Workshop on Experimental Linguistics/Syntax (Day 3)
Experimental Syntax using IBEX: a walkthrough

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Will be answering questions in the chat!

Presentation Outline

Introduction to <u>IBEX</u>

- Basic ideas
- Navigating the platform

Scripting an experiment

- Overview of critical components
- Code walkthrough

Analysis of the results

- Understanding the output format
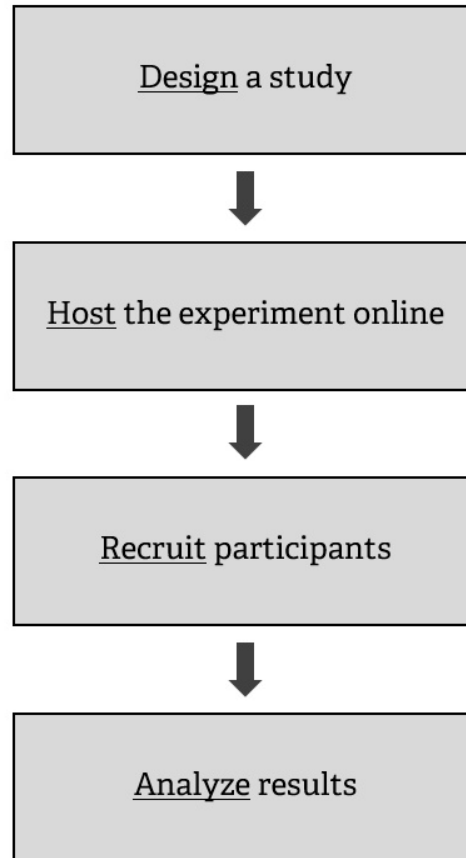- Importing into Excel and R

Link to the slides: <u>https://ibex-workshop-slides.netlify.app</u>

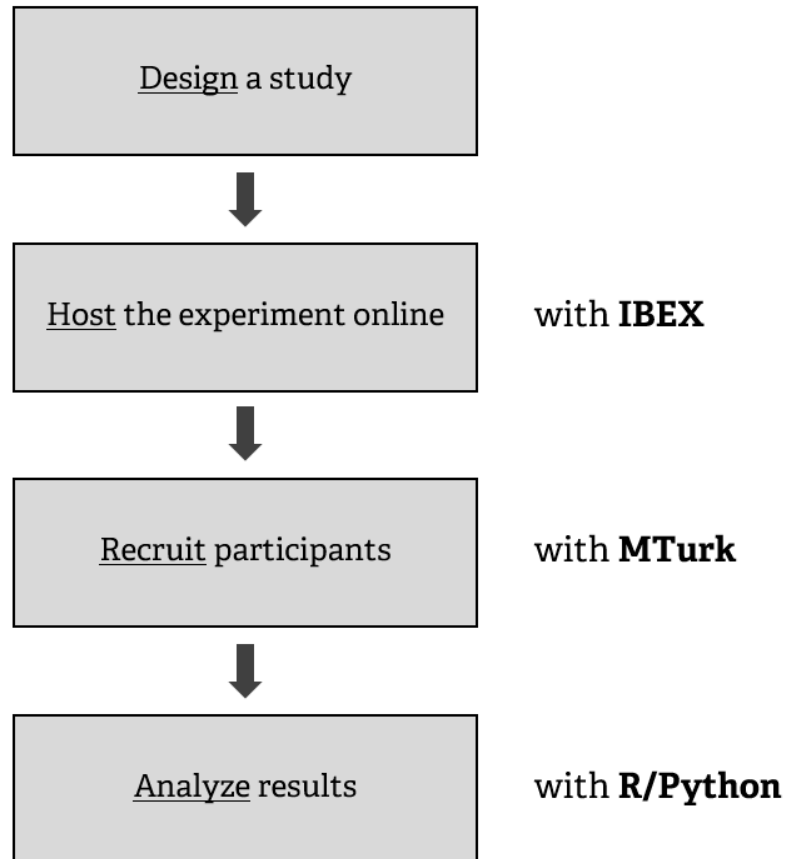# 1. Introduction to IBEX

What is IBEX?

- Stands for (**I**)nternet-(**B**)ased (**EX**)periments

- **DOES**:

    - Host experiments on a webpage

    - Log user interactions with the experiment

    - Store data on a secure server

- **DOES NOT**:

    - Recruit participants (*see* Amazon Mechanical Turk)

    - Provide an analysis of the results (*see* R, Python)

Where does IBEX fit?

Design a study

↓

Host the experiment online

↓

Recruit participants

↓

Analyze results

Where does IBEX fit?

Design a study

→

Host the experiment online — with **IBEX**

→

Recruit participants — with **MTurk**

→

Analyze results — with **R/Python**

Navigating IBEX

- Go to https://spellout.net/ibexfarm

- Click **create an account** (or **log in**)

- Click **manage my experiments**

- Click **Create a new experiment**

- Give it a unique name like "*workshop_example*"

- Done!

Experiments

- **workshop_example** (ibex 0.3.9) (**delete** | **rename**)

» **Create a new experiment**

Navigating Ibex

Experiment file structure

chunk_includes

- Stand-alone files go here

css_includes

- Style specifications go here

data_includes

- Experiment scripts go here

js_includes

- Modules ("controllers") go here

results & **server_state**

- Automatically generated/updated

Experiment 'workshop_example' (ibex 0.3.9)

Update from git repo» (help)

chunk_includes (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
example_intro.html (delete | rename | upload new version | edit)
test1.mp3 (delete | rename | upload new version | edit)
test2.mp3 (delete | rename | upload new version | edit)

css_includes (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
DashedSentence.css
FlashSentence.css
Form.css
global_main.css
Message.css
Question.css
Scale.css
Separator.css

data_includes (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
example_data.js (delete | rename | upload new version | edit)

js_includes (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
AcceptabilityJudgment.js
DashedAcceptabilityJudgment.js
DashedSentence.js
FlashSentence.js
Form.js
Message.js
Question.js
Scale.js
Separator.js
VBox.js

results (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
This directory is not present

server_state (upload a file to this directory | refresh)
This directory is not present

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This directory is not present

2. Scripting an experiment

The script

Only need to modify **one file**: *example_data.js* (can also be renamed later)

At creation, the default file looks like this:

```
var shuffleSequence = seq("intro", sepWith("sep", seq("practice", rshuffle("s1", "s2"))),
sepWith("sep", rshuffle("q1", "q2")));
var practiceItemTypes = ["practice"];

var defaults = [
    "Separator", {
        transfer: 1000,
        normalMessage: "Please wait for the next sentence.",
        errorMessage: "Wrong. Please wait for the next sentence."
    },
    "DashedSentence", {
        mode: "self-paced reading"
    },
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)", rightComment: "(Good)"
    },
```

The above script creates <u>this self-paced reading experiment</u>.

Writing your own script

The *example_data.js* script works, but is not very friendly.

We'll use **our own** - **template file** - to demonstrate how the script works.

```
// Defaults and other settings //

//// Generates random number assigned to participants (Participant ID)
var randomCode = Math.random().toString(36).substr(2,9)
//// A message to show to participants at completion (useful for confirmation, raffle entry, etc.)
var completionMessage = "Thank you for your participation. Your participation code is: " +
randomCode

//// Show a progress bar at the top? (true/false)
var showProgressBar = false

//// Override default settings for controllers (parameters go inside the curly braces { })
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
```

The above script creates this acceptability rating experiment.

A simple layout

Editing the script

When you open the `.js` file in the `data_includes` section of your experiment on Ibex, it will open up a text editor.

A simple layout

Editing the script

When you open the `.js` file in the `data_includes` section of your experiment on Ibex, it will open up a text editor.

Options for editing the file:

- Make changes directly on IBEX

- Download the file and open with an **editor** that supports **JavaScript** syntax checking (e.g., Atom)

A simple layout

Parts of the Script

Settings:

- Sets various options for the experiment

Sequence (`shuffleSequence`):

- Specifies the ordering of the different parts of the experiment

Body (`items`):

- Includes the actual material that will be shown to the participants

A simple layout
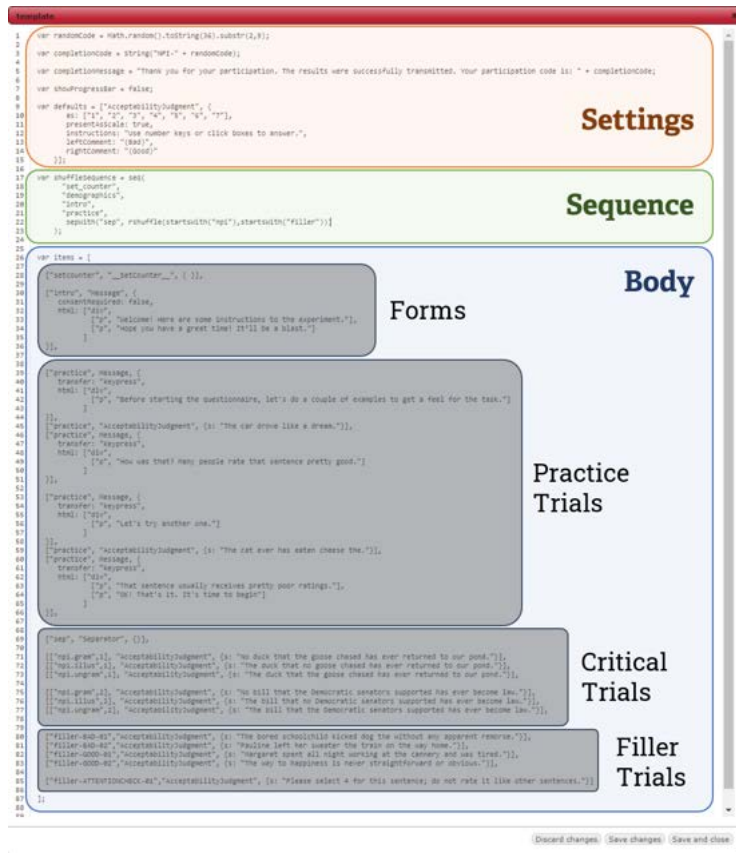
Body

Forms

- Introduction page, consent form, directions, language background, demographic information, etc.

Trials

- All stimuli for the experiment

- *Practice*, *Critical*, *Filler*

- Can be accompanied by messages, questions, etc.

Walkthrough of the components

Our first experiment

Study: We are interested in how people recover from **garden-path sentences**.

"While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention."

... *[$_{VP}$ dressed the kitten], ...

... $\checkmark$[$_{VP}$ dressed], the kitten ...

Hypothesis: Verbs that are frequently **transitive** make recovery more difficult, compared to verbs that are frequently **intransitive**.

(transitive-biased) - "While Anna *trained* the kitten paid attention."

(intransitive-biased) - "While Anna *dressed* the kitten paid attention."

Prediction: Lower **acceptability ratings** in the transitive-biased condition (*gp.trans*) than in the intransitive-biased condition (*gp.intrans*).

Note: this is a *within-participant* design!

Trial Syntax

For each trial in our acceptability judgment experiment, we write this code:

[["*Trial name*", *Set #*], "*Trial Type*", {s: "*Sentence*"}]

This is a list (array) of three elements (clearer with spacing):

```
[
    ["Trial name", Set # ],
    "Trial Type",
    {s: "Sentence"}
]
```

```
[ ["Trial name", Set # ],
    "Trial Type",
    {s: "Sentence"} ]
```

We have one big bracket which contains **three elements**:

1. Another list, consisting of the *name of the trial* and *set number*

2. A string specifying the *type of the trial* (called **Controllers**)

3. A curly bracket (*braces*), which has "s" and the *sentence* separated by a colon

Translating the design to code

Example 1:

For the gp.trans condition, the first stimuli in our acceptability judgment experiment is the sentence "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention".

```
[
    [ "gp.trans", 1 ],
    "AcceptabilityJudgment",
    {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}
]
```

Translating the design to code

Example 1:

For the **gp.trans condition**, the first stimuli in our acceptability judgment experiment is the sentence "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention".

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[
    [ "gp.trans", 1 ],
    "AcceptabilityJudgment",
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Example 1:

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```
[
    [ "gp.trans", 1 ],
    "AcceptabilityJudgment",
    {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}
]
```

Translating the design to code

Example 1:

For the **gp.trans condition**, the **first stimuli** in our **acceptability judgment experiment** is the **sentence** **"While Anna trained the kitten paid attention"**.

```
[
    [ "gp.trans", 1 ],
    "AcceptabilityJudgment",
    {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}
]
```

This can be put into a single line:

```
[["gp.trans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna trained the k
```

Translating the design to code

Example 2:

For the **gp.intrans condition**, the **first stimuli** in our **acceptability judgment experiment** is the **sentence** **"While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention"**.

```
[
    [ "gp.intrans", 1 ],
    "AcceptabilityJudgment",
    {s: "While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention."}
]
```

This can be put into a single line:

```
[["gp.intrans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna dressed the
```

Practice

Item set #2:

> (transitive) - "Since Dave improved the department was satisfied."

> (intransitive) - "Since Dave worried the counselor devised a plan."

```
<code here>
```

Hover for answer

Putting together the stimuli

Wrap in `var items = []` and separate by a **comma**:

```
var item = [

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave improved the department was
satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave worried the counselor devised a
plan."}]

]
```

Good scripting habits:

- Grouping item sets together and separating sets with new line

- Adding comments (starts with two or more slashes `//`)

- Saving often! (editing in IBEX not recommended)

Practice and Fillers

Practice Trials:

- Presented at the beginning, accompanied by instructions and feedback

Filler Trials:

- Mixed in with the critical trials

Both types of trials are invariant across conditions

This means that the first element of the big bracket can just be the *Trial Name*, without assigning it a *Set #*:

Practice   Filler-good   Filler-bad   Filler-catch

Practice #1: "The car drove like a dream"

```
["practice-1",
"AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}]
```

Practice and Fillers

Practice Trials:

- Presented at the beginning, accompanied by instructions and feedback

Filler Trials:

- Mixed in with the critical trials

Both types of trials are invariant across conditions

This means that the first element of the big bracket can just be the *Trial Name*, without assigning it a *Set #*:

| Practice | Filler-good | Filler-bad | Filler-catch |

Good Filler #1: "When Harry fell, the audience was shocked."

```
["filler-good-01",
"AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "When Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}]
```

Practice and Fillers

Practice Trials:

- Presented at the beginning, accompanied by instructions and feedback

Filler Trials:

- Mixed in with the critical trials

Both types of trials are invariant across conditions

This means that the first element of the big bracket can just be the *Trial Name*, without assigning it a *Set #*:

Practice   Filler-good   **Filler-bad**   Filler-catch

Bad Filler #1: "When Tyler sneezed the driver, he passed a tissue."

```
["filler-bad-01",
"AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "When Tyler sneezed the driver, he passed a tissue."}]
```

Practice and Fillers

Practice Trials:

- Presented at the beginning, accompanied by instructions and feedback

Filler Trials:

- Mixed in with the critical trials

Both types of trials are invariant across conditions

This means that the first element of the big bracket can just be the *Trial Name*, without assigning it a *Set #*:

Practice	Filler-good	Filler-bad	Filler-catch

Catch Filler #1: "Please select 4 for this sentence."

```
["filler-catch-01",
"AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "Please select 4 for this sentence."}]
```

Putting together the Body

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave improved the department was
satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave worried the counselor devised a
plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],

  //// Fillers (Bad)
  ["filler-bad-01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When Tyler sneezed the driver, he passed a
tissue."}],

  //// Fillers (Catch)
  ["filler-catch-01", "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Please select 4 for this sentence."}]
```

Important: The ordering of the trials here is just for human readability. We haven't yet told the program what order to present them in!

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

List the *names* of each trial in order:

```
"practice-1",
"gp.trans",
"gp.intrans",
"gp.trans",
"gp.intrans",
"filler-good-01",
"filler-bad-01",
"filler-catch-01"
```

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Wrap them in seq():

```
seq(
 "practice-1",
 "gp.trans",
 "gp.intrans",
 "gp.trans",
 "gp.intrans",
 "filler-good-01",
 "filler-bad-01",
 "filler-catch-01"
)
```

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Assign to shuffleSequence:

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Assign to shuffleSequence:

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

The shuffleSequence variable handles the *order of presentation* of the **experiment materials** that are stored inside the items variable.

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Problems

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

1. A lot of typing ("-02", "-03", ...)

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Problems

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

1. A lot of typing ("-02", "-03", ...)

2. Presentation order of some trials
   should be random

Defining the Sequence

```
var items = [

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment",
{s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1],
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trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna
dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
improved the department was satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2],
"AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave
worried the counselor devised a plan."}],

  //// Fillers (Good)
  ["filler-good-
01","AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "When
Harry fell, the audience was shocked."}],
```

Problems

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

1. A lot of typing ("-02", "-03", ...)

2. Presentation order of some trials
   should be random

3. How do we counterbalance critical
   trials?

1. Sequence: multiple selection

To save us from writing repetitive code, we use `startsWith()`

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice-1",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "gp.trans",
  "gp.intrans",
  "filler-good-01",
  "filler-bad-01",
  "filler-catch-01"
)
```

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  startsWith("practice"),
  startsWith("gp")
  startsWith("filler")
)
```

The function `startsWith()` matches all names that starts with the given string.

2. Sequence: randomization

To mix critical and filler trials in random order, we use `rshuffle()`

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  startsWith("practice"),
  startsWith("gp")
  startsWith("filler")
)
```

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  startsWith("practice"),
  rshuffle(
      startsWith("gp"),
      startsWith("filler")
    )
)
```

By wrapping both the critical trials (*gp...*) and the filler trials (*filler...*) in `rshuffle()`, they are mixed together and presented in random order.

We can also write this out more compactly:

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  startsWith("practice"),
  rshuffle(startsWith("gp"), startsWith("filler"))
)
```

3. Sequence: counterbalancing

The **set number** in our critical trials automatically handles **counterbalancing**:

[["gp.trans", **1**], ...], [["gp.intrans", **1**], ...], [["gp.trans", **2**], ...], [["gp.intrans", **2**], ...]

1	2	3	4
["gp.trans", 1]	["gp.intrans", 1]	["gp.trans", 1]	["gp.intrans", 1]
["gp.intrans", 2]	["gp.trans", 2]	["gp.intrans", 2]	["gp.trans", 2]

We just need to add a **counter** inside `items` to track group assignment:

```
["setcounter", "__SetCounter__", { }]
```

3. Sequence: counterbalancing

To use the counter, you need to modify both `items` and `shuffleSequence`:

```
var items = [
  ...
  ["setcounter", "__SetCounter__", { }], // The counter is defined
  ...
]

var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "setcounter", // The counter is incremented at the start
  ...
)
```

Note: Sometimes you want to place "setcounter" in the *middle* of the experiment

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "intro"
  "consent",
  "setcounter",
  ...
)
```

Body and Sequence together

```
// Presentation Order //
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "setcounter",
  startsWith("practice"),
  rshuffle(startsWith("gp"), startsWith("filler"))
)

// Experiment Materials //
var items = [

  //// Counter
  ["setcounter", "__SetCounter__", { }],

  //// Practice
  ["practice-1", "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "The car drove like a dream."}],

  // Critical Trials //

  //// Set #1
  [["gp.trans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna trained the kitten paid attention."}],
  [["gp.intrans",1], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "While Anna dressed the kitten paid attention."}],

  //// Set #2
  [["gp.trans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave improved the department was
satisfied."}],
  [["gp.intrans",2], "AcceptabilityJudgment", {s: "Since Dave worried the counselor devised a
```

Just need one more step: **Settings**

Settings (Basic)

Consist of miscellaneous options that we can put at the top of the script.

At the very least, we want to do two things:

1. Generate unique **participant IDs**

2. Specify the parameters for the **method design**

Settings (Basic)

Consist of miscellaneous options that we can put at the top of the script.

At the very least, we want to do two things:

1. Generate unique **participant IDs** (`randomCode`)

2. Specify the parameters for the **method design** (`defaults`)

```
// Defaults and other settings //

//// Generates random number assigned to participants (Participant ID)
var randomCode = Math.random().toString(36).substr(2,9)

//// Override default settings for controllers (parameters go inside the curly braces { })
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
    }]
```

More details in the **AcceptabilityJudgment** section of the <u>documentation</u>.

The **defaults** variable

The specifications in `defaults` set the design of the trials:

```
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
    }]
```

Another **defaults** example

Suppose you'd like to show participants *multiple sentences* but have them only rate the acceptability of **one** of the sentences.

Code   Output

```
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        ...
        instructions: "Rate how natural Speaker B's response sounds.",
        ...
    }]
```

```
[["ConditionA", 1],
 "AcceptabilityJudgment",
 {s: ["div",
     ["p", "Speaker A: Who left this sandwich on the table?"]
     ["p", "Speaker B: Fred did."]
 ]}]
```

Note: You can show multiple lines of text using **html** tags like "p" and "div" - more on that later

Another `defaults` example

Suppose you'd like to show participants *multiple sentences* but have them only rate the acceptability of **one** of the sentences.

Code   **Output**

Speaker A: Who left this sandwich on the table?

Speaker B: Fred did.

(Bad) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | (Good)

Rate how natural Speaker B's response sounds.

Settings (Miscellaneous)

You can also change other options, such as showing a message at the end:

<div align="center">

`var completionMessage`

</div>

```
//// A message to show to participants at completion (useful for confirm
var completionMessage = "Thank you for your participation. Your particip
```

And whether to show a progress bar:

<div align="center">

`var showProgressBar`

</div>

```
//// Show a progress bar at the top? (true/false)
var showProgressBar = false
```

You can learn more about these various elements in the **Miscellaneous options** section of the <u>documentation</u>.

A minimal experiment

We now have a <u>minimally working experiment</u>!

```
// Defaults and other settings //

//// Generates random number assigned to participants (Participant ID)
var randomCode = Math.random().toString(36).substr(2,9)
//// A message to show to participants at completion (useful for confirmation, raffle entry, etc.)
var completionMessage = "Thank you for your participation. Your participation code is: " +
randomCode

//// Show a progress bar at the top? (true/false)
var showProgressBar = false

//// Override default settings for controllers (parameters go inside the curly braces { })
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
    }]


// Presentation Order //

var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "setcounter",
```

Interim Summary #1

What we've covered:

- We use a special syntax to create stimuli

- We store all the materials for our experiment inside `items`

- We specify the order of presentation inside `shuffleSequence`

- We set various options at the top of the script, such as defaults for the experiment *method* and the assignment of *participant ID*

A few more things to know:

- How can we add *plain text*?

  - Introduction page, consent form, directions, etc.

- How can we extend this workflow for *other experimental designs*?

  - Self-paced reading, comprehension tasks, etc.

The "Message" controller

The **"Message"** controller shows text on a new page.

It is a list of 3 elements, similar to the "AcceptabilityJudgement" items:

["*Trial name*", "Message", {html: *text*}]

- *Trial name* is used to reference the trial in sequencing, as seen earlier

- **"Message"** tells IBEX that this trial just shows text on a new screen

- Inside of the curly braces **{}** we can add text in the **html** parameter:

```
["intro", "Message", {html: ["p", "Welcome to the experiment!"]}]
```

Notes on **html**:

The code `["p", "<your text here>"]` prints a single paragraph of text.

The "p" is called an **HTML tag** and there are <u>many others</u> (most common: "div", "strong", "em"), but usually these don't get very complicated.

Message examples

1-paragraph   n-paragraphs   consent   keypress   separator

A message composed of a single paragraph:

```
["intro", "Message", {html: ["p", "Welcome to the experiment!"]}]
```

Welcome to the experiment!

→ Click here to continue.

Message examples

1-paragraph   **n-paragraphs**   consent   keypress   separator

A message composed of multiple paragraphs must be combined inside a "div":

```
["intro", "Message", {html:
    ["div",
     ["p", "Welcome to the experiment!"],
     ["p", "Here's another paragraph."],
     ["p", "These paragraphs are all wrapped inside \"div\"."]
    ]
}]
```

Welcome to the experiment!

Here's another paragraph.

These paragraphs are all wrapped inside "div".

→ Click here to continue.

Note: You can **escape** special characters like quotes **"** with a backslash ****

Message examples

Ask for consent with a set of `consent...` parameters

```
["consent", "Message", {
  html: ["p", "Do you consent?"],
    consentRequired: true,
    consentMessage: "I consent."
}]
```

> Do you consent?
>
> ☑ I consent.
>
> → Click here to continue.

Message examples

Use the `transfer` argument to specify how the participant can move on.

Setting `transfer` to `"keypress"` removes the default "**Click here to continue.**" message and allows participants to proceed with the press of any key.

```
["move_on", "Message", {
  html: ["div",
         ["p", "The option for \"transfer\" is \"keypress\""],
         ["em", "Press any key to continue."]
        ],
  transfer: "keypress"
}]
```

The option for "transfer" is "keypress"

Press any key to continue.

Message examples

You might want to insert a page that separates the trials:

```
["sep", "Message", {
  html: ["em", "Press any key to continue."],
  transfer: "keypress"
}]
```

> *Press any key to continue.*

You can do so using `sepWith()` in `shuffleSequence`:

```
var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "practice",
   sepWith("sep", rshuffle(startsWith("gp"), startsWith("filler")))
)
```

Putting everything together

Here's a <u>complete experiment</u> with several **Message** controllers added.

```
// Defaults and other settings //

//// Generates random number assigned to participants (Participant ID)
var randomCode = Math.random().toString(36).substr(2,9)
//// A message to show to participants at completion (useful for confirmation, raffle entry, etc.)
var completionMessage = "Thank you for your participation. Your participation code is: " +
randomCode

//// Show a progress bar at the top? (true/false)
var showProgressBar = false

//// Override default settings for controllers (parameters go inside the curly braces { })
var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: ["1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7"],
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
    }]


// Presentation Order //

var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "intro",
  "consent",
```

Getting the experiment up

So we have a new script, but how do we host the experiment?

1. Go to the <u>IBEX website</u> and log in.

2. Click on your experiment (or create one if you haven't already).

3. Click **edit** next to the *example_data.js* file in the **data_includes** section.

4. Delete its contents and copy paste your new code.

5. Click on the link at the top of the page.

`/ibexexps/skku_ibex/workshop_acceptabilityJudgment/experiment.html`

The URL shown in your browser is the link to your experiment!

🔒 spellout.net/ibexexps/skku_ibex/workshop_acceptabilityJudgment/experiment.html ☆

<u>https://spellout.net/ibexexps/skku_ibex/workshop_minimal/experiment.html</u>

A different experiment

Suppose that after a *pilot experiment*, we find acceptability judgments to be inappropriate for answering our research question.

We want a *finer-grained measure* of recovery difficulty, so we'd like to change the experiment to **self-paced reading** and look at differences in *reading time*.

Given our existing template, we take the following steps:

1. Go to the <u>documentation</u> and find a Controller for self-paced reading.

2. Specify the design of that controller in the `defaults` variable.

3. Change our trials in `items` from **"acceptabilityJudgment"** to that Controller.

4. Make changes to the text of the **"Messages"** items (e.g., directions).

Let's go look at the documentation!

"DashedSentence" Controller

The **"DashedSentence"** Controller creates self-paced reading trials.

We first re-write `defaults` to specify appropriate settings for **"DashedSentence"**.

```
var defaults = [
    "DashedSentence", {
        mode: "self-paced reading",
        display: "dashed"
    }]
```

Then, we replace **"acceptabilityJudgment"** with **"DashedSentence"** in `items`.

```
var items = [
  ...
  [["gp.trans",1], "DashedSentence", {s: "While Anna trained the kitten
  [["gp.intrans",1], "DashedSentence", {s: "While Anna dressed the kitte
  [["gp.trans",2], "DashedSentence", {s: "Since Dave improved the depart
  [["gp.intrans",2], "DashedSentence", {s: "Since Dave worried the couns
  ...
]
```

Our second experiment

Finally, after re-writing some of the "**Message**" items, we have a <u>new experiment</u>!

```
// Defaults and other settings //

//// Generates random number assigned to participants (Participant ID)
var randomCode = Math.random().toString(36).substr(2,9)
//// A message to show to participants at completion (useful for confirmation, raffle entry, etc.)
var completionMessage = "Thank you for your participation. Your participation code is: " +
randomCode

//// Show a progress bar at the top? (true/false)
var showProgressBar = false

//// Override default settings for controllers (parameters go inside the curly braces { })
var defaults = [
    "DashedSentence", {
       mode: "self-paced reading",
       display: "dashed"
    }]


// Presentation Order //

var shuffleSequence = seq(
  "intro",
  "consent",
  "directions",
  startsWith("practice"),
  "setcounter",
```

Question and Form Controllers

You can use the **Question** controller to ask **Yes/No** comprehension questions:

```
[["YesNo_example",1],
 "Question",
 {q: "Was the kitten trained?", as: ["Yes", "No"]}]
```

Was the kitten trained?

1. Yes

2. No

Question and Form Controllers

Yes/No   **Forced-Choice-1**   Forced-Choice-2   Free-Response

The **as** parameter sets the **answer choices** presented to participants.

```
[["FC1_example",1], "Question", {
  instructions: "Choose the more natural sentence.",
  as: ["Who did you see that ate bread?",
       "What did you see the girl who ate?"]}]
```

1. Who did you see that ate bread?

2. What did you see the girl who ate?

Choose the more natural sentence.

Question and Form Controllers

You can ask for **continuations** by modifying the **q** parameter.

```
[["FC2_example",1], "Question", {
  q: "While Anna dressed the baby _____",
  instructions: "Choose the more natural continuation.",
  as: ["started to cry.", "he started to cry."]}]
```

While Anna dressed the baby _____

1. started to cry.

2. he started to cry.

Choose the more natural continuation for this sentence.

Question and Form Controllers

Use **Form** controller with the **"textarea"** HTML tag to collect a **free response**:

```
[["FR_example",1],
 "Form", {html: ["div",
   ["em", "Fill out a continuation for the sentence fragment:"],
   ["p", "While Anna dressed the baby _____"],
   ["textarea"]
]}]
```

Fill out a continuation for the following sentence fragment:

While Anna dressed the baby _____

→ Click here to continue

3. Analysis of the results
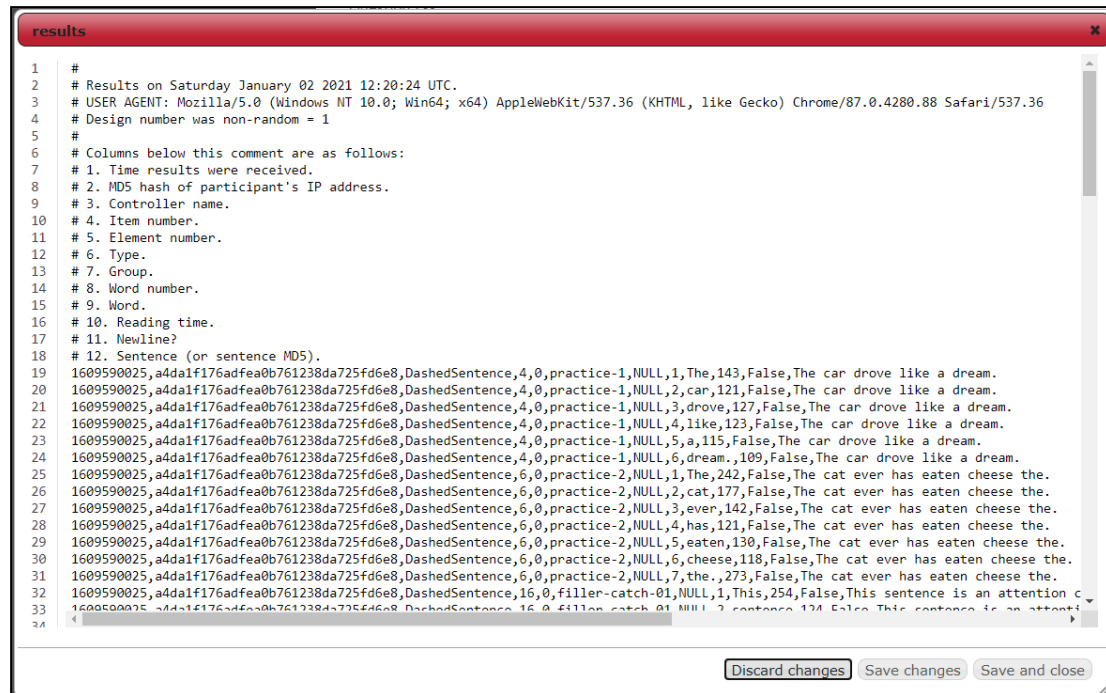
Where to find the data

The data collected in the experiment can be found on the experiment page, under the **results** section.

The section comprises of two files, of which *results* is the better formatted one.

The *results* file

results is a **csv** file (**c**omma **s**eparated **v**alues), meaning that each line contains a set of values that are separated by a comma.

The lines that start with a pound symbol "#" are **comments** that include *metadata*.

They tell us what **variables** each comma-separated values correspond to.

The variables

All IBEX experiments return these **7** variables:

1. **Time**

2. **Participant ID**

3. **Controller Name**

4. **Item number**

5. **Element number**

6. **Type**

7. **Group**

The variables

Generally, we only care about **4** of these:

1. Time
2. **Participant ID**: A unique ID for each participant.
3. **Controller Name**: The controller that the values are from.
4. Item number
5. Element number
6. **Type**: The name of the trial.
7. **Group**: The item group number.

The last two variables uniquely identify each trial created in `items`:

$$[["\textit{Type}", \textit{Group}], "\textit{Trial Type}", \{s: "\textit{Sentence}"\}]$$

$$[["gp.trans", 1], "DashedSentence", \{s: "..."\}]$$

The variables

Depending on the experiment, IBEX returns other variables specific to the design.

For self-paced reading with **"DashedSentence"**, we get **5** more variables:

1. **Word number** - The index of the word in the sentence.

2. **Word** - The text of that word.

3. **Reading time** - Reading time for that word.

4. **Newline?** - 0 or 1 indicating whether there was a line break.

5. **Sentence** - The text of the sentence.

These are also outlined in the <u>documentation</u> for **"DashedSentence"**, so you know what variables to expect beforehand.

For an actual analysis of the results, we need the results to be imported somewhere as a **data frame** (where every value is a cell and each variable forms a column).

Importing - Excel

Steps for importing the data into Excel:

1. Copy the text of the *results* file from IBEX

2. Paste into the first column of an Excel spreadsheet

3. Highlight that column and click **Data** tab -> **Filter**

4. Click on the dropdown arrow that appears at the top cell

5. Click **Text Filters** -> **Begins With...** and type in "#"

6. Go to **Home** tab -> **Find & Select**, check "Visible cells only", and click OK

7. Right click on any part of the sheet and select **Delete Row**

8. Click the first column again and go to **Data** tab -> **Text to Columns**

9. Check "Delimited", "Comma", then "General" for each prompt

10. Add an empty row at the top and manually type in the column names from the comments of the original *results* file

Importing – Excel
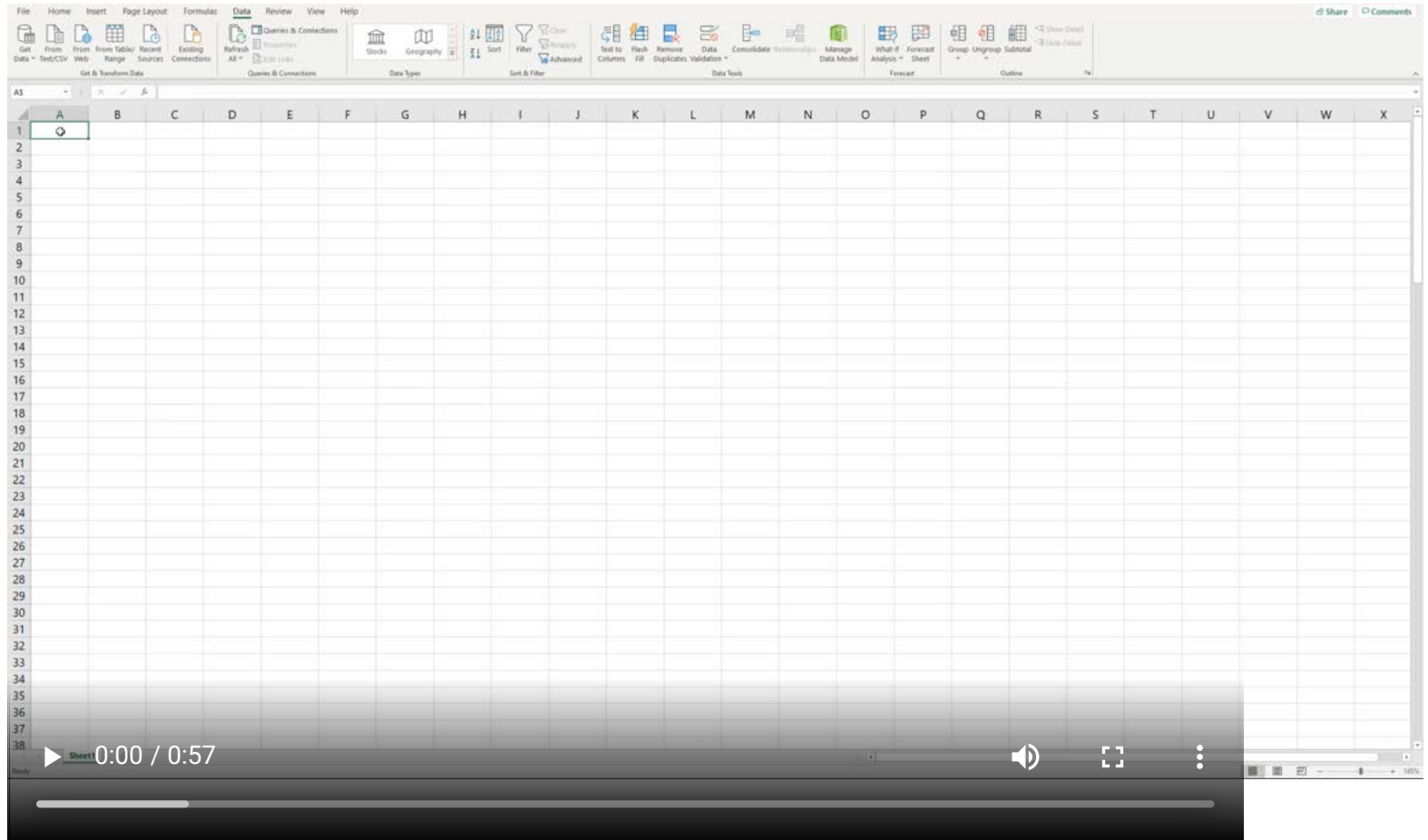
Complex results

Some Controllers return more than 1 line of results, making thing complicated.

For example, each **AcceptabilityJudgment** trial adds two lines to *results*:

```
results

6    # The lines below this comment are in groups of 2.
7    # The formats of the lines in each of these groups are as follows:
8    #
9    # Line 1:
10   #    Col. 1: Time results were received.
11   #    Col. 2: MD5 hash of participant's IP address.
12   #    Col. 3: Controller name.
13   #    Col. 4: Item number.
14   #    Col. 5: Element number.
15   #    Col. 6: Type.
16   #    Col. 7: Group.
17   #    Col. 8: Sentence (or sentence MD5).
18   # Line 2:
19   #    Col. 1: Time results were received.
20   #    Col. 2: MD5 hash of participant's IP address.
21   #    Col. 3: Controller name.
22   #    Col. 4: Item number.
23   #    Col. 5: Element number.
24   #    Col. 6: Type.
25   #    Col. 7: Group.
26   #    Col. 8: Question (NULL if none).
27   #    Col. 9: Answer.
28   #    Col. 10: Whether or not answer was correct (NULL if N/A).
29   #    Col. 11: Time taken to answer.
30   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,4,0,practice-1,NULL,The car drove like a dream.
31   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,4,0,practice-1,NULL,NULL,5,NULL,1920
32   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,6,0,practice-2,NULL,The cat ever has eaten cheese the.
33   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,6,0,practice-2,NULL,NULL,4,NULL,513
34   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,14,0,filler-good-01,NULL,When Harry fell%2C the audience was shocked.
35   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,14,0,filler-good-01,NULL,NULL,4,NULL,252
36   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,10,0,gp.trans,1,While Anna trained the kitten paid attention.
37   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,10,0,gp.trans,1,NULL,4,NULL,272
38   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,15,0,filler-bad-01,NULL,When Tyler sneezed the driver%2C he passed a tissue.
39   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,15,0,filler-bad-01,NULL,NULL,4,NULL,284
40   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,13,0,gp.intrans,2,Since Dave worried the counselor devised a plan.
41   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,13,0,gp.intrans,2,NULL,4,NULL,306
42   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,16,0,filler-catch-01,NULL,Please select 4 for this sentence.
43   1609648766,a4da1f176adfea0b761238da725fd6e8,AcceptabilityJudgment,16,0,filler-catch-01,NULL,NULL,4,NULL,326
```

In cases like these, using a **processing script (R/Python)** is recommended

Importing - R

Steps for importing into R:

1. Download the *results* file from IBEX

2. Open it with the `read_ibex()` function from this <u>read ibex.R</u> script

DashedSentence	AcceptabilityJudgment

```
source("read_ibex.R")
results <- read_ibex("SPR_results.txt")
```

```
##    Controller name         Type Group Word number    Word Reading time
## 92  DashedSentence    gp.intrans     2           8   plan.          261
## 75  DashedSentence      gp.trans     1           5  kitten          277
## 95  DashedSentence filler-bad-01  NULL           3 sneezed          339
##                              Sentence (or sentence MD5)
## 92     Since Dave worried the counselor devised a plan.
## 75         While Anna trained the kitten paid attention.
## 95 When Tyler sneezed the driver%2C he passed a tissue.
```

Importing - R

Steps for importing into R:

1. Download the *results* file from IBEX

2. Open it with the `read_ibex()` function from this <u>read_ibex.R</u> script

DashedSentence   **AcceptabilityJudgment**

```
source("read_ibex.R")
results <- read_ibex("Acceptability_results.txt")
```

```
##          Controller name            Type Group
## 16 AcceptabilityJudgment      gp.intrans     2
## 5  AcceptabilityJudgment filler-catch-01  NULL
## 2  AcceptabilityJudgment      gp.intrans     2
##                         Sentence (or sentence MD5) Answer
## 16 Since Dave worried the counselor devised a plan.      7
## 5               Please select 4 for this sentence.      4
## 2  Since Dave worried the counselor devised a plan.      4
```

Break

Exercise

Task

The experiment script <u>incomplete.js</u> has some missing pieces.

```
//////////////////
//// Exercise ////
//
// There are a total of EIGHT tasks for you to complete in this script.
// The instructions for each task are written out as comments.
// Some parts of the task are completed for you and your job is to fill in the blanks _____.
//
// Make sure to consult the IBEX manual! -
https://github.com/addrummond/ibex/blob/master/docs/manual.md
//
//////////////////


// Task #1: Send a completion message that says "Thank you for your participation!"
var _____ = "_____"

var showProgressBar = false

var defaults = [
    "AcceptabilityJudgment", {
        as: _____, // Task #2: Make the acceptability judgment scale from 1-5
        presentAsScale: true,
        instructions: "Use number keys or click boxes to answer.",
        leftComment: "(Bad)",
        rightComment: "(Good)"
    }]
```

Task

Directions:

1. Download <u>incomplete.js</u>

2. Create a new experiment on your ibex account called "WorkshopExercise" and replace the contents of *example_data.js* in the **data_includes** section with *incomplete.js*.

3. Click **edit** and follow the directions in the script to fill in the blanks.

4. Complete as many of tasks as possible (**8 total**).

If you finish, save the edits and click on your experiment link at the top of the page. Check to see that your experiment looks similar to this <u>complete version</u>.

Make sure to use the IBEX documentation!

<u>https://github.com/addrummond/ibex/blob/master/docs/manual.md</u>

Resources

Materials from this presentation are on Google Drive.

More resources from the community:

- The official IBEX documentation.

- The official IBEX google group to ask questions.

UPDATE (01/01/2021)

There is a **new version of IBEX** at a different link: https://ibex.spellout.net

Resources

Materials from this presentation are on <u>Google Drive</u>.

More resources from the community:

- The official <u>IBEX documentation</u>.

- The official <u>IBEX google group</u> to ask questions.

UPDATE (01/01/2021)

New feature: results can be downloaded as a spreadsheet (<u>full list of changes</u>).

Resources

Materials from this presentation are on Google Drive.

More resources from the community:

- The official IBEX documentation.

- The official IBEX google group to ask questions.

Other platforms

- PCIbex (Penn Controller for IBEX): https://www.pcibex.net

- PsychoPy: https://www.psychopy.org

- _magpie (minimal architecture for the generation of portable interactive experiments): https://magpie-ea.github.io/magpie-site

Resources

Materials from this presentation are on Google Drive.

More resources from the community:

- The official IBEX documentation.

- The official IBEX google group to ask questions.

Platforms to recruit participants for your IBEX experiment

- MTurk (Amazon Mechanical Turk): https://www.mturk.com

- Prolific https://www.prolific.co

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