to item 3 is 20
 - 15 == yes: Response to item 3 is yes
- If you use tasks with images, video or audio, make sure to include the files in a **media/** folder:
 - Images: **media/img**
 - Videos: **media/vid**
 - Audio: **media/audio**

You can run the fully reproducible example included in jsPsychMaker:

- 1) Install jsPsychMaker from Github and load library

```
if (!require('remotes')) install.packages('remotes'); library('remotes')
if (!require('jsPsychMaker')) remotes::install_github("gorkang/jsPsychMaker"); library('jsPsychMaker')
```

- 2) Copy example tasks

This will copy a few example tasks that you use to adapt your tasks. For example, **MultiChoice** and **Slider** tasks, a key questions mini-task (**IfQuestion**), and an **ImageButtonResponse** task.

```
jsPsychMaker::copy_example_tasks(destination_folder = "~/Downloads/TEST")
```

- 3) Create your protocol

```
# Create protocol
jsPsychMaker::create_protocol(folder_tasks = "~/Downloads/TEST/",
                              folder_output = "~/Downloads/TEST/new_protocol",
                              launch_browser = TRUE)
```

7.3 HELP with new tasks

If you need help developing new tasks, you can [open a new Issue in the jsPsychMaker Github](#).

We will ask you to add the details about the task in the [NEW tasks document](#).

Once the task is implemented, our goal is to always end up having a sister task preparation script in [jsPsychHelper](#). You can try [to create the preparation script](#) and do a Pull request, or ask for help [opening a new Issue in the jsPsychHelper Github](#).

7.3.1 How to fill the NEW tasks document

[NEW tasks document](#)

First of all, you will need the original paper where the task was validated/translated to have all the details at hand. Please, send us a link to the paper.

The best way to fill the [NEW tasks document](#) is:

1. Find a task similar to yours in the document [Tareas jsPsychR](#) where we have information about all the available tasks.
2. Copy/paste the information from all the tabs to the [NEW tasks document](#) and adapt it.

Try to be as consistent as possible. For example, when entering the information about numeric conversion in the `Puntajes_items` tab:

All the cells must be:

1 = Mucho

2 = Poco

...

DO NOT do things like:

```
1: Mucho
1 Mucho
1 pto = Mucho
Mucho 1
```

Please, make sure you fill out all the details in all the tabs.

References

- [jsPsych](#)
- [targets](#)

Landau, William Michael. 2021. “The Targets r Package: A Dynamic Make-Like Function-Oriented Pipeline Toolkit for Reproducibility and High-Performance Computing” 6: 2959. <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.02959>.