

Package ‘bayes4psy’

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Title User Friendly Bayesian Data Analysis for Psychology

Description Contains several Bayesian models for data analysis of psychological tests. A user friendly interface for these models should enable students and researchers to perform professional level Bayesian data analysis without advanced knowledge in programming and Bayesian statistics. This package is based on the Stan platform (Carpenter et al. 2017 <doi:10.18637/jss.v076.i01>).

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Author Jure Demšar [cre, aut],
Grega Repovš [aut],
Erik Štrumbelj [aut],
Trustees of Columbia University [cph],

John Kruschke [cph] (R/shared_functions.R - mcmc_hdi,
src/stan_files/ttest.stan),

Rasmus Baath [cph] (R/b_bootstrap.R)

Maintainer Jure Demšar <jure.demsar@fri.uni-lj.si>

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R topics documented:

bayes4psy-package	4
bayes4psy-datasets	4
b_bootstrap	7
b_color	8
b_linear	11
b_prior-class	12
b_reaction_time	13
b_results-class	14
b_success_rate	14
b_ttest	16
color_class-class	17
compare_distributions	23
compare_distributions,color_class-method	24
compare_distributions,linear_class-method	25
compare_distributions,reaction_time_class-method	25
compare_distributions,success_rate_class-method	26
compare_distributions,ttest_class-method	27
compare_means	27
compare_means,color_class-method	28
compare_means,linear_class-method	29
compare_means,reaction_time_class-method	29
compare_means,success_rate_class-method	30
compare_means,ttest_class-method	31
get_parameters	31
get_parameters,color_class-method	32
get_parameters,linear_class-method	32
get_parameters,reaction_time_class-method	33
get_parameters,success_rate_class-method	34
get_parameters,ttest_class-method	34
get_prior_id	35
get_subject_parameters	35
get_subject_parameters,linear_class-method	36
get_subject_parameters,reaction_time_class-method	36
get_subject_parameters,success_rate_class-method	37
linear_class-class	38
mcmc_hdi	41
plot,color_class,missing-method	41
plot,linear_class,missing-method	42

plot,reaction_time_class,missing-method	43
plot,success_rate_class,missing-method	43
plot,ttest_class,missing-method	44
plot_distributions	44
plot_distributions,color_class-method	45
plot_distributions,linear_class-method	45
plot_distributions,reaction_time_class-method	46
plot_distributions,success_rate_class-method	47
plot_distributions,ttest_class-method	47
plot_distributions_difference	48
plot_distributions_difference,color_class-method	49
plot_distributions_difference,linear_class-method	49
plot_distributions_difference,reaction_time_class-method	50
plot_distributions_difference,success_rate_class-method	51
plot_distributions_difference,ttest_class-method	52
plot_distributions_hsv	52
plot_fit	53
plot_fit,color_class-method	54
plot_fit,linear_class-method	54
plot_fit,reaction_time_class-method	55
plot_fit,success_rate_class-method	56
plot_fit,ttest_class-method	56
plot_fit_hsv	57
plot_hsv	58
plot_means	58
plot_means,color_class-method	59
plot_means,linear_class-method	59
plot_means,reaction_time_class-method	60
plot_means,success_rate_class-method	61
plot_means,ttest_class-method	61
plot_means_difference	62
plot_means_difference,color_class-method	62
plot_means_difference,linear_class-method	63
plot_means_difference,reaction_time_class-method	64
plot_means_difference,success_rate_class-method	65
plot_means_difference,ttest_class-method	65
plot_means_hsv	66
plot_trace	67
plot_trace,color_class-method	67
plot_trace,linear_class-method	68
plot_trace,reaction_time_class-method	68
plot_trace,success_rate_class-method	69
plot_trace,ttest_class-method	70
reaction_time_class-class	70
show,color_class-method	74
show,linear_class-method	75
show,reaction_time_class-method	75
show,success_rate_class-method	76

show,ttest_class-method	76
success_rate_class-class	77
summary,color_class-method	80
summary,linear_class-method	81
summary,reaction_time_class-method	81
summary,success_rate_class-method	82
summary,ttest_class-method	82
ttest_class-class	83

Index 88

bayes4psy-package *The 'bayes4psy' package.*

Description

A user-friendly implementation of Bayesian statistical methods commonly used in social sciences. All used models are pre-compiled, meaning that users only need to call appropriate functions using their data.

References

Stan Development Team (NA) - the Stan framework and RStan interface. John Kruschke - mcmc_hdi function Rasmus Bååth - Easy Bayesian Bootstrap in R

bayes4psy-datasets *Datasets for bayes4psy examples Example datasets for use in **rstanarm** examples and vignettes. The datasets were extracted from the internal MBLab <http://www.mblab.si> repository. MBLab is a research lab at the Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.*

Description

Datasets for bayes4psy examples Example datasets for use in **rstanarm** examples and vignettes. The datasets were extracted from the internal MBLab <http://www.mblab.si> repository. MBLab is a research lab at the Faculty of Arts, Department of Psychology, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Format

adaptation_level_small Small dataset on subjects picking up weights and determining their weights from 1..10.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

50 obs. of 3 variables

- sequence sequence index.
- weight actual weight of the object.

- response subject's estimation of weight.

adaptation_level Data on subjects picking up weights and determining their weights from 1..10.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

2900 obs. of 6 variables

- subject subject index.
- group group index.
- part first or second part of the experiment.
- sequence sequence index.
- weight actual weight of the object.
- response subject's estimation of weight.

#'

after_images_opponent_process Colors predicted by the opponent process theory.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

6 obs. of 7 variables

- stimuli name of the color stimuli.
- r value of the R component in the RGB model.
- g value of the G component in the RGB model.
- b value of the B component in the RGB model.
- h value of the H component in the HSV model.
- s value of the S component in the HSV model.
- v value of the V component in the HSV model.

#'

after_images_opponent_stimuli Stimuli used in the after images experiment.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

6 obs. of 7 variables

- r_s value of the R component in the RGB model.
- g_s value of the G component in the RGB model.
- b_s value of the B component in the RGB model.
- stimuli name of the color stimuli.
- h_s value of the H component in the HSV model.
- s_s value of the S component in the HSV model.
- v_s value of the V component in the HSV model.

#'

after_images_trichromatic Colors predicted by the trichromatic theory.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

6 obs. of 7 variables

- stimuli name of the color stimuli.
- r value of the R component in the RGB model.
- g value of the G component in the RGB model.
- b value of the B component in the RGB model.
- h value of the H component in the HSV model.

- s value of the S component in the HSV model.
- v value of the V component in the HSV model.

#'

after_images Data gathered by the after images experiment.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

1311 obs. of 12 variables

- subject subject index.
- rt reaction time.
- r value of the R component in the RGB model of subject's response.
- g value of the G component in the RGB model of subject's response.
- b value of the B component in the RGB model of subject's response.
- stimuli name of the color stimuli.
- r_s value of the R component in the RGB model of the shown stimulus
- g_s value of the G component in the RGB model of the shown stimulus
- b_s value of the B component in the RGB model of the shown stimulus
- h_s value of the H component in the HSV model of the shown stimulus
- s_s value of the S component in the HSV model of the shown stimulus
- v_s value of the V component in the HSV model of the shown stimulus

#'

flanker Data gathered by the flanker experiment.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

8256 obs. of 5 variables

- subject subject index.
- group group index.
- congruency type of stimulus.
- result was subject's reponse correct or wrong?
- rt reaction time.

#'

stroop_extended All the data gathered by the Stroop experiment.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

41068 obs. of 5 variables

- subject subject ID.
- cond type of condition.
- rt reaction time.
- acc was subject's reponse correct or wrong?
- age age of subject.

#'

stroop_simple All the data gathered by the Stroop experiment.

Source: Internal MBLab repository.

61 obs. of 5 variables

- subject subject ID.
- reading_neutral average response time for reading neutral stimuli.
- naming_neutral average response time for naming neutral stimuli.
- reading_incongruent average response time for reading incongruent stimuli.
- naming_incongruent average response time for naming incongruent stimuli.

Examples

```
# Example of Bayesian bootstrapping on 'adaptation_level_small' dataset
# linear function of sequence vs. response
lm_statistic <- function(data) {
  lm(sequence ~ response, data)$coef
}

# load data
data <- adaptation_level_small

# bootstrap
data_bootstrap <- b_bootstrap(data, lm_statistic, n1=1000, n2=1000)
```

b_bootstrap

b_bootstrap

Description

Performs a Bayesian bootstrap and returns a sample of size `n1` representing the posterior distribution of the statistic. Returns a vector if the statistic is one-dimensional (like for `mean(...)`) or a `data.frame` if the statistic is multi-dimensional (like for the coefficients of `lm`).

Usage

```
b_bootstrap(
  data,
  statistic,
  n1 = 1000,
  n2 = 1000,
  use_weights = FALSE,
  weight_arg = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	The data as either a vector, matrix or <code>data.frame</code> .
<code>statistic</code>	A function that accepts data as its first argument and if <code>use_weights</code> is <code>TRUE</code> the weights as its second argument. Function should return a numeric vector.

<code>n1</code>	The size of the bootstrap sample (default = 1000).
<code>n2</code>	The sample size used to calculate the statistic each bootstrap draw (default = 1000).
<code>use_weights</code>	Whether the statistic function accepts a weight argument or should be calculated using resampled data (default = FALSE).
<code>weight_arg</code>	If the statistic function includes a named argument for the weights this could be specified here (default = NULL).
<code>...</code>	Further arguments passed on to the statistic function.

Value

A data frame containing bootstrap samples.

Author(s)

Rasmus Baath

References

<http://www.sumsar.net/blog/2015/07/easy-bayesian-bootstrap-in-r/>

Rubin, D. B. (1981). The Bayesian Bootstrap. The annals of statistics, 9(1), 130-134.

Examples

```
# linear function of sequence vs. response
lm_statistic <- function(data) {
  lm(sequence ~ response, data)$coef
}

# load data
data <- adaptation_level_small

# bootstrap
data_bootstrap <- b_bootstrap(data, lm_statistic, n1=1000, n2=1000)
```

`b_color`

b_color

Description

Bayesian model for comparing colors.

Usage

```

b_color(
  colors,
  priors = NULL,
  hsv = FALSE,
  warmup = 1000,
  iter = 2000,
  chains = 4,
  seed = NULL,
  refresh = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  suppress_warnings = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

colors	a data frame of colors either in RGB or HSV format. The first column should be the R (or H) component, the second column should be the G (or S) component and the third column should be the B (or V) component.
priors	List of parameters and their priors - <code>b_prior</code> objects. You can put a prior on the <code>mu_r</code> (mean r component), <code>sigma_r</code> (variance of <code>mu_r</code>), <code>mu_g</code> (mean g component), <code>sigma_g</code> (variance of <code>mu_g</code>), <code>mu_b</code> (mean b component), <code>sigma_b</code> (variance of <code>mu_b</code>), <code>mu_h</code> (mean h component), <code>kappa_h</code> (variance of <code>mu_h</code>), <code>mu_s</code> (mean s component), <code>sigma_s</code> (variance of <code>mu_s</code>), <code>mu_v</code> (mean v component) and <code>sigma_v</code> (variance of <code>mu_v</code>) parameters (default = NULL).
hsv	set to TRUE if colors are provided in HSV format (default = FALSE).
warmup	Integer specifying the number of warmup iterations per chain (default = 1000).
iter	Integer specifying the number of iterations (including warmup, default = 2000).
chains	Integer specifying the number of parallel chains (default = 4).
seed	Random number generator seed (default = NULL).
refresh	Frequency of output (default = NULL).
control	A named list of parameters to control the sampler's behavior (default = NULL).
suppress_warnings	Suppress warnings returned by Stan (default = TRUE).

Value

An object of class 'color_class'

Examples

```

# priors for rgb
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 255))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 100))

```

```

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors_rgb <- list(c("mu_r", mu_prior),
                 c("sigma_r", sigma_prior),
                 c("mu_g", mu_prior),
                 c("sigma_g", sigma_prior),
                 c("mu_b", mu_prior),
                 c("sigma_b", sigma_prior))

# generate data (rgb)
r <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=250, sd=20))
r[r > 255] <- 255
r[r < 0] <- 0

g <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=20, sd=20))
g[g > 255] <- 255
g[g < 0] <- 0

b <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=40, sd=20))
b[b > 255] <- 255
b[b < 0] <- 0

colors_rgb <- data.frame(r=r, g=g, b=b)

# fit
fit_rgb <- b_color(colors=colors_rgb, priors=priors_rgb, chains=1)

# priors for hsv
h_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 2*pi))
sv_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 1))
kappa_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 1))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors_hsv <- list(c("mu_h", h_prior),
                 c("kappa_h", kappa_prior),
                 c("mu_s", sv_prior),
                 c("sigma_s", sigma_prior),
                 c("mu_v", sv_prior),
                 c("sigma_v", sigma_prior))

# generate data (hsv)
h <- rnorm(100, mean=2*pi/3, sd=0.5)
h[h > 2*pi] <- 2*pi
h[h < 0] <- 0

s <- rnorm(100, mean=0.9, sd=0.2)
s[s > 1] <- 1
s[s < 0] <- 0

v <- rnorm(100, mean=0.9, sd=0.2)
v[v > 1] <- 1

```

```

v[v < 0] <- 0

colors_hsv <- data.frame(h=h, s=s, v=v)

# fit
fit_hsv <- b_color(colors=colors_hsv, hsv=TRUE, priors=priors_hsv, chains=1)

```

b_linear

b_linear

Description

Bayesian model for fitting a linear normal model to data.

Usage

```

b_linear(
  x,
  y,
  s,
  priors = NULL,
  warmup = 1000,
  iter = 2000,
  chains = 4,
  seed = NULL,
  refresh = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  suppress_warnings = TRUE
)

```

Arguments

x	a vector containing sequence indexes (time).
y	a vector containing responses of subjects.
s	a vector containing subject indexes. Starting index should be 1 and the largest subject index should equal the number of subjects.
priors	List of parameters and their priors - <code>b_prior</code> objects. You can put a prior on the <code>mu_a</code> (mean intercept), <code>sigma_a</code> (variance of <code>mu_a</code>), <code>mu_b</code> (mean slope), <code>sigma_s</code> (variance of <code>mu_b</code>), <code>mu_s</code> (variance) and <code>sigma_s</code> (variance of <code>mu_s</code>) parameters (default = <code>NULL</code>).
warmup	Integer specifying the number of warmup iterations per chain (default = 1000).
iter	Integer specifying the number of iterations (including warmup, default = 2000).
chains	Integer specifying the number of parallel chains (default = 4).
seed	Random number generator seed (default = <code>NULL</code>).

refresh Frequency of output (default = NULL).
 control A named list of parameters to control the sampler's behavior (default = NULL).
 suppress_warnings Suppress warnings returned by Stan (default = TRUE).

Value

An object of class 'linear_class'.

Examples

```
# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 100))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu_a", mu_prior),
              c("sigma_a", sigma_prior),
              c("mu_b", mu_prior),
              c("sigma_b", sigma_prior),
              c("mu_s", sigma_prior),
              c("sigma_s", sigma_prior))

# generate data
x <- vector()
y <- vector()
s <- vector()
for (i in 1:5) {
  x <- c(x, rep(1:10, 2))
  y <- c(y, rnorm(20, mean=1:10, sd=2))
  s <- c(s, rep(i, 20))
}

fit <- b_linear(x=x, y=y, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)
```

b_prior-class

b_prior

Description

An S4 class for defining priors for Bayesian models.

Slots

family Prior family - `"uniform"`, `"normal"`, `"gamma"` or `"beta"`.
 pars Parameters of the prior - a vector of two numerical values.

b_reaction_time	<i>b_reaction_time</i>
-----------------	------------------------

Description

Bayesian model for comparing reaction times.

Usage

```
b_reaction_time(
  t,
  s,
  priors = NULL,
  warmup = 1000,
  iter = 2000,
  chains = 4,
  seed = NULL,
  refresh = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  suppress_warnings = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

t	a vector containing reaction times for each measurement.
s	a vector containing subject indexes. Starting index should be 1 and the largest subject index should equal the number of subjects.
priors	List of parameters and their priors - b_prior objects. You can put a prior on the mu_m (mean), sigma_m (variance of mu_m), mu_s (variance), sigma_s (variance of mu_s), mu_l (mean of the exponent factor) and sigma_l (variance of mu_l) parameters (default = NULL).
warmup	Integer specifying the number of warmup iterations per chain (default = 1000).
iter	Integer specifying the number of iterations (including warmup, default = 2000).
chains	Integer specifying the number of parallel chains (default = 4).
seed	Random number generator seed (default = NULL).
refresh	Frequency of output (default = NULL).
control	A named list of parameters to control the sampler's behavior (default = NULL).
suppress_warnings	Suppress warnings returned by Stan (default = TRUE).

Value

An object of class 'reaction_time_class'

Examples

```

# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 100))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
lambda_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0.05, 5))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu_m", mu_prior),
             c("sigma_m", sigma_prior),
             c("mu_s", sigma_prior),
             c("sigma_s", sigma_prior),
             c("mu_l", lambda_prior),
             c("sigma_l", sigma_prior))

# generate data
s <- rep(1:5, 20)
rt <- emg::remg(100, mu=10, sigma=1, lambda=0.4)

# fit
fit <- b_reaction_time(t=rt, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

```

<code>b_results-class</code>	<i>b_results</i>
------------------------------	------------------

Description

Parent S4 class for declaring shared function generics.

<code>b_success_rate</code>	<i>b_success_rate</i>
-----------------------------	-----------------------

Description

Bayesian model for comparing test success rate.

Usage

```

b_success_rate(
  r,
  s,
  priors = NULL,
  warmup = 1000,
  iter = 2000,
  chains = 4,

```

```

    seed = NULL,
    refresh = NULL,
    control = NULL,
    suppress_warnings = TRUE
  )

```

Arguments

r	a vector containing test results (0 - test was not solved successfully, 1 - test was solved successfully).
s	a vector containing subject indexes. Starting index should be 1 and the largest subject index should equal the number of subjects.
priors	List of parameters and their priors - b_prior objects. You can put a prior on the p (mean probability of success) and tau (variance) parameters (default = NULL).
warmup	Integer specifying the number of warmup iterations per chain (default = 1000).
iter	Integer specifying the number of iterations (including warmup, default = 2000).
chains	Integer specifying the number of parallel chains (default = 4).
seed	Random number generator seed (default = NULL).
refresh	Frequency of output (default = NULL).
control	A named list of parameters to control the sampler's behavior (default = NULL).
suppress_warnings	Suppress warnings returned by Stan (default = TRUE).

Value

An object of class 'success_rate_class'.

Examples

```

# priors
p_prior <- b_prior(family="beta", pars=c(1, 1))
tau_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("p", p_prior),
             c("tau", tau_prior))

# generate data
s <- rep(1:5, 20)
data <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.6)

# fit
fit <- b_success_rate(r=data, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

```

<code>b_ttest</code>	<i>b_ttest</i>
----------------------	----------------

Description

Bayesian t-test.

Usage

```
b_ttest(
  data,
  priors = NULL,
  warmup = 1000,
  iter = 2000,
  chains = 4,
  seed = NULL,
  refresh = NULL,
  control = NULL,
  suppress_warnings = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	Numeric vector of values on which the fit will be based.
<code>priors</code>	List of parameters and their priors - <code>b_prior</code> objects. You can put a prior on the <code>mu</code> (mean) and <code>sigma</code> (variance) parameters (default = <code>NULL</code>).
<code>warmup</code>	Integer specifying the number of warmup iterations per chain (default = 1000).
<code>iter</code>	Integer specifying the number of iterations (including warmup, default = 2000).
<code>chains</code>	Integer specifying the number of parallel chains (default = 4).
<code>seed</code>	Random number generator seed (default = <code>NULL</code>).
<code>refresh</code>	Frequency of output (default = <code>NULL</code>).
<code>control</code>	A named list of parameters to control the sampler's behavior (default = <code>NULL</code>).
<code>suppress_warnings</code>	Suppress warnings returned by Stan (default = <code>TRUE</code>).

Value

An object of class `'ttest_class'`.

Examples

```
# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 1000))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
```



```

nu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(2000, 1000))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu", mu_prior),
              c("sigma", sigma_prior),
              c("nu", nu_prior))

# generate some data
data <- rnorm(20, mean=150, sd=20)

# fit
fit <- b_ttest(data=data, priors=priors, chains=1)

```

color_class-class *color_class*

Description

An S4 class for storing results of Bayesian color model.

Functions

`summary('color_class')`: prints a summary of the fit.

`print('color_class')`: prints a more detailed summary of the fit

`show('color_class')`: prints a more detailed summary of the fit.

`plot('color_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can compare fit with underlying data only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_fit('color_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can compare fit with underlying data only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_trace('color_class')`: traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

`get_parameters('color_class')`: returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

`compare_means('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: prints color difference between two fits. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`compare_means('color_class', rgb='vector')`: prints color difference between a fit and a color defined with rgb components. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`compare_means('color_class', hsv='vector')`: prints color difference between a fit and a color defined with hsv components. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_means_difference('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: a visualization of the difference between two fits You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or

visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means_difference('color_class', rgb='vector')`: a visualization of the difference between a fit and a color defined with `rgb` components. You can also provide the `rope` and `bins` (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means_difference('color_class', hsv='vector')`: a visualization of the difference between a fit and a color defined with `hsv` components. You can also provide the `rope` and `bins` (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means('color_class')`: plots density of means. You can also visualize the density only for chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: plots density for the first and the second group means. You can also visualize the density only for chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means('color_class', rgb='vector')`: plots density for the first and a color defined with `rgb` components. You can also visualize the density only for chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_means('color_class', hsv='vector')`: plots density for the first and a color defined with `hsv` components. You can also visualize the density only for chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`compare_distributions('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group. You can also provide the `rope` parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`compare_distributions('color_class', rgb='vector')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against a color defined with `rgb` components. You can also provide the `rope` parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`compare_distributions('color_class', hsv='vector')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against a color defined with `hsv` components. You can also provide the `rope` parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_distributions('color_class')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution. You can visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_distributions('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: a visualization of two fitted distributions. You can visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_distributions('color_class', rgb='vector')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution and a color defined with `rgb` components. You can visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_distributions('color_class', hsv='vector')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution and a color defined with `hsv` components. You can visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the `pars` parameter.

`plot_distributions_difference('color_class', fit2='color_class')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first fit and the second fit. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_distributions_difference('color_class', rgb='vector')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first fit and a color defined with rgb components. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_distributions_difference('color_class', hsv='vector')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first fit and a color defined with hsv components. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v) by using the pars parameter.

`plot_hsv('color_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit through a circular visualization of hsv color components.

`plot_fit_hsv('color_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit through a circular visualization of hsv color components.

`plot_means_hsv('color_class')`: a visualization of the difference between means of two fits through a circular visualization of hsv color components. You can also compare fit means with colors defined through rgb or hsv components (as points or as lines on the visualization).

`plot_distributions_hsv('color_class')`: a visualization of distributions of one or two fits through a circular visualization of hsv color components. You can also compare fit means with colors defined through rgb or hsv components (as points or as lines on the visualization).

Slots

`extract` Extract from Stan fit.
`fit` Stan fit.
`data` Data on which the fit is based.

Examples

```
# priors for rgb
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 255))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 100))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors_rgb <- list(c("mu_r", mu_prior),
                  c("sigma_r", sigma_prior),
                  c("mu_g", mu_prior),
                  c("sigma_g", sigma_prior),
                  c("mu_b", mu_prior),
                  c("sigma_b", sigma_prior))

# generate data (rgb) and fit
r <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=250, sd=20))
r[r > 255] <- 255
```

```
r[r < 0] <- 0

g <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=20, sd=20))
g[g > 255] <- 255
g[g < 0] <- 0

b <- as.integer(rnorm(100, mean=40, sd=20))
b[b > 255] <- 255
b[b < 0] <- 0

colors <- data.frame(r=r, g=g, b=b)

fit1 <- b_color(colors=colors, priors=priors_rgb, chains=1)

# priors for hsv
h_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 2*pi))
sv_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 1))
kappa_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 1))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors_hsv <- list(c("mu_h", h_prior),
                 c("kappa_h", kappa_prior),
                 c("mu_s", sv_prior),
                 c("sigma_s", sigma_prior),
                 c("mu_v", sv_prior),
                 c("sigma_v", sigma_prior))

# generate data (hsv) and fit
h <- rnorm(100, mean=2*pi/3, sd=0.5)
h[h > 2*pi] <- 2*pi
h[h < 0] <- 0

s <- rnorm(100, mean=0.9, sd=0.2)
s[s > 1] <- 1
s[s < 0] <- 0

v <- rnorm(100, mean=0.9, sd=0.2)
v[v > 1] <- 1
v[v < 0] <- 0

colors <- data.frame(h=h, s=s, v=v)

fit2 <- b_color(colors=colors, hsv=TRUE, priors=priors_hsv, chains=1)

# a short summary of fitted parameters
summary(fit1)

# a more detailed summary of fitted parameters
print(fit1)
show(fit1)
```

```
# plot the fitted distribution against the data
plot(fit1)
plot_fit(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data,
# specify only a subset of parameters for visualization
plot(fit1, pars=c("h", "s", "v"))
plot_fit(fit1, pars=c("h", "s", "v"))

# traceplot of the fitted parameters
plot_trace(fit1)

# extract parameter values from the fit
parameters <- get_parameters(fit1)

# compare means between two fits
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# compare means between two fits,
# specify only a subset of parameters for comparison
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("h", "s", "v"))

# compare means of a fit with an rgb defined color
compare_means(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# compare means of a fit with an hsv defined color
compare_means(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# visualize difference in means between two fits
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# specify only a subset of parameters for comparison, use a rope interval
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("r", "g", "b"), rope=10)

# visualize difference in means between a fit and an rgb defined color
plot_means_difference(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# visualize difference in means between a fit and an hsv defined color
plot_means_difference(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# visualize means of a single fit
plot_means(fit1)

# visualize means of two fits
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize means of two fits,
# specify only a subset of parameters for visualization
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("h", "s", "v"))

# visualize means of a single fit and an rgb defined color
```

```
plot_means(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# visualize means of a single fit and an an hsv defined color
plot_means(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them,
# specify only a subset of parameters for comparison, use a rope interval
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("r", "g", "b"), rope=10)

# draw samples from a distribution underlying the fits,
# compare them with an rgb defined color
compare_distributions(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# draw samples from a distribution underlying the fits,
# compare them with an hsv defined color
compare_distributions(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions(fit1)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits,
# specify only a subset of parameters for visualization
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("h", "s", "v"))

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit, and an rgb defined color
plot_distributions(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit, and an hsv defined color
plot_distributions(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits
# specify only a subset of parameters for comparison, use a rope interval
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, pars=c("r", "g", "b"), rope=10)

# visualize difference between the distributions underlying a fit,
# and an rgb defined color
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, rgb=c(255, 0, 0))

# visualize difference between the distributions underlying a fit,
# and an hsv defined color
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, hsv=c(pi/2, 1, 1))

# plot the fitted distribution for hue against the hue data
plot_hsv(fit1)
```

```
# plot the fitted distribution for hue against the hue data
plot_fit_hsv(fit1)

# visualize hue means of a single fit
plot_means_hsv(fit1)

# visualize hue means of two fits
plot_means_hsv(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize hue means of two fits, add annotation points and lines,
# hsv parameter determines whether annotations are defined in hsv or rgb
lines <- list()
lines[[1]] <- c(2*pi, 1, 1)
lines[[2]] <- c(pi/2, 0.5, 0.5)

points <- list()
points[[1]] <- c(pi, 1, 1)

plot_means_hsv(fit1, fit2=fit2, points=points, lines=lines, hsv=TRUE)

# visualize the hue distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions_hsv(fit1)

# visualize hue distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions_hsv(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize hue distributions of two fits, add annotation points and lines,
# hsv parameter determines whether annotations are defined in hsv or rgb
lines <- list()
lines[[1]] <- c(2*pi, 1, 1)
lines[[2]] <- c(pi/2, 0.5, 0.5)

points <- list()
points[[1]] <- c(pi, 1, 1)

plot_distributions_hsv(fit1, fit2=fit2, points=points, lines=lines, hsv=TRUE)
```

compare_distributions *compare_distributions*

Description

compare_distributions draws samples from distribution of the first fit and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second fit, or against samples from multiple fits.

Usage

```
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
 ... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters,
 e.g. `?compare_distributions_ttest` or `?compare_distributions_linear`.

`compare_distributions,color_class-method`
compare_distributions

Description

`compare_distributions` draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group or against a color defined with `rgb` or `hsv` components. You can also provide the `rope` parameter or execute the comparison only through chosen color components (`r`, `g`, `b`, `h`, `s`, `v`).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object `color_class` object.
 ... `fit2` - a second `color_class` object, `rgb` - color defined through `rgb`, `hsv` - color defined through `rgb`, `rope` - region of practical equivalence, `pars` - components of comparison, a subset of (`r`, `g`, `b`, `h`, `s`, `v`).

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

compare_distributions,linear_class-method
compare_distributions

Description

compare_distributions draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	linear_class object.
...	fit2 - a second linear_class object, rope_intercept and rope_slope - regions of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?linear_class
```

compare_distributions,reaction_time_class-method
compare_distributions

Description

compare_distributions draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group or from samples drawn from distributions of multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'  
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

compare_distributions,success_rate_class-method
compare_distributions

Description

`compare_distributions` draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group or from samples drawn from distributions of multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object success_rate_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
compare_distributions,ttest_class-method
    compare_distributions
```

Description

compare_distributions draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group, against samples drawn from distributions of multiple groups, against a mean value or against samples from a normal distribution with a defined mean value and variance.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
compare_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	ttest_class object.
...	fit2 - a second ttest_class object, fits - a list of ttest_class objects, mu - mean value, sigma - standard deviation, rope - region of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
compare_means    compare_means
```

Description

compare_means prints difference between means of two or multiple fits.

Usage

```
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.

... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters, e.g. `?compare_means_ttest` or `?compare_means_linear`.

`compare_means,color_class-method`
compare_means

Description

`compare_means` prints difference in colors between two fits or a fit and a color.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object `color_class` object.

... `fit2` - a second `color_class` object, `rgb` - color defined through `rgb`, `hsv` - color defined through `rgb`, `rope` - region of practical equivalence, `pars` - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

compare_means,linear_class-method
compare_means

Description

compare_means prints difference in intercept and slope between two groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	linear_class object.
...	fit2 - a second linear_class object, rope_intercept and rope_slope - regions of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?linear_class
```

compare_means,reaction_time_class-method
compare_means

Description

compare_means prints difference in reaction times between two groups or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'  
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence, par - specific parameter of comparison (mu or lambda).

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

compare_means,success_rate_class-method
compare_means

Description

compare_means prints difference in success rate between two groups or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object success_rate_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence.

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
compare_means,ttest_class-method
      compare_means
```

Description

compare_means prints difference/equality of the first group against the second group, against multiple groups, against a mean value or against a normal distribution with a defined mean value and variance.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
compare_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      ttest_class object.
...         fit2 - a second ttest_class object, mu - mean value, sigma - standard deviation,
           fits - a list of ttest_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence, par -
           execute comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.
```

Value

Comparison results or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
get_parameters      get_parameters
```

Description

get_parameters returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

```
object      S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
```

```
get_parameters,color_class-method
    get_parameters
```

Description

`get_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `color_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

```
get_parameters,linear_class-method
    get_parameters
```

Description

`get_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `linear_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

get_parameters, reaction_time_class-method
get_parameters

Description

`get_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `reaction_time_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
get_parameters,success_rate_class-method
    get_parameters
```

Description

`get_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `success_rate_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
get_parameters,ttest_class-method
    get_parameters
```

Description

`get_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
get_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `ttest_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

get_prior_id	<i>get_prior_id</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

get_prior_id returns an integer id of prior's family (1 = uniform, 2 = normal, 3 = gamma, 4 = beta).

Usage

```
get_prior_id(object)

## S4 method for signature 'b_prior'
get_prior_id(object)
```

Arguments

object b_prior object.

get_subject_parameters	<i>get_subject_parameters</i>
------------------------	-------------------------------

Description

get_subject_parameters returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

Usage

```
get_subject_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.

```
get_subject_parameters, linear_class-method
    get_subject_parameters
```

Description

`get_subject_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'
get_subject_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `linear_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

```
get_subject_parameters, reaction_time_class-method
    get_subject_parameters
```

Description

`get_subject_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
get_subject_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `reaction_time_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
get_subject_parameters,success_rate_class-method
  get_subject_parameters
```

Description

`get_subject_parameters` returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
get_subject_parameters(object)
```

Arguments

`object` `success_rate_class` object.

Value

A data frame with parameter values.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

linear_class-class *linear_class*

Description

An S4 class for storing results of normal linear model.

Functions

summary('linear_class'): prints a summary of the fit.

print('linear_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit

show('linear_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit.

plot('linear_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. Fit will be plotted on the subject level.

plot('linear_class', subjects='boolean'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (subjects=TRUE) or on the subjects level (subjects=FALSE).

plot_fit('linear_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. Fit will be plotted on the subject level.

plot_fit('linear_class', subjects='boolean'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (subjects=TRUE) or on the subjects level (subjects=FALSE).

plot_trace('linear_class'): traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

get_parameters('linear_class'): returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

get_subject_parameters('linear_class'): returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

compare_means('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): prints difference in slope and intercept between two groups. You can also provide the rope parameter.

plot_means_difference('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): a visualization of the difference between two groups. You can plot only slope or intercept by using the par parameter. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

plot_means('linear_class'): plots density of means. You can plot only slope or intercept by using the par parameter.

plot_means('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): plots density for the first and the second group means. You can plot only slope or intercept by using the par parameter.

compare_distributions('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group.

plot_distributions('linear_class'): a visualization of the fitted distribution.

plot_distributions('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): a visualization of two fitted distribution.

plot_distributions_difference('linear_class', fit2='linear_class'): a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group. You can plot only slope or intercept by using the par parameter. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

Slots

extract Extract from Stan fit.
fit Stan fit.
data Raw data for the tested group.

Examples

```
# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 100))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu_a", mu_prior),
              c("sigma_a", sigma_prior),
              c("mu_b", mu_prior),
              c("sigma_b", sigma_prior),
              c("mu_s", sigma_prior),
              c("sigma_s", sigma_prior))

# generate data and fit
x <- vector()
y <- vector()
s <- vector()
for (i in 1:5) {
  x <- c(x, rep(1:10, 2))
  y <- c(y, rnorm(20, mean=1:10, sd=2))
  s <- c(s, rep(i, 20))
}

fit1 <- b_linear(x=x, y=y, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

fit2 <- b_linear(x=x, y=-2*y, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

# a short summary of fitted parameters
summary(fit1)

# a more detailed summary of fitted parameters
print(fit1)
show(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data
plot(fit1)
plot_fit(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data,
# plot on the top (group) level
plot(fit1, subjects=FALSE)
plot_fit(fit1, subjects=FALSE)
```

```
# traceplot of the fitted parameters
plot_trace(fit1)
# extract parameter values from the fit
parameters <- get_parameters(fit1)

# extract parameter values on the bottom (subject) level from the fit
subject_parameters <- get_subject_parameters(fit1)

# compare means between two fits
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# compare means between two fits, use a rope interval for intercept and slope
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope_intercept=0.5, rope_slope=0.2)

# visualize difference in means between two fits
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# use a rope interval for intercept and slope,
# set the number of bins in the histogram
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope_intercept=0.5, rope_slope=0.2, bins=20)

# visualize difference in means between two fits, compare only slope
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="slope")

# visualize means of a single fit
plot_means(fit1)

# visualize means of two fits
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize means of two fits, plot slope only
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="slope")

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them,
# use a rope interval for intercept and slope
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope_intercept=0.5, rope_slope=0.2)

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions(fit1)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits, plot slope only
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="slope")

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits,
# use a rope interval for intercept and slope,
# set the number of bins in the histogram
```



```
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope_intercept=0.5, rope_slope=0.2, bins=20)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits, plot slope only
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="slope")
```

mcmc_hdi

mcmc_hdi

Description

A function for calculating the HDI (highest density interval) of a vector of values.

Usage

```
mcmc_hdi(samples, cred_mass = 0.95)
```

Arguments

`samples` vector of values.
`cred_mass` credibility mass that the interval should include (default = 0.95).

Value

Boundaries of the HDI.

Author(s)

John Kruschke

plot,color_class,missing-method

plot

Description

`plot` plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can compare fit with underlying data only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x color_class object.
 y empty dummy variable, ignore this.
 ... pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot,linear_class,missing-method
plot

Description

plot plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

x linear_class object.
 y empty dummy variable, ignore this.
 ... subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

```
plot, reaction_time_class, missing-method
      plot
```

Description

plot plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          reaction_time_class object.
y          empty dummy variable, ignore this.
...        subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).
```

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
plot, success_rate_class, missing-method
      plot
```

Description

plot plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class,missing'
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

```
x          success_rate_class object.
y          empty dummy variable, ignore this.
...        subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).
```

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot, ttest_class, missing-method
      plot
```

Description

plot plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class,missing'
plot(x)
```

Arguments

x ttest_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
plot_distributions     plot_distributions
```

Description

plot_distributions visualizes fitted distributions.

Usage

```
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters,
e.g. ?plot_distributions_ttest or ?plot_distributions_linear.

plot_distributions,color_class-method
plot_distributions

Description

plot_distributions a visualization of the fitted distributions or constant colors.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'  
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	color_class object.
...	fit2 - a second color_class object, rgb - color defined through rgb, hsv - color defined through rgb, pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?color_class
```

plot_distributions,linear_class-method
plot_distributions

Description

plot_distributions a visualization of the fitted distribution, for one or two fits.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second linear_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

plot_distributions, reaction_time_class-method
plot_distributions

Description

plot_distributions a visualization of the fitted distribution, for one, two or multiple fits.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

plot_distributions,success_rate_class-method
plot_distributions

Description

plot_distributions a visualization of the fitted distribution, for one, two or multiple fits.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'  
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	success_rate_class object.
...	fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class objects.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?success_rate_class
```

plot_distributions,ttest_class-method
plot_distributions

Description

plot_distributions visualizes distributions underlying tested groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'  
plot_distributions(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second ttest_class object, fits - a list of ttest_class objects, mu - mean value, sigma - standard deviation.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
plot_distributions_difference
      plot_distributions_difference
```

Description

plot_distributions_difference a visualization of the difference between the distributions of two or more fits.

Usage

```
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
 ... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters, e.g. ?plot_distributions_difference_ttest or ?plot_distributions_difference_linear.

plot_distributions_difference,color_class-method
plot_distributions_difference

Description

plot_distributions_difference a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	color_class object.
...	fit2 - a second color_class object, rgb - color defined through rgb, hsv - color defined through rgb, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram, pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot_distributions_difference,linear_class-method
plot_distributions_difference

Description

plot_distributions_difference visualizes the difference between two groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second linear_class object, par - specific parameter of comparison (slope or intercept), rope_intercept and rope_slope - regions of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

```
plot_distributions_difference, reaction_time_class-method
plot_distributions_difference
```

Description

`plot_distributions_difference` a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group or between multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
plot_distributions_difference,success_rate_class-method
  plot_distributions_difference
```

Description

plot_distributions_difference a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group or between multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	success_rate_class object.
...	fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot_distributions_difference, ttest_class-method
    plot_distributions_difference
```

Description

plot_distributions_difference a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group, the distribution or a constant value for the second group or between multiple distributions.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
plot_distributions_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object          ttest_class object.
...             fit2 - a second ttest_class object, fits - a list of ttest_class objects, mu - mean
                value, sigma - standard deviation, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins -
                number of bins in the histogram.
```

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
plot_distributions_hsv
    plot_distributions_hsv
```

Description

plot_distributions_hsv a visualization of distributions of one or two fits through a circular visualization of hsv color components. You can also compare fit means with colors defined through rgb or hsv components (as points or as lines on the visualization).

Usage

```
plot_distributions_hsv(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_distributions_hsv(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	color_class object.
...	fit2 - a second color_class object, points - points to plot defined through rgb or hsv, lines - lines to plot defined through rgb or hsv, hsv - are points and lines defined in hsv format (default = FALSE).

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot_fit

plot_fit

Description

plot_fit plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

Usage

```
plot_fit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
...	see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters, e.g. ?plot_fit_colors or ?plot_fit_linear.

```
plot_fit,color_class-method
      plot_fit
```

Description

`plot_fit` plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can compare fit with underlying data only through chosen color components (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_fit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      color_class object.
...         pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).
```

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

```
plot_fit,linear_class-method
      plot_fit
```

Description

`plot_fit` plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (`subjects=TRUE`) or on the group level (`subjects=FALSE`).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'
plot_fit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.
 ... subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

plot_fit, reaction_time_class-method
plot_fit

Description

plot_fit plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
plot_fit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
plot_fit,success_rate_class-method
      plot_fit
```

Description

`plot_fit` plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (`subjects=TRUE`) or on the group level (`subjects=FALSE`).

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
plot_fit(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      success_rate_class object.
...         subjects - plot fits on a subject level (default = TRUE).
```

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot_fit,ttest_class-method
      plot_fit
```

Description

`plot_fit` plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
plot_fit(object)
```

Arguments

```
object      ttest_class object.
```


Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?tttest_class
```

plot_fit_hsv	<i>plot_fit_hsv</i>
--------------	---------------------

Description

plot_fit_hsv plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit through a circular visualization of hsv color components.

Usage

```
plot_fit_hsv(object)

## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_fit_hsv(object)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot_hsv	<i>plot_hsv</i>
----------	-----------------

Description

plot_hsv plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit through a circular visualization of hsv color components.

Usage

```
plot_hsv(object)

## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_hsv(object)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot_means	<i>plot_means</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

plot_means plots means for one or multiple fits.

Usage

```
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters,
 e.g. ?plot_means_ttest or ?plot_means_linear.

plot_means,color_class-method
plot_means

Description

plot_means plots density of means, the first and the second group means or a constant values in case second group is defined as rgb or hsv color.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'  
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object	color_class object.
...	fit2 - a second color_class object, rgb - color defined through rgb, hsv - color defined through rgb, pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?color_class
```

plot_means,linear_class-method
plot_means

Description

plot_means plots means or the first and the second group means.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second linear_class object, par - plot a specific parameter (slope or intercept).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

plot_means, reaction_time_class-method
plot_means

Description

plot_means plots density of means for one, two or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects, par - plot a specific parameter (mu or lambda).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
plot_means, success_rate_class-method
      plot_means
```

Description

plot_means plots density of means for one, two or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      success_rate_class object.
...         fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class ob-
            jects.
```

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot_means, ttest_class-method
      plot_means
```

Description

plot_means plots density of means, the first and the second group means, means of multiple groups or a mean value in case second group is defined as a constant.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
plot_means(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second ttest_class object, mu - mean value, fits - a list of ttest_class
 objects, par - plot the sigma or nu parameter.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

plot_means_difference *plot_means_difference*

Description

plot_means_difference plots difference between means of two or multiple fits.

Usage

```
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.
 ... see documentation for specific class for the description of available parameters,
 e.g. ?plot_means_difference_ttest or ?plot_means_difference_linear.

plot_means_difference,color_class-method
plot_means_difference

Description

plot_means_difference a visualization of the difference between two fits

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.
... fit2 - a second color_class object, rgb - color defined through rgb, hsv - color defined through rgb, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram, pars - components of comparison, a subset of (r, g, b, h, s, v).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?color_class
```

plot_means_difference,linear_class-method
plot_means_difference

Description

plot_means_difference plots difference between two groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.
... fit2 - a second linear_class object, par - specific parameter of comparison (slope or intercept), rope_intercept and rope_slope - regions of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

```
plot_means_difference, reaction_time_class-method
plot_means_difference
```

Description

`plot_means_difference` a visualization of the difference between two groups or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	reaction_time_class object.
<code>...</code>	fit2 - a second reaction_time_class object, fits - a list of reaction_time_class objects, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram, par - specific parameter of comparison (mu or lambda).

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?reaction_time_class
```

```
plot_means_difference, success_rate_class-method
    plot_means_difference
```

Description

plot_means_difference a visualization of the difference between two groups or multiple groups.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      success_rate_class object.
...         fit2 - a second success_rate_class object, fits - a list of success_rate_class ob-
            jects, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the his-
            togram.
```

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot_means_difference, ttest_class-method
    plot_means_difference
```

Description

plot_means_difference a visualization of the difference of the first group against the second group, against multiple groups, against a mean value or against a normal distribution with a defined mean value and variance.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
plot_means_difference(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second ttest_class object, fits - a list of ttest_class objects, mu - mean value, rope - region of practical equivalence, bins - number of bins in the histogram, par - compare through the sigma or nu parameter.

Value

A ggplot visualization or an error if something went wrong.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

plot_means_hsv *plot_means_hsv*

Description

plot_means_hsv a visualization of the difference between means of two fits through a circular visualization of hsv color components. You can also compare fit means with colors defined through rgb or hsv components (as points or as lines on the visualization).

Usage

```
plot_means_hsv(object, ...)

## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_means_hsv(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.
 ... fit2 - a second color_class object, points - points to plot defined through rgb or hsv, lines - lines to plot defined through rgb or hsv, hsv - are points and lines defined in hsv format (default = FALSE).

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

plot_trace	<i>plot_trace</i>
------------	-------------------

Description

plot_trace traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

object S4 class object from bayes4psy library.

plot_trace,color_class-method	<i>plot_trace</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------

Description

plot_trace traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

```
plot_trace, linear_class-method
      plot_trace
```

Description

`plot_trace` traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

`object` linear_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?linear_class
```

```
plot_trace, reaction_time_class-method
      plot_trace
```

Description

`plot_trace` traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'  
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?reaction_time_class
```

plot_trace,success_rate_class-method
plot_trace

Description

plot_trace traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'  
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

object success_rate_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?success_rate_class
```

```
plot_trace, ttest_class-method
      plot_trace
```

Description

plot_trace traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
plot_trace(object)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.

Value

A ggplot visualization.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
reaction_time_class-class
      reaction_time_class
```

Description

An S4 class for storing results of reaction time Bayesian model.

Functions

summary('reaction_time_class'): prints a summary of the fit.

print('reaction_time_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit

show('reaction_time_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit.

plot('reaction_time_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

plot('reaction_time_class', subjects='boolean'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

`plot_fit('reaction_time_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

`plot_fit('reaction_time_class', subjects='boolean')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subject level (`subjects=TRUE`) or on the group level (`subjects=FALSE`).

`plot_trace('reaction_time_class')`: traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

`get_parameters('reaction_time_class')`: returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

`get_subject_parameters('reaction_time_class')`: returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

`compare_means('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: returns difference in reaction times between two groups. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison only through a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`compare_means('reaction_time_class', fits='list')`: returns difference in reaction times between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope parameter. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison only through a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`plot_means_difference('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: a visualization of the difference between two groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`plot_means_difference('reaction_time_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the difference between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison only through a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`plot_means('reaction_time_class')`: plots density of the means. You can also visualize the density only for a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`plot_means('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: plots density for the first and the second group means. You can also visualize the density only for a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`plot_means('reaction_time_class', fits='list')`: plots density for means of multiple groups. You can also visualize the density only for a chosen parameter - mu or lambda.

`compare_distributions('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`compare_distributions('reaction_time_class', fits='lists')`: draws and compares samples from distributions of multiple groups. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`plot_distributions('reaction_time_class')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution.

`plot_distributions('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: a visualization of the distribution for two fits.

`plot_distributions('reaction_time_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the distribution for multiple fits.

`plot_distributions_difference('reaction_time_class', fit2='reaction_time_class')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_distributions_difference('reaction_time_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the difference between the distributions of multiple groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

Slots

extract Extract from Stan fit.
fit Stan fit.
data Data on which the fit is based.

Examples

```
# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 100))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
lambda_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0.05, 5))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu_m", mu_prior),
             c("sigma_m", sigma_prior),
             c("mu_s", sigma_prior),
             c("sigma_s", sigma_prior),
             c("mu_l", lambda_prior),
             c("sigma_l", sigma_prior))

# subjects
s <- rep(1:5, 20)

# generate data and fit
rt1 <- emg::remg(100, mu=10, sigma=1, lambda=0.4)
fit1 <- b_reaction_time(t=rt1, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

rt2 <- emg::remg(100, mu=10, sigma=2, lambda=0.1)
fit2 <- b_reaction_time(t=rt2, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

rt3 <- emg::remg(100, mu=20, sigma=2, lambda=1)
fit3 <- b_reaction_time(t=rt3, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

rt4 <- emg::remg(100, mu=15, sigma=2, lambda=0.5)
fit4 <- b_reaction_time(t=rt4, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

# fit list
fit_list <- list(fit2, fit3, fit4)

# a short summary of fitted parameters
summary(fit1)

# a more detailed summary of fitted parameters
print(fit1)
show(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data
plot(fit1)
plot_fit(fit1)
```



```
# plot the fitted distribution against the data,
# plot on the top (group) level
plot(fit1, subjects=FALSE)
plot_fit(fit1, subjects=FALSE)

# traceplot of the fitted parameters
plot_trace(fit1)

# extract parameter values from the fit
parameters <- get_parameters(fit1)

# extract parameter values on the bottom (subject) level from the fit
subject_parameters <- get_subject_parameters(fit1)

# compare means between two fits, use a rope interval
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.5)

# compare means between two fits,
# use only the mu parameter of the exponentially modified gaussian distribution
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="mu")

# compare means between multiple fits
compare_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# specify number of histogram bins and rope interval
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, bins=20, rope=0.5)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# use only the mu parameter of the exponentially modified gaussian distribution
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="mu")

# visualize difference in means between multiple fits
plot_means_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize means of a single fit
plot_means(fit1)

# visualize means of two fits
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit1)

# visualize means of two fits,
# use only the mu parameter of the exponentially modified gaussian distribution
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, par="mu")

# visualize means of multiple fits
plot_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them,
# use a rope interval
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.5)
```

```
# draw samples from distributions underlying multiple fits and compare them
compare_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions(fit1)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits,
# use a rope interval
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.05)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list)
```

show,color_class-method

show

Description

show prints a more detailed summary of the Bayesian color fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class
```

```
show,linear_class-method  
      show
```

Description

show prints a more detailed summary of the Bayesian linear model fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
show(object)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?linear_class
```

```
show,reaction_time_class-method  
      show
```

Description

show prints a more detailed summary of the Bayesian reaction time fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'  
show(object)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?reaction_time_class
```

```
show,success_rate_class-method
      show
```

Description

show prints a more detailed summary of the Bayesian success rate fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object success_rate_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?success_rate_class
```

```
show,ttest_class-method
      show
```

Description

show prints a more detailed summary of the Bayesian ttest fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'
show(object)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?ttest_class
```

```
success_rate_class-class
      success_rate_class
```

Description

An S4 class for storing results of successes (true/false) Bayesian model.

Functions

summary('success_rate_class'): prints a summary of the fit.

print('success_rate_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit

show('success_rate_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit.

plot('success_rate_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

plot('success_rate_class', subjects='boolean'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

plot_fit('success_rate_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

plot_fit('success_rate_class', subjects='boolean'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. You can plot on the subjects level (subjects=TRUE) or on the group level (subjects=FALSE).

plot_trace('success_rate_class'): traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

get_parameters('success_rate_class'): returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

get_subject_parameters('success_rate_class'): returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters for each subject in the hierarchical model.

compare_means('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class'): returns difference in success rate between two groups. You can also provide the rope parameter.

compare_means('success_rate_class', fits='list'): returns difference in success rate between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope parameter.

plot_means_difference('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class'): a visualization of the difference between two groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

plot_means_difference('success_rate_class', fits='list'): a visualization of the difference between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

plot_means('success_rate_class'): plots density for the first group means.

plot_means('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class'): plots density for the first and the second group means.

plot_means('success_rate_class', fits='list'): plots density for multiple

`compare_distributions('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group. You can also provide the `rope` parameter.

`compare_distributions('success_rate_class', fits='list')`: draws and compares samples from distributions of multiple groups. You can also provide the `rope` parameter.

`plot_distributions('success_rate_class')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution.

`plot_distributions('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class')`: a visualization of the distribution for two fits.

`plot_distributions('success_rate_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the distribution for multiple fits.

`plot_distributions_difference('success_rate_class', fit2='success_rate_class')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the second group. You can also provide the `rope` and `bins` (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_distributions_difference('success_rate_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the difference between the distributions of multiple groups. You can also provide the `rope` and `bins` (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_fit('success_rate_class')`: plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit. Fit will be plotted on the group level.

Slots

`extract` Extract from Stan fit.

`fit` Stan fit.

`data` Data on which the fit is based.

Examples

```
#priors
p_prior <- b_prior(family="beta", pars=c(1, 1))
tau_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("p", p_prior),
              c("tau", tau_prior))

# subjects
s <- rep(1:5, 20)

# generate data and fit
data1 <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.6)
fit1 <- b_success_rate(r=data1, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

data2 <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.1)
fit2 <- b_success_rate(r=data2, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

data3 <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.5)
fit3 <- b_success_rate(r=data3, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)
```

```
data4 <- rbinom(100, size=1, prob=0.9)
fit4 <- b_success_rate(r=data4, s=s, priors=priors, chains=1)

# fit list
fit_list <- list(fit2, fit3, fit4)

# a short summary of fitted parameters
summary(fit1)

# a more detailed summary of fitted parameters
print(fit1)
show(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data
plot(fit1)
plot_fit(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data,
# plot on the top (group) level
plot(fit1, subjects=FALSE)
plot_fit(fit1, subjects=FALSE)

# traceplot of the fitted parameters
plot_trace(fit1)

# extract parameter values from the fit
parameters <- get_parameters(fit1)

# extract parameter values on the bottom (subject) level from the fit
subject_parameters <- get_subject_parameters(fit1)

# compare means between two fits, use a rope interval
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.05)

# compare means between multiple fits
compare_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# specify number of histogram bins and rope interval
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, bins=40, rope=0.05)

# visualize difference in means between multiple fits
plot_means_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize means of a single fit
plot_means(fit1)

# visualize means of two fits
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize means of multiple fits
plot_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)
```

```

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them,
# use a rope interval
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.05)

# draw samples from distributions underlying multiple fits and compare them
compare_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions(fit1)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits,
# use a rope interval
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=0.05)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list)

```

summary,color_class-method

summary

Description

summary prints summary of the Bayesian color fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'color_class'
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object color_class object.

Examples

```

# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process
# along with an example of how to use this function
?color_class

```

summary,linear_class-method
summary

Description

summary prints a summary of the Bayesian linear model fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'linear_class'  
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object linear_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?linear_class
```

summary,reaction_time_class-method
summary

Description

summary prints a summary of the Bayesian reaction time fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'reaction_time_class'  
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object reaction_time_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?reaction_time_class
```

summary,success_rate_class-method
summary

Description

summary prints a summary of the Bayesian success rate fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'success_rate_class'  
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object success_rate_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?success_rate_class
```

summary,ttest_class-method
summary

Description

summary prints a summary of the Bayesian ttest fit.

Usage

```
## S4 method for signature 'ttest_class'  
summary(object)
```

Arguments

object ttest_class object.

Examples

```
# to use the function you first have to prepare the data and fit the model  
# see class documentation for an example of the whole process  
# along with an example of how to use this function  
?ttest_class
```

ttest_class-class *ttest_class*

Description

An S4 class for storing results of Bayesian t-test results.

Functions

summary('ttest_class'): prints a summary of the fit.

print('ttest_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit

show('ttest_class'): prints a more detailed summary of the fit.

plot('ttest_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

plot_fit('ttest_class'): plots fitted model against the data. Use this function to explore the quality of your fit.

plot_trace('ttest_class'): traceplot for main fitted model parameters.

get_parameters('ttest_class'): returns a dataframe with values of fitted parameters.

compare_means('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class'): prints difference/equality of the first group against the second group. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

compare_means('ttest_class', mu='numeric'): prints difference/equality of the first group against a mean value. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison through the sigma parameter.

compare_means('ttest_class', mu='numeric', sigma='numeric'): prints difference/equality of the first group against a normal distribution provided with mean value and standard deviation. Note here that sigma is used only in the Cohen's d calculation. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

compare_means('ttest_class', fits='list'): prints difference/equality of the first group and multiple other groups. You can also provide the rope parameter or execute the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

plot_means_difference('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class'): a visualization of the difference between the first group and the second group. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

plot_means_difference('ttest_class', mu='numeric'): a visualization of the difference between the first group and a constant value or a normal distribution with mean value mu. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

plot_means_difference('ttest_class', fits='list'): a visualization of the difference between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters or visualize the comparison through the sigma or nu parameter.

plot_means('ttest_class'): plots density of means. You can also visualize the density for the sigma or nu parameter.

`plot_means('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class')`: plots density for the first and the second group means. You can also visualize the density for the sigma or nu parameter.

`plot_means('ttest_class', mu='numeric')`: plots density for the first group means and a mean value in case second group is defined as a normal distribution or as a constant. You can also visualize the density for the sigma or nu parameter.

`plot_means('ttest_class', fits='list')`: plots density for the first group means and means for multiple other groups. You can also visualize the density for the sigma or nu parameter.

`compare_distributions('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from the distribution of the second group. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`compare_distributions('ttest_class', mu='numeric')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against a mean value. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`compare_distributions('ttest_class', mu='numeric', sigma='numeric')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples from a normal distribution with a defined mean value and variance. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`compare_distributions('ttest_class', fits='list')`: draws samples from distribution of the first group and compares them against samples drawn from multiple other groups. You can also provide the rope parameter.

`plot_distributions('ttest_class')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution.

`plot_distributions('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class')`: a visualization of two fitted distributions.

`plot_distributions('ttest_class', mu='numeric')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution and a constant value.

`plot_distributions('ttest_class', mu='numeric', sigma='numeric')`: a visualization of the fitted distribution and the normal distribution defined with a mean value and a standard deviation.

`plot_distributions('ttest_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of multiple fitted distributions.

`plot_distributions_difference('ttest_class', fit2='ttest_class')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the distribution of the second group. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_distributions_difference('ttest_class', mu='numeric')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and a constant value. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_distributions_difference('ttest_class', mu='numeric', sigma='numeric')`: a visualization of the difference between the distribution of the first group and the normal distribution defined with a mean value and standard deviation. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

`plot_distributions_difference('ttest_class', fits='list')`: a visualization of the difference between multiple groups. You can also provide the rope and bins (number of bins in the histogram) parameters.

Slots

`extract` Extract from Stan fit.

`fit` Stan fit.

`data` Raw data for the tested group.

Examples

```
# priors
mu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(0, 1000))
sigma_prior <- b_prior(family="uniform", pars=c(0, 500))
nu_prior <- b_prior(family="normal", pars=c(2000, 1000))

# attach priors to relevant parameters
priors <- list(c("mu", mu_prior),
              c("sigma", sigma_prior),
              c("nu", nu_prior))

# generate data and fit
data1 <- rnorm(20, mean=150, sd=20)
fit1 <- b_ttest(data=data1, priors=priors, chains=1)

data2 <- rnorm(20, mean=200, sd=20)
fit2 <- b_ttest(data=data2, priors=priors, chains=1)

data3 <- rnorm(20, mean=150, sd=40)
fit3 <- b_ttest(data=data3, priors=priors, chains=1)

data4 <- rnorm(20, mean=50, sd=10)
fit4 <- b_ttest(data=data4, priors=priors, chains=1)

# fit list
fit_list <- list(fit2, fit3, fit4)

# a short summary of fitted parameters
summary(fit1)

# a more detailed summary of fitted parameters
print(fit1)
show(fit1)

# plot the fitted distribution against the data
plot(fit1)
plot_fit(fit1)

# traceplot of the fitted parameters
plot_trace(fit1)

# extract parameter values from the fit
parameters <- get_parameters(fit1)

# compare means between two fits
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# compare means between two fits, use a rope interval
compare_means(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=2)

# compare means between a fit and a constant value
```

```
compare_means(fit1, mu=150)

# compare means between a fit and a distribution,
# sigma is used for calculating Cohen's d
compare_means(fit1, mu=150, sigma=20)

# compare means between multiple fits
compare_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference in means between two fits,
# specify number of histogram bins
plot_means_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, bins=20)

# visualize difference in means between a fit and a constant value
plot_means_difference(fit1, mu=150)

# visualize difference in means between multiple fits, use a rope interval
plot_means_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list, rope=2)

# visualize means of a single fit
plot_means(fit1)

# visualize means of two fits
plot_means(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize means of a fit and a constant value
plot_means(fit1, mu=150)

# visualize means of multiple fits
plot_means(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# draw samples from distributions underlying two fits and compare them
compare_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# draw samples from a distribution underlying the fit
# and compare them with a constant, use a rope interval
compare_distributions(fit1, mu=150, rope=2)

# draw samples from a distribution underlying the fit and
# compare them with a user defined distribution
compare_distributions(fit1, mu=150, sigma=20)

# draw samples from distributions underlying multiple fits and compare them
compare_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit
plot_distributions(fit1)

# visualize distributions underlying two fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fit2=fit2)

# visualize the distribution underlying a fit and a constant value
plot_distributions(fit1, mu=150)
```

```
# visualize the distribution underlying a fit and a user defined distribution
plot_distributions(fit1, mu=150, sigma=20)

# visualize distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions(fit1, fits=fit_list)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying two fits,
# use a rope interval
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fit2=fit2, rope=2)

# visualize difference between a distribution underlying the fit
# and a constant value
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, mu=150)

# visualize difference between a distribution underlying the fits
# and a user defined distribution
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, mu=150, sigma=20)

# visualize difference between distributions underlying multiple fits
plot_distributions_difference(fit1, fits=fit_list)
```

Index

adaptation_level (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
adaptation_level_small
 (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
after_images (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
after_images_opponent_process
 (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
after_images_stimuli
 (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
after_images_trichromatic
 (bayes4psy-datasets), 4

b_bootstrap, 7
b_color, 8
b_linear, 11
b_prior (b_prior-class), 12
b_prior-class, 12
b_reaction_time, 13
b_results-class, 14
b_success_rate, 14
b_ttest, 16
bayes4psy (bayes4psy-package), 4
bayes4psy-datasets, 4
bayes4psy-package, 4

color_class (color_class-class), 17
color_class-class, 17
compare_distributions, 23
compare_distributions, color_class-method,
 24
compare_distributions, linear_class-method,
 25
compare_distributions, reaction_time_class-method,
 25
compare_distributions, success_rate_class-method,
 26
compare_distributions, ttest_class-method,
 27
compare_distributions_color
 (compare_distributions, color_class-method),
 24
compare_distributions_linear
 (compare_distributions, linear_class-method),
 25
compare_distributions_reaction_time
 (compare_distributions, reaction_time_class-method),
 25
compare_distributions_success_rate
 (compare_distributions, success_rate_class-method),
 26
compare_distributions_ttest
 (compare_distributions, ttest_class-method),
 27
compare_means, 27
compare_means, color_class-method, 28
compare_means, linear_class-method, 29
compare_means, reaction_time_class-method,
 29
compare_means, success_rate_class-method,
 30
compare_means, ttest_class-method, 31
compare_means_color
 (compare_means, color_class-method),
 28
compare_means_reaction_time
 (compare_means, reaction_time_class-method),
 29
compare_means_success_rate
 (compare_means, success_rate_class-method),
 30
compare_means_ttest
 (compare_means, ttest_class-method),
 31
compare_means_linear
 (compare_means, linear_class-method),
 29
flanker (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
get_parameters, 31
get_parameters, color_class-method, 32

- get_parameters, linear_class-method, 32
- get_parameters, reaction_time_class-method, 33
- get_parameters, success_rate_class-method, 34
- get_parameters, ttest_class-method, 34
- get_parameters_color_class (get_parameters, color_class-method), 32
- get_parameters_linear_class (get_parameters, linear_class-method), 32
- get_parameters_reaction_time (get_parameters, reaction_time_class-method), 33
- get_parameters_success_rate_class (get_parameters, success_rate_class-method), 34
- get_parameters_ttest_class (get_parameters, ttest_class-method), 34
- get_prior_id, 35
- get_prior_id, b_prior-method (get_prior_id), 35
- get_prior_id_b_prior (get_prior_id), 35
- get_subject_parameters, 35
- get_subject_parameters, linear_class-method, 36
- get_subject_parameters, reaction_time_class-method, 36
- get_subject_parameters, success_rate_class-method, 37
- get_subject_parameters_linear_class (get_subject_parameters, linear_class-method), 36
- get_subject_parameters_reaction_time (get_subject_parameters, reaction_time_class-method), 36
- get_subject_parameters_success_rate_class (get_subject_parameters, success_rate_class-method), 37
- linear_class (linear_class-class), 38
- linear_class-class, 38
- mcmc_hdi, 41
- plot, color_class, missing-method, 41
- plot, linear_class, missing-method, 42
- plot, reaction_time_class, missing-method, 43
- plot, success_rate_class, missing-method, 43
- plot, ttest_class, missing-method, 44
- plot_distributions, 44
- plot_distributions, color_class-method, 45
- plot_distributions, linear_class-method, 45
- plot_distributions, reaction_time_class-method, 46
- plot_distributions, success_rate_class-method, 47
- plot_distributions, ttest_class-method, 47
- plot_distributions_color (plot_distributions, color_class-method), 45
- plot_distributions_difference, 48
- plot_distributions_difference, color_class-method, 49
- plot_distributions_difference, linear_class-method, 49
- plot_distributions_difference, reaction_time_class-method, 50
- plot_distributions_difference, success_rate_class-method, 51
- plot_distributions_difference, ttest_class-method, 52
- plot_distributions_difference_color (plot_distributions_difference, color_class-method), 49
- plot_distributions_difference_linear (plot_distributions_difference, linear_class-method), 49
- plot_distributions_difference_reaction_time (plot_distributions_difference, reaction_time_class-method), 50
- plot_distributions_difference_success_rate (plot_distributions_difference, success_rate_class-method), 51
- plot_distributions_difference_ttest (plot_distributions_difference, ttest_class-method), 52
- plot_distributions_hsv, 52
- plot_distributions_hsv, color_class-method (plot_distributions_hsv), 52

- plot_distributions_hsv_color (plot_distributions_hsv), 52
- plot_distributions_linear (plot_distributions, linear_class-method), 45
- plot_distributions_reaction_time (plot_distributions, reaction_time_class-method), 46
- plot_distributions_success_rate (plot_distributions, success_rate_class-method), 47
- plot_distributions_ttest (plot_distributions, ttest_class-method), 47
- plot_fit, 53
- plot_fit, color_class-method, 54
- plot_fit, linear_class-method, 54
- plot_fit, reaction_time_class-method, 55
- plot_fit, success_rate_class-method, 56
- plot_fit, ttest_class-method, 56
- plot_fit_color (plot_fit, color_class-method), 54
- plot_fit_hsv, 57
- plot_fit_hsv, color_class-method (plot_fit_hsv), 57
- plot_fit_hsv_color (plot_fit_hsv), 57
- plot_fit_linear (plot_fit, linear_class-method), 54
- plot_fit_reaction_time (plot_fit, reaction_time_class-method), 55
- plot_fit_success_rate (plot_fit, success_rate_class-method), 56
- plot_fit_ttest (plot_fit, ttest_class-method), 56
- plot_hsv, 58
- plot_hsv, color_class-method (plot_hsv), 58
- plot_hsv_color (plot_hsv), 58
- plot_means, 58
- plot_means, color_class-method, 59
- plot_means, linear_class-method, 59
- plot_means, reaction_time_class-method, 60
- plot_means, success_rate_class-method, 61
- plot_means, ttest_class-method, 61
- plot_means_color (plot_means, color_class-method), 62
- plot_means_difference, 62
- plot_means_difference, color_class-method, 62
- plot_means_difference, linear_class-method, 63
- plot_means_difference, reaction_time_class-method, 64
- plot_means_difference, success_rate_class-method, 65
- plot_means_difference, ttest_class-method, 65
- plot_means_difference_color (plot_means_difference, color_class-method), 62
- plot_means_difference_linear (plot_means_difference, linear_class-method), 63
- plot_means_difference_reaction_time (plot_means_difference, reaction_time_class-method), 64
- plot_means_difference_success_rate (plot_means_difference, success_rate_class-method), 65
- plot_means_difference_ttest (plot_means_difference, ttest_class-method), 65
- plot_means_hsv, 66
- plot_means_hsv, color_class-method (plot_means_hsv), 66
- plot_means_hsv_color (plot_means_hsv), 66
- plot_means_linear (plot_means, linear_class-method), 59
- plot_means_reaction_time (plot_means, reaction_time_class-method), 60
- plot_means_success_rate (plot_means, success_rate_class-method), 61
- plot_means_ttest

- (plot_means, ttest_class-method),
61
- plot_trace, 67
- plot_trace, color_class-method, 67
- plot_trace, linear_class-method, 68
- plot_trace, reaction_time_class-method,
68
- plot_trace, success_rate_class-method,
69
- plot_trace, ttest_class-method, 70
- plot_trace_color
 - (plot_trace, color_class-method),
67
- plot_trace_linear
 - (plot_trace, linear_class-method),
68
- plot_trace_reaction_time
 - (plot_trace, reaction_time_class-method),
68
- plot_trace_success_rate
 - (plot_trace, success_rate_class-method),
69
- plot_trace_ttest
 - (plot_trace, ttest_class-method),
70

- reaction_time_class
 - (reaction_time_class-class), 70
- reaction_time_class-class, 70

- show, color_class-method, 74
- show, linear_class-method, 75
- show, reaction_time_class-method, 75
- show, success_rate_class-method, 76
- show, ttest_class-method, 76
- stroop_extended (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
- stroop_simple (bayes4psy-datasets), 4
- success_rate_class
 - (success_rate_class-class), 77
- success_rate_class-class, 77
- summary, color_class-method, 80
- summary, linear_class-method, 81
- summary, reaction_time_class-method, 81
- summary, success_rate_class-method, 82
- summary, ttest_class-method, 82

- ttest_class (ttest_class-class), 83
- ttest_class-class, 83