

Coursework Template

MSc in Statistics 2025/26, Imperial College London

Andrew Duncan, Oliver Ratmann, 06042960

#Analysis of Penguin Features

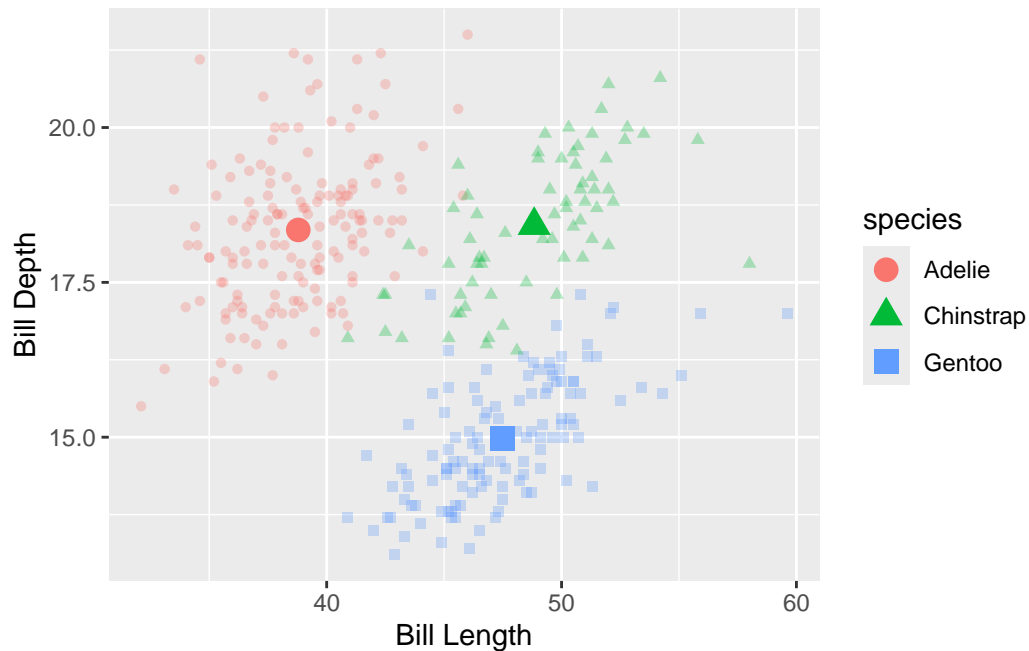
In this analysis, we will be summarising the main features of the different species of penguins. Looking at the raw data:

| species | island | bill_length_mm | bill_depth_mm | flipper_length_mm | body_mass_g | sex | year |
|---------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------|--------|------|
| Adelie | Torgersen | 39.1 | 18.7 | 181 | 3750 | male | 2007 |
| Adelie | Torgersen | 39.5 | 17.4 | 186 | 3800 | female | 2007 |
| Adelie | Torgersen | 40.3 | 18.0 | 195 | 3250 | female | 2007 |
| Adelie | Torgersen | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 2007 |
| Adelie | Torgersen | 36.7 | 19.3 | 193 | 3450 | female | 2007 |
| Adelie | Torgersen | 39.3 | 20.6 | 190 | 3650 | male | 2007 |

To simplify our analysis, we just ignored any missing values and the summary and plots are as follows:

| species | avg_bill_length | avg_bill_depth | avg_flipper_length_mm | avg_body_mass |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Adelie | 38.79139 | 18.34636 | 189.9536 | 3700.662 |
| Chinstrap | 48.83382 | 18.42059 | 195.8235 | 3733.088 |
| Gentoo | 47.50488 | 14.98211 | 217.1870 | 5076.016 |

```
#> Warning: Removed 2 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
#> (`geom_point()`).
```



We will now create a k Nearest Neighbour Algorithm to try and make predictions for each penguin groups. To simplify, we will just split the dataset into the training set and test set with 70/30 proportions.

| bill_length_mm | bill_depth_mm | body_mass_g | flipper_length | islands | target |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|---------|--------|
| 39.1 | 18.7 | 3750 | 181 | 3 | Adelie |
| 39.5 | 17.4 | 3800 | 186 | 3 | Adelie |
| 40.3 | 18.0 | 3250 | 195 | 3 | Adelie |
| 36.7 | 19.3 | 3450 | 193 | 3 | Adelie |
| 39.3 | 20.6 | 3650 | 190 | 3 | Adelie |
| 38.9 | 17.8 | 3625 | 181 | 3 | Adelie |

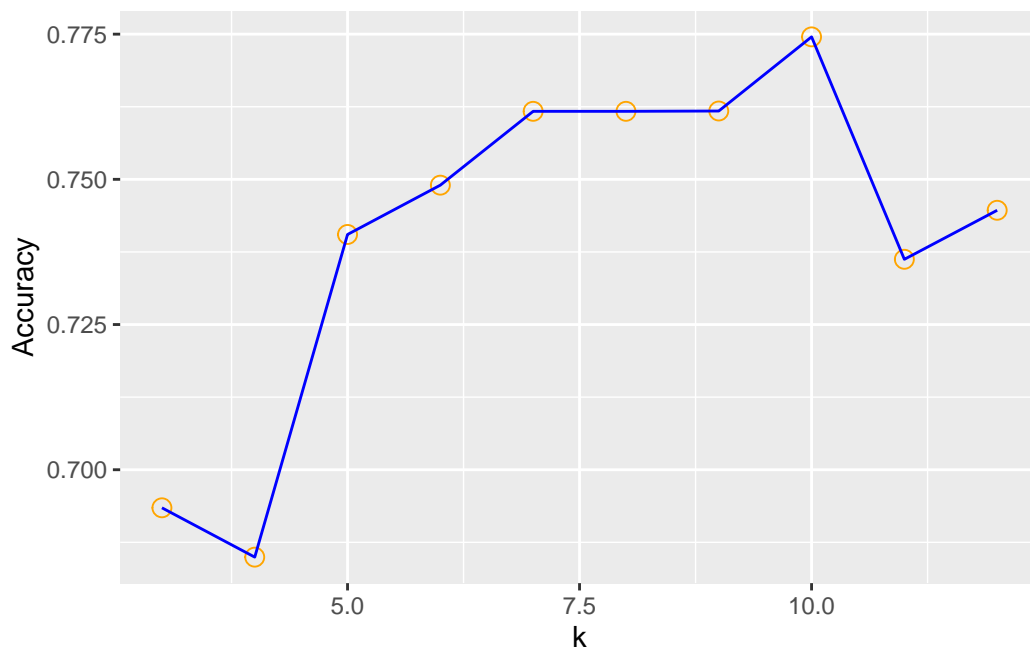
To choose the best k, we will choose the best k, i.e.the one with highest

```
#> k-Nearest Neighbors
#>
#> 235 samples
#> 5 predictor
#> 3 classes: 'Adelie', 'Chinstrap', 'Gentoo'
#>
#> No pre-processing
#> Resampling: Cross-Validated (3 fold)
```

```

#> Summary of sample sizes: 157, 157, 156
#> Resampling results across tuning parameters:
#>
#>   k    Accuracy   Kappa
#>   3 0.6934437 0.5124645
#>   4 0.6849508 0.4973725
#>   5 0.7405063 0.5820266
#>   6 0.7489992 0.5978511
#>   7 0.7617116 0.6182014
#>   8 0.7617116 0.6139426
#>   9 0.7617657 0.6139734
#>  10 0.7745321 0.6331005
#>  11 0.7362328 0.5682052
#>  12 0.7446716 0.5815168
#>
#> Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
#> The final value used for the model was k = 10.

```



```

#> <ggplot2::labels> List of 2
#>  $ x: chr "k"
#>  $ y: chr "Accuracy"

```