



Open Science using the Statistical Package JASP

Herbert Hoijtink

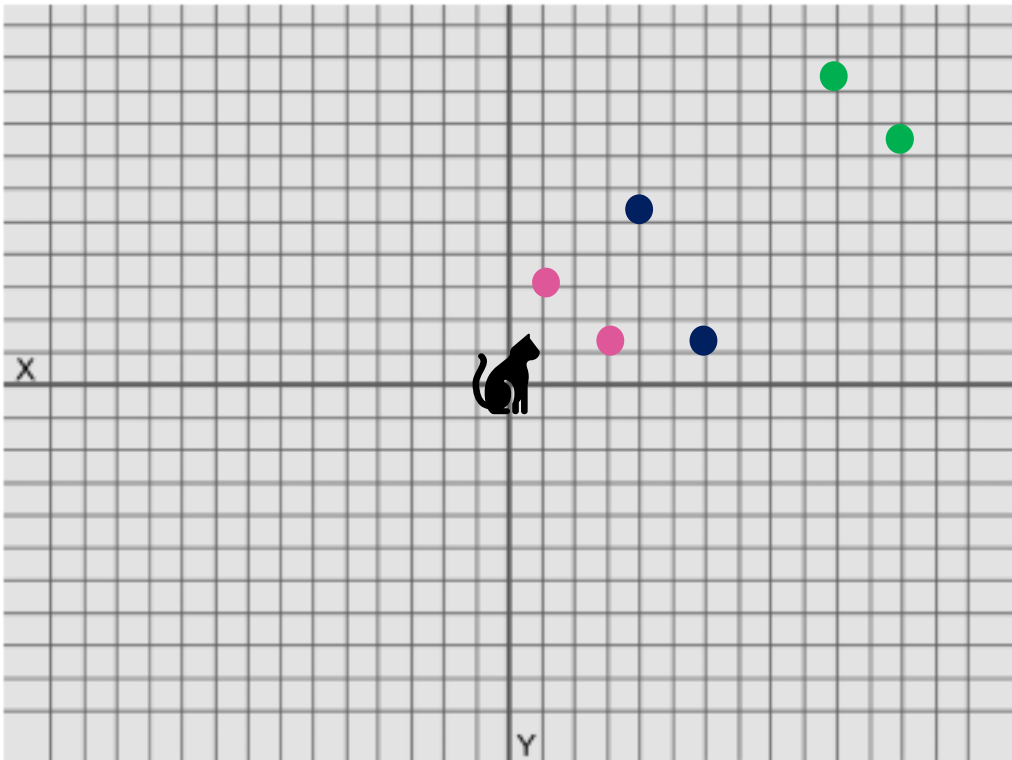
H.Hoijtink@uu.nl



An Experiment and its Replication

An experiment with three conditions:

- The “close” condition
- The “intermediate” condition
- The “distant” condition



Participants Rated:

Attachment to:

- Siblings
- Parents
- Home-town

on a

1 (not at all strong) – 7 (extremely strong)
Likert scale

which are
averaged to obtain the dependent variable

The description given here is a modification of and inspired by the actual experiment executed by Williams, L.E. and Bargh, J.A. (2008). Keeping One's Distance. The Influence of Spatial Distance Cues on Affect and Evaluation. *Psychological Science*, 19, 302-308.

Williams and Bargh (2008) tested:

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{close}} = \mu_{\text{intermediate}} = \mu_{\text{distant}},$$

that is, the three means are equal

rendering

p-value = .01, that is, smaller than .05, that is,
the means are significantly different

with

$$m_{\text{close}} = 5.61, m_{\text{intermediate}} = \img alt="cat icon" data-bbox="265 615 295 670"/>, m_{\text{distant}} = 4.86$$

and

$\eta^2 = .11$, that is, the three conditions explain 11%
of the variation in attachment, which is a medium
to strong effect of condition

The replication by Joy-Gaba, Clay, and Cleary
(2016) rendered

p-value = .79

$$\eta^2 = .00$$

Joy-Gaba, J., Clay, R., and Cleary, H. (2016). Replication of keeping one's
distance: The influence of spatial distance cues on affect and evaluation by
Williams L.E. and Bargh J.A. (2008) *Psychological Science*, 19, 302-308).
Retrieved from <https://osf.io/a78bm/>

The Replication Crisis

This is only one of 100 psychological experiments of which only about 33% were successfully replicated (OSC, 2015).

This resulted in a reduced trust in science by scientists and society: The replication crisis was born.

Scientists are alerted:

- Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science (OSC, 2015)
- An open investigation of the reproducibility of cancer biology research (Errington et al., 2014)

“Society” is alerted:

- Is psychology a real science? (Is psychologie wel een echte wetenschap, Volkskrant, 12-8-2016)
- Public Trust in Science (Rathenau Instituut, August 28, 2018)

Open Science Collaboration. (2015). Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science. *Science*, 349, 6251. <https://osf.io/ezcui/>

Errington, T.M., Iorns, E., Gunn, W., Tan, F.E., Lomax, J., and Nosek, B.A. (2014). An open investigation of the reproducibility of cancer biology research. *eLIFE*, 3, e04333.

<https://elifesciences.org/collections/9b1e83d1/reproducibility-project-cancer-biology>

Volkskrant (2016). <https://www.volkskrant.nl/columns-opinie/is-psychologie-wel-een-echte-wetenschap~b9978e6c>

Rathenau Instituut (2018). Public Trust in Science. <https://www.rathenau.nl/en/science-figures/impact/trust-science/public-trust-science>

Addressing the Replication Crisis: The Open Empirical Cycle

Step 1: Preparation (Observation)

Step 2: Formulate Research Hypotheses (Induction)

Step 3: Planning of Data Collection and Analysis

Step 4: Get Approval from the (Medical) Ethical Testing Committee and Data Management Plan

Step 5: Preregistration and Preregistered Reports

Step 6: Execution of Data Collection and Analyses (Testing)

Step 7: Publish Data and Analyses

Step 8: Write an Open Access Report (Evaluation)

Step 9: Having Your Report Reviewed

Step 1: Preparation

- Review literature
 - Gaps in the literature
 - Quality of the literature
 - Variables that are not covered in the literature
-
- Writing it up sharpens thoughts
-
- Write down you research questions:
 1. New questions
 2. Replication studies
 3. Exploratory studies

Step 2: Formulate Research Hypotheses

A research hypothesis is a verbal representation of the expected relations between the variables resulting from Step 1.

Step 3: Planning of Data Collection and Analysis

- Describe population
- Describe research design
- Describe variables
- Derived variables
- Statistical model
- Formal hypotheses
- Power Analyses or Updating
- Missing data
- Data exclusion
- Exploration
- Replication

Step 4: (M)ETC and Data Management Plan

- Much of the previous three steps
- Informed consent forms
- Data management plan

Step 5: Preregistration and Preregistered Reports

This is the pre-data-collection or pre-data-access account of all that has been covered in the previous four steps.

Step 6: Execution of Data Collection and Analysis

Proof that data collection takes place after preregistration.

Proof that data access takes place after preregistration.

Step 7: Publish Data and Analyses

Data and analyses should be FAIR, that is, accessible to all interested parties. Most of the remainder of this presentation discusses how that can be achieved.

Step 8: Write an Open Access Report

Include a link to your pre-registration.

Include a link to your data-analyses repository.

Publishing open access is an important feature of open science.

Being able to unobstructedly obtain everything (also the report) related to a research project will enable anyone to:

- benefit from your research
- reuse (parts) of your research
- engage in a fully informed discussion about your research.

This should both increase the impact of your research and increase the trust in your research and the trust in science in general.

Step 9: Having your Report Reviewed

May lead to changes in your report and possibly deviations from your pre-registration.

These deviations can be highlighted in your report using footnotes.

Continued: Step 7: Publish Data and Analyses

Opening, that is, publishing, your data, analyses input, analyses results, and interpretation of the results

Others can:

- Inspect your data
- Reproduce your analyses (and get all the information, cf., the missing $m_{\text{intermediate}}$ in Williams and Bargh, 2008)
- Read your interpretation of the analyses
- Data are available for meta analyses and “null-findings” become accessible

Being open will add to the trust in your research, that of the group to which you belong, and science in general

Open the Data Analyses of your Thesis

... can easily be done using:



... applies to:

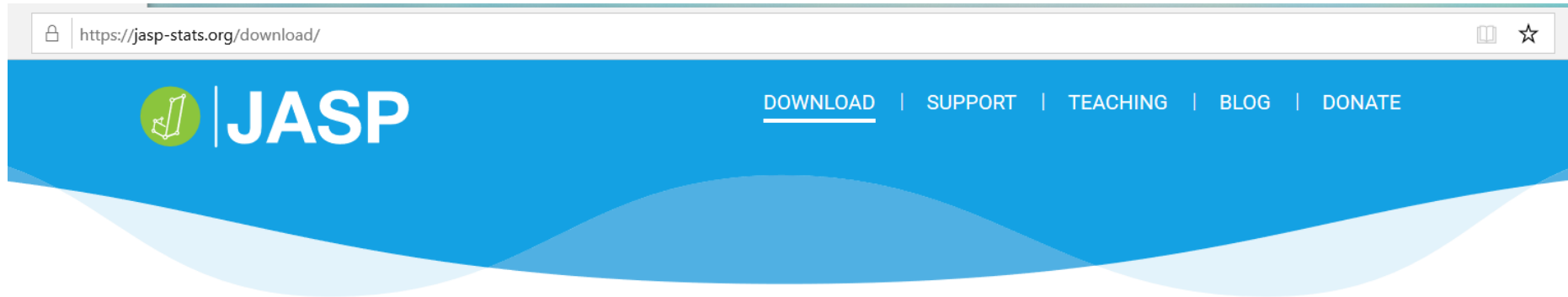
All research based on
quantitative data

Open Data Analyses should be FAIR

- **Findable:** Place your data and analyses in a public repository
- **Accessible:** Make certain your data come with a codebook, and your analyses with annotations
- **Interoperable:** Ensure that data and analyses can be opened on different types of computers
- **Reusable:** include a license, that is, make clear what others are (not) allowed to do with your data

For further elaboration and information see “[How to make your data FAIR](#)” (Research Data Management Support, Utrecht University).

Interoperable



JASP 0.13.1

Released July 16th, 2020.

This version adds mixed models, the reliability module, and the R console. For a complete list of all improvements and bug fixes per release, see the [release notes](#).

Having trouble installing JASP under Mac OS X?

Take a look at our [installation guide](#).

Want to go back?

You can download many of JASP's [previous versions](#).

Download JASP

Entirely for free, no strings attached.

Windows

Windows 64bit

Windows 32bit

The pre-installed [64-bit](#) or [32-bit](#) version can be used if the msi fails.)

MacOS

Catalina

Mojave & High Sierra

For older versions of MacOS (Sierra and before), download [JASP 0.9.2](#). We recommend upgrading your system though.

Linux

Flatpak Installation Guide

[A Crash Course into JASP](#)
[How to use JASP](#)

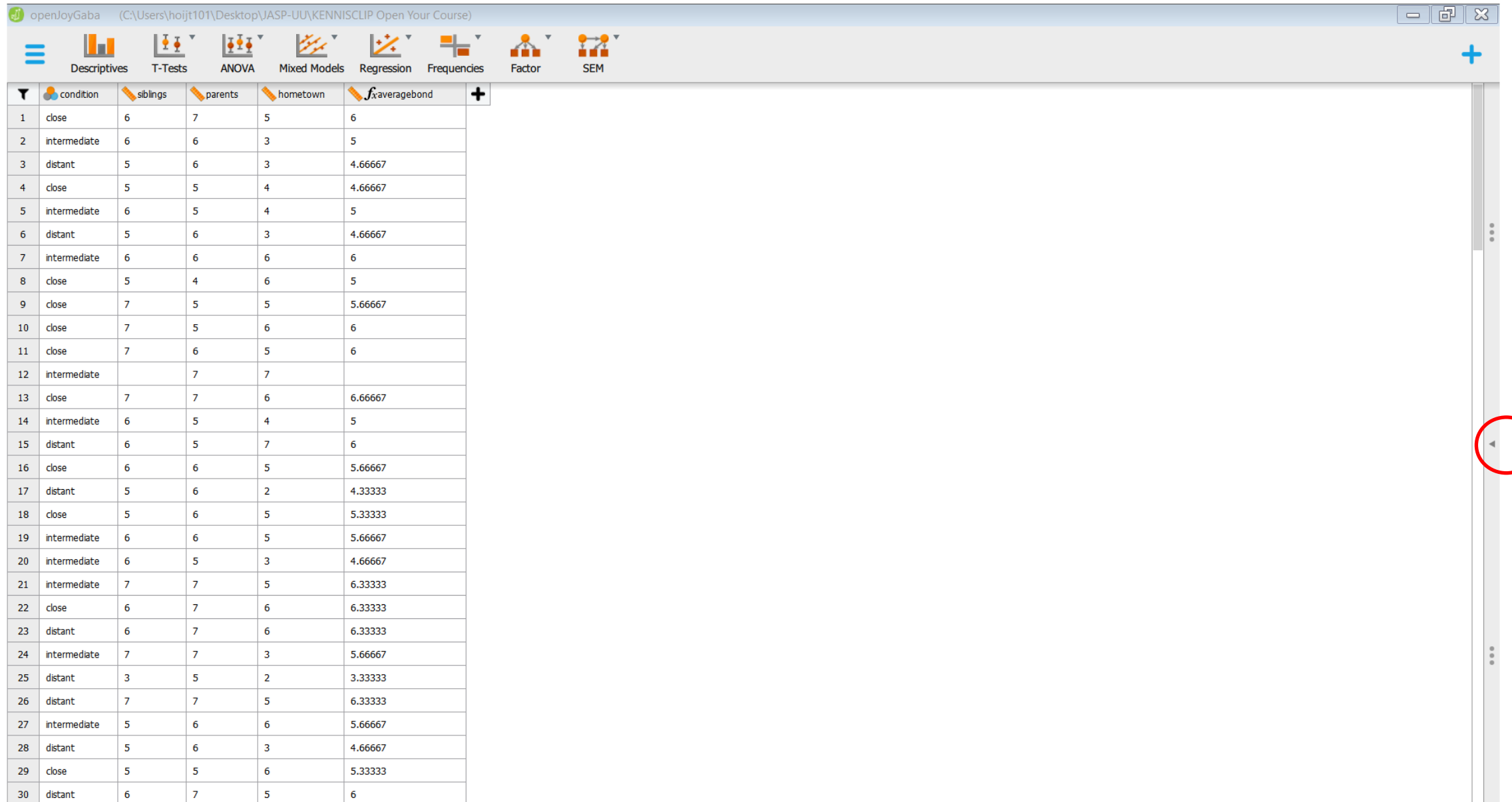


Accessible

Joy-Gaba, Clay, and Cleary (2016) replicated
Willams and Bargh (2008)

The replication data and analyses are contained in `openJoyGaba.jasp`

The Data Collected by Joy-Gaba, Clay, and Cleary (2016)



	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	\bar{x} averagebond
1	close	6	7	5	6
2	intermediate	6	6	3	5
3	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
4	close	5	5	4	4.66667
5	intermediate	6	5	4	5
6	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
7	intermediate	6	6	6	6
8	close	5	4	6	5
9	close	7	5	5	5.66667
10	close	7	5	6	6
11	close	7	6	5	6
12	intermediate		7	7	
13	close	7	7	6	6.66667
14	intermediate	6	5	4	5
15	distant	6	5	7	6
16	close	6	6	5	5.66667
17	distant	5	6	2	4.33333
18	close	5	6	5	5.33333
19	intermediate	6	6	5	5.66667
20	intermediate	6	5	3	4.66667
21	intermediate	7	7	5	6.33333
22	close	6	7	6	6.33333
23	distant	6	7	6	6.33333
24	intermediate	7	7	3	5.66667
25	distant	3	5	2	3.33333
26	distant	7	7	5	6.33333
27	intermediate	5	6	6	5.66667
28	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
29	close	5	5	6	5.33333
30	distant	6	7	5	6



Data collected by, License, Data analyzed by, Code book, and Descriptive Statistics

The screenshot shows the SPSS software interface. The top menu bar includes Descriptives, T-Tests, ANOVA, Mixed Models, Regression, Frequencies, Factor, and SEM. The left sidebar has a 'Descriptive Statistics' section. The main window is divided into two panes: 'Variables' and 'Split'. The 'Variables' pane lists 'condition', 'siblings', 'parents', 'hometown', and 'averagebond'. The 'Split' pane is empty. The right pane is titled 'Results' and contains the following text:

Data collected by: Joy-Gaba, J., Clay, R., and Cleary, H. (2016). Replication of keeping one's distance: The influence of spatial distance cues on affect and evaluation by Williams L.E. and Bargh J.A. (2008) *Psychological Science*, 19, 302-308). Retrieved from <https://osf.io/a78bm/>

Licence: CC0 1.0 Universal, that is, data can be re-used by anybody. It is good practice to refer to Joy-Gaba, Clay, and Cleary (2016). See <https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/> for elaboration of this and other licences.

Data analysed by: Herbert Hoijtink, h.hoijtink@uu.nl

Code book:

- condition: "experimental condition" 1 = close, 2 = intermediate, 3 = distant
- siblings: "attachement to siblings" measured on a 1 (not at all strong) to 7 (extremely strong) Likert scale
- parents: "attachement to parents" measured on a 1 (not at all strong) to 7 (extremely strong) Likert scale
- hometown: "attachement to hometown" measured on a 1 (not at all strong) to 7 (extremely strong) Likert scale
- averagebond: "averaged attachements", that is, (siblings + parents + hometown)/3

Descriptive Statistics

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
Valid	133	125	133	133	125
Missing	0	8	0	0	8
Minimum	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.333
Maximum	3.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000



Include Annotations of your Analyses

Explain using annotations which analyses were executed and what your interpretation of the outcomes was

Annotated Analyses

ANOVA

Descriptive Statistics

ANOVA

Dependent Variable: averagebond

Fixed Factors: condition

Display

- ☒ Descriptive statistics
- ☒ Estimates of effect size
- ☒ η^2 ☐ partial η^2 ☐ ω^2
- ☐ Vovk-Sellke maximum ratio

Model

Assumption Checks

Contrasts

Post Hoc Tests

Descriptives Plots

Marginal Means

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
Valid	133	125	133	133	125
Missing	0	8	0	0	8
Minimum	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.333
Maximum	3.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000

ANOVA

The nul-hypothesis $H_0: \mu_{\text{close}} = \mu_{\text{intermediate}} = \mu_{\text{distant}}$ is evaluated.

ANOVA - averagebond

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
condition	0.488	2	0.244	0.236	0.790	0.004
Residuals	125.900	122	1.032			

Note. Type III Sum of Squares

The p-value of .79 is larger than .05 therefore the null-hypothesis is not rejected.

The proportion of variance explained equals .004, that is, virtually no variance of averagebond is explained by condition.

Descriptives

Descriptives - averagebond

condition	Mean	SD	N
close	5.439	0.831	44
distant	5.307	1.145	38
intermediate	5.310	1.065	43

As can be seen the means are virtually the same.



By doing this you Create an Annotated Logbook of your Analyses

As shown on the previous two slides JASP tracks the analyses that you execute

- There is a Descriptive Statistics button on the left side of the screen
rendering the data overview on the right side of the screen
- There is an ANOVA button on the left side of the screen
rendering analyses with annotations on the right side of the screen

If you continue executing analyses and adding annotations to your analyses, you create a logbook that will help you to track your traces, therefor it will be completely clear to others:

- Which analyses you did
- How you did them (this should shortly be explained in the annotations)
- How you interpret the results (this should shortly be explained in the annotations)

In this manner you make the data and analyses from your bachelor thesis accessible

Findable Using the Open Science Foundation

The screenshot displays the OSFHOME interface. The URL `https://osf.io/z7tbq/` is circled in red. The navigation bar includes links for 'My Quick Files', 'My Projects', 'Search', 'Support', 'Donate', and a user profile for 'Herbert Hoijtink'. Below this, a secondary bar contains 'Open Your Course' (circled in red), 'Files', 'Wiki', 'Analytics', 'Registrations', 'Contributors', 'Add-ons', and 'Settings'. On the right, file size '112.5KB' and buttons for 'Make Private', 'Public' (circled in red), and a version indicator 'v 0' are visible.

The main content area for the 'Open Your Course' project shows the following details:

- Contributors: [Herbert Hoijtink](#)
- Date created: 2020-10-05 02:49 PM | Last Updated: 2020-10-21 09:44 AM
- Create DOI
- Category: Project
- Description: Add a brief description to your project
- License: CC0 1.0 Universal

The interface is divided into several sections:

- Wiki:** A text area for adding project information, with the placeholder text 'Add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.'
- Files:** A section for uploading files. It includes a table of existing files:

Name	Modified
Open Your Course	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
codebook.JoyGaba.pdf	2020-10-05 04:46 PM
openJoyGaba.jsp	2020-10-19 01:11 PM

The file 'codebook.JoyGaba.pdf' is circled in red.
- Citation:** A section for adding a citation.
- Components:** A section for adding components to organize the project, with buttons for 'Add Component' and 'Link Projects'.
- Tags:** A section for adding tags. The tags 'Open Science' and 'Teaching' (both circled in red) are currently applied, with an 'Add a tag' button next to them.
- Recent Activity:** A section for viewing recent activity.

Reusable

Fully Open Data Analyses: Include the CC0 1.0 Universal License With Your Data

The license can be included in your mydata.jasp file.

The CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication:

- Is truly open, that is, anybody can use your data for whatever purpose
- If you include a reference to a paper or your contact information in the mydata.jasp file, anybody using your data can refer to you

The CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication: <https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>

The Conflict between Fully Open Data Analyses and Privacy Regulations

Personal data can only be published if privacy is guaranteed. One way to achieve this is, if data are truly anonymized (General Data Protection Regulation: <https://gdpr-info.eu/>).

- Truly anonymized data is no longer personal data and thus no longer subject to the GDPR
- It involves the complete and utter removal of all personal identifiers in a database
- Anonymized data can no longer be attributed to any particular individual by any means

If anonymization cannot be achieved, you can still “Open your Analyses” by publishing only your code book, results, references, license and annotated analyses (these are often called meta data). This can be done using a myresults.html file that can be created based on your mydata.jsp file.

This page was constructed using quotes and input from
Handling Personal Data in Research (Utrecht University)

The Conflict between Fully Open Data Analyses and your Future Research Plans

- Therefore, you may want to impose restrictions on the use of your data, e.g., “can only be used to reproduce the analyses you executed”
- However, this cannot be arranged via the application of a license, data are often considered to be facts and facts cannot be copyrighted (OpenAIRE)
- In such cases you can consider publishing only a part of your data, e.g., only the data and analyses that are used in a specific research report (but do provide complete meta data, most importantly, the code book of your complete data set)
- Then the unused data are only available for you and thereby you avoid being scooped out of your next paper

OpenAIRE: <https://www.openaire.eu/how-do-i-license-my-research-data>

Links to ...

[Open your Course/Bachelor Thesis](#)

[JASP](#)

[A Crash Course into JASP](#)

[How to use JASP](#)

REPOSITORIES

[Open Science Foundation](#)

[Yoda \(Utrecht University\)](#)

LICENCES

[Creative Commons](#)

[OpenAIRE](#)

ANONIMIZED AND FAIR DATA

[How to Make you Data FAIR](#)

[Handling Personal Data in Research \(Utrecht University\)](#)

[General Data Protection Regulation](#)

OPEN SCIENCE

[Open Science Community Utrecht](#)

[Special Interest Group Open Statistical Software: JASP and R](#)



Utrecht University

How To ...

Use one of the example data sets that downloaded with this presentation: data.sav, data.txt, or, data.csv.

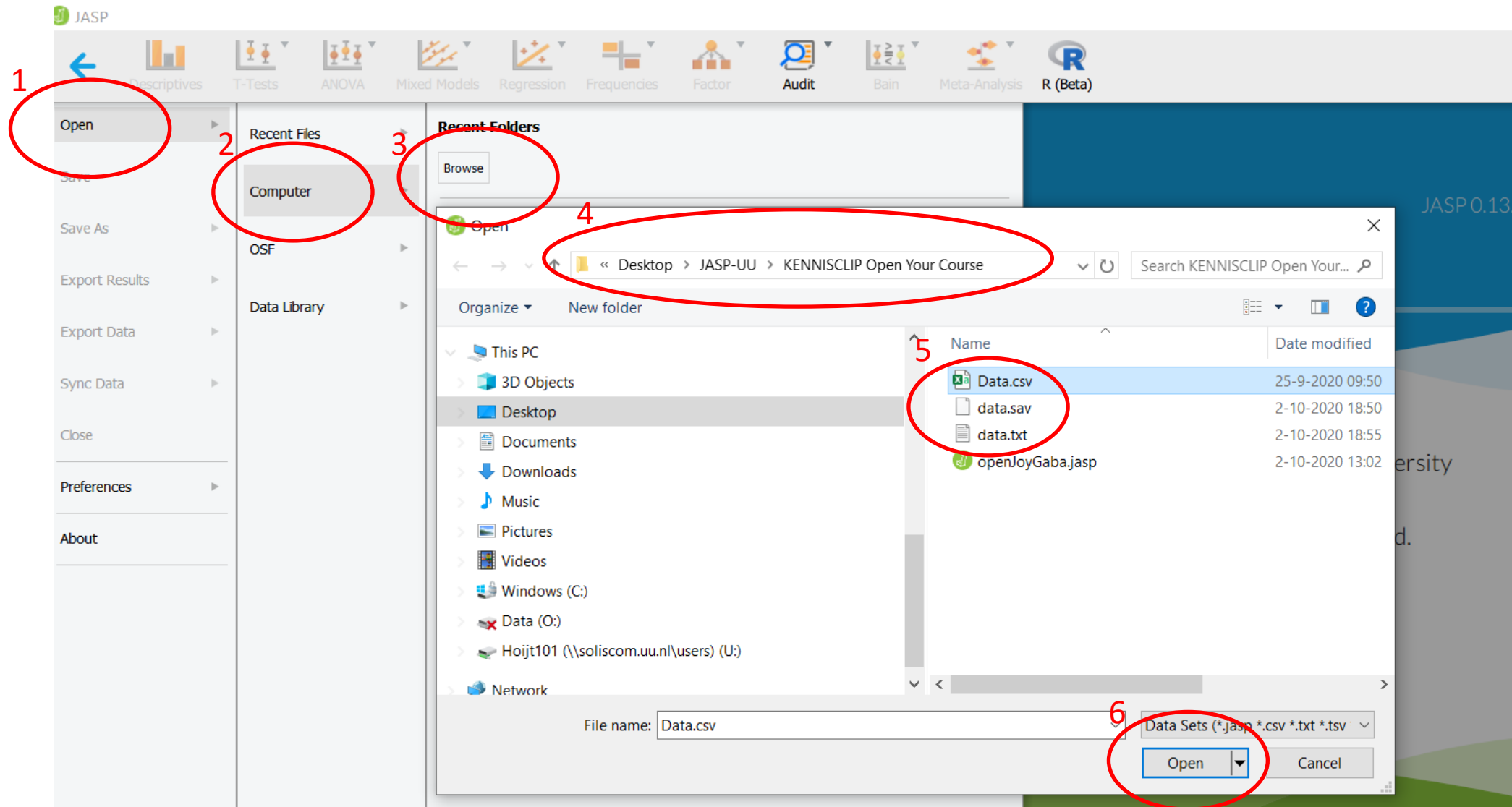
Execute each of the steps in the following slides.

How to Create a mydata.jsp File

Make certain that JASP is installed on your computer. If not, install it from <https://jasp-stats.org/download/>

If JASP is installed, start the program

Open a .csv, .sav, or .txt file containing your data



openJoyGaba (C:\Users\hoijt101\Desktop\JASP-UU\KENNISCLIP Open Your Course)

Descriptives T-Tests ANOVA Mixed Models Regression Frequencies Factor SEM

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
1	close	6	7	5	6
2	intermediate	6	6	3	5
3	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
4	close	5	5	4	4.66667
5	intermediate	6	5	4	5
6	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
7	intermediate	6	6	6	6
8	close	5	4	6	5
9	close	7	5	5	5.66667
10	close	7	5	6	6
11	close	7	6	5	6
12	intermediate		7	7	
13	close	7	7	6	6.66667
14	intermediate	6	5	4	5
15	distant	6	5	7	6
16	close	6	6	5	5.66667
17	distant	5	6	2	4.33333
18	close	5	6	5	5.33333
19	intermediate	6	6	5	5.66667
20	intermediate	6	5	3	4.66667
21	intermediate	7	7	5	6.33333
22	close	6	7	6	6.33333
23	distant	6	7	6	6.33333
24	intermediate	7	7	3	5.66667
25	distant	3	5	2	3.33333
26	distant	7	7	5	6.33333
27	intermediate	5	6	6	5.66667
28	distant	5	6	3	4.66667
29	close	5	5	6	5.33333
30	distant	6	7	5	6

After the data spreadsheet opens, click
on Descriptives to open the analysis screen



Execute your Analyses – Start with Simple Descriptives – and Add Notes to your Results

The screenshot illustrates the steps to perform a simple descriptive analysis in SPSS and format the results. Red circles and arrows highlight the following steps:

- 1:** Click the **Descriptives** menu item in the top toolbar.
- 2:** Click the **Variables** list box in the **Descriptive Statistics** dialog.
- 3:** Click the **Results** dropdown menu in the **Descriptive Statistics** dialog.
- 4:** Click the black triangle icon and choose **annotate** from the dropdown menu.
- 5:** Use the lay-out options such as **bold face**, **font size**, etc., in the **Results** window.

The **Descriptive Statistics** dialog shows the following variables selected:

- condition
- siblings
- parents
- hometown
- averagebond

The **Results** window displays the following table:

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
Valid	133	125	133	133	133
Missing	0	8	0	0	0
Minimum	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.333
Maximum	3.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000

Continue your Analyses with an ANOVA and Add Notes to your Results

1

2

ANOVA

Dependent Variable
averagebond

Fixed Factors
condition

Display

- ☒ Descriptive statistics
- ☒ Estimates of effect size
 - ☒ η^2 ☐ partial η^2 ☐ ω^2
 - ☐ Vovk-Sellke maximum p-ratio
- Model
- Assumption Checks
- Contrasts
- Post Hoc Tests

Results

Data collected by: Joy-Gaba ...

Descriptive Statistics

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
Valid	133	125	133	133	133
Missing	0	8	0	0	0
Minimum	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.333
Maximum	3.000	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.000

4: click the black triangle and choose annotate

ANOVA

The null- hypothesis ...

ANOVA - averagebond

Cases	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	η^2
condition	0.199	2	0.099	0.092	0.912	0.001
Residuals	140.232	130	1.079			

Note. Type III Sum of Squares

Descriptives

Descriptives - averagebond

condition	Mean	SD	N
1	5.420	0.877	46

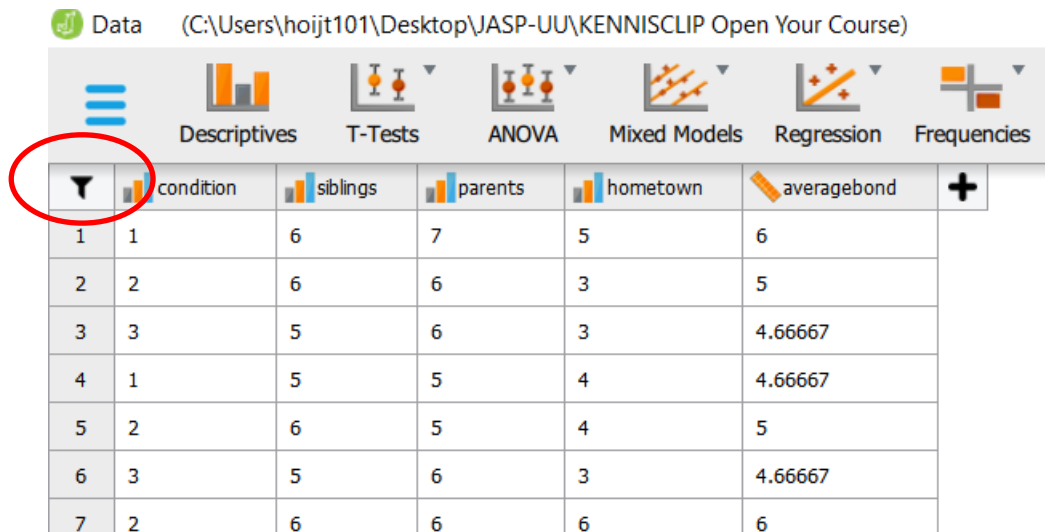
3

5

Please note that ...

Currently you have to make a different mydata.jasp file for each selection of cases you make, e.g., before filtering (marked by the red ellipse), and before deleting or adding cases. Otherwise, all your analyses will be based on the latest selection of cases created.

This will be remedied in one of the future JASP releases.



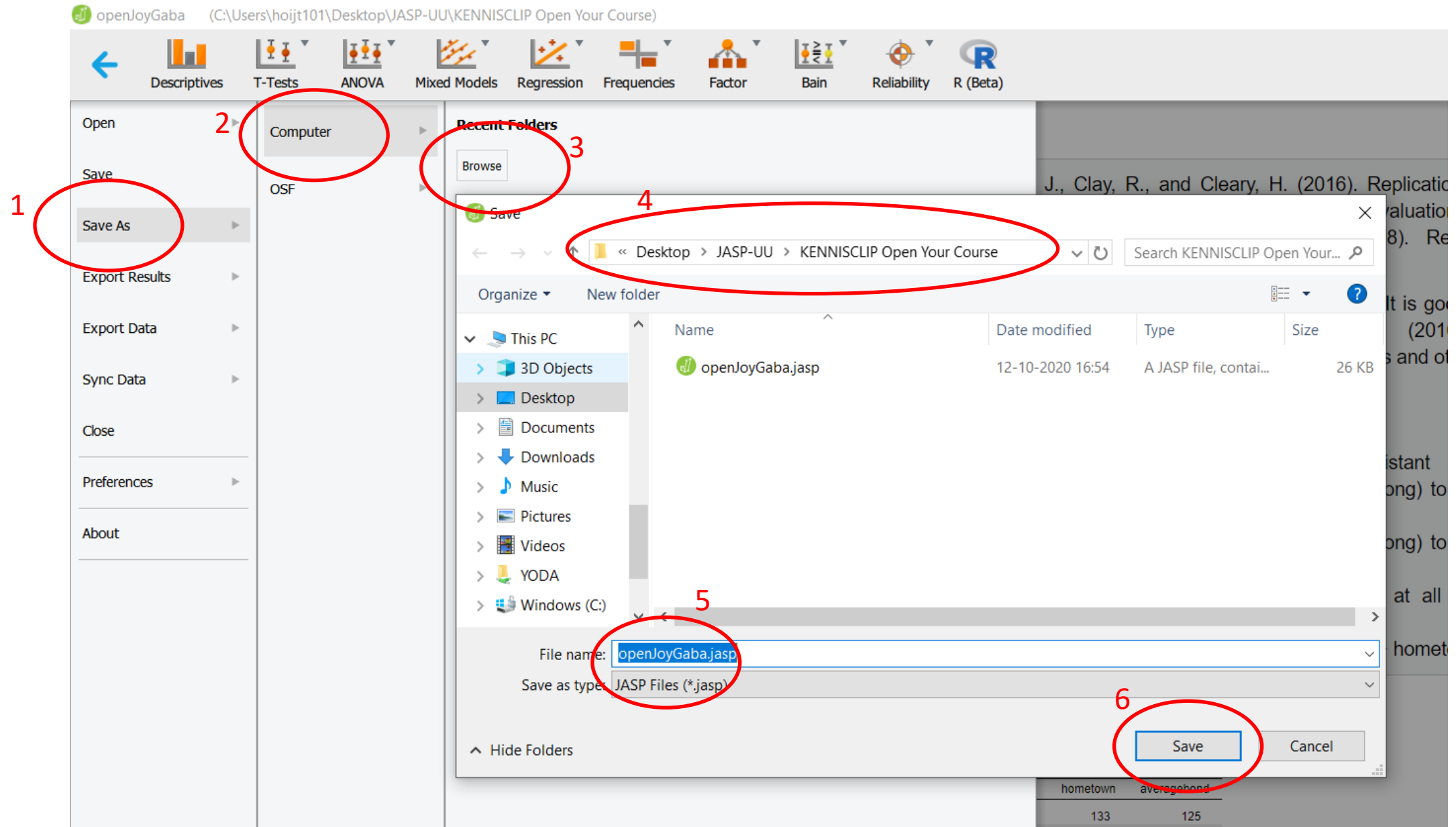
The screenshot shows the JASP software interface. At the top, the 'Data' menu is open, displaying various analysis options: Descriptives, T-Tests, ANOVA, Mixed Models, Regression, and Frequencies. A red ellipse highlights the 'Filter' icon (a funnel) in the 'Data' menu. Below the menu, a table of data is displayed with columns labeled 'condition', 'siblings', 'parents', 'hometown', and 'averagebond'. The table contains 7 rows of data.

	condition	siblings	parents	hometown	averagebond
1	1	6	7	5	6
2	2	6	6	3	5
3	3	5	6	3	4.66667
4	1	5	5	4	4.66667
5	2	6	5	4	5
6	3	5	6	3	4.66667
7	2	6	6	6	6

A knowledge clip explaining the main features of JASP (selecting cases, computing variables, recoding, opening a data file, saving a mydata.jasp file, executing analyses, getting help, etc.) can be found at <https://osf.io/z7tbg/>

A virtually complete elaboration of all the features of JASP can be found at <https://jasp-stats.org/how-to-use-jasp/>

Save as a mydata.jasp File on your Computer – contains data, analyses input and annotated analyses results



Save a mydata.jasp file as a myresults.html File on your Computer – only contains the annotated results

The screenshot shows the JASP software interface with the following elements highlighted by red circles and numbers:

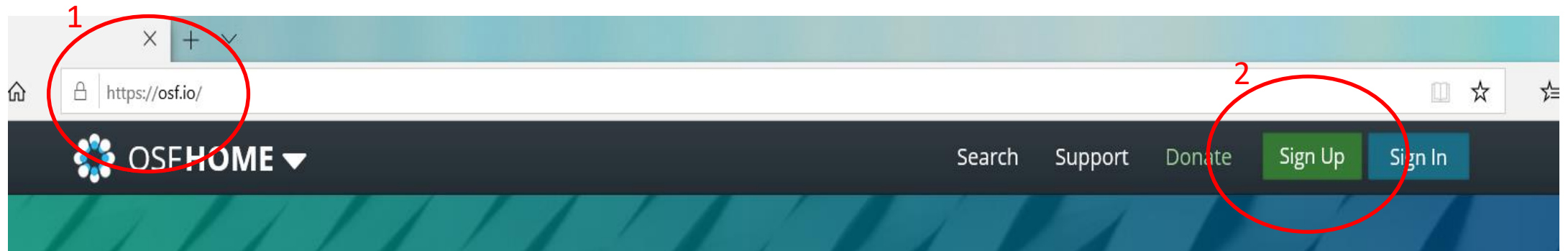
- 1**: The 'Export Results' option in the left-hand menu.
- 2**: The 'Computer' option in the 'Open' dropdown menu.
- 3**: The 'Browse' button in the 'Recent Folders' section.
- 4**: The file path 'Desktop > JASP-UU > KENNISCLIP Open Your Course' in the 'Export Result as HTML' dialog box.
- 5**: The 'File name' field containing 'openJoyGaba.html' and the 'Save as type' dropdown set to 'HTML Files (*.html)'.
- 6**: The 'Save' button at the bottom right of the dialog box.

The background shows the JASP main window with various statistical analysis options (Descriptives, T-Tests, ANOVA, etc.) and a data table at the bottom right:

hometown	averagebond
133	125
0	8
1.000	2.333
7.000	7.000

How to Make your Data Analyses Findable Using the Open Science Foundation



Create a Project to Store your Data at the Open Science Foundation in Four Simple Steps



Step 1: Create a Free Account

Create a free account


Sign up using:

 iD ORCID  Institution

OR

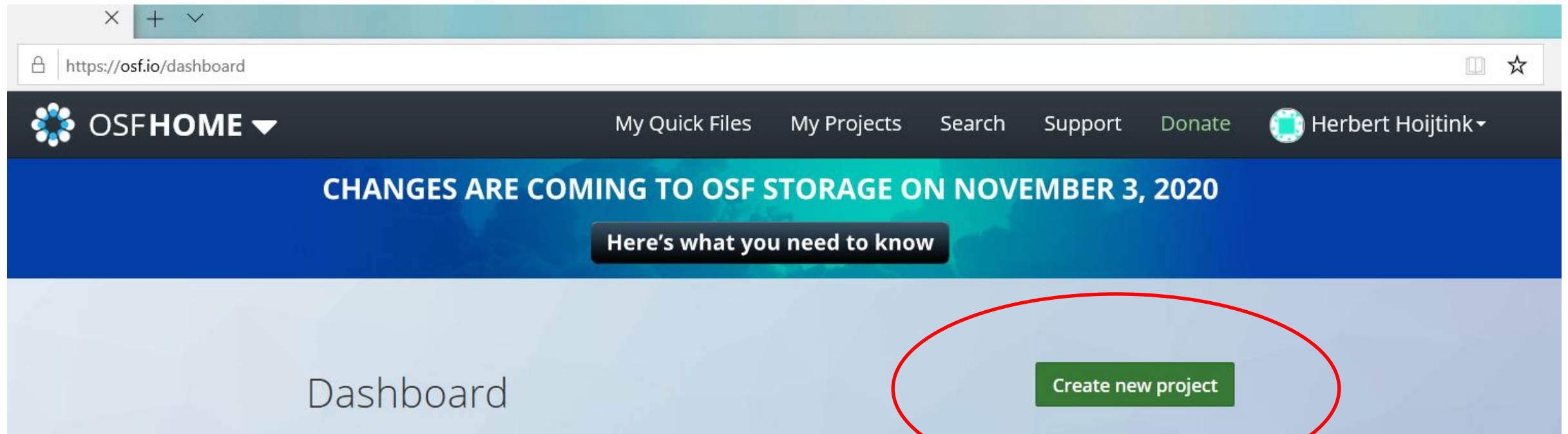
1

2 ☐ I have read and agree to the [Terms of Use](#) and [Privacy Policy](#).

3 ☐ Ik ben geen robot  reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Voorwaarden

4

Step 2: Create a New Project



A screenshot of the OSFHOME dashboard in a web browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://osf.io/dashboard>. The OSFHOME logo is in the top left, and the top navigation bar includes links for 'My Quick Files', 'My Projects', 'Search', 'Support', 'Donate', and a user profile for 'Herbert Hoijtink'. A large blue banner across the middle of the page reads 'CHANGES ARE COMING TO OSF STORAGE ON NOVEMBER 3, 2020' with a sub-link 'Here's what you need to know'. The main content area has a light blue background with the word 'Dashboard' on the left and a green button labeled 'Create new project' on the right. This button is circled in red.

OSFHOME

My Quick Files My Projects Search Support Donate Herbert Hoijtink

CHANGES ARE COMING TO OSF STORAGE ON NOVEMBER 3, 2020

Here's what you need to know

Dashboard

Create new project

Step 2: Create a New Project (continued)

https://osf.io/myprojects/

OSFHOM

My Quick Files My Projects Search Support Donate Herbert Hoijtink

Create new project

Title

Open Your Course 1

Storage location

Germany - Frankfurt 2

3

Cancel Create

Filter displayed projects

Name	Modified
Open	23 minutes ago
Prom	10 days ago
A Rev	2 months ago
+ Amer	10 months ago
+ ANOVA	10 months ago


Step 3: Make your Project Publicly Available

1: anybody can surf here to access your data analyses if ...

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Open Your Course Files Wiki Analytics Registrations Contributors Add-ons Settings

112.5KB Make Private Public  ...


2: ... you make your project publicly available

Open Your Course

Contributors: [Herbert Hoijtink](#)

Date created: 2020-10-05 02:49 PM | Last Updated: 2020-10-21 09:44 AM

Create DOI

Category:  Project

Description: Add a brief description to your project

License: CC0 1.0 Universal 3

Wiki


Add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.

Files

Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload

Filter

Name ^ v Modified ^ v

 Open Your Course

Citation

Components


Add Component Link Projects

Add components to organize your project.

4

Tags

Open Science x Teaching x Add a tag



Drag your Data and other Relevant Files into the Project you Created

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots illustrating how to upload files to an OSF project.

Left Screenshot (OSF Open Your Course):

- URL: <https://osf.io/z7tbq/>
- Page Title: Open Your Course
- Contributors: Herbert Hoijtink
- Date created: 2020-10-05 02:49 PM | Last Updated: 2020-10-08 05:57 PM
- Create DOI
- Category: Project
- Description: Add a brief description to your project
- License: CC0 1.0 Universal
- Wiki section: Add important information, links, or images here to describe your project.
- Files section: Click on a storage provider or drag and drop to upload. Buttons: Upload, Create Folder, Download as zip, Filter, i.
- File list table:

Name	Modified
Open Your Course	
OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)	
codebookJoyGaba.pdf	2020-10-05 04:46 PM
openJoyGaba.jasp	2020-10-05 02:50 PM

Right Screenshot (Windows File Explorer):

- Path: JASP-UU > KENNISCLIP Open Your Course
- Table of files:

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
codebookJoyGaba.docx	5-10-2020 16:44	Microsoft Word D...	15 KB
codebookJoyGaba.pdf	5-10-2020 16:44	Adobe Acrobat D...	85 KB
Data.csv	5-10-2020 16:12	Microsoft Excel Co...	3 KB
data.sav	5-10-2020 16:16	SAV File	3 KB
data.txt	2-10-2020 18:55	Text Document	2 KB
elife-04333-v1.pdf	23-9-2020 12:47	Adobe Acrobat D...	1.232 KB
JCC.ReplicationProject.docx	23-9-2020 15:06	Microsoft Word D...	31 KB
mydata.jasp	12-10-2020 12:22	A JASP file, contai...	22 KB
Open Your Course.pptx	12-10-2020 13:41	Microsoft PowerPo...	63.558 KB
openJoyGaba.jasp	12-10-2020 12:08	A JASP file, contai...	23 KB
originalJoyGaba.xls	23-9-2020 17:24	Microsoft Excel 97...	32 KB
robust.pdf	10-9-2020 12:27	Adobe Acrobat D...	205 KB
script.R	14-1-2020 12:44	R File	2 KB
williamsbargh.pdf	23-9-2020 16:01	Adobe Acrobat D...	106 KB

A red arrow points from the **openJoyGaba.jasp** file in the File Explorer to the **OSF Storage (Germany - Frankfurt)** folder in the OSF interface. A red circle highlights the **openJoyGaba.jasp** file in the File Explorer.

Drag files onto the blue bar to add them to your project

The End