

```
#Arbeitsverzeichnis setzen
```

```
setwd("C:/Users/Teacher/Documents")
```

```
#1. Txt-Datensatz bei R einlesen
```

```
D <- read.delim("Tutorium_221119.txt", header=TRUE, sep="\t")
```

```
summary(D)
```

```
summary(D$Age)
```

```
#2. Datensatz auf relevante Variablen reduzieren
```

```
D$ExperimentName <- NULL
```

```
D[,-(4:6)]
```

```
D <- subset(D, select =c(Subject,
```

```
    Sex,
```

```
    Age,
```

```
    Procedure.Block.,
```

```
    mensch_valenz.Block.,
```

```
    Questions1.RESP,
```

```
    Stim.RT,
```

```
    Stim.ACC))
```

```
names(D) <- c("Subject", "Sex", "Age", "Proc", "M_val", "Mis", "Reactiontime", "ACC")
```

```
#3. Fälle nach „Subject“-Variable sortieren
```

```
unique(D$Subject)
```

```
D <- D[order(D$Subject),]
```

```
#4. Übungstrials entfernen
```

```
unique(D$Proc)
```

```
A <- subset(D, Proc == "prcMain")
```

```
B <- subset(D, Proc == "Rating1")
```

```
save(D,A,B, file = "Daten_Tutorium201119.RData")
```

```
#5. Numerische Variable vom Geschlecht bilden
```

```
D$Geschlecht <- ifelse(D$Sex=="female",2,1)
```

```
table(D$Geschlecht, D$Sex)
```

```
#####
```

```
#6. Reaktionszeitvariable berechnen
```

```
D$RT <- D$Reactiontime
```

```
A$RT <- A$Reactiontime
```

```
#7. Reaktionszeiten bei Fehler rauswerfen
```

```
A$RT <- ifelse(A$ACC == 0, NA, A$RT)
```

```
#8. Fehlerzählvariable bilden
```

```
A$Fehler <- ifelse(A$ACC ==0, 1, 0)
```

```
#9. Fehler analysieren
```

```
F<-as.data.frame(tapply(A$Fehler, A$Subject, sum))
```

```
names(F) <- c("Summe")
```

```
summary(F)
```

```
F[(F$Summe > 30),]
```

```
#10. Probanden Nr. 49 und 71 entfernen
```

```
A <- subset(A, Subject!=49)
```

```
A <- subset(A, Subject!=71)
```

```
B <- subset(B, Subject!=49)
```

```
B <- subset(B, Subject!=71)
```

```
D <- subset(D, Subject!=49)
```

```
D <- subset(D, Subject!=71)
```

```
#11. Quartile ausgeben lassen
```

```
summary(A$RT)
```

```
Box<-boxplot(A$RT)
```

```
Box$out
```

```
quantile(A$RT, c(.25,.50,.75), na.rm=TRUE)
```

```
#12. Far-Outlier berechnen und Reaktionszeit bei Far-Outliern rauswerfen
```

```
644-447
```

```
644+3*197
```

```
A$RT <- ifelse(A$RT > 1235, NA, A$RT)
```

```
#13. Neues Data-Frame mit Quartilen pro Person erstellen
```

```
Aq <- (tapply(A$RT, A$Subject, quantile, na.rm=TRUE))
```

```
Aq <- unlist(Aq)
```

```
Aq <- matrix(Aq, ncol=5, byrow=TRUE)
```

```
Aq <- as.data.frame(Aq)
```

```
names(Aq) <- c("Perz0", "Perz25", "Perz50", "Perz75", "Perz100")
```

```
Aq <- Aq[,2:4]
```

```
Aq$Subject <- unique(A$Subject)
```

```
#####
```