

## CAS Applied Data Science

# The Mutation of Iris Setosa A Criminal Story

Iris Setosa

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### **Initial Situation and Summary**

- Company v4Setosa owns a patent claiming protection on gene sequence of Iris Setosa
- Iris Setosa found on a farmers field, treated with a product from Sonte Manto, show possibly larger <u>setal leaves</u> than normal, possibly indicating a gene mutation and therewith a patent infringement of the patent of v4Setosa
- · Two data sets available:
  - √ A reference data set of definitely non-mutated Iris Setosa
  - ✓ A mixed data-set of farmers Iris Setosa, Virginica and Versicolor
- > Hypothesis test (t-test) shows significant evidence of gene mutation of Iris Setosa setal leave

### Task and 0-Hypothesis

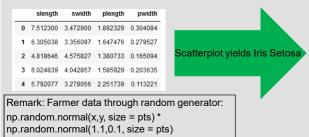
By means of the reference data set of non-mutated Iris Setosa investigate, if there is a mutation of the farmer Iris Setosa setal size.

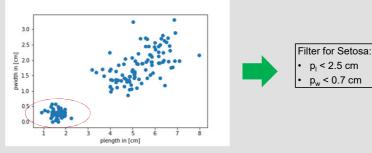
0-Hypothesis: There is NO mutation of farmers Iris Setosa (increasing size of setal leaves) treated with Sonte Manto.

1-Hypothesis: There is a mutation of farmers Iris Setosa (increasing size of setal leaves) treated with Sonte Manto.

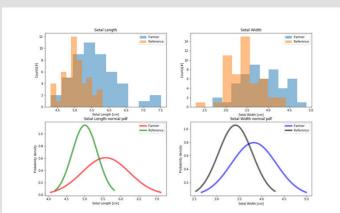
#### Methods / Procedure / Test

1. Identifying Iris Setosa in farmers data set:





# 2. T-test of two samples, not paired, samples differ in standard deviation (.ttest\_ind(equal=False))



		Slenght [cm]	Swidth [cm]
Reference data	mean	5.01	3.42
	sd	0.35	0.38
	p-test normal distribution	0.91	0.39
Farmers data	mean	5.59	3.82
	sd	0.65	0.50
	p-test normal distribution	0.03	0.78

#### 3. T-Test yields:

	p-value
setal length	7.6·10 <sup>-7</sup>
setal width	1.7·10 <sup>-5</sup>

#### Conclusions

- Normal distribution of reference and farmer data
- reference and farmer data differ in SD
- Iris Setosa in farmer data can be filtered via petal size
- p-test with p << 0.05 clearly rejects the 0-hypothesis and supports 1-hypothesis