Module 1: Anatomy of merged.csv

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MODULE 1 GOAL: By the end of this module, you will be able to:

- Identify which rows and columns in the merged.csv file to select when one wishes to use responses from Pre-/Post- Quit Random EMA Questionnaires as Independent Variables (IV's)
- Identify which rows and columns in the merged.csv file to select when cigarette smoking behavior is the primary Dependent Variable (DV) of interest.

1 What do the rows represent?

Each row of merged.csv represents a successfully launched EMA questionnaire during the study...

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... and we can tell

• what kind of EMA questionnaire was launched, i.e., what kind of survey was 'pushed' by the smartphone to the participant (assessment_type)

- when the EMA questionnaire was launched (delivered_unixts)
- whether the participant responded any item in the EMA questionnaire (with_any_response)
- if the participant responded to *any* item in the EMA questionnaire, when they began providing their responses (begin_unixts)

Successfully launched?

We say 'successfully launched' to emphasize that there may be prolonged periods of time when no EMA questionnaires of any type were launched (e.g., due to software issue or when phone was switched off). Hence, during such periods of time, no EMA questionnaires will be displayed on the participant's smartphone. Correspondingly, when performing a visual inspection of the data, such periods of time may be represented by a prolonged time gap between two consecutive EMA questionnaires in the merged.csv file.

Having any response?

We say 'having *any* response' when speaking of the variable with_any-response since it is possible for participants to partially complete EMA Questionnaires. Hence, fully completed and partially completed EMA Questionnaires will have with_any_response=1 but EMA Questionnaires having no response whatsoever to all items will have with_any_response=0.

Additionally, we note that although it may appear unnecessary to have an indicator for whether the participant responded to Self-Initiated EMA Questionnaires (i.e., the variable with_any_response was constructed for all types of EMA Questionnaires), it is possible (but uncommon) for a participant to eventually decide to ignore Self-Initiated EMA Questionnaires (i.e., they perform a button press, and the button press was followed by the launching of an EMA Questionnaire, but for whatever reason, the participant decided to not follow through with responding to the EMA Questionnaire).

Which EMA came first?

We also need a way to chronologically order EMAs. While completed and partially completed EMAs may have a timestamp for Begin Time (begin_unixts), EMAs which have no response will not have a timestamp for Begin Time. Even so, we may still be able to chronologically order EMAs if we consider timestamps for Delivered Time (delivered_unixts) as well. More specifically, to chronologically order EMAs within merged.csv, we may utilize the time variable Aligned Time (time_unixts) which is equal to Begin Time (begin_unixts) if the participant responded to the EMA (with_any_response=1) and equal to Delivered Time (delivered_unixts) if the participant did not respond to the EMA (with_any_response=0).

Let us place markers chronologically on a timeline. These markers represent Aligned Time for Random EMA (triangles) and Urge EMA (squares).

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Next, let us draw an identical timeline directly on top to visualize how many among the EMAs successfully launched had any response to the EMA questionnaire (with_any_response=1).

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2	What information are <i>not</i> represented in the rows of merged.csv?

Recall that out of the 200 participants enrolled in the PNS study, 37 participants will be excluded from all data analyses. Any responses provided by these 37 participants during the conduct of the study have been excluded from merged.csv. Hence, none of the rows merged.csv will contain any information from these 37 participants. The IDs of these participants can be referenced in the file quit_dates_final.csv. In the quit_dates_final.csv file, these participants can be identified by the indicator variable exclude, which is equal to 1 if the ID belongs to one of these 37 participants, and equal to 0, if the ID does not belong to one of these 37 participants.

3 What do the columns represent?

The columns suffixed by _item_XX refer to items within EMA questionnaires...

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...and we can tell

- which EMA questionnaire the column is applicable to by the prefix of the column name (e.g., postquit_alreadyslipped_item_7 represents an item in the Post-Quit Already Slipped Questionnaire; postquit_random_item_7 represents an item in the Post-Quit Random EMA Questionnaire)
- what were the original responses provided by participants to the questionnaires; values under the columns suffixed by _item_XX were left unchanged from the raw datasets

The curated smoking variables ...

- smoking_indicator an indicator for whether any (1 = at least one; 0 = none) cigarette smoking occurred between the *last assessment* and the *current assessment* (i.e., the EMA Questionnaire from which the value of this variable was derived)
- smoking_qty a count of the number of cigarettes smoked (0, 0.5, 1.5, 3.5, 5.5, 7.5, 9.5) between the last assessment and the current assessment (i.e., the EMA Questionnaire from which the value of this variable was derived)
- smoking_delta_minutes the number of minutes prior to the current assessment (i.e., the EMA Questionnaire from which the value of this variable was derived) when the reported cigarettes smoked in smoking_qty occurred; more specifically, if more than one cigarette was smoked, this variable captures the time when that final cigarette stick just prior to the current assessment was smoked

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Note that not all rows in the merged.csv file may be used to construct a dependent variable on smoking behavior. The variable ema_order allows us to quickly identify rows which may be used: a missing value represents the fact that the row may not be used but a non-missing value represents the fact that the row may be used. More specifically we have that,

Case #	Type of EMA Questionnaire (assessment_type)	Did participant provide any response? (with_any_response)	May this row be used?	Value of ema_order
1	Pre-/Post- Quit Random EMA	They provided a response (1)	Yes	1, 2, 3,
2	Pre-/Post- Quit Random EMA	They did not provide a response (0)	No	missing
3	Pre-/Post- Quit Self-Initiated EMA	They provided a response (1)	Yes	$1, 2, 3, \dots$
4	Pre-/Post- Quit Self-Initiated EMA	They did not provide a response (0)	Yes	$1, 2, 3, \dots$

Recall that participants are asked to report, 'Since the last assessment, have you smoked any cigarettes that you did not record?' Hence, the effect of excluding Random EMAs for which the participant did not provide any response is to assume that when the participant recalls smoking information relative to the 'last assessment', that they are only recalling EMAs in Case # 1, 3, 4 above.

Let us reinforce the concept of what it means for a participant to have provided information in a particular EMA Questionnaire *relative to the last assessment* through visual diagrams.

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	BREAK: Any questions?			

4 Breaking apart merged.csv

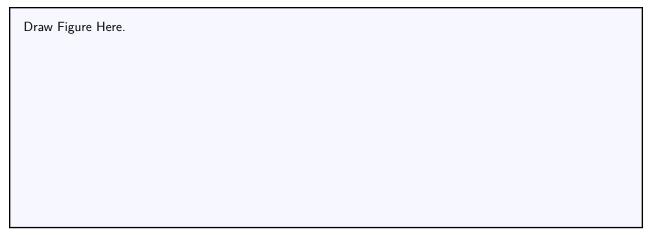
Reference file with R code: module-01.R

Let's see how these concepts are used as we break apart merged.csv into bite-sized chunks of data files which may be used as a starting point for data analysis. The emphasis of this section (and others like it) will be on the workflow and logic of how one would work through grabbing rows/files, rather than R syntax.

4.1 Step 1

4.2 Step 2

```
# How do we get from merged.csv to post guit random ema.csv?
dat_postquit_random_ema <- dat_big_merged %>%
  # Select columns corresponding to participant ID and time variables;
  # select columns corresponding to items in Post-Quit Random EMA questionnaire
  select(id:time_unixts, postquit_random_item_1:postquit_random_item_67) %>%
  # Select those rows corresponding to when Post-Quit Random EMA was launched
  filter(assessment_type == "Post-Quit Random") %>%
  # Remember: order according to increasing participant ID
  # and within each participant ID, according to increasing time
  arrange(id, time_unixts)
# How do we get from merged.csv to pre_quit_random_ema.csv?
dat_prequit_random_ema <- dat_big_merged %>%
  # Select columns corresponding to participant ID and time variables;
  # select columns corresponding to items in Pre-Quit Random EMA questionnaire
  select(id:time_unixts, prequit_random_item_1:prequit_random_item_67) %>%
  # Select those rows corresponding to when Pre-Quit Random EMA was launched
  filter(assessment_type == "Pre-Quit Random") %>%
  # Remember: order according to increasing participant ID
  # and within each participant ID, according to increasing time
  arrange(id, time_unixts)
```



The file ema_item_names.csv can be inspected to determine the total number of items that exist in each type of EMA Questionnaire. More specifically, one may inspect the column name_new: the largest number XX in the suffix item_XX for a particular assessment_type will be the total number of items that exist in the EMA Questionnaire. In the above code snippet, postquit_random_item_1:postquit_random_item_67 tells R to select those columns in dat_big_merged corresponding to items 1, 2, 3, ..., 67 in the Post-Quit Random EMA Questionnaire (i.e., from item 1 all the way through item 67, the last item in this type of EMA Questionnaire). On the other hand, the code snippet prequit_random_item_1:prequit_random_item_67 tells R to select those columns in dat_big_merged corresponding to items 1, 2, 3, ..., 67 in the Pre-Quit Random EMA Questionnaire (i.e., from item 1 all the way through item 67, the last item in this type of EMA Questionnaire).

Although we anticipate that the vast majority of papers will exclusively use responses from Pre-/Post- Quit Random EMA Questionnaires as Independent Variables (IV's), there may be situations where one may want to consider using responses from other kinds of EMA questionnaires. For example, responses from Pre-/Post- Quit Urge EMA Questionnaires when craving (rather than smoking) is the primary Dependent Variable (DV) of interest. In such situations, we may apply a similar logic as the code snippet above to obtain those rows and columns corresponding to Pre-/Post- Quit Urge EMA Questionnaires. An example code snippet applying the logic for Pre-/Post- Quit Urge EMA Questionnaires is displayed below.

```
# How do we get from merged.csv to post_quit_urge_ema.csv?
dat_postquit_urge_ema <- dat_big_merged %>%
  # Select columns corresponding to participant ID and time variables;
  # select columns corresponding to items in Post-Quit Urge EMA questionnaire
  select(id:time_unixts, postquit_urge_item_1:postquit_urge_item_67) %>%
  # Select those rows corresponding to when Post-Quit Urge EMA was launched
  filter(assessment_type == "Post-Quit Urge") %>%
  # Remember: order according to increasing participant ID
  # and within each participant ID, according to increasing time
  arrange(id, time unixts)
# How do we get from merged.csv to pre_quit_urge_ema.csv?
dat_prequit_urge_ema <- dat_big_merged %>%
  # Select columns corresponding to participant ID and time variables;
  # select columns corresponding to items in Pre-Quit Urge EMA questionnaire
  select(id:time_unixts, prequit_urge_item_1:prequit_urge_item_67) %>%
  # Select those rows corresponding to when Pre-Quit Urge EMA was launched
  filter(assessment_type == "Pre-Quit Urge") %>%
  # Remember: order according to increasing participant ID
  # and within each participant ID, according to increasing time
```

```
arrange(id, time_unixts)
```

4.3 Step 3

```
# How to we get from merged.csv to smoking.csv?

dat_smoking <- dat_big_merged %>%

select(id:smoking_delta_minutes) %>%

# We consider the "last assessment" to refer to either of the two situations below:

# 1. participant-initiated EMAs (any type) having

# with_any_response=0 or with_any_response=1

# 2. Random EMA having with_any_response=1

# In other words, the only situation not included in the "last assessment"

# are those Random EMAs which the participant did not provide any response

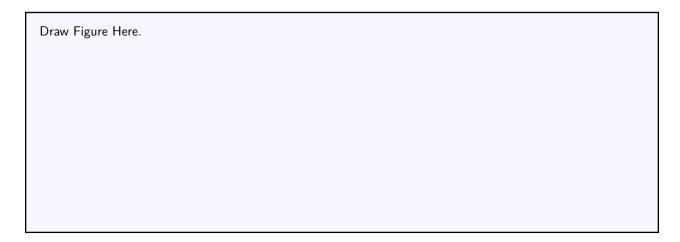
# All rows in merged.csv having

filter(!is.na(ema_order)) %>%

# Remember: order according to increasing participant ID

# and within each participant ID, according to increasing time

arrange(id, time_unixts)
```



BREAK: Any questions?