

# Psych201a, Problem Set 2: Tidying Data

Andrew Lampinen, modified by Janna Wennberg

2024-10-15

## Table of contents

<b>Load Data</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>cleaning up a bit</b>	<b>12</b>
filter out excluded rows . . . . .	12
Get rid of unnecessary columns . . . . .	21
<b>Converting to long form</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Splitting columns</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Groups, Summaries, and Results</b>	<b>27</b>
Performance Hypothesis . . . . .	27
Rating Hypothesis . . . . .	28
Performance Hypothesis (Continued) . . . . .	29

In this assignment we'll learn about `dplyr` and `tidyr`, two packages from the `tidyverse` that allow elegant and easily understandable data tidying and manipulation. We'll do this by working through the steps of loading an actual dataset, tidying it up, and carrying out some basic analyses.

The dataset we're using comes from the OSF Reproducibility project replication of a study by Maya Tamir, Christopher Mitchell, and James Gross ("Hedonic and Instrumental Motives in Anger Regulation," Tamir, Mitchell, and Gross, *Psychological Science*, 2008). You can find the replication report [here](#), and the original paper [here](#). The replication tests two hypotheses from the original paper:

- 1) Rating hypothesis: Participants will prefer listening to angry music (or recalling an anger-inducing experience) before playing a confrontational (violent) game, but will prefer listening to exciting or neutral music (or recalling a calm experience) before a neutral

game. This is assessed through preference ratings where the participants read a description of a game, and then are asked to rate on a likert scale.

- 2) Performance hypothesis: Subjects would perform better after listening to angry music on a confrontational game (not one of the ones described in the materials for the previous hypothesis, to avoid contamination), but would perform better on a non-confrontational game (again, not described in the materials for hypothesis 1) after listening to non-angry music. This is computed by having the subjects play without music for 5 minutes, and then after/with music for 5 minutes, and comparing change scores depending on the music type.

First, let's load the libraries we're going to use.

```
library(foreign) # for reading spss formatted data
library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
```

Attaching package: 'dplyr'

The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

filter, lag

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

```
library(stringr) # useful for some string manipulation
library(ggplot2)
```

## Load Data

```
d = read.spss("Tamiretal2008ReplicationData.sav", to.data.frame=T)
```

Take a look at the data structure:

```
head(d)
```

	Subject	Cond		Exper
1	1	2	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
2	2	3	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
3	3	1	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
4	4	4	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
5	5	5	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
6	6	6	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	

	Inifile	Date	Time	Game1Angry1	Game1Angry2	Game1Angry3
1	default.mlp	13642819200	40781	6	6	5
2	default.mlp	13642819200	50753	7	7	7
3	default.mlp	13642819200	54540	6	5	7
4	default.mlp	13642905600	34952	4	1	1
5	default.mlp	13642905600	49095	6	6	7
6	default.mlp	13642905600	59714	5	5	6

	Game1AngryFriends	Game1AngryStrangers	Game1CalmFriends	Game1CalmStrangers
1	2	5	2	2
2	7	7	6	6
3	2	2	2	2
4	6	6	2	1
5	6	6	2	2
6	3	4	5	4

	Game1ExcitedFriends	Game1ExcitedStrangers	Game1Exciting1	Game1Exciting2
1	1	2	3	2
2	6	6	5	3
3	2	2	2	3
4	3	4	5	4
5	5	5	1	3
6	6	4	3	2

	Game1Exciting3	Game1Intro	Game1Neutral1	Game1Neutral2	Game1Neutral3
1	6	ok	2	4	4
2	2	ok	1	1	1
3	4	ok	1	2	3
4	5	ok	1	2	2
5	2	ok	3	2	4
6	4	ok	2	2	4

	Game2Angry1	Game2Angry2	Game2Angry3	Game2AngryFriends	Game2AngryStrangers
1	6	4	6	3	6
2	7	6	7	6	7
3	5	3	6	3	3
4	6	2	6	3	6

5	5	6	6	5	6
6	6	5	6	3	5
	Game2CalmFriends	Game2CalmStrangers	Game2ExcitedFriends	Game2ExcitedStrangers	
1	1	2	1	1	
2	2	3	5	5	
3	3	3	3	3	
4	1	1	2	4	
5	1	1	4	4	
6	3	2	5	4	
	Game2Exciting1	Game2Exciting2	Game2Exciting3	Game2Intro	Game2Neutral1
1	3	2	4	ok	1
2	5	2	1	ok	1
3	2	5	2	ok	4
4	3	2	2	ok	1
5	1	2	2	ok	4
6	2	2	3	ok	2
	Game2Neutral2	Game2Neutral3	Game3Angry1	Game3Angry2	Game3Angry3
1	3	1	2	2	3
2	1	2	6	3	5
3	3	1	2	2	3
4	1	3	2	1	6
5	4	5	3	5	6
6	3	4	2	2	5
	Game3AngryFriends	Game3AngryStrangers	Game3CalmFriends	Game3CalmStrangers	
1	3	2	7	6	
2	3	2	6	5	
3	4	4	3	3	
4	5	4	2	2	
5	1	3	5	5	
6	1	1	4	3	
	Game3ExcitedFriends	Game3ExcitedStrangers	Game3Exciting1	Game3Exciting2	
1	6	5	2	2	
2	6	5	4	3	
3	4	4	3	6	
4	5	6	3	1	
5	6	5	3	1	
6	4	2	1	2	
	Game3Exciting3	Game3Intro	Game3Neutral1	Game3Neutral2	Game3Neutral3
1	3	ok	5	6	5
2	3	ok	2	1	5
3	2	ok	2	3	3
4	3	ok	2	2	6
5	3	ok	2	4	5

6	2	ok	5	4	4
	Game4Angry1	Game4Angry2	Game4Angry3	Game4AngryFriends	Game4AngryStrangers
1	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	5	2	4	4
3	5	2	2	4	5
4	1	1	2	1	1
5	3	4	3	2	3
6	2	3	3	1	2
	Game4CalmFriends	Game4CalmStrangers	Game4ExcitedFriends	Game4ExcitedStrangers	
1	5	5	7	4	
2	2	4	3	4	
3	2	4	4	5	
4	2	2	4	4	
5	5	5	5	6	
6	4	4	5	4	
	Game4Exciting1	Game4Exciting2	Game4Exciting3	Game4Intro	Game4Neutral1
1	5	5	2	ok	1
2	1	2	6	ok	5
3	7	4	5	ok	3
4	6	6	6	ok	4
5	1	5	5	ok	4
6	2	4	3	ok	3
	Game4Neutral2	Game4Neutral3	MusicSelectionEnd	MusicSelectionInstrx	
1	5	2	ok	ok	
2	5	2	ok	ok	
3	2	4	ok	ok	
4	5	2	ok	ok	
5	2	5	ok	ok	
6	5	5	ok	ok	
	RecallSelectionEnd	RecallSelectionInstrx	Subject2	Cond2	
1	ok	ok	1	2	
2	ok	ok	2	3	
3	ok	ok	3	1	
4	ok	ok	4	4	
5	ok	ok	5	5	
6	ok	ok	6	6	
	Exper_A	Inifile_A			
1	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				
2	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				
3	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				
4	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				
5	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				
6	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp default.mlp				

	Date_A	Time_A	DescribeMusic	HowActiveAngry1	HowActiveAngry2
1	13642819200	43151	2	4	4
2	13642819200	53012	3	5	5
3	13642819200	57041	2	4	4
4	13642905600	37630	3	5	3
5	13642905600	51434	2	5	4
6	13642905600	62320	3	3	3

	HowActiveAngry3	HowActiveExciting1	HowActiveExciting2	HowActiveExciting3
1	4	5	4	5
2	5	5	2	4
3	4	2	1	3
4	3	5	5	5
5	5	3	3	3
6	2	3	3	4

	HowActiveNeutral1	HowActiveNeutral2	HowActiveNeutral3	HowAngryAngry1
1	2	2	2	5
2	2	2	1	5
3	1	2	1	4
4	2	2	1	3
5	2	1	1	2
6	1	2	1	2

	HowAngryAngry2	HowAngryAngry3	HowAngryExciting1	HowAngryExciting2
1	4	4	3	4
2	5	5	4	3
3	4	4	3	1
4	2	3	1	1
5	2	3	2	2
6	2	2	2	1

	HowAngryExciting3	HowAngryNeutral1	HowAngryNeutral2	HowAngryNeutral3
1	3	2	2	1
2	3	2	1	1
3	3	1	1	2
4	1	2	1	1
5	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1

	HowExcitedAngry1	HowExcitedAngry2	HowExcitedAngry3	HowExcitedExciting1
1	4	3	3	4
2	5	5	5	4
3	3	3	2	2
4	4	1	3	4
5	4	4	5	3
6	5	2	3	3

	HowExcitedExciting2	HowExcitedExciting3	HowExcitedNeutral1	HowExcitedNeutral2
--	---------------------	---------------------	--------------------	--------------------

1	4	4	2	2			
2	2	4	3	2			
3	2	3	2	1			
4	3	5	2	2			
5	3	3	2	1			
6	2	4	1	1			
HowExcitedNeutral3 HowPleasantAngry1 HowPleasantAngry2 HowPleasantAngry3							
1	2	1	2	1			
2	1	1	2	1			
3	2	2	2	4			
4	1	1	1	3			
5	3	4	3	2			
6	2	2	2	3			
HowPleasantExciting1 HowPleasantExciting2 HowPleasantExciting3							
1	2	2	1				
2	1	4	3				
3	2	2	2				
4	4	4	3				
5	1	1	2				
6	3	3	4				
HowPleasantNeutral1 HowPleasantNeutral2 HowPleasantNeutral3 MusicRatingEnd							
1	5	4	5	ok			
2	4	4	4	ok			
3	2	2	1	ok			
4	2	4	5	ok			
5	1	1	5	ok			
6	3	3	4	ok			
MusicRatingInstrx WhichGames aboutyou age distractions endinstructions							
1	ok	ok	ok	18	ok	ok	
2	ok	ok	ok	20	ok	ok	
3	ok	ok	ok	18	ok	ok	
4	ok	ok	ok	18	ok	ok	
5	ok	ok	ok	18	ok	ok	
6	ok	ok	ok	19	ok	ok	
ethnicity overlooking race sex whatabout year Subject3 DDNoMusicLevel							
1	2	ok	2	1	ok	1	3
2	2	ok	2	2	ok	2	3
3	2	ok	2	1	ok	1	3
4	2	ok	2	1	ok	1	4
5	2	ok	2	1	ok	1	5
6	2	ok	2	1	ok	1	6
DDNoMusicScore DDMusicLevel DDMusicScore SOFNoMusicEnemies							
1	0	3	830	22			

2	20	3	2930	18
3	1250	3	370	15
4	1742	3	1921	3
5	60	3	1750	18
6	840	3	1380	23
SOFNoMusicFrendlies SOFNoMusicTime SOFMusicEnemies SOFMusicFrendlies				
1	2	24360	19	0
2	1	23580	18	2
3	0	15300	23	1
4	0	5280	19	0
5	2	19140	23	3
6	1	23220	24	0
SOFMusicTime GameComments				
1	23340			
2	22500			
3	24300			
4	16860	Participant died, restart		
5	20820	Error in game towards the end of time		
6	23400			
DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData ConfrontationalAngryMusicScore				
1		NA	5.500000	
2		NA	6.833333	
3		NA	5.333333	
4		1	3.333333	
5		1	6.000000	
6		NA	5.500000	
ConfrontationalExcitingMusicScore ConfrontationalNeutralMusicScore				
1		3.333333	2.500000	
2		3.000000	1.166667	
3		3.000000	2.333333	
4		3.500000	1.666667	
5		1.833333	3.666667	
6		2.666667	2.833333	
ConfrontationalAngryRecallScore ConfrontationalExcitingRecallScore				
1		3.75	1.25	
2		7.00	5.75	
3		2.25	2.25	
4		6.00	3.50	
5		6.00	4.75	
6		3.75	5.00	
ConfrontationalNeutralRecallScore NonconfrontationalAngryMusicScore				
1		2.00	2.166667	
2		5.25	3.833333	



3	2.25	2.666667	
4	1.50	2.166667	
5	1.75	4.000000	
6	4.00	2.833333	
NonconfrontationalExcitingMusicScore NonconfrontationalNeutralMusicScore			
1	3.166667	4.000000	
2	3.166667	3.333333	
3	4.500000	2.833333	
4	4.166667	3.500000	
5	3.000000	3.666667	
6	2.333333	4.333333	
NonconfrontationalAngryRecallScore NonconfrontationalExcitingRecallScore			
1	2.50	5.25	
2	3.00	5.25	
3	4.25	4.25	
4	3.75	5.00	
5	2.00	5.75	
6	1.25	3.50	
NonconfrontationalNeutralRecallScore ConfrontationalAngerScore			
1	6.25	4.8	
2	5.25	6.9	
3	3.25	4.1	
4	2.00	4.4	
5	5.00	6.0	
6	3.75	4.8	
ConfrontationalExcitingScore ConfrontationalNeutralScore			
1	2.5	2.3	
2	4.1	2.8	
3	2.7	2.3	
4	3.5	1.6	
5	3.0	2.9	
6	3.6	3.3	
NonconfrontationalAngerScore NonconfrontationalExcitingScore			
1	2.3	4.0	
2	3.5	4.0	
3	3.3	4.4	
4	2.8	4.5	
5	3.2	4.1	
6	2.2	2.8	
NonconfrontationalNeutralScore Usable DoNotUse			
1	4.9	1	NA
2	4.1	0	1
3	3.0	1	NA

4	2.9	1	NA
5	4.2	1	NA
6	4.1	1	NA

1  
2 Female participant (this is a males only study)  
3  
4  
5  
6

	DinerDashWithMusicScore	DinerDashWithoutMusicScore	MusicCondition
1	5830	5000	Exciting
2	7930	5020	Neutral
3	5370	1250	Anger
4	6921	6742	Anger
5	6750	5060	Exciting
6	6380	5840	Neutral

	ZDinerDashWithMusicScore	ZDinerDashWithoutMusicScore	ZSOFNoMusicEnemies
1	-0.07333283	0.2692740	0.7501199
2	NA	NA	NA
3	-0.73344247	-2.8616517	-0.1401958
4	1.49227504	1.7236934	-1.6664514
5	1.24688645	0.3193688	0.2413681
6	0.71592870	0.9706014	0.8773079

	ZSOFMusicEnemies	DinerDashDifferenceScore	SOFDifferenceScore
1	-0.2020329	-0.3426068	-0.95215278
2	NA	NA	NA
3	0.3183548	2.1282092	0.45855062
4	-0.2020329	-0.2314183	1.46441854
5	0.3183548	0.9275176	0.07698673
6	0.4484517	-0.2546727	-0.42885618

	PleasantScoreForAngryMusic	PleasantScoreForExcitingMusic
1	1.333333	1.666667
2	1.333333	2.666667
3	2.666667	2.000000
4	1.666667	3.666667
5	3.000000	1.333333
6	2.333333	3.333333

	PleasantScoreForNeutralMusic	AngryScoreForAngryMusic
1	4.666667	4.333333
2	4.000000	5.000000
3	1.666667	4.000000
4	3.666667	2.666667

5	2.333333	2.333333
6	3.333333	2.000000
	AngryScoreForExcitingMusic	AngryScoreForNeutralMusic
1	3.333333	1.666667
2	3.333333	1.333333
3	2.333333	1.333333
4	1.000000	1.333333
5	1.666667	1.000000
6	1.333333	1.000000
	ExcitedScoreForExcitingMusic	ExcitedScoreForNeutralMusic
1	4.000000	2.000000
2	3.333333	2.000000
3	2.333333	1.666667
4	4.000000	1.666667
5	3.000000	2.000000
6	3.000000	1.333333
	ActiveScoreForExcitingMusic	ActiveScoreForNeutralMusic
1	4.666667	2.000000
2	3.666667	1.666667
3	2.000000	1.333333
4	5.000000	1.666667
5	3.000000	1.333333
6	3.333333	1.333333
	ExcitedScoreForAngryMusic	ActiveScoreForAngryMusic
1	3.333333	4.000000
2	5.000000	5.000000
3	2.666667	4.000000
4	2.666667	3.666667
5	4.333333	4.666667
6	3.333333	2.666667

This data is what we call **wide form** – each subject is a single row, and the columns represent different observations. This is a somewhat inconvenient way of representing the data, for example if we wanted to do the same operation to each likert rating (for example normalize it to be in the range 0-1), we’d have to do it on each of the 40 or so rating columns. To avoid this, our eventual goal will be to convert the data into **long form**, where each row is a single observation.

For now, take a look at the column names to get a better idea of what all is in the dataset.

```
#colnames(d)
```

And see if you can figure out what range the likert scores are in. What's the highest number on the likert scale, and what's the lowest? (Hint, `d$Game1Angry1` is one of the likert rating columns, and you may want to use `unique`)

```
unique(d$Game1Angry1)
```

```
[1] 6 7 4 5 3 2 1 NA
```

Highest number: 7 Lowest number: 1

## cleaning up a bit

First, we'll get rid of rows and columns of the data that we don't need.

### filter out excluded rows

First, we need to **filter** out any rows that should be excluded. According to the report, there are two exclusions:

“exclude data from participant 2 and participant 23 participant 2 is female, and this is a males only study participant 23 was set up on part 2 of the study (the music ratings) twice and never did part 1”

You can see participant 23's data and the fact that they did not do part 1 by looking at the last rows of the dataframe:

```
tail(d)
```

	Subject	Cond		Exper
86	87	1	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
87	88	6	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
88	89	2	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
89	90	3	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part1.exp	
90	23	NA		
91	23	NA		

	Inifile	Date	Time	Game1Angry1	Game1Angry2	Game1Angry3
86	default.mlp	13644633600	40065	1	3	4
87	default.mlp	13644633600	51237	7	7	5
88	default.mlp	13644633600	54293	7	6	6
89	default.mlp	13644633600	58190	5	5	5

90		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
91		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Game1AngryFriends	Game1AngryStrangers	Game1CalmFriends	Game1CalmStrangers		
86	6		7	1		1
87	4		1	4		4
88	7		5	3		2
89	7		7	1		1
90	NA		NA	NA		NA
91	NA		NA	NA		NA
	Game1ExcitedFriends	Game1ExcitedStrangers	Game1Exciting1	Game1Exciting2		
86	1		1	1		1
87	7		4	7		7
88	7		6	3		5
89	4		1	1		1
90	NA		NA	NA		NA
91	NA		NA	NA		NA
	Game1Exciting3	Game1Intro	Game1Neutral1	Game1Neutral2	Game1Neutral3	
86	1	ok	2	2	3	
87	6	ok	2	1	1	
88	2	ok	1	2	1	
89	1	ok	1	1	6	
90	NA		NA	NA	NA	
91	NA		NA	NA	NA	
	Game2Angry1	Game2Angry2	Game2Angry3	Game2AngryFriends	Game2AngryStrangers	
86	5	5	7	1	7	
87	7	7	4	1	1	
88	6	4	6	7	2	
89	5	1	7	7	7	
90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Game2CalmFriends	Game2CalmStrangers	Game2ExcitedFriends			
86	4		4	2		
87	5		6	7		
88	3		1	7		
89	1		1	1		
90	NA		NA	NA		
91	NA		NA	NA		
	Game2ExcitedStrangers	Game2Exciting1	Game2Exciting2	Game2Exciting3		
86	2	5	1	1		
87	4	7	1	1		
88	5	1	3	1		
89	4	3	2	2		
90	NA	NA	NA	NA		

91		NA		NA		NA		NA
	Game2Intro	Game2Neutral1	Game2Neutral2	Game2Neutral3	Game3Angry1	Game3Angry2		
86	ok	1	1	1	5	3		
87	ok	1	1	1	2	1		
88	ok	1	2	2	2	4		
89	ok	1	3	1	1	1		
90		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
91		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
	Game3Angry3	Game3AngryFriends	Game3AngryStrangers	Game3CalmFriends				
86	6	1	2	5				
87	7	1	1	7				
88	4	1	1	6				
89	5	2	2	7				
90	NA	NA	NA	NA				
91	NA	NA	NA	NA				
	Game3CalmStrangers	Game3ExcitedFriends	Game3ExcitedStrangers	Game3Exciting1				
86	6	4	2	1				
87	2	7	3	2				
88	4	3	6	5				
89	6	7	7	2				
90	NA	NA	NA	NA				
91	NA	NA	NA	NA				
	Game3Exciting2	Game3Exciting3	Game3Intro	Game3Neutral1	Game3Neutral2			
86	1	1	ok	5	1			
87	1	1	ok	4	6			
88	5	6	ok	4	1			
89	1	1	ok	4	4			
90	NA	NA		NA	NA			
91	NA	NA		NA	NA			
	Game3Neutral3	Game4Angry1	Game4Angry2	Game4Angry3	Game4AngryFriends			
86	2	3	1	4	1			
87	2	2	1	7	3			
88	6	1	1	1	1			
89	7	1	3	1	3			
90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
91	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
	Game4AngryStrangers	Game4CalmFriends	Game4CalmStrangers	Game4ExcitedFriends				
86	1	7	7	7				
87	4	2	6	7				
88	1	7	5	7				
89	3	5	4	7				
90	NA	NA	NA	NA				
91	NA	NA	NA	NA				

	Game4ExcitedStrangers	Game4Exciting1	Game4Exciting2	Game4Exciting3	
86	7	2	5	5	
87	7	4	1	2	
88	5	5	4	7	
89	7	2	4	5	
90	NA	NA	NA	NA	
91	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Game4Intro	Game4Neutral1	Game4Neutral2	Game4Neutral3	MusicSelectionEnd
86	ok	5	5	4	ok
87	ok	5	3	1	ok
88	ok	5	5	3	ok
89	ok	1	2	5	ok
90		NA	NA	NA	
91		NA	NA	NA	
	MusicSelectionInstrx	RecallSelectionEnd	RecallSelectionInstrx	Subject2	Cond2
86	ok		ok	87	1
87	ok		ok	88	6
88	ok		ok	89	2
89	ok		ok	90	3
90				23	1
91				23	1
	Exper_A	Inifile_A			
86	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
87	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
88	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
89	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
90	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
91	C:\\Users\\msplab\\Desktop\\Study 151\\Study151Part2.exp	default.mlp			
	Date_A	Time_A	DescribeMusic	HowActiveAngry1	HowActiveAngry2
86	13644633600	42314	2	5	5
87	13644633600	53402	2	5	5
88	13644633600	56552	2	5	3
89	13644633600	60558	2	5	5
90	13643078400	61329	2	4	5
91	13643078400	63502	2	4	3
	HowActiveAngry3	HowActiveExciting1	HowActiveExciting2	HowActiveExciting3	
86	4	5	5	5	
87	5	5	5	5	
88	4	4	5	5	
89	3	5	5	5	
90	5	3	3	3	
91	5	4	3	5	
	HowActiveNeutral1	HowActiveNeutral2	HowActiveNeutral3	HowAngryAngry1	

86	1	1	1	3
87	2	2	1	5
88	1	2	1	5
89	1	1	1	5
90	3	4	3	3
91	4	4	2	2
HowAngryAngry2 HowAngryAngry3 HowAngryExciting1 HowAngryExciting2				
86	5	1	1	1
87	5	1	3	1
88	5	4	2	3
89	5	3	3	1
90	3	2	3	2
91	3	2	3	3
HowAngryExciting3 HowAngryNeutral1 HowAngryNeutral2 HowAngryNeutral3				
86	1	1	5	1
87	2	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1
90	2	2	2	2
91	1	2	2	1
HowExcitedAngry1 HowExcitedAngry2 HowExcitedAngry3 HowExcitedExciting1				
86	4	4	4	3
87	5	5	5	5
88	5	5	4	3
89	5	5	5	4
90	4	4	5	5
91	3	3	3	3
HowExcitedExciting2 HowExcitedExciting3 HowExcitedNeutral1				
86	4	4	1	
87	5	5	1	
88	4	5	2	
89	5	4	1	
90	5	3	3	
91	5	4	3	
HowExcitedNeutral2 HowExcitedNeutral3 HowPleasantAngry1 HowPleasantAngry2				
86	2	1	3	3
87	5	5	1	1
88	2	1	3	3
89	1	2	2	1
90	4	4	1	1
91	4	3	2	2
HowPleasantAngry3 HowPleasantExciting1 HowPleasantExciting2				
86	4	2	4	



87	5	5	5
88	2	3	3
89	3	1	5
90	1	1	2
91	1	2	5
HowPleasantExciting3 HowPleasantNeutral1 HowPleasantNeutral2			
86	3	3	3
87	2	5	5
88	5	4	4
89	2	4	4
90	1	3	3
91	3	5	5
HowPleasantNeutral3 MusicRatingEnd MusicRatingInstrx WhichGames aboutyou age			
86	2	ok	ok ok ok 20
87	5	ok	ok ok ok 18
88	5	ok	ok ok ok 18
89	5	ok	ok ok ok 18
90	3	ok	ok ok ok 20
91	1	ok	ok ok ok 20
distractions endinstructions ethnicity overlooking race sex whatabout year			
86	ok	ok	2 ok 2 1 ok 2
87	ok	ok	2 ok 1 1 ok 1
88	ok	ok	2 ok 2 1 ok 1
89	ok	ok	2 ok 2 1 ok 1
90	ok	ok	2 ok 1 1 ok 2
91	ok	ok	2 ok 1 1 ok 2
Subject3 DDNoMusicLevel DDNoMusicScore DDMusicLevel DDMusicScore			
86	87	3	0 3 170
87	88	3	0 3 866
88	89	2	3280 3 820
89	90	2	3040 3 0
90	23	2	3990 3 750
91	23	NA	NA NA NA
SOFNoMusicEnemies SOFNoMusicFriendlies SOFNoMusicTime SOFMusicEnemies			
86	15	0	13140 25
87	24	0	23460 27
88	7	0	8880 31
89	22	2	28440 26
90	9	2	19260 18
91	NA	NA	NA NA
SOFMusicFriendlies SOFMusicTime GameComments			
86	1	23160	Participant died, restart
87	0	22380	

88	0	23100	
89	0	25500	
90	2	24120	
91	NA	NA	
	DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData ConfrontationalAngryMusicScore		
86		1	4.166667
87		NA	6.166667
88		1	5.833333
89		NA	4.666667
90		NA	NA
91		NA	NA
	ConfrontationalExcitingMusicScore ConfrontationalNeutralMusicScore		
86		1.666667	1.666667
87		4.833333	1.166667
88		2.500000	1.500000
89		1.666667	2.166667
90		NA	NA
91		NA	NA
	ConfrontationalAngryRecallScore ConfrontationalExcitingRecallScore		
86		6.50	1.25
87		2.50	5.50
88		5.25	6.25
89		7.00	3.25
90		NA	NA
91		NA	NA
	ConfrontationalNeutralRecallScore NonconfrontationalAngryMusicScore		
86		1.75	3.666667
87		4.50	3.333333
88		2.25	2.166667
89		1.00	2.000000
90		NA	NA
91		NA	NA
	NonconfrontationalExcitingMusicScore NonconfrontationalNeutralMusicScore		
86		2.500000	3.666667
87		1.833333	3.500000
88		5.333333	4.000000
89		2.500000	3.833333
90		NA	NA
91		NA	NA
	NonconfrontationalAngryRecallScore NonconfrontationalExcitingRecallScore		
86		1.25	4.25
87		1.75	6.00
88		1.00	4.25

89	2.25	7.00
90	NA	NA
91	NA	NA

	NonconfrontationalNeutralRecallScore	ConfrontationalAngerScore
86	5.75	5.1
87	5.50	4.7
88	5.25	5.6
89	6.00	5.6
90	NA	NA
91	NA	NA

	ConfrontationalExcitingScore	ConfrontationalNeutralScore
86	1.5	1.7
87	5.1	2.5
88	4.0	1.8
89	2.3	1.7
90	NA	NA
91	NA	NA

	NonconfrontationalAngerScore	NonconfrontationalExcitingScore
86	2.7	3.2
87	2.7	3.5
88	1.7	4.9
89	2.1	4.3
90	NA	NA
91	NA	NA

	NonconfrontationalNeutralScore	Usable	DoNotUse
86	4.5	1	NA
87	4.3	1	NA
88	4.5	1	NA
89	4.7	1	NA
90	NA	0	1
91	NA	0	1

86  
87  
88  
89

90 Participant 23 was set up on part 2 of the survey when he was supposed to be set up on part 1

91 Participant 23 was set up on part 2 of the survey when he was supposed to be set up on part 1

	DinerDashWithMusicScore	DinerDashWithoutMusicScore	MusicCondition
86	5170	5000	Anger
87	5866	5000	Neutral
88	5820	3280	Exciting
89	5000	3040	Neutral

90	5750	3990	<NA>
91	NA	NA	<NA>
	ZDinerDashWithMusicScore	ZDinerDashWithoutMusicScore	ZSOFNoMusicEnemies
86	-1.02044667	0.2692740	-0.1401958
87	-0.02167208	0.2692740	1.0044959
88	-0.08768304	-1.1667773	-1.1576995
89	-1.26440023	-1.3671565	0.7501199
90	-0.18813451	-0.5739887	-0.9033236
91	NA	NA	NA
	ZSOFMusicEnemies	DinerDashDifferenceScore	SOFDifferenceScore
86	0.5785486	-1.2897207	0.71874445
87	0.8387424	-0.2909461	-0.16575340
88	1.3591301	1.0790942	2.51682964
89	0.7086455	0.1027563	-0.04147439
90	-0.3321298	0.3858541	0.57119384
91	NA	NA	NA
	PleasantScoreForAngryMusic	PleasantScoreForExcitingMusic	
86	3.333333	3.000000	
87	2.333333	4.000000	
88	2.666667	3.666667	
89	2.000000	2.666667	
90	1.000000	1.333333	
91	1.666667	3.333333	
	PleasantScoreForNeutralMusic	AngryScoreForAngryMusic	
86	2.666667	3.000000	
87	5.000000	3.666667	
88	4.333333	4.666667	
89	4.333333	4.333333	
90	3.000000	2.666667	
91	3.666667	2.333333	
	AngryScoreForExcitingMusic	AngryScoreForNeutralMusic	
86	1.000000	2.333333	
87	2.000000	1.000000	
88	2.000000	1.000000	
89	1.666667	1.000000	
90	2.333333	2.000000	
91	2.333333	1.666667	
	ExcitedScoreForExcitingMusic	ExcitedScoreForNeutralMusic	
86	3.666667	1.333333	
87	5.000000	3.666667	
88	4.000000	1.666667	
89	4.333333	1.333333	
90	4.333333	3.666667	

91	4.000000	3.333333
	ActiveScoreForExcitingMusic	ActiveScoreForNeutralMusic
86	5.000000	1.000000
87	5.000000	1.666667
88	4.666667	1.333333
89	5.000000	1.000000
90	3.000000	3.333333
91	4.000000	3.333333
	ExcitedScoreForAngryMusic	ActiveScoreForAngryMusic
86	4.000000	4.666667
87	5.000000	5.000000
88	4.666667	4.000000
89	5.000000	4.333333
90	4.333333	4.666667
91	3.000000	4.000000

Notice that participant 23 has missing values for part 1.

The researchers have made a column called `DoNotUse` based on their exclusion criteria. Use this column to filter the dataframe! Try running this code

Hint: enter `?dplyr::filter` into the console to check the documentation. What happens to na values?

```
?dplyr::filter
head(d$DoNotUse)
```

```
[1] NA  1 NA NA NA NA
```

```
filtered_d = d |> filter(is.na(DoNotUse))
# your code here: exclude subjects that are marked as
```

It's good practice to assign a new variable name (in this case `filtered_d`) to a data frame when you change it in an important way, or apply a code chunk that shouldn't be run twice. This helps prevent you seeing different results when you run your code in chunks (and might run one multiple times, or skip it, etc.) vs. knit the document.

## Get rid of unnecessary columns

The dataset contains a bunch of columns we don't care about: \* The dataset contains three subject columns, which are identical except for a single NA which is not mentioned in the

protocol, and so is likely an error. \* Columns telling us the path to the executable run for each part of the experiment, we don't really care about that. \* Etc.

To get rid of these, we'll use the `select` function to take only the columns we need.

```
filtered_d = filtered_d |>
  select(c("Subject", "Cond"), # Generally important columns for both hypotheses
         contains("Game"), # we want all the game columns for hypothesis 1
         -contains("Intro"), -c("WhichGames", "GameComments"), # except these
         starts_with("DinerDashWith"), c("SOFMusicEnemies", "SOFNoMusicEnemies")) # These columns
# c is vector
```

Even better, let's split this into separate data frames for hypothesis 1 and hypothesis 2, since they are different types of experiments with different measurements, and therefore different analyses that will need to be performed. Now that we've cleaned up the data, this is pretty easy to do! We'll just drop the columns that are for the other hypothesis. The `select` function lets us choose which columns to remove (instead of which to keep) by putting a minus sign in front of them. First, let's create a dataset for the rating hypothesis by getting rid of the game performance columns:

```
rating_hyp_d = filtered_d |>
  filter(is.na(DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData)) %>% # first, let's get rid of the subjects
  select(-DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData, # now get rid of that column
        -starts_with("DinerDash"), # and the other columns we don't need
        -starts_with("SOF"))
```

Now you try! Fill in the selection criteria to get rid of the "Game" columns, which we don't need for the performance hypothesis. (It's simpler than the code block above, because you don't need to do a `filter` first, only a `select`.)

```
performance_hyp_d = filtered_d |>
  filter(is.na(DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData)) |>
  select(
    -DoNotUseVideoGamePerformanceData,
    -starts_with("Game")) # your code here: remove the columns containing "Game" in the
```

## Converting to long form

Now we want to convert the data to long form, to make the rest of our manipulations easier. To do this, we can use `pivot_longer` on the target columns. This will take many columns, and change the column names into entries in a "key" column, while the values that were in

the original column will be turned into entries in a “value” column. It’s easiest to see with an example:

```
tiny_demo_d = head(performance_hyp_d, 2) # get just the first two subjects performance data,
```

First, take a look at the original wide-form data:

```
tiny_demo_d
```

	Subject	Cond	DinerDashWithMusicScore	DinerDashWithoutMusicScore
1	1	2	5830	5000
2	3	1	5370	1250
			SOFMusicEnemies	SOFNoMusicEnemies
1			19	22
2			23	15

Now, take a look at the long-form version:

```
tiny_demo_d |> pivot_longer(cols=-c("Subject", "Cond"), # this tells it to transform all col  
                             names_to='Measurement',  
                             values_to='Value')
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 4  
  Subject Cond Measurement      Value  
    <dbl> <dbl> <chr>         <dbl>  
1      1    2 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5830  
2      1    2 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 5000  
3      1    2 SOFMusicEnemies             19  
4      1    2 SOFNoMusicEnemies            22  
5      3    1 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5370  
6      3    1 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 1250  
7      3    1 SOFMusicEnemies             23  
8      3    1 SOFNoMusicEnemies            15
```

See how the columns have been converted into rows (except for the two we excluded), and the dataset has gone from wide to long?

Now let’s actually convert the performance dataset

```
performance_hyp_long_d = performance_hyp_d |>
  pivot_longer(cols=-c("Subject", "Cond"),
               names_to='Measurement',
               values_to='Score')
```

```
head(performance_hyp_long_d)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
  Subject Cond Measurement      Score
  <dbl> <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>
1     1     2 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5830
2     1     2 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 5000
3     1     2 SOFMusicEnemies           19
4     1     2 SOFNoMusicEnemies             22
5     3     1 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5370
6     3     1 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 1250
```

And you can convert the rating dataset! (Call the “Key” column “Measurement” and call the “Value” column “Rating”, so that the code below will work)

```
rating_hyp_long_d = rating_hyp_d |>
  pivot_longer(cols=-c("Subject", "Cond"),
               names_to='Measurement',
               values_to='Rating')
```

```
## your code here
head(rating_hyp_long_d)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
  Subject Cond Measurement      Rating
  <dbl> <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>
1     1     2 Game1Angry1         6
2     1     2 Game1Angry2         6
3     1     2 Game1Angry3         5
4     1     2 Game1AngryFriends     2
5     1     2 Game1AngryStrangers     5
6     1     2 Game1CalmFriends       2
```

## Splitting columns

The measurement column in each dataset now contains a bunch of different types of information. Really, we would like these to be separate columns. For example, we could have one



column telling you which video-game it is, and one telling you whether there was music. Tidyverse contains some handy features for splitting columns, but unfortunately the measurement names here are not well suited to it (if the different types of information were always the same length, or were separated by a symbol like “.” or “\_”, it would be easy). Thus we’ll have to do a bit of manual testing. We can use the `mutate` function in `dplyr` to create new columns as functions of old ones (or alter existing columns). We’ll also use the `grepl` function, which lets us test whether a *regular expression* (a fancy type of search pattern) is contained in a column name. For most your purposes, you can probably just use `grepl` to search for strings, but there are some other quite useful functions in regular expressions, like the “or” function (`|`) we use below.

But first, a quick tiny demo about how `mutate` generally works:

```
tiny_demo_mutate <- head(performance_hyp_long_d, 10)
tiny_demo_mutate
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 4
  Subject Cond Measurement      Score
  <dbl> <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>
1     1     2 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5830
2     1     2 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 5000
3     1     2 SOFMusicEnemies           19
4     1     2 SOFNoMusicEnemies             22
5     3     1 DinerDashWithMusicScore  5370
6     3     1 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 1250
7     3     1 SOFMusicEnemies           23
8     3     1 SOFNoMusicEnemies           15
9     6     6 DinerDashWithMusicScore  6380
10    6     6 DinerDashWithoutMusicScore 5840
```

```
tiny_demo_mutate = tiny_demo_mutate |>
  mutate(

  )
```

Cool, let’s go back to the data:

```
performance_hyp_long_d = performance_hyp_long_d |>
  mutate(
    # create a new variable that will say whether the measurement was of the game soldier of
    ConfrontationalGame = grepl("SOF", Measurement),
```

```

# creates a new column named WithMusic, which is False if the measurement contains *either*
WithMusic = !grepl("NoMusic|WithoutMusic", Measurement),

# Get rid of uninterpretable condition labels
Cond = ifelse(Cond > 3, Cond - 3, Cond),

# Get rid of uninterpretable condition labels
MusicCondition = factor(Cond, levels = 1:3, labels = c("Anger", "Exciting", "Neutral"))
)

```

```

# Note: You can also do steps 3 and 4 (Cond and MusicCondition) in one step with the following
# MusicCondition = factor(ifelse(Cond > 3, Cond - 3, Cond),
#                           levels = 1:3, labels = c("Anger", "Exciting", "Neutral"))

# Instead of passing in the already-modified "Cond" column, this changes the Cond values and
# those changed values to create the Music Condition levels.

# I prefer to go one step at a time for readability and teaching purposes, but I figured I would

```

Now you can help! For the rating dataset, write a test on a measurement name, using `grepl` or `%in%` to figure out whether it's a recall or a music rating. Your new `IsRecall` column should be true if the measurement name contain either "Friends" or "Strangers".

```

rating_hyp_long_d = rating_hyp_long_d |>
  mutate(
    IsRecall = grepl("Friends|Strangers", Measurement)
  )

```

Here are a couple other useful ways of manipulating columns. (You won't remember all the functions you see here now, but that's okay. You can always reference this tutorial later if there's something you need to figure out how to do.)

```

rating_hyp_long_d = rating_hyp_long_d |>
  mutate(
    # Pulls out the game number
    GameNumber = as.numeric(substr(rating_hyp_long_d$Measurement, 5, 5)),

    # We can then use that new GameNumber Column right away
    # Games 1 and 2 are confrontational, Games 3 and 4 are not
    ConfrontationalGame = GameNumber <= 2,
  )

```

```

# Now that we have added the game number and whether it is confrontational elsewhere,
# we can just pull out the emotion! Let's do it in two steps:

# Grab the string of emotions
Emotion = str_extract(Measurement, "Angry|Neutral|Excited|Exciting|Calm"),

# Clean up annoying labeling using TWO ifelse statements

# The data uses "Excited" and "Exciting" to describe the same music
# Similar with "Calm" and "Neutral"
Emotion = ifelse(Emotion == "Excited", "Exciting",
                ifelse(Emotion == "Calm", "Neutral", Emotion))
)

```

## Groups, Summaries, and Results

### Performance Hypothesis

For the performance data, we need to do a little bit of manipulation of the columns in order to get to the performance measures the experimenters actually used. Because they want to compare changes in performance across games that have very different scoring systems, the easiest solution is to compare z-scores. The way they did this was to z-score performance before music, z-score performance after music, and then create a difference measure which is a difference of z-scores. (To my mind, this is actually not quite the correct way to analyze this data, but like the replication we will follow the original authors.)

We'll add a new z-scored value column. However, we have to be careful! We want to z-score within *groups* of the rows, that are all the same type of measurement. For example, we want to z-score the “DinnerDashWithMusic” scores with respect to each other, but **not** with respect to the scores from the other game, for example. We can use the `group_by` function to set groups, and then all the changes we apply will only occur within those groups until we `ungroup` the dataset.

To make this more concrete, let's see how the `group_by` function can let us compute means within different groups, for example mean scores on the two different games.

```

performance_hyp_long_d |>
  group_by(ConfrontationalGame, WithMusic) |>
  summarize(AvgScore = mean(Score, na.rm=T)) # the na.rm tells R to ignore NA values

```

``summarise()`` has grouped output by 'ConfrontationalGame'. You can override

using the ``.groups`` argument.

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
# Groups:   ConfrontationalGame [2]
  ConfrontationalGame WithMusic AvgScore
  <lgl>                <lgl>      <dbl>
1 FALSE                FALSE      4687.
2 FALSE                TRUE       5930.
3 TRUE                 FALSE       20.6
4 TRUE                 TRUE        24.1
```

This makes it clear why we can't just z-score the games together! The scores are very different between games. So let's z-score within groups (using the `scale` function):

```
performance_hyp_long_d = performance_hyp_long_d |>
  group_by(ConfrontationalGame, WithMusic) |> # we're going to compute four sets of z-scores
  mutate(z_scored_performance = scale(Score)) |>
  ungroup()
```

## Rating Hypothesis

The rating hypothesis analysis also requires some grouped manipulation. The experimenters collected repeated measures on ratings in each emotion category and each music/recall category from each game. For this analysis, they averaged all the ratings over the following two variables: the given emotion and the game type, to produce a nice summary. Your job is to implement this, calling the new variable `MeanRating`, and save the summarized data in a new data frame called `rating_summary_d`. (Hint: use a `group_by` and a `summarize`.)

```
rating_summary_d = rating_hyp_long_d |>
  group_by(Emotion, ConfrontationalGame)|>
  summarize(MeanRating = mean(Rating, na.rm=T), .groups = "keep")
```

Let's take a look at the result:

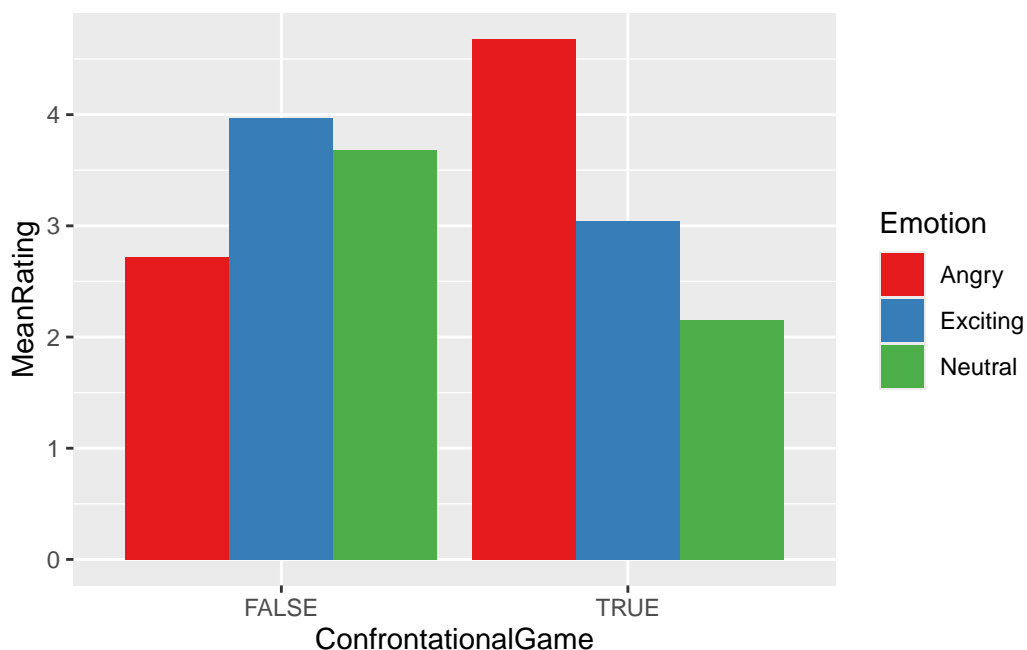
```
rating_summary_d
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3
# Groups:   Emotion, ConfrontationalGame [6]
  Emotion ConfrontationalGame MeanRating
  <chr>    <lgl>                <dbl>
1 ...
```

1	Angry	FALSE	2.72
2	Angry	TRUE	4.68
3	Exciting	FALSE	3.97
4	Exciting	TRUE	3.05
5	Neutral	FALSE	3.68
6	Neutral	TRUE	2.16

And a simple bar plot (don't worry too much about what exactly this code is doing):

```
ggplot(rating_summary_d, aes(x=ConfrontationalGame, y=MeanRating, fill=Emotion)) +
  geom_bar(position="dodge", stat="identity") +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette="Set1")
```



Up to reordering (and the fact that we didn't compute error bars), this is a pretty decent replication of Fig. 1 from the original Tamir et al. paper. The ratings were highest for Angry in the confrontational game, and lowest for Angry in the non-confrontational game.

## Performance Hypothesis (Continued)

There are still a few more steps to go for the performance hypothesis. We need to take a difference score to see how people improved from before hearing the music to after, and then see if the improvement is larger if they heard music congruent with the type of game.

To compute the difference score, we have to make our data a bit wider. We now want to subtract the pre-music scores from the post-music scores, which is easiest to do if they are in two different columns. To do this we'll use the `pivot_wider` function (which is more or less the opposite of `pivot_longer`)

```
performance_diff_d = performance_hyp_long_d |>
  # re-label variable so code is easier to read
  mutate(WithMusic = factor(WithMusic, levels=c(F, T), labels=c("PreMusic", "PostMusic"))) |>
  # now we remove columns we don't need (why might this be?)
  select(-c("Score", "Measurement")) |>
  pivot_wider(names_from=WithMusic,
              values_from=z_scored_performance) |>
  mutate(ImprovementScore=PostMusic-PreMusic)
```

Let's take a look at the end result:

```
performance_diff_d
```

```
# A tibble: 94 x 7
  Subject Cond ConfrontationalGame MusicCondition PostMusic[,1] PreMusic[,1]
    <dbl> <dbl> <lgl>                <fct>                <dbl>        <dbl>
1       1     2 FALSE          Exciting             -0.150         0.265
2       1     2 TRUE           Exciting             -1.30          0.317
3       3     1 FALSE          Anger                -0.844        -2.91
4       3     1 TRUE           Anger                -0.283        -1.29
5       6     3 FALSE          Neutral              0.679         0.975
6       6     3 TRUE           Neutral             -0.0272        0.546
7       9     2 FALSE          Exciting              0.770         1.50
8       9     2 TRUE           Exciting             -2.07         -0.599
9      10     1 FALSE          Anger                -0.678        -1.44
10     10     1 TRUE           Anger                -0.0272       -1.06
# i 84 more rows
# i 1 more variable: ImprovementScore <dbl[,1]>
```

If you don't understand every step of that code (or any other `dplyr` code), it can be helpful to look at the result of running just the first line, then just the first two lines, and so on.

Now we're finally to reproduce Fig. 2 from Tamir et al., we just need to get the mean differences within each game and each kind of music, and save them to a variable called `MeanImprovementScore`:

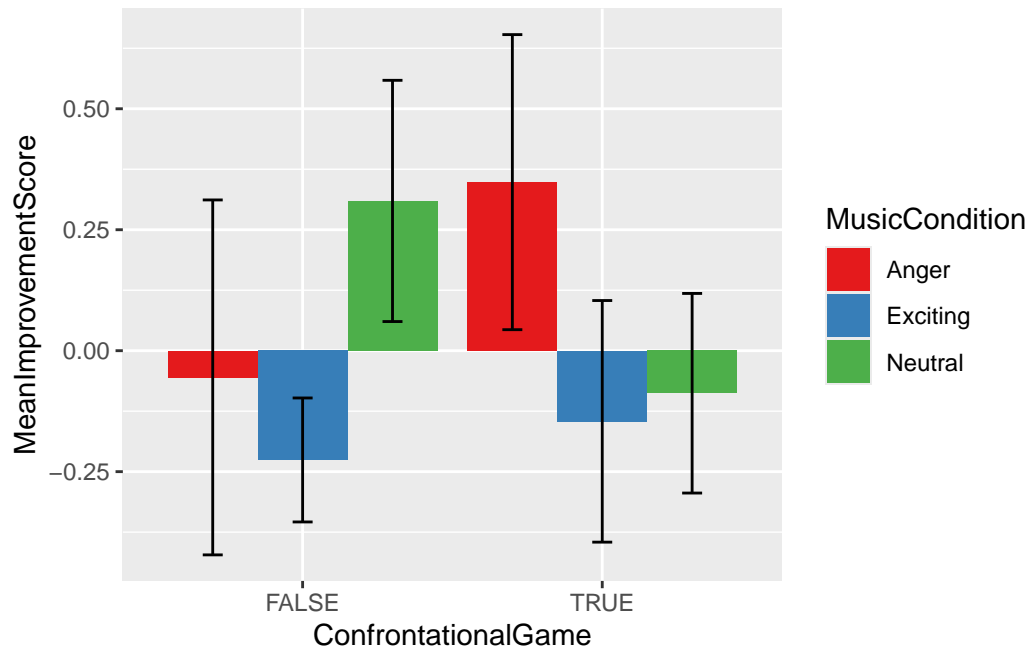
```
performance_summary_d = performance_diff_d |>
  group_by(MusicCondition, ConfrontationalGame)|>
  summarize(MeanImprovementScore = mean(ImprovementScore, na.rm=T),
            sd = sd(ImprovementScore),
            n = n(),
            se = sd/sqrt(n),
            .groups = "keep")
```

```
performance_summary_d
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 6
# Groups:   MusicCondition, ConfrontationalGame [6]
  MusicCondition ConfrontationalGame MeanImprovementScore    sd    n    se
  <fct>          <lgl>                <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 Anger          FALSE                -0.0552 1.27    12 0.367
2 Anger          TRUE                 0.348  1.06    12 0.305
3 Exciting       FALSE                -0.226  0.558    19 0.128
4 Exciting       TRUE                 -0.146  1.09    19 0.250
5 Neutral        FALSE                 0.310  0.997    16 0.249
6 Neutral        TRUE                 -0.0879 0.825    16 0.206
```

and plot it!

```
ggplot(performance_summary_d, aes(x=ConfrontationalGame, y=MeanImprovementScore, fill=MusicC
  geom_bar(position="dodge", stat= "identity") +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = MeanImprovementScore - se, ymax=MeanImprovementScore + se),
    position = position_dodge(0.9), width = 0.2) +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette="Set1")
```



(Bonus: also calculate the SEM in the summary data, and then add errorbars to the plot with `geom_errorbar!`)

Not quite as exact a replication of the effect as Fig. 1. This concurs with the [replication report](#), which says that the hypothesis 1 effect replicated, but hypothesis 2 did not.