

Package: preproc.iquizoo (via r-universe)

March 17, 2025

Type Package

Title Utility Functions for Data Processing of Iquizoo Games

Version 2.8.2

Description Several couples of games are developed by IQUIZOO.COM.
Here are the functions used to do data processing for all of
those games.

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URL <https://psychelzh.github.io/preproc.iquizoo/>,
<https://github.com/psychelzh/preproc.iquizoo>

BugReports <https://github.com/psychelzh/preproc.iquizoo/issues>

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports dplyr, pracma, purrr, rlang (>= 0.1.2), stringr, tibble, tidyr
(>= 1.2.0), utils, vctrs

Suggests covr, data.table, readr, roxygen2, testthat (>= 3.0.0), withr

Config/testthat/edition 3

Config/testthat/parallel true

Encoding UTF-8

Roxygen list(markdown = TRUE)

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

Config/pak/sysreqs libicu-dev

Repository <https://psychelzh.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/psychelzh/preproc.iquizoo>

RemoteRef HEAD

RemoteSha 8f8791424e88137c1dff6ce982c68a49531ee5a1

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ant

Attention Network Test

Description

The indices for ANT task are calculated.

Usage

```
ant_orient(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
ant_alert(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

Executive function score (prefix `cong_eff`), total orienting scores (prefix `orient`), endogenous orienting scores (prefix `orient_endo`), exogenous orienting scores (prefix `orient_exo`), total alerting scores (prefix `alert`), audio alerting scores (prefix `alert_aud`) and visual alerting scores (prefix `alert_vis`) for the following performances:

<code>pc</code>	Percent of correct.
<code>mrt</code>	Mean reaction time.
<code>ies</code>	Inverse efficiency score.
<code>rsc</code>	Rate correct score.
<code>lissas</code>	Linear integrated speed-accuracy score.

<code>bart</code>	<i>Balloon Analogue Risk Task</i>
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Description

This task is deemed as a measure of impulsivity.

Usage

```
bart(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>mean_pumps</code>	Mean of hits for balloons not exploded.
<code>mean_pumps_raw</code>	Mean of hits for all balloons.
<code>num_explosion</code>	Number of exploded balloons.

 bps

Behavioral Pattern Separation (BPS) task

Description

This function mainly calculates the "*BPS score*" developed by Stark et al. (2013).

Usage

```
bps(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>pc</code>	Percent of correct responses.
<code>p_sim_target</code>	Percent of similar responses for "target" stimuli.
<code>p_sim_lure</code>	Percent of similar responses for "lure" stimuli.
<code>p_sim_foil</code>	Percent of similar responses for "foil" stimuli.
<code>bps_score</code>	BPS score.

capacity	<i>Visual Arrays</i>
----------	----------------------

Description

The visual arrays task is used to measure working memory capacity. Here we calculate the capacity from data. Note this is used when the whole visual arrays are to be detected.

Usage

```
capacity(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

k	The mean capacity in all conditions.
k3	The capacity in condition of 3 arrays.
k5	The capacity in condition of 5 arrays.
k7	The capacity in condition of 7 arrays.
k9	The capacity in condition of 9 arrays.

condstairs	<i>Adaptive Filtering</i>
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Description

This is a self-adaptive version (item number is adaptive to user's ability) of filtering task. Only two conditions are included, i.e., condition of no distractor and condition of two distractors.

Usage

```
condstairs(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

capacity0	The mean number of target in condition of no distractors.
capacity2	The mean number of target in condition of 2 distractors.
capacity	The mean number of target in both conditions.
efficiency	The filtering efficiency, i.e. difference between condition of no distractors and two distractors.

counts

Count Correct Responses

Description

These functions count the number of correct responses. `countcorrect()` counts the correct responses regardless of errors, `countcorrect2()` subtracts the number of errors from number of correct responses, `sumweighted()` counts the correct responses by giving a weight for different responses, `sumscore()` adds up the score for each response.

Usage

```
countcorrect(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
countcorrect2(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
sumweighted(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
sumscore(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc	Count of correct responses. For <code>countcorrect()</code> .
nc_cor	Corrected count of correct responses (subtracting number of errors). For <code>countcorrect2()</code> .
nc_weighted	Count of weighted correct responses. For <code>sumweighted()</code> .
nc_score	Sum of scores. For <code>sumscore()</code> .

cpt	<i>Continuous Performance Test</i>
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Description

Continuous Performance Test (CPT) is a classical test for attention. There are many methods used to calculate the performance index of this task, and here only includes those common ones.

Usage

```
cpt(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc	Count of correct responses.
mrt	Mean reaction time of hits.
rtstd	Standard deviation of reaction times of hits.
dprime	Sensitivity (d').
commissions	Number of errors caused by action.
omissions	Number of errors caused by inaction.

driving	<i>Driving Test</i>
---------	---------------------

Description

A test measuring impulsivity originally developed by Gardner et al (2005).

Usage

```
driving(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

still_ratio	The ratio of still duration in yellow light state.
-------------	--

drm	<i>Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm</i>
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Description

This is a classical false memory test. Here calculates the effect size of false memory.

Usage

```
drm(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

tm_dprime	Sensitivity (d') of true memory (against "foil" stimuli).
tm_bias	Bias of true memory (against "foil" stimuli).
fm_dprime	Sensitivity (d') of false memory.
fm_bias	Bias of false memory.
memory_score	Memory score (tm_dprime - fm_dprime).

fit_numerosity	<i>Fit a Simple Numerosity Model</i>
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Description

This model assumes the distribution of mental representation for a given number/count k is $N(k, (w * k)^2)$.

Usage

```
fit_numerosity(data, name_bigset, name_smallset, name_acc, n_fit = 5, seed = 1)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
name_bigset, name_smallset	Variable name in data indicates bigger and smaller set.
name_acc	Variable name in data indicates user's response is correct or not.
n_fit	Number of fits to try to find the best estimate.
seed	Random seed. Default is 1 so that results can be reproduced.

Value

A `list()` with structure the same as `optim()`.

fname	<i>Face Name Task</i>
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Description

This is used to do face name task indicator calculations. Current version integrates a occupation memory task.

Usage

```
fname(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Details

Following Amariglio et al. (2012), we will calculate three scores: FN-N, FN-O and FN-Total.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

fnn	The overall number of correct face name pairs.
fno	The overall number of correct face occupation pairs.
fntotal	The overall number of correct face name and occupation pairs.

References

Amariglio, R. E., Frishe, K., Olson, L. E., Wadsworth, L. P., Lorus, N., Sperling, R. A., & Rentz, D. M. (2012). Validation of the Face Name Associative Memory Exam in cognitively normal older individuals. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology*, 34(6), 580–587. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13803395.2012.666230>

igt *Iowa Gambling Task (modified)*

Description

A classical test on decision making. Read more details on [wikipedia](#). This modified version uses pools to simulate cards, but the essential ideas are the same.

Usage

```
igt(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

sum_outcome	The total outcome over all trials.
perc_good	The number of choices on "good" pools.

jlo *Judgment of Line Orientation*

Description

This test is about visuo-spatial skills. For more details, read [this introduction](#).

Usage

```
jlo(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc	Count of correct responses.
mean_ang_err	Mean of the response angle errors.
mean_log_err	Mean of the log-transformed (of base 2) response angle errors.

 locmem

Location Memory

Description

Several tests are based on subject's spatial acuity, so typically a distance error is collected and scores are calculated based on that error. `locmem()` deal with the distance condition only. `locmem2()` deals with a special case when the response order and distance both matter.

Usage

```
locmem(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
locmem2(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc_loc	Count of correct responses for location.
mean_dist_err	Mean of the response distance errors.
mean_log_err	Mean of the log-transformed (of base e) response distance errors.
nc_order	Count of correct responses for order. For <code>locmem2()</code> only.

london	<i>London Tower</i>
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Description

A classical test on problem solving.

Usage

```
london(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

prop_perfect	Proportion of responses with minimal moves.
mrt_init	Mean initial response time.

multisense	<i>Multiple Sensory Integration</i>
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Description

There will typically be some speed advantage if there are more than one sensory inputs to be employed. This function calculates this advantage.

Usage

```
multisense(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

mrt_image	Mean reaction time of Image stimuli.
mrt_sound	Mean reaction time of Sound stimuli.
mrt_mixed	Mean reaction time of Mixed stimuli.
mrt_mixadv	Mean reaction decrease of Mixed stimuli compared to other two types of stimuli.

nback	<i>N Back Paradigm</i>
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Description

A classical working memory test.

Usage

```
nback(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
dualnback(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Details

Note for dual n-back, the returned indices include those for each modal and both modals so they are tripled with additional suffix after each index name.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values (tripled for dual n-back):

pc	Percentage of correct responses.
mrt	Mean reaction time.
ies	Inverse efficiency score.
rsc	Rate correct score.
lisas	Linear integrated speed-accuracy score.
dprime	Sensitivity index.

nle	<i>Number Line Estimation</i>
-----	-------------------------------

Description

A classical test on subject's numerical estimation skills.

Usage

```
nle(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

mean_abs_err	Mean absolute error.
mean_log_err	Mean log absolute error.

nsymncmp	<i>Non-symbolic Number Comparison</i>
----------	---------------------------------------

Description

A classical test on subject's counting estimation skills.

Usage

```
nsymncmp(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>pc</code>	Percentage of correct responses.
<code>mrt</code>	Mean reaction time.
<code>w</code>	Weber fraction.

See Also

[symncmp\(\)](#) for symbolic number comparison.

preproc_data	<i>Calculate Performance Indices</i>
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Description

Accepts a data frame containing raw data and calculates performance indices using a user-defined function.

Usage

```
preproc_data(
  data,
  fn,
  ...,
  col_raw_parsed = "raw_parsed",
  pivot_results = TRUE,
  pivot_names_to = "index_name",
  pivot_values_to = "score"
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data.frame contains raw data.
<code>fn</code>	This can be a function or formula. See rlang::as_function() for more details.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>fn</code> .
<code>col_raw_parsed</code>	The column name in which stores user's raw data in format of a list of data.frames .
<code>pivot_results</code>	Whether to pivot the calculated indices. If <code>TRUE</code> , the calculated indices are pivoted into long format, with each index name stored in the column of <code>pivot_names_to</code> , and each index value stored in the column of <code>pivot_values_to</code> . If <code>FALSE</code> , the calculated indices are stored in the same format as returned by <code>fn</code> .
<code>pivot_names_to</code> , <code>pivot_values_to</code>	The column names used to store index names and values if <code>pivot_results</code> is <code>TRUE</code> . See tidyr::pivot_longer() for more details.

Details

Observations with empty raw data (empty vector, e.g. NULL, in `col_raw_parsed` column) are removed before calculating indices. If no observations left after removing, a warning is signaled and NULL is returned.

Value

A [data.frame](#) contains the calculated indices.

racer	<i>NeuroRacer Modified</i>
-------	----------------------------

Description

This is a modified version of NeuroRacer game.

Usage

```
racer(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>mean_score</code>	Mean overlap score.
<code>dprime</code>	Sensitivity index of detection task.

 rapm

Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices

Description

This test contains two sets, namely set I and set II, and set I is a practice set, whereas set II is the test set. So scores for each set and whole set are calculated here.

Usage

```
rapm(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc_prac	Number of correct items for set I.
nc_test	Number of correct items for set II.
nc_total	Number of correct items for whole set.

 refframe

Spatial Reference Frame

Description

Typically, two classes of spatial frames of reference: "egocentric" and "allocentric". The spatial acuity for both classes are calculated.

Usage

```
refframe(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input</code> , <code>.extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>mean_dist_err_allo/mean_dist_err_ego</code>	Mean of the response distance errors for allocentric and egocentric conditions respectively.
<code>mean_log_err_allo/mean_log_err_ego</code>	Mean of the log-transformed (of base e) response distance errors for allocentric and egocentric conditions respectively.

reinf

*Probability Reinforcement Learning***Description**

A classical reinforcement learning test.

Usage

```
reinf(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input</code> , <code>.extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>pc_learn</code>	The total percent of correct in the learn phase.
<code>pc_test</code>	The total percent of correct in the test phase.
<code>pc_approach</code>	The percent of correct for approach trials.
<code>pc_avoid</code>	The percent of correct for avoid trials.

rt	<i>Reaction Times</i>
----	-----------------------

Description

Choice Reaction Time (CRT) and Simple Reaction Time (SRT) are classical tests of human reaction times. These functions calculate the mean and standard deviation of reaction times. In addition, subjects can commit errors in CRT tests, so the number of correct responses is also calculated in `crt()`.

Usage

```
crt(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
srt(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>nc</code>	Count of correct responses. Only for <code>crt()</code> .
<code>mrt</code>	Mean reaction time.
<code>rtsd</code>	Standard deviation of reaction times.
<code>ies</code>	Inverse efficiency score. Only for <code>crt()</code> .
<code>rsc</code>	Rate correct score. Only for <code>crt()</code> .
<code>liss</code>	Linear integrated speed-accuracy score. Only for <code>crt()</code> .

span	<i>Span (spatial or verbal)</i>
------	---------------------------------

Description

There is a bunch of tests measuring working memory span or attention span.

Usage

```
span(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class data.frame.
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

nc	Count of correct responses.
max_span	Maximal span.
mean_span_pcu	Mean span using partial credit unit score.
mean_span_anu	Mean span using all-or-nothing unit score.

staircase	<i>Threshold estimation from staircase method</i>
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Description

A very simple method is used here, i.e., averaging all the levels in the last block.

Usage

```
staircase(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Details

This is under the assumption that the last block is stable enough so that an average of the levels is just the convergence of the threshold.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>thresh_peak_valley</code>	The mean threshold of peaks and valleys.
<code>thresh_last_block</code>	The mean threshold of the last block.

stopsignal

Stop Signal Paradigm

Description

A classical test on inhibition skills. The index calculation is now based on <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.46323>.

Usage

```
stopsignal(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

A [tibble](#) with the following variables:

pc_all	Percent of correct for all the responses.
pc_go	Percent of correct for the go trials only.
pc_stop	Percent of correct for the stop trials only.
rt_nth	Percentile go reaction time (ms) based on pc_stop.
mean_ssd	Mean of stop signal delay (ms).
ssrt	Stop signal reaction time (ms).

switch-congruence	<i>Task Switching and Stroop-like paradigm</i>
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Description

In task switching paradigms, two types of tasks switch between each other, so the "*switch cost*" can be calculated (using [switchcost\(\)](#)). Similarly, in Stroop-like tasks, stimuli are classified into two conditions (i.e., "congruent" and "incongruent"), so the "*congruence effect*" can be calculated (using [congeff\(\)](#)). There are also special types of tests where congruence effect and switch cost both exist, from which [complexswitch\(\)](#) calculates both.

Usage

```
complexswitch(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
congeff(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

```
switchcost(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
.by	The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
.input, .extra	Each is a list() containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

A [tibble](#) with the following variables:

For the total task:

pc	Percent of correct.
----	---------------------

mrt Mean reaction time.

For congruence effect and switch cost, the following indices will be included (including diffs and value for each condition):

pc Percent of correct.
 mrt Mean reaction time.
 ies Inverse efficiency score.
 rcs Rate correct score.
 lisas Linear integrated speed-accuracy score.

symncmp *Symbolic Number Comparison*

Description

Several values including percentage of correct responses (pc), mean reaction time (mrt), distance effect (dist_effect) and adjusted distance effect (dist_effect_cor).

Usage

```
symncmp(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

data Raw data of class `data.frame`.
 .by The column name(s) in data used to be grouped by. If set to NULL (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
 .input, .extra Each is a `list()` containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as data contains following values:

pc Percentage of correct responses.
 mrt Mean reaction time.
 dist_eff Distance effect.

See Also

[nsymncmp\(\)](#) for non-symbolic number comparison.

`synwin`*SynWin Test*

Description

This is a multi-task game designed by Elsmore (1994).

Usage

```
synwin(data, .by = NULL, .input = NULL, .extra = NULL)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Raw data of class <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>.by</code>	The column name(s) in <code>data</code> used to be grouped by. If set to <code>NULL</code> (default), all data will be treated as from one subject and there will be no grouping columns in the value returned.
<code>.input, .extra</code>	Each is a <code>list()</code> containing all the input variable names and special values for certain variables. See more in the details section.

Value

An object with the same class as `data` contains following values:

<code>score_total</code>	Total score. Sum of the three sub-tests.
<code>score_mem</code>	Score in the memory sub-test.
<code>score_vis</code>	Score in visual monitoring sub-test.
<code>score_aud</code>	Score in auditory monitoring sub-test.

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