Package 'DMCfun'

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Type Package

Title Diffusion Model of Conflict (DMC) in Reaction Time Tasks

Version 4.0.1

Date 2024-09-13

Description DMC model simulation detailed in Ulrich, R., Schroeter, H., Leuthold, H., & Birngruber, T. (2015).
Automatic and controlled stimulus processing in conflict tasks: Superimposed diffusion processes and delta functions.
Cognitive Psychology, 78, 148-174. Ulrich et al. (2015) <doi:10.1016/j.cogpsych.2015.02.005>.
Decision processes within choice reaction-
time (CRT) tasks are often modelled using evidence accumulation models (EAMs),
a variation of which is the Diffusion Decision Model (DDM, for a review, see Ratcliff & McKoon, 2008).
Ulrich et al. (2015) introduced a Diffusion Model for Conflict tasks (DMC). The DMC model combines common
features from within standard diffusion models with the addition of superimposed controlled and automatic activation.
The DMC model is used to explain distributional reaction time (and error rate) patterns in common behavioural
conflict-like tasks (e.g., Flanker task, Simon task). This R-
package implements the DMC model and provides functionality
to fit the model to observed data. Further details are provided in the following paper:
Mackenzie, I.G., & Dudschig, C. (2021). DMCfun: An R package for fitting Diffusion Model of Conflict (DMC) to reaction
time and error rate data. Methods in Psychology, 100074. <doi:10.1016/j.metip.2021.100074>.

URL https://github.com/igmmgi/DMCfun,
https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=DMCfun,
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S259026012100031X

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Encoding UTF-8

Depends R (>= 4.0.0)

Imports DEoptim, Rcpp (>= 0.12.16), dplyr (>= 1.0.0), methods,
parallel, pbapply, tidyr

Suggests ggplot2, scales, shiny, testthat

LinkingTo Rcpp, BH

RoxygenNote 7.3.2

LazyData true

NeedsCompilation yes

Author Ian G. Mackenzie [cre, aut],
Carolin Dudschig [aut]

Maintainer Ian G. Mackenzie <ian.mackenzie@uni-tuebingen.de>

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Contents

`addDataDF` *addDataDF*

Description

Add simulated ex-gaussian reaction-time (RT) data and binary error (Error = 1, Correct = 0) data to an R DataFrame. This function can be used to create simulated data sets.

Usage

```
addDataDF(dat, RT = NULL, Error = NULL)
```

Arguments

`dat`	DataFrame (see createDF)
`RT`	RT parameters (see rtDist)
`Error`	Error parameters (see errDist)

Value

DataFrame with RT (ms) and Error (bool) columns

Examples

```
# Example 1: default dataframe
dat <- createDF()
dat <- addDataDF(dat)
head(dat)
hist(dat$RT, 100)
table(dat$Error)

# Example 2: defined overall RT parameters
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat, RT = c(500, 150, 100))
boxplot(dat$RT ~ dat$Comp)
table(dat$Comp, dat$Error)

# Example 3: defined RT + Error parameters across conditions
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
```

```
                  RT = list("Comp_comp"   = c(500, 80, 100),
                            "Comp_incomp" = c(600, 80, 140)),
                  Error = list("Comp_comp"   = 5,
                               "Comp_incomp" = 15))
boxplot(dat$RT ~ dat$Comp)
table(dat$Comp, dat$Error)

# Example 4:
# create dataframe with defined RT + Error parameters across different conditions
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp", "neutral")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                  RT = list("Comp_comp"      = c(500, 150, 100),
                            "Comp_neutral"   = c(550, 150, 100),
                            "Comp_incomp"    = c(600, 150, 100)),
                  Error = list("Comp_comp"    =  5,
                               "Comp_neutral" = 10,
                               "Comp_incomp"  = 15))
boxplot(dat$RT ~ dat$Comp)
table(dat$Comp, dat$Error)

# Example 5:
# create dataframe with defined RT + Error parameters across different conditions
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50,
                design = list("Hand" = c("left", "right"),
                              "Side" = c("left", "right")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                  RT = list("Hand:Side_left:left"   = c(400, 150, 100),
                            "Hand:Side_left:right"  = c(500, 150, 100),
                            "Hand:Side_right:left"  = c(500, 150, 100),
                            "Hand:Side_right:right" = c(400, 150, 100)),
                  Error = list("Hand:Side_left:left"   = c(5,4,2,2,1),
                               "Hand:Side_left:right"  = c(15,4,2,2,1),
                               "Hand:Side_right:left"  = c(15,7,4,2,1),
                               "Hand:Side_right:right" = c(5,8,5,3,1)))

boxplot(dat$RT ~ dat$Hand + dat$Side)
table(dat$Error, dat$Hand, dat$Side)
```

`addErrorBars` *addErrorBars: Add errorbars to plot.*

Description

Add error bars to current plot (uses base arrows function).

Usage

```
addErrorBars(xpos, ypos, errorSize, arrowSize = 0.1)
```

Arguments

xpos	x-position of data-points
ypos	y-position of data-points
errorSize	+- size of error bars
arrowSize	Width of the errorbar arrow

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
plot(c(1, 2), c(450, 500), xlim = c(0.5, 2.5), ylim = c(400, 600), type = "o")
addErrorBars(c(1, 2), c(450, 500), errorSize = c(20, 20))

# Example 2
plot(c(1, 2), c(450, 500), xlim = c(0.5, 2.5), ylim = c(400, 600), type = "o")
addErrorBars(c(1, 2), c(450, 500), errorSize = c(20, 40), arrowSize = 0.1)
```

---

calculateBinProbabilities

calculateBinProbabilities

Description

Calculate bin probabilities in observed data

Usage

```
calculateBinProbabilities(resOb, quantileType = 5)
```

Arguments

resOb	Observed data (see dmcObservedData)
quantileType	Argument (1-9) from R function quantile specifying the algorithm (?quantile)

Value

resOb Observed data with additional $probSubject/$prob table

Examples

```
# Example 1:
resOb <- flankerData
resOb <- calculateBinProbabilities(resOb)
resOb$prob
```

calculateCAF *calculateCAF*

Description

Calculate conditional accuracy function (CAF). The DataFrame should contain columns defining the participant, compatibility condition, RT and error (Default column names: "Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error"). The "Comp" column should define compatibility condition (Default: c("comp", "incomp")) and the "Error" column should define if the trial was an error or not (Default: c(0, 1)).

Usage

```
calculateCAF(
  dat,
  nCAF = 5,
  columns = c("Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error"),
  compCoding = c("comp", "incomp"),
  errorCoding = c(0, 1)
)
```

Arguments

dat	DataFrame with columns containing the participant number, condition compatibility, RT data (in ms) and an Error column.
nCAF	Number of CAF bins.
columns	Name of required columns Default: c("Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error")
compCoding	Coding for compatibility Default: c("comp", "incomp")
errorCoding	Coding for errors Default: c(0, 1))

Value

calculateCAF returns a DataFrame with conditional accuracy function (CAF) data (Bin, comp, incomp, effect)

Examples

```
# Example 1
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 1, nTrl = 10000, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Comp_comp"   = c(500, 80, 100),
                           "Comp_incomp" = c(600, 80, 140)),
                 Error = list("Comp_comp"   = c( 5, 4, 3, 2, 1),
                              "Comp_incomp" = c(20, 8, 6, 4, 2)))
caf <- calculateCAF(dat)

# Example 2
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 1, nTrl = 10000, design = list("Congruency" = c("cong", "incong")))
```

```
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Congruency_cong"   = c(500, 80, 100),
                           "Congruency_incong" = c(600, 80, 140)),
                 Error = list("Congruency_cong"   = c( 5, 4, 3, 2, 1),
                              "Congruency_incong" = c(20, 8, 6, 4, 2)))
head(dat)
caf <- calculateCAF(dat, columns = c("Subject", "Congruency", "RT", "Error"),
                    compCoding = c("cong", "incong"))
```

`calculateCostValueCS` *calculateCostValueCS*

Description

Calculate cost value (fit) using chi-square (CS) from correct and incorrect RT data.

Usage

```
calculateCostValueCS(resTh, resOb)
```

Arguments

`resTh`	list containing simulation $sim values (output from dmcSim) for rts_comp, rts_incomp, errs_comp, errs_incomp
`resOb`	list containing raw observed data (see dmcObservedData with keepRaw = TRUE)

Value

cost value (CS)

Examples

```
# Example 1:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- flankerData
resOb <- calculateBinProbabilities(resOb)
cost  <- calculateCostValueCS(resTh, resOb)
```

calculateCostValueGS *calculateCostValueGS*

Description

Calculate cost value (fit) using likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic (GS) from correct and incorrect RT data.

Usage

```
calculateCostValueGS(resTh, resOb)
```

Arguments

resTh	list containing simulation $sim values (output from dmcSim) for rts_comp, rts_incomp, errs_comp, errs_incomp
resOb	list containing raw observed data (see dmcObservedData with keepRaw = TRUE)

Value

cost value (GS)

Examples

```
# Example 1:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- flankerData
resOb <- calculateBinProbabilities(resOb)
cost  <- calculateCostValueGS(resTh, resOb)
```

calculateCostValueRMSE *calculateCostValueRMSE*

Description

Calculate cost value (fit) using root-mean-square error (RMSE) from a combination of RT and error rate.

Usage

```
calculateCostValueRMSE(resTh, resOb)
```

Arguments

resTh	list containing caf values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 4 columns) and delta values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 5 columns). See output from dmcSim (.$caf).
resOb	list containing caf values for comp/incomp conditions (n * 4 columns) and delta values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 5 columns). See output from dmcSim (.$delta).

Value

cost value (RMSE)

Examples

```
# Example 1:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- dmcSim()
cost <- calculateCostValueRMSE(resTh, resOb)

# Example 2:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- dmcSim(tau = 150)
cost <- calculateCostValueRMSE(resTh, resOb)
```

---

calculateCostValueSPE *calculateCostValueSPE*

Description

Calculate cost value (fit) using squared percentage errror (SPE) from combination of RT and error rate.

Usage

```
calculateCostValueSPE(resTh, resOb)
```

Arguments

resTh	list containing caf values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 4 columns) and delta values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 5 columns). See output from dmcSim (.$caf).
resOb	list containing caf values for comp/incomp conditions (n * 4 columns) and delta values for comp/incomp conditions (nbins * 5 columns). See output from dmcSim (.$delta).

Value

cost value (SPE)

Examples

```
# Example 1:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- dmcSim()
cost <- calculateCostValueSPE(resTh, resOb)

# Example 2:
resTh <- dmcSim()
resOb <- dmcSim(tau = 150)
cost <- calculateCostValueSPE(resTh, resOb)
```

`calculateDelta` *calculateDelta*

Description

Calculate delta plot. Here RTs are split into n bins (Default: 5) for compatible and incompatible trials separately. Mean RT is calculated for each condition in each bin then subtracted (incompatible - compatible) to give a compatibility effect (delta) at each bin.

Usage

```
calculateDelta(
  dat,
  nDelta = 19,
  tDelta = 1,
  columns = c("Subject", "Comp", "RT"),
  compCoding = c("comp", "incomp"),
  quantileType = 5
)
```

Arguments

`dat`	DataFrame with columns containing the participant number, condition compatibility, and RT data (in ms).
`nDelta`	The number of delta bins.
`tDelta`	type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)
`columns`	Name of required columns Default: c("Subject", "Comp", "RT")
`compCoding`	Coding for compatibility Default: c("comp", "incomp")
`quantileType`	Argument (1-9) from R function quantile specifying the algorithm (?quantile)

Value

calculateDelta returns a DataFrame with distributional delta analysis data (Bin, comp, incomp, meanBin, Effect)

Examples

```
# Example 1
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 1, nTrl = 10000, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Comp_comp"   = c(500, 80, 100),
                           "Comp_incomp" = c(600, 80, 140)))
delta <- calculateDelta(dat)

# Example 2
dat <- createDF(nSubject = 1, nTrl = 10000, design = list("Congruency" = c("cong", "incong")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Congruency_cong"   = c(500, 80, 100),
                           "Congruency_incong" = c(600, 80, 140)))
head(dat)
delta <- calculateDelta(dat, nDelta = 9, columns = c("Subject", "Congruency", "RT"),
                        compCoding = c("cong", "incong"))
```

---

createDF *createDF*

Description

Create dataframe (see also addDataDF)

Usage

```
createDF(
  nSubjects = 20,
  nTrl = 50,
  design = list(A = c("A1", "A2"), B = c("B1", "B2"))
)
```

Arguments

nSubjects	Number of subjects
nTrl	Number of trials per factor/level for each participant
design	Factors and levels

Value

DataFrame with Subject, Factor(s) columns

Examples

```
# Example 1
dat <- createDF()

# Example 2
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))

# Example 3
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp"),
                                                         "Side" = c("left", "right", "middle")))
```

---

dmcCombineObservedData *dmcCombineObservedData*

Description

Combine observed datasets

Usage

```
dmcCombineObservedData(...)
```

Arguments

...	Any number of outputs from dmcObservedData

Value

dmcCombineObservedData returns a list of objects of class "dmcob"

Examples

```
# Example 1
dat <- dmcCombineObservedData(flankerData, simonData)  # combine flanker/simon data
plot(dat, figType = "delta", xlimDelta = c(200, 700), ylimDelta = c(-20, 80),
     cols = c("black", "darkgrey"), legend.parameters = list(x=200, y=80,
     legend = c("Flanker Task", "Simon Task")))
```

---

dmcCppR *dmcCppR*

Description

dmcCppR

dmcFit *dmcFit*

Description

Fit theoretical data generated from dmcSim to observed data by minimizing the root-mean-square error ("RMSE") between a weighted combination of the CAF and CDF functions using optim (Nelder-Mead). Alternative cost functions include squared percentage error ("SPE"), and g-squared statistic ("GS").

Usage

```
dmcFit(
  resOb,
  nTrl = 1e+05,
  startVals = list(),
  minVals = list(),
  maxVals = list(),
  fixedFit = list(),
  freeCombined = list(),
  fitInitialGrid = TRUE,
  fitInitialGridN = 10,
  fixedGrid = list(),
  nCAF = 5,
  nDelta = 19,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  spDist = 1,
  drOnset = 0,
  drDist = 0,
  drShape = 3,
  drLim = c(0.1, 0.7),
  rtMax = 5000,
  costFunction = "RMSE",
  printInputArgs = TRUE,
  printResults = FALSE,
  optimControl = list(),
  numCores = 2
)
```

Arguments

resOb	Observed data (see flankerData and simonTask for data format) and the function dmcObservedData to create the required input from either an R data frame or external *.txt/*.csv files
nTrl	Number of trials to use within dmcSim.

`startVals` Starting values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., startVals = list(amp = 20, tau = 200, drc = 0.5, bnds = 75, resMean = 300, resSD = 30, aaShape = 2, spShape = 3, spBias = 0, sigm = 4, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0)).

`minVals` Minimum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., minVals = list(amp = 0, tau = 5, drc = 0.1, bnds = 20, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0, resMean = 200, resSD = 5, aaShape = 1, spShape = 2, spBias = -20, sigm = 1)).

`maxVals` Maximum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., maxVals = list(amp = 40, tau = 300, drc = 1.0, bnds = 150, bndsRate=1, bndsSaturation=500, resMean = 800, resSD = 100, aaShape = 3, spShape = 4, spBias = 20, sigm = 10))

`fixedFit` Fix parameter to starting value. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., fixedFit = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = T, sigm = T)) NB. Value if fixed at startVals.

`freeCombined` If fitting 2+ datasets at once, which parameters are allowed to vary between both fits (default = all parameters fixed between the two fits e.g. parameter = F). This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., freeCombined = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=F, bndsSaturation=F, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = F, sigm = F))

`fitInitialGrid` TRUE/FALSE

`fitInitialGridN`

10 linear steps between parameters min/max values (reduce if searching more than ~2/3 initial parameters)

`fixedGrid` Fix parameter for initial grid search. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., fixedGrid = list(amp = T, tau = F, drc = T, bnds = T, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = T, resSD = T, aaShape = T, spShape = T, spBias = T, sigm = T)). As a default, the initial gridsearch only searches the tau space.

`nCAF` The number of CAF bins.

`nDelta` The number of delta bins.

`pDelta` An alternative option to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (vector of values 0-100)

`tDelta` The type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)

`deltaErrors` TRUE/FALSE Calculate delta bins for error trials

`spDist` The starting point (sp) distribution (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)

`drOnset` The starting point of controlled drift rate (i.e., "target" information) relative to automatic ("distractor" incormation) (> 0 ms)

drDist	The drift rate (dr) distribution type (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drShape	The drift rate (dr) shape parameter
drLim	The drift rate (dr) range
rtMax	The limit on simulated RT (decision + non-decisional components)
costFunction	The cost function to minimise: root mean square error ("RMSE": default), squared percentage error ("SPE"), or likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic ("GS")
printInputArgs	TRUE (default) /FALSE
printResults	TRUE/FALSE (default)
optimControl	Additional control parameters passed to optim (see optim details section)
numCores	Number of cores to use

Value

dmcfit returns an object of class "dmcfit" with the following components:

sim	Individual trial data points (RTs for all trial types e.g., correct/error trials) and activation vectors from the simulation
summary	Condition means for reaction time and error rate
caf	Conditional Accuracy Function (CAF) data per bin
delta	DataFrame with distributional delta analysis data correct trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
delta_errs	DataFrame with distributional delta analysis data incorrect trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
par	The fitted model parameters + final cost value of the fit

Examples

```
# Code below can exceed CRAN check time limit, hence donttest
# Example 1: Flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFit(flankerData) # only initial search tau
plot(fit, flankerData)
summary(fit)

# Example 2: Simon data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFit(simonData) # only initial search tau
plot(fit, simonData)
summary(fit)

# Example 3: Flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015) with non-default
# start vals and some fixed values
fit <- dmcFit(flankerData,
  startVals = list(drc = 0.6, aaShape = 2.5),
  fixedFit = list(drc = TRUE, aaShape = TRUE)
)

# Example 4: Simulated Data (+ve going delta function)
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 20, nTrl = 500, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
```

```
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
  RT = list(
    "Comp_comp" = c(510, 100, 100),
    "Comp_incomp" = c(540, 130, 85)
  ),
  Error = list(
    "Comp_comp" = c(4, 3, 2, 1, 1),
    "Comp_incomp" = c(20, 4, 3, 1, 1)
  )
)
datOb <- dmcObservedData(dat, columns = c("Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error"))
plot(datOb)
fit <- dmcFit(datOb, nTrl = 5000)
plot(fit, datOb)
summary(fit)

# Example 5: Fitting 2+ datasets within all common parameters values
fit <- dmcFit(list(flankerData, simonData), nTrl=1000)
plot(fit[[1]], flankerData)
plot(fit[[2]], simonData)
summary(fit)

# Example 6: Fitting 2+ datasets within some parameters values varying
fit <- dmcFit(list(flankerData, simonData), freeCombined=list(amp=TRUE, tau=TRUE), nTrl=1000)
summary(fit) # NB. amp/tau values different, other parameter values equal
```

---

dmcFitDE *dmcFitDE*

Description

Fit theoretical data generated from dmcSim to observed data by minimizing the root-mean-square error (RMSE) between a weighted combination of the CAF and CDF functions using the R-package DEoptim. Alternative cost functions include squared percentage error ("SPE"), and g-squared statistic ("GS").

Usage

```
dmcFitDE(
  resOb,
  nTrl = 1e+05,
  minVals = list(),
  maxVals = list(),
  fixedFit = list(),
  freeCombined = list(),
  nCAF = 5,
```

```
  nDelta = 19,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  spDist = 1,
  drOnset = 0,
  drDist = 0,
  drShape = 3,
  drLim = c(0.1, 0.7),
  rtMax = 5000,
  costFunction = "RMSE",
  deControl = list(),
  numCores = 2
)
```

Arguments

resOb	Observed data (see flankerData and simonTask for data format)
nTrl	The number of trials to use within dmcSim.
minVals	Minimum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, sigm (e.g., minVals = list(amp = 10, tau = 5, drc = 0.1, bnds = 20, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0, resMean = 200, resSD = 5, aaShape = 1, spShape = 2, spBias = -20, sigm = 1)).
maxVals	Maximum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, sigm (e.g., maxVals = list(amp = 40, tau = 300, drc = 1.0, bnds = 150, bndsRate=1, bndsSaturation=500, resMean = 800, resSD = 100, aaShape = 3, spShape = 4, spBias = 20, sigm = 10))
fixedFit	Fix parameter to starting value. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., fixedFit = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = T, sigm = T)) NB. Value if fixed at startVals.
freeCombined	If fitting 2+ datasets at once, which parameters are allowed to vary between both fits (default = all parameters fixed between the two fits e.g. parameter = F). This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., freeCombined = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=F, bndsSaturation=F, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = F, sigm = F))
nCAF	The number of CAF bins.
nDelta	The number of delta bins.
pDelta	An alternative option to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (vector of values 0-100)
tDelta	The type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)

deltaErrors	TRUE/FALSE Calculate delta bins for error trials
spDist	The starting point distribution (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drOnset	The starting point of controlled drift rate (i.e., "target" information) relative to automatic ("distractor" information) (> 0 ms)
drDist	The drift rate (dr) distribution type (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drShape	The drift rate (dr) shape parameter
drLim	The drift rate (dr) range
rtMax	The limit on simulated RT (decision + non-decisional components)
costFunction	The cost function to minimise: root mean square error ("RMSE": default), squared percentage error ("SPE"), or likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic ("GS")
deControl	Additional control parameters passed to DEoptim (see DEoptim.control)
numCores	Number of cores to use

Value

dmcfit returns an object of class "dmcfit" with the following components:

sim	Individual trial data points (RTs for all trial types e.g., correct/error trials) and activation vectors from the simulation
summary	Condition means for reaction time and error rate
caf	Conditional Accuracy Function (CAF) data per bin
delta	DataFrame with distributional delta analysis data correct trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
delta_errs	Optional: DataFrame with distributional delta analysis data incorrect trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
par	The fitted model parameters + final cost value of the fit

Examples

```
# The code below can exceed CRAN check time limit, hence donttest
# NB. The following code when using numCores = 2 (default) takes approx 20 minutes on
# a standard desktop, whilst when increasing the number of cores used, (numCores = 12),
# the code takes approx 5 minutes.

# Example 1: Flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFitDE(flankerData, nTrl = 1000);
plot(fit, flankerData)
summary(fit)

# Example 2: Simon data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFitDE(simonData, nTrl = 5000, deControl = list(itermax=30))
plot(fit, simonData)
summary(fit)
```

dmcFitSubject *dmcFitSubject*

Description

Fit theoretical data generated from dmcSim to observed data by minimizing the root-mean-square error ("RMSE") between a weighted combination of the CAF and CDF functions using optim (Nelder-Mead). Alternative cost functions include squared percentage error ("SPE"), and g-squared statistic ("GS").

Usage

```
dmcFitSubject(
  resOb,
  nTrl = 1e+05,
  startVals = list(),
  minVals = list(),
  maxVals = list(),
  fixedFit = list(),
  fitInitialGrid = TRUE,
  fitInitialGridN = 10,
  fixedGrid = list(),
  freeCombined = list(),
  nCAF = 5,
  nDelta = 19,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  spDist = 1,
  drOnset = 0,
  drDist = 0,
  drShape = 3,
  drLim = c(0.1, 0.7),
  rtMax = 5000,
  costFunction = "RMSE",
  subjects = c(),
  printInputArgs = TRUE,
  printResults = FALSE,
  optimControl = list(),
  numCores = 2
)
```

Arguments

resOb	Observed data (see flankerData and simonTask for data format) and the function dmcObservedData to create the required input from either an R data frame or external *.txt/*.csv files

nTrl	Number of trials to use within dmcSim.
startVals	Starting values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., startVals = list(amp = 20, tau = 200, drc = 0.5, bnds = 75, resMean = 300, resSD = 30, aaShape = 2, spShape = 3, spBias = 0, sigm = 4, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0)).
minVals	Minimum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., minVals = list(amp = 0, tau = 5, drc = 0.1, bnds = 20, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0, resMean = 200, resSD = 5, aaShape = 1, spShape = 2, spBias = -20, sigm = 1)).
maxVals	Maximum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., maxVals = list(amp = 40, tau = 300, drc = 1.0, bnds = 150, bndsRate=1, bndsSaturation=500, resMean = 800, resSD = 100, aaShape = 3, spShape = 4, spBias = 20, sigm = 10))
fixedFit	Fix parameter to starting value. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., fixedFit = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = T, sigm = T)) NB. Value if fixed at startVals.
fitInitialGrid	TRUE/FALSE
fitInitialGridN	10 linear steps between parameters min/max values (reduce if searching more than ~2/3 initial parameters)
fixedGrid	Fix parameter for initial grid search. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., fixedGrid = list(amp = T, tau = F, drc = T, bnds = T, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = T, resSD = T, aaShape = T, spShape = T, spBias = T, sigm = T)). As a default, the initial gridsearch only searches the tau space.
freeCombined	If fitting 2+ datasets at once, which parameters are allowed to vary between both fits (default = all parameters fixed between the two fits e.g. parameter = F). This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., freeCombined = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=F, bndsSaturation=F, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = F, sigm = F))
nCAF	Number of CAF bins.
nDelta	Number of delta bins.
pDelta	An alternative option to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (vector of values 0-100)
tDelta	The type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)
deltaErrors	TRUE/FALSE Calculate delta bins for error trials
spDist	The starting point (sp) distribution (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)

drOnset	The starting point of controlled drift rate (i.e., "target" information) relative to automatic ("distractor" incormation) (> 0 ms)
drDist	The drift rate (dr) distribution type (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drShape	The drift rate (dr) shape parameter
drLim	The drift rate (dr) range
rtMax	The limit on simulated RT (decision + non-decisional components)
costFunction	The cost function to minimise: root mean square error ("RMSE": default), squared percentage error ("SPE"), or likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic ("GS")
subjects	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number
printInputArgs	TRUE (default) /FALSE
printResults	TRUE/FALSE (default)
optimControl	Additional control parameters passed to optim (see optim details section)
numCores	Number of cores to use

Value

dmcFitSubject returns a list of objects of class "dmcfit"

Examples

```
# Code below can exceed CRAN check time limit, hence donttest
# Example 1: Flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFitSubject(flankerData, nTrl = 1000, subjects = c(1, 2));
plot(fit, flankerData, subject = 1)
plot(fit, flankerData, subject = 2)
summary(fit)
```

---

dmcFitSubjectDE *dmcFitSubjectDE*

Description

Fit theoretical data generated from dmcSim to observed data by minimizing the root-mean-square error (RMSE) between a weighted combination of the CAF and CDF functions using the R-package DEoptim. Alternative cost functions include squared percentage error ("SPE"), and g-squared statistic ("GS").

Usage

```
dmcFitSubjectDE(
  resOb,
  nTrl = 1e+05,
  minVals = list(),
  maxVals = list(),
  fixedFit = list(),
  freeCombined = list(),
  nCAF = 5,
  nDelta = 19,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  costFunction = "RMSE",
  spDist = 1,
  drOnset = 0,
  drDist = 0,
  drShape = 3,
  drLim = c(0.1, 0.7),
  rtMax = 5000,
  subjects = c(),
  deControl = list(),
  numCores = 2
)
```

Arguments

resOb	Observed data (see flankerData and simonTask for data format)
nTrl	The number of trials to use within dmcSim.
minVals	Minimum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, sigm (e.g., minVals = list(amp = 10, tau = 5, drc = 0.1, bnds = 20, resMean = 200, resSD = 5, aaShape = 1, spShape = 2, spBias = -20, sigm = 1, bndsRate=0, bndsSaturation=0)).
maxVals	Maximum values for the to-be estimated parameters. This is a list with values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, sigm (e.g., maxVals = list(amp = 40, tau = 300, drc = 1.0, bnds = 150, bndsRate=1, bndsSaturation=500, resMean = 800, resSD = 100, aaShape = 3, spShape = 4, spBias = 20, sigm = 10))
fixedFit	Fix parameter to starting value. This is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, sigm (e.g., fixedFit = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = T, sigm = T, bndsRate=T, bndsSaturation=T)) NB. Value if fixed at midpoint between minVals and maxVals.
freeCombined	If fitting 2+ datasets at once, which parameters are allowed to vary between both fits (default = all parameters fixed between the two fits e.g. parameter = F). This

	is a list with bool values specified individually for amp, tau, drc, bnds, resMean, resSD, aaShape, spShape, spBias, sigm (e.g., freeCombined = list(amp = F, tau = F, drc = F, bnds = F, bndsRate=F, bndsSaturation=F, resMean = F, resSD = F, aaShape = F, spShape = F, spBias = F, sigm = F))
nCAF	The number of CAF bins.
nDelta	The number of delta bins.
pDelta	An alternative option to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (vector of values 0-100)
tDelta	The type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)
deltaErrors	TRUE/FALSE Calculate delta bins for error trials
costFunction	The cost function to minimise: root mean square error ("RMSE": default), squared percentage error ("SPE"), or likelihood-ratio chi-square statistic ("GS")
spDist	The starting point distribution (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drOnset	The starting point of controlled drift rate (i.e., "target" information) relative to automatic ("distractor" incormation) (> 0 ms)
drDist	The drift rate (dr) distribution type (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drShape	The drift rate (dr) shape parameter
drLim	The drift rate (dr) range
rtMax	The limit on simulated RT (decision + non-decisional components)
subjects	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number
deControl	Additional control parameters passed to DEoptim (see DEoptim.control)
numCores	Number of cores to use

Value

dmcFitSubjectDE returns a list of objects of class "dmcfit"

Examples

```
# Code below can exceed CRAN check time limit, hence donttest
# Example 1: Flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
fit <- dmcFitSubjectDE(flankerData, nTrl = 1000, subjects = c(1, 2), deControl = list(itermax=30))
plot(fit, flankerData, subject = 1)
plot(fit, flankerData, subject = 2)
summary(fit)
```

dmcObservedData *dmcObservedData*

Description

Basic analysis to create data object required for observed data. Example raw *.txt files are flankerData.txt and simonData.txt. There are four critical columns:

1. column containing subject number
2. column coding for compatible or incompatible
3. column with RT (in ms)
4. column indicating of the response was correct

Usage

```
dmcObservedData(
  dat,
  nCAF = 5,
  nDelta = 19,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  outlier = c(200, 1200),
  columns = c("Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error"),
  compCoding = c("comp", "incomp"),
  errorCoding = c(0, 1),
  quantileType = 5,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  keepRaw = FALSE,
  delim = "\t",
  skip = 0
)
```

Arguments

dat	A text file(s) containing the observed data or an R DataFrame (see createDF/addDataDF)
nCAF	The number of CAF bins.
nDelta	The number of delta bins.
pDelta	An alternative option to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (vector of values 0-100)
tDelta	The type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)
outlier	Outlier limits in ms (e.g., c(200, 1200))
columns	Name of required columns DEFAULT = c("Subject", "Comp", "RT", "Error")
compCoding	Coding for compatibility DEFAULT = c("comp", "incomp")

errorCoding	Coding for errors DEFAULT = c(0, 1))
quantileType	Argument (1-9) from R function quantile specifying the algorithm (?quantile)
deltaErrors	TRUE/FALSE Calculate RT delta for error trials.
keepRaw	TRUE/FALSE
delim	Single character used to separate fields within a record if reading from external text file.
skip	The number of lines to skip before reading data if reading from external text file.

Value

dmcObservedData returns an object of class "dmcob" with the following components:

summarySubject	DataFrame within individual subject data (rtCor, perErr, rtErr) for compatibility condition
summary	DataFrame within aggregated subject data (rtCor, sdRtCor, seRtCor, perErr, sdPerErr, sePerErr, rtErr, sdRtErr, seRtErr) for compatibility condition
cafSubject	DataFrame within individual subject conditional accuracy function (CAF) data (Bin, accPerComp, accPerIncomp, meanEffect)
caf	DataFrame within aggregated subject conditional accuracy function (CAF) data (Bin, accPerComp, accPerIncomp, meanEffect, sdEffect, seEffect)
deltaSubject	DataFrame within individual subject distributional delta analysis data correct trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
delta	DataFrame within aggregated subject distributional delta analysis data correct trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect, sdEffect, seEffect)
deltaErrorsSubject	Optional: DataFrame within individual subject distributional delta analysis data incorrect trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect)
deltaErrors	Optional: DataFrame within aggregated subject distributional delta analysis data incorrect trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect, sdEffect, seEffect)

Examples

```
# Example 1
plot(flankerData)  # flanker data from Ulrich et al. (2015)
plot(simonData)    # simon data from Ulrich et al. (2015)

# Example 2 (Basic behavioural analysis from Ulrich et al. )
flankerDat <- cbind(Task = "flanker", flankerData$summarySubject)
simonDat   <- cbind(Task = "simon",   simonData$summarySubject)
datAgg     <- rbind(flankerDat, simonDat)

datAgg$Subject <- factor(datAgg$Subject)
datAgg$Task    <- factor(datAgg$Task)
datAgg$Comp    <- factor(datAgg$Comp)

aovErr <- aov(perErr ~ Comp*Task + Error(Subject/(Comp*Task)), datAgg)
```

```
summary(aovErr)
model.tables(aovErr, type = "mean")

aovRt <- aov(rtCor ~ Comp*Task + Error(Subject/(Comp*Task)), datAgg)
summary(aovRt)
model.tables(aovRt, type = "mean")

# Example 3
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 500, design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Comp_comp"    = c(500, 75, 120),
                           "Comp_incomp"  = c(530, 75, 100)),
                 Error = list("Comp_comp" = c(3, 2, 2, 1, 1),
                              "Comp_incomp" = c(21, 3, 2, 1, 1)))
datOb <- dmcObservedData(dat)
plot(datOb)
plot(datOb, subject = 1)

# Example 4
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 500, design = list("Congruency" = c("cong", "incong")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Congruency_cong"   = c(500, 75, 100),
                           "Congruency_incong" = c(530, 100, 110)),
                 Error = list("Congruency_cong"   = c(3, 2, 2, 1, 1),
                              "Congruency_incong" = c(21, 3, 2, 1, 1)))
datOb <- dmcObservedData(dat, nCAF = 5, nDelta = 9,
                         columns = c("Subject", "Congruency", "RT", "Error"),
                         compCoding = c("cong", "incong"))
plot(datOb, labels = c("Congruent", "Incongruent"))
plot(datOb, subject = 1)
```

---

dmcSim *dmcSim*

Description

DMC model simulation detailed in Ulrich, R., Schroeter, H., Leuthold, H., & Birngruber, T. (2015). Automatic and controlled stimulus processing in conflict tasks: Superimposed diffusion processes and delta functions. Cognitive Psychology, 78, 148-174. This function is essentially a wrapper around the c++ function runDMC

Usage

```
dmcSim(
  amp = 20,
  tau = 30,
  drc = 0.5,
  bnds = 75,
  resDist = 1,
```

```
  resMean = 300,
  resSD = 30,
  aaShape = 2,
  spShape = 3,
  sigm = 4,
  nTrl = 1e+05,
  tmax = 1000,
  spDist = 0,
  spLim = c(-75, 75),
  spBias = 0,
  drOnset = 0,
  drDist = 0,
  drShape = 3,
  drLim = c(0.1, 0.7),
  rtMax = 5000,
  fullData = FALSE,
  nTrlData = 5,
  nDelta = 9,
  pDelta = vector(),
  tDelta = 1,
  deltaErrors = FALSE,
  nCAF = 5,
  bndsRate = 0,
  bndsSaturation = 0,
  printInputArgs = TRUE,
  printResults = TRUE,
  setSeed = FALSE,
  seedValue = 1
)
```

Arguments

amp	amplitude of automatic activation
tau	time to peak automatic activation
drc	drift rate of controlled processes
bnds	+- response criterion
resDist	residual distribution type (1=normal, 2=uniform)
resMean	residual distribution mean
resSD	residual distribution standard deviation
aaShape	shape parameter of automatic activation
spShape	starting point (sp) shape parameter
sigm	diffusion constant
nTrl	number of trials
tmax	number of time points per trial
spDist	starting point (sp) distribution (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)

spLim	starting point (sp) range
spBias	starting point (sp) bias
drOnset	drift rate (dr) onset (default=0; must be >= 0)
drDist	drift rate (dr) distribution type (0 = constant, 1 = beta, 2 = uniform)
drShape	drift rate (dr) shape parameter
drLim	drift rate (dr) range
rtMax	limit on simulated RT (decision + non-decisional component)
fullData	TRUE/FALSE (Default: FALSE) NB. only required when plotting activation function and/or individual trials
nTrlData	Number of trials to plot
nDelta	number of delta bins
pDelta	alternative to nDelta (tDelta = 1 only) by directly specifying required percentile values (0-100)
tDelta	type of delta calculation (1=direct percentiles points, 2=percentile bounds (tile) averaging)
deltaErrors	TRUE/FALSE Calculate delta bins for error trials
nCAF	Number of CAF bins
bndsRate	0 (default) = fixed bnds
bndsSaturation	bndsSaturatoin
printInputArgs	TRUE/FALSE
printResults	TRUE/FALSE
setSeed	TRUE/FALSE If true, set seed to seed value
seedValue	1

Value

dmcSim returns an object of class "dmcsim" with the following components:

sim	Individual trial data points (reaction times/error) and activation vectors from simulation
summary	Condition means for reaction time and error rate
caf	Accuracy per bin for compatible and incompatible trials
delta	Mean RT and compatibility effect per bin
deltaErrors	Optional output: Mean RT and compatibility effect per bin for error trials
prms	The input parameters used in the simulation

Examples

```
# Example 1
dmc <- dmcSim(fullData = TRUE) # fullData only needed for activation/trials (left column plot)
plot(dmc)
dmc <- dmcSim() # faster!
plot(dmc)

# Example 2
dmc <- dmcSim(tau = 130)
plot(dmc)

# Example 3
dmc <- dmcSim(tau = 90)
plot(dmc)

# Example 4
dmc <- dmcSim(spDist = 1)
plot(dmc, "delta")

# Example 5
dmc <- dmcSim(tau = 130, drDist = 1)
plot(dmc, "caf")

# Example 6
dmc <- dmcSim(nDelta = 10, nCAF = 10)
plot(dmc)
```

---

dmcSimApp *dmcSimApp*

Description

A shiny app allowing interactive exploration of DMC parameters

Usage

```
dmcSimApp()
```

Value

Shiny App

dmcSims *dmcSims: Run multiple dmc simulations*

Description

Run dmcSim with range of input parameters.

Usage

```
dmcSims(params, printInputArgs = FALSE, printResults = FALSE)
```

Arguments

params	(list of parameters to dmcSim)
printInputArgs	Print DMC input arguments to console
printResults	Print DMC output to console

Value

dmcSims returns a list of objects of class "dmcsim"

Examples

```
# Example 1
params <- list(amp = seq(10, 20, 5), tau = c(50, 100, 150), nTrl = 50000)
dmc <- dmcSims(params)
plot(dmc[[1]]) # full combination 1
plot(dmc) # delta plots for all combinations
plot(dmc[c(1:3)]) # delta plots for specific combinations
plot(dmc[c(1, 3)]) # delta plots for specific combinations

# Example 2
params <- list(amp = seq(10, 20, 5), tau = seq(20, 40, 20), bnds = seq(50, 100, 25))
dmc <- dmcSims(params)
plot(dmc[[1]]) # combination 1
plot(dmc, ncol = 2) # delta plots for all combinations
plot(dmc[c(1:3)]) # delta plots for specific combinations
```

`errDist` *errDist*

Description

Returns a random vector of 0's (correct) and 1's (incorrect) with defined proportions (default = 10% errors).

Usage

```
errDist(n = 10000, proportion = 10)
```

Arguments

`n`	Number
`proportion`	Approximate proportion of errors in percentage

Value

double

Examples

```
# Example 1
x <- errDist(1000, 10)
table(x)
```

`flankerData` *A summarised dataset: This is the flanker task data from Ulrich et al. (2015)*

Description

- $summary –> Reaction time correct, standard deviation correct, standard error correct, percentage error, standard deviation error, standard error error, reaction time incorrect, standard deviation incorrect, and standard error incorrect trials for both compatible and incompatible trials
- $caf –> Proportion correct for compatible and incompatible trials across 5 bins
- $delta –> Compatible reactions times, incompatible mean reaction times, mean reaction times, incompatible - compatible reaction times (effect), and standard deviation + standard error of this effect across 19 bins
- $data –> Raw data from flankerData.txt + additional outlier column

Usage

```
flankerData
```

Format

dmcob

`mean.dmcfit_subject` *mean.dmcfit*

Description

Aggregate simulation results from dmcFitSubject/dmcFitSubjectDE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfit_subject'
mean(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	Output from dmcFitSubject/dmcFitSubjectDE
`...`	pars

Value

mean.dmcfit return an object of class "dmcfit" with the following components:

`summary`	DataFrame within aggregated subject data (rtCor, sdRtCor, seRtCor, perErr, sdPerErr, sePerErr, rtErr, sdRtErr, seRtErr) for compatibility condition
`delta`	DataFrame within aggregated subject distributional delta analysis data correct trials (Bin, meanComp, meanIncomp, meanBin, meanEffect, sdEffect, seEffect)
`caf`	DataFrame within aggregated subject conditional accuracy function (CAF) data (Bin, accPerComp, accPerIncomp, meanEffect, sdEffect, seEffect)
`par`	The fitted model parameters + final cost value of the fit

Examples

```
# Code below can exceed CRAN check time limit, hence donttest
# Example 1: Fit individual data then aggregate
fitSubjects <- dmcFitSubject(flankerData, nTrl = 1000, subjects = c(1, 2))
fitAgg <- mean(fitSubjects)
plot(fitAgg, flankerData)
```

plot.dmcfit *plot.dmcfit: Plot observed + fitted data*

Description

Plot the simulation results from the output of dmcFit. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, all). Plot type summary1 contains an activation plot, example individual trials, the probability distribution function (PDF), the cumulative distribution function (CDF), the conditional accuracy function (CAF) and delta plots. This required that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE. Plot type summary2 contains only the PDF, CDF, CAF and delta plots and does not require that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfit'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  figType = "summary",
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(legend = c("Observed", "Predicted")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcFit
y	Observed data
figType	summary, rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, all
labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted") default

cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	ylimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
legend.parameters	list
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
resTh <- dmcFit(flankerData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, flankerData)
plot(resTh, flankerData, figType = "deltaErrors")

# Example 2
resTh <- dmcFit(simonData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, simonData)
```

plot.dmcfits *plot.dmcfits: Plot observed + fitted data*

Description

Plot the simulation results from the output of dmcFit. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, all). Plot type summary1 contains an activation plot, example individual trials, the probability distribution function (PDF), the cumulative distribution function (CDF), the conditional accuracy function (CAF) and delta plots. This required that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE. Plot type summary2 contains only the PDF, CDF, CAF and delta plots and does not require that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfits'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  figType = "summary",
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(legend = c("Observed", "Predicted")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcFit
y	Observed data
figType	summary, rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, all
labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted") default

cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	ylimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
legend.parameters	list
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
resTh <- dmcFit(flankerData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, flankerData)
plot(resTh, flankerData, figType = "deltaErrors")

# Example 2
resTh <- dmcFit(simonData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, simonData)
```

plot.dmcfits_subject *plot.dmcfits_subject: Plot observed + fitted data*

Description

Plot the simulation results from the output of dmcFit. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, all). Plot type summary1 contains an activation plot, example individual trials, the probability distribution function (PDF), the cumulative distribution function (CDF), the conditional accuracy function (CAF) and delta plots. This required that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE. Plot type summary2 contains only the PDF, CDF, CAF and delta plots and does not require that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfits_subject'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  subject = NULL,
  figType = "summary",
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(legend = c("Observed", "Predicted")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcFit
y	Observed data
subject	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number
figType	summary, rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, all

labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted") default
cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	ylimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
legend.parameters	list
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
resTh <- dmcFit(flankerData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, flankerData)
plot(resTh, flankerData, figType = "deltaErrors")

# Example 2
resTh <- dmcFit(simonData, nTrl = 5000)
plot(resTh, simonData)
```

plot.dmcfit_subject *plot.dmcfit_subject: Plot observed + fitted data*

Description

Plot the simulation results from the output of dmcFit. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, all). Plot type summary1 contains an activation plot, example individual trials, the probability distribution function (PDF), the cumulative distribution function (CDF), the conditional accuracy function (CAF) and delta plots. This required that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE. Plot type summary2 contains only the PDF, CDF, CAF and delta plots and does not require that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfit_subject'
plot(
  x,
  y,
  subject = NULL,
  figType = "summary",
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(legend = c("Observed", "Predicted")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcFit
y	Observed data
subject	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number
figType	summary, rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, all

labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible", "Observed", "Predicted") default
cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	ylimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
legend.parameters	list
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
resTh <- dmcFitSubject(flankerData, nTrl = 5000, subject = c(1,3))
plot(resTh, flankerData, subject = 3)
```

---

plot.dmclist *plot.dmclist: Plot delta plots from multiple dmc simulations.*

Description

Plot delta function from multiple dmc simulations (i.e., dmcSims).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmclist'
plot(
  x,
  ylim = NULL,
  xlim = NULL,
  figType = "delta",
  xlab = "Time [ms]",
  ylab = expression(paste(Delta, "Time [ms]")),
  xylabPos = 2,
  col = c("black", "lightgrey"),
  lineType = "l",
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcSims
ylim	ylimit for delta plot
xlim	xlimit for delta plot
figType	delta (default), deltaErrors
xlab	x-label
ylab	y-label
xylabPos	x/y label position
col	color range start/end color
lineType	line type ("l", "b", "o") for delta plot
legend	TRUE/FALSE Show legend
legend.parameters	list
...	pars for plot

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
params <- list(amp = seq(20, 30, 2))
dmc <- dmcSims(params)
plot(dmc, col = c("red", "green"), legend.parameters = list(x = "topright", ncol=2))

# Example 2
params <- list(amp=c(10, 20), tau = c(20, 40), drc = c(0.2, 0.6), nTrl = 50000)
```

```
dmc <- dmcSims(params)
plot(dmc, col=c("green", "blue"), ylim = c(-10, 120), legend.parameters=list(ncol=2))
```

---

plot.dmcob *plot.dmcob: Plot observed data*

Description

Plot results from the output of dmcObservedData. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, deltaErrors, all).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcob'
plot(
  x,
  figType = "summary",
  subject = NULL,
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  errorBars = FALSE,
  errorBarType = "sd",
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcObservedData
figType	summary, rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, deltaErrors, deltaER, all
subject	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number

labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible") default
cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
errorBars	TRUE(default)/FALSE Plot errorbars
errorBarType	sd(default), or se
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	xlimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE (or FUNCTION) plot legend on each plot
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1 (real dataset)
plot(flankerData)
plot(flankerData, errorBars = TRUE, errorBarType = "se")
plot(flankerData, figType = "delta")
plot(flankerData, figType = "caf")

# Example 2 (real dataset)
plot(simonData)
plot(simonData, errorBars = TRUE, errorBarType = "se")
plot(simonData, figType = "delta", errorBars = TRUE, errorBarType = "sd")

# Example 3 (simulated dataset)
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50,
                design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Comp_comp"   = c(420, 100, 80),
                           "Comp_incomp" = c(470, 100, 95)),
                 Error = list("Comp_comp"   = c(5, 3, 2, 1, 2),
                              "Comp_incomp" = c(15, 8, 4, 2, 2)))
```

```
datOb <- dmcObservedData(dat)
plot(datOb, errorBars = TRUE, errorBarType = "sd")

# Example 4 (simulated dataset)
dat <- createDF(nSubjects = 50, nTrl = 50,
                design = list("Comp" = c("comp", "incomp")))
dat <- addDataDF(dat,
                 RT = list("Comp_comp"   = c(420, 100, 150),
                           "Comp_incomp" = c(470, 100, 120)),
                 Error = list("Comp_comp"   = c(5, 3, 2, 1),
                              "Comp_incomp" = c(15, 8, 4, 2)))
datOb <- dmcObservedData(dat, nCAF = 4)
plot(datOb)
```

---

plot.dmcobs *plot.dmcobs: Plot combined observed data*

Description

Plot delta results from the output of dmcObservedData. The plot can be an overall rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, deltaErrors, deltaER, or all of the previous plots.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcobs'
plot(
  x,
  figType = "all",
  subject = NULL,
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible"),
  cols = c("black", "gray"),
  ltys = c(1, 1),
  pchs = c(1, 1),
  errorBars = FALSE,
  errorBarType = "sd",
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
  yaxts = TRUE,
```

```
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  legend.parameters = list(),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcObservedData
figType	rtCorrect, errorRate, rtErrors, cdf, caf, delta, deltaErrors, deltaER, all
subject	NULL (aggregated data across all subjects) or integer for subject number
labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible") default
cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
ltys	Linetype see par
pchs	Symbols see par
errorBars	TRUE(default)/FALSE Plot errorbars
errorBarType	sd(default), or se
ylimRt	ylimit for Rt plots
ylimErr	ylimit for error rate plots
xlimCDF	xlimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
legend.parameters	list
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
dat <- dmcCombineObservedData(flankerData, simonData)  # combine flanker/simon data
plot(dat, figType = "all", xlimDelta = c(200, 700), ylimDelta = c(-20, 80),
     cols = c("black", "darkgrey"), pchs = c(1, 2))
plot(dat, figType = "delta", xlimDelta = c(200, 700), ylimDelta = c(-20, 80),
     cols = c("black", "darkgrey"), pchs = c(1, 2), legend = TRUE,
     legend.parameters=list(x="topright", legend=c("Flanker", "Simon")))
```

`plot.dmcsim` *plot.dmcsim: Plot dmc simulation*

Description

Plot the simulation results from the output of dmcSim. The plot can be an overall summary, or individual plots (activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, all). Plot type summary1 contains an activation plot, example individual trials, the probability distribution function (PDF), the cumulative distribution function (CDF), the conditional accuracy function (CAF) and delta plot. This requires that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE. Plot type summary2 contains only the PDF, CDF, CAF and delta plots and does not require that dmcSim is run with fullData = TRUE.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcsim'
plot(
  x,
  figType = "summary1",
  xlimActivation = NULL,
  ylimActivation = NULL,
  xlimTrials = NULL,
  ylimTrials = NULL,
  xlimPDF = NULL,
  ylimPDF = NULL,
  xlimCDF = NULL,
  ylimCAF = NULL,
  cafBinLabels = FALSE,
  ylimDelta = NULL,
  xlimDelta = NULL,
  ylimRt = NULL,
  ylimErr = NULL,
  labels = c("Compatible", "Incompatible"),
  cols = c("green", "red"),
  errorBars = FALSE,
  xlabs = TRUE,
  ylabs = TRUE,
  xaxts = TRUE,
```

```
  yaxts = TRUE,
  xylabPos = 2,
  resetPar = TRUE,
  legend = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

x	Output from dmcSim
figType	summary1, summary2, summary3, activation, trials, pdf, cdf, caf, delta, deltaErrors, deltaER, rtCorrect, rtErrors, errorRate, all
xlimActivation	xlimit for activation plot
ylimActivation	ylimit for activation plot
xlimTrials	xlimit for trials plot
ylimTrials	ylimit for trials plot
xlimPDF	xlimit for PDF plot
ylimPDF	ylimit for PDF plot
xlimCDF	xlimit for CDF plot
ylimCAF	ylimit for CAF plot
cafBinLabels	TRUE/FALSE
ylimDelta	ylimit for delta plot
xlimDelta	xlimit for delta plot (Default is 0 to tmax)
ylimRt	ylimit for rt plot
ylimErr	ylimit for er plot
labels	Condition labels c("Compatible", "Incompatible") default
cols	Condition colours c("green", "red") default
errorBars	TRUE/FALSE
xlabs	TRUE/FALSE
ylabs	TRUE/FALSE
xaxts	TRUE/FALSE
yaxts	TRUE/FALSE
xylabPos	2
resetPar	TRUE/FALSE Reset graphical parameters
legend	TRUE/FALSE
...	additional plot pars

Value

Plot (no return value)

Examples

```
# Example 1
dmc = dmcSim(fullData = TRUE)
plot(dmc)

# Example 2
dmc = dmcSim()
plot(dmc)

# Example 3
dmc = dmcSim(tau = 120)
plot(dmc)

# Example 4
dmc = dmcSim()
plot(dmc, figType = "all")
```

`rtDist` *rtDist*

Description

Returns value(s) from a distribution appropriate to simulate reaction times. The distribution is a combined exponential and gaussian distribution called an exponentially modified Gaussian (EMG) distribution or ex-gaussian distribution.

Usage

```
rtDist(n = 10000, gaussMean = 600, gaussSD = 50, expRate = 200)
```

Arguments

`n`	Number of observations
`gaussMean`	Mean of the gaussian distribution
`gaussSD`	SD of the gaussian distribution
`expRate`	Rate of the exponential function

Value

double

Examples

```
# Example 1
x <- rtDist()
hist(x, 100, xlab = "RT [ms]")

# Example 2
x <- rtDist(n=2000, gaussMean=500, gaussSD=100, expRate=300)
hist(x, 100, xlab = "RT [ms]")
```

`simonData` *A summarised dataset: This is the simon task data from Ulrich et al. (2015)*

Description

- $summary –> Reaction time correct, standard deviation correct, standard error correct, percentage error, standard deviation error, standard error error, reaction time incorrect, standard deviation incorrect, and standard error incorrect trials for both compatible and incompatible trials
- $caf –> Proportion correct for compatible and incompatible trials across 5 bins
- $delta –> Compatible reactions times, incompatible mean reaction times, mean reaction times, incompatible - compatible reaction times (effect), and standard deviation + standard error of this effect across 19 bins
- $data –> Raw data from simonData.txt + additional outlier column

Usage

```
simonData
```

Format

dmcob

`summary.dmcfit` *summary.dmcfit: dmc fit aggregate summary*

Description

Summary of the simulation results from dmcFit

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfit'
summary(object, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output from dmcFit
digits	Number of digits in the output
...	pars

Value

DataFrame

Examples

```
# Example 1
fitAgg <- dmcFit(flankerData, nTrl = 1000)
summary(fitAgg)
```

---

summary.dmcfits *summary.dmcfits: dmc fit aggregate summary (2+ data sets)*

Description

Summary of the simulation results from dmcFit

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfits'
summary(object, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output from dmcFit
digits	Number of digits in the output
...	pars

Value

DataFrame

Examples

```
# Example 1
fitAggs <- dmcFit(list(flankerData, simonData), nTrl = 1000)
summary(fitAggs)
```

summary.dmcfits_subject *summary.dmcfits_subject: dmc fit aggregate summary*

Description

Summary of the simulation results from dmcFitAgg

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfits_subject'
summary(object, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output from dmcFitAgg
digits	Number of digits in the output
...	pars

Value

DataFrame

Examples

```
# Example 1
fitsSubject <- dmcFitSubject(list(flankerData, simonData), nTrl = 1000, subjects = c(1:3))
summary(fitsSubject)
```

summary.dmcfit_subject *summary.dmcfit_subject: dmcfit individual subject*

Description

Summary of the simulation results from dmcFitSubjectX

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcfit_subject'
summary(object, digits = 2, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output from dmcFitSubject
digits	Number of digits in the output
...	pars

Value

DataFrame

Examples

```
# Example 1
fitSubject <- dmcFitSubject(flankerData, nTrl = 1000, subjects = c(1:3))
summary(fitSubject)
```

---

summary.dmcsim *summary.dmcsim: dmc simulation summary*

Description

Summary of the overall results from dmcSim

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'dmcsim'
summary(object, digits = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

object	Output from dmcSim
digits	Number of digits in the output
...	pars

Value

DataFrame

Examples

```
# Example 1
dmc <- dmcSim()
summary(dmc)

# Example 2
dmc <- dmcSim(tau = 90)
summary(dmc)
```

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