Predicting bird classifcation by bone lenghts

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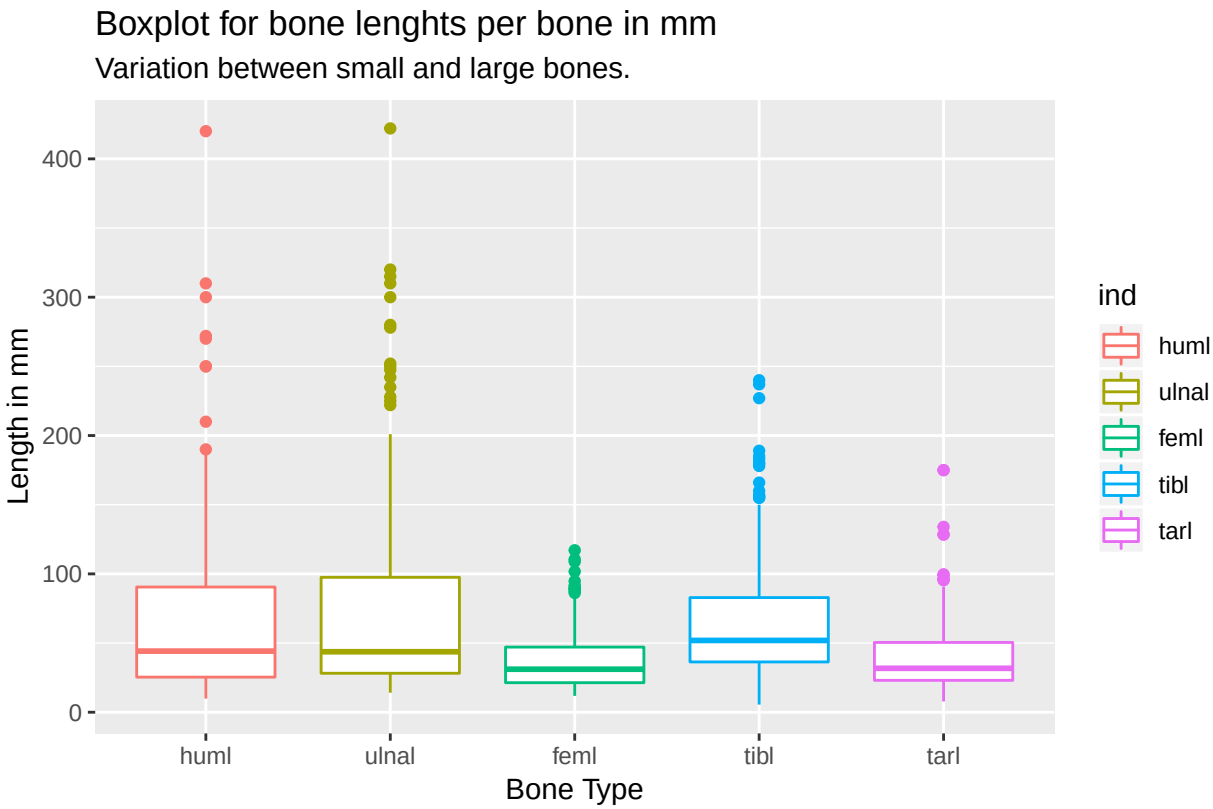
Classification of differing ecological bird populations

Introduction

Materials & Methods

Resutls

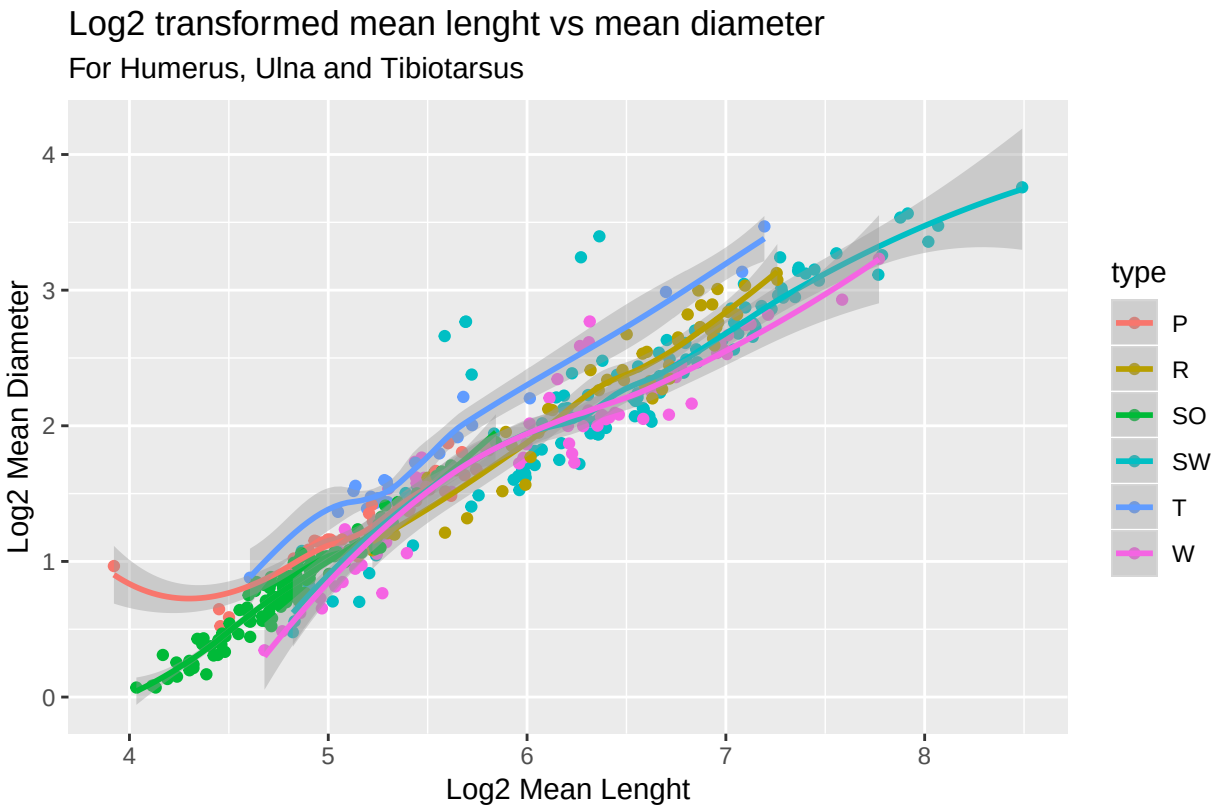
EDA



Graph 1: Bone lengths

Graph 1 shows the average lenght per bone for all ecological groups. As we can see there are 2 bone types which are quite a bit smaller than the other 3 bones. The Femuer(green) is the smallest of these 2, this stands out because in us humans this is our biggest bone. after the Femeur the next smallest bone is the Taesometatarsus, this is expected as this bone connects the feet of the birds to their legs.

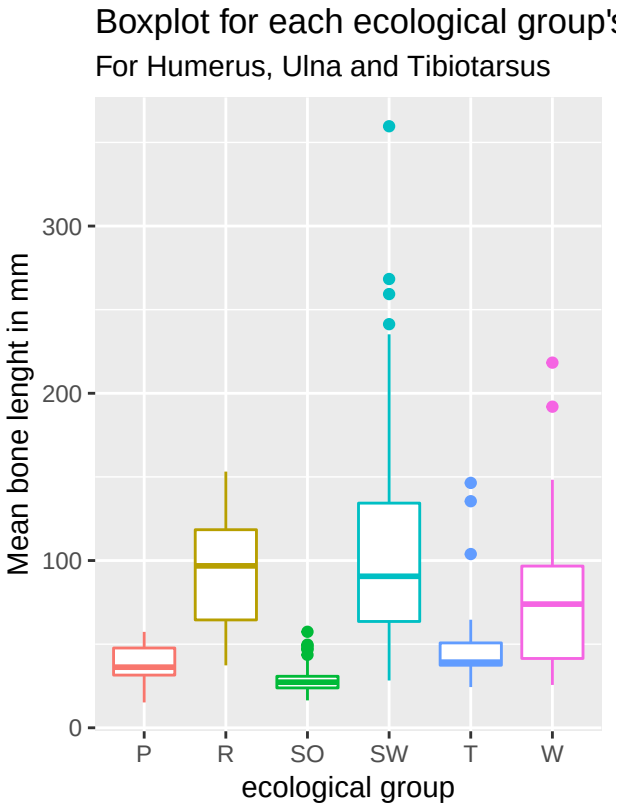
These 2 bones are quite small and show less variation than the other 3 bones. As we are trying to classify these bones they might be less important in our final classification algorithm.



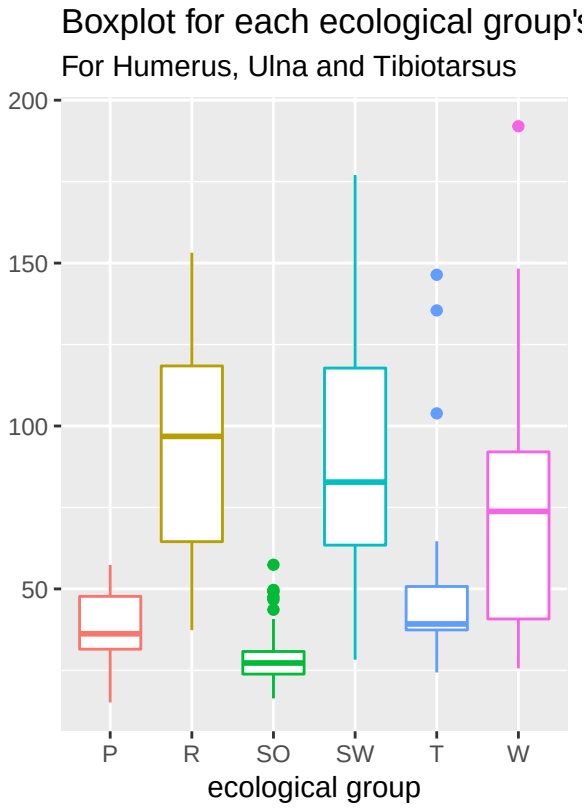
graph 2: lenght vs diameter

graph 2 shows us that the total bone lenght for the Swimming Birds is quite a bit larger than the other birds. Also we can see that the Terrestrial birds have thicker bones than the rest of the birds but are stull quite small. the singing birds are overall very small ans should be easy to classify. The raptors and Wading birds are a bit average and could become diffcult to classify but the raptors are a bit thicker and the Wading birds are a bit smaller.

Data Cleaning



graph 3: mean bone lenghts



graph 4: Cleaned data

For our cleaning of data we removed all rows with NA's which cost us 7 datapoints. After that we calculated the 1st and 3rd quartile outliers from the humurus which can be seen in graph 3 & 4, and removed 9 rows.

After all cleaning we left with 404 datapoints to use for Weka Analyses and classification.

Weka

In weka the goal was to find a classification algorithem that has the highest possible accuracy because classifying a birds herritage it does not matter that much if there is a False positive, the goal was to keep false negatives low and keep true positives high.

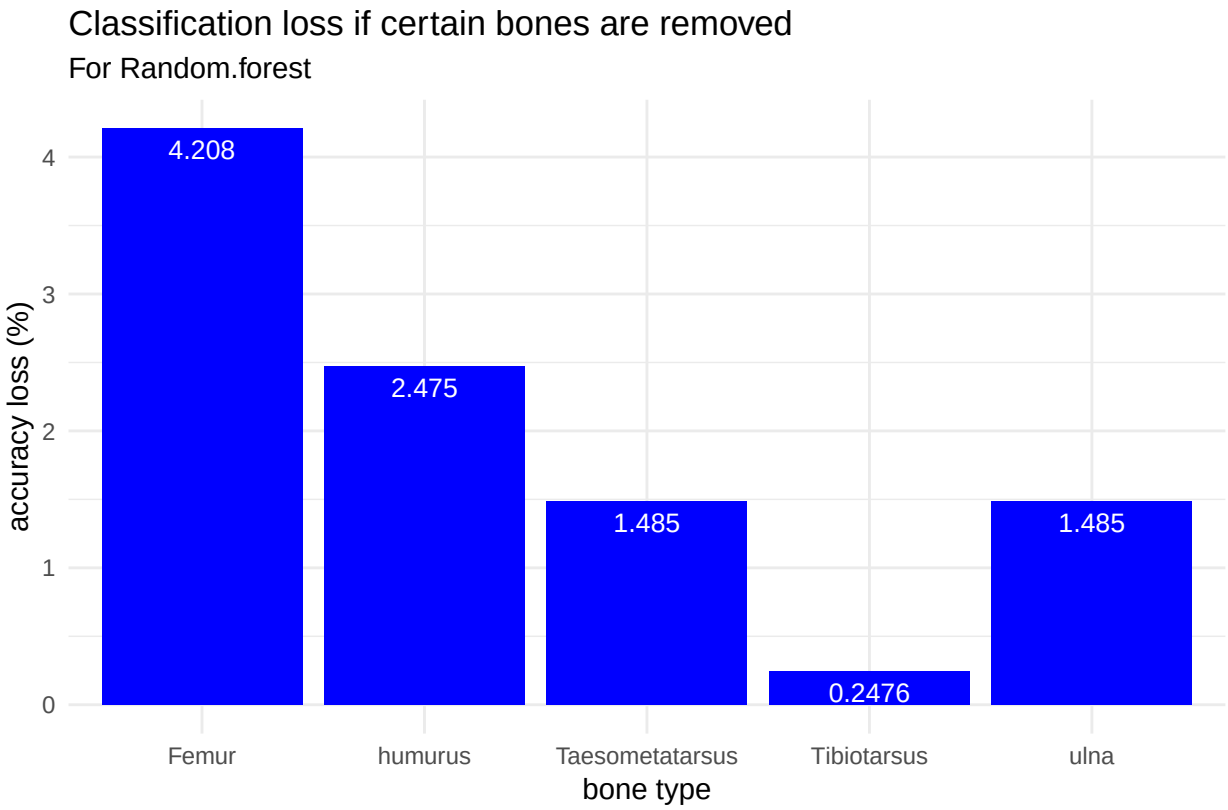
Chosen classifier: Random.Forest

Table 1: Random.Forest Confusion matrix as chosen classifier

	SW	W	T	R	P	SO
SW	87	11	0	4	0	6
W	17	34	0	2	4	6
T	2	0	12	2	4	3
R	7	1	0	37	3	0
P	0	0	1	1	30	6
SO	0	0	1	1	1	121

Table 2: Random.Forest as chosen classifier

	Correct	Incorrect
Instances	321	83
Percentage	79.4554 %	20.5446 %



graph 5: accuracy loss per bone

in graph 5 we can see what the importance is from certain bones if we are talking about classification. the diffrences we can see are becouse of their importance for the functionallity of the bird groups.

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## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
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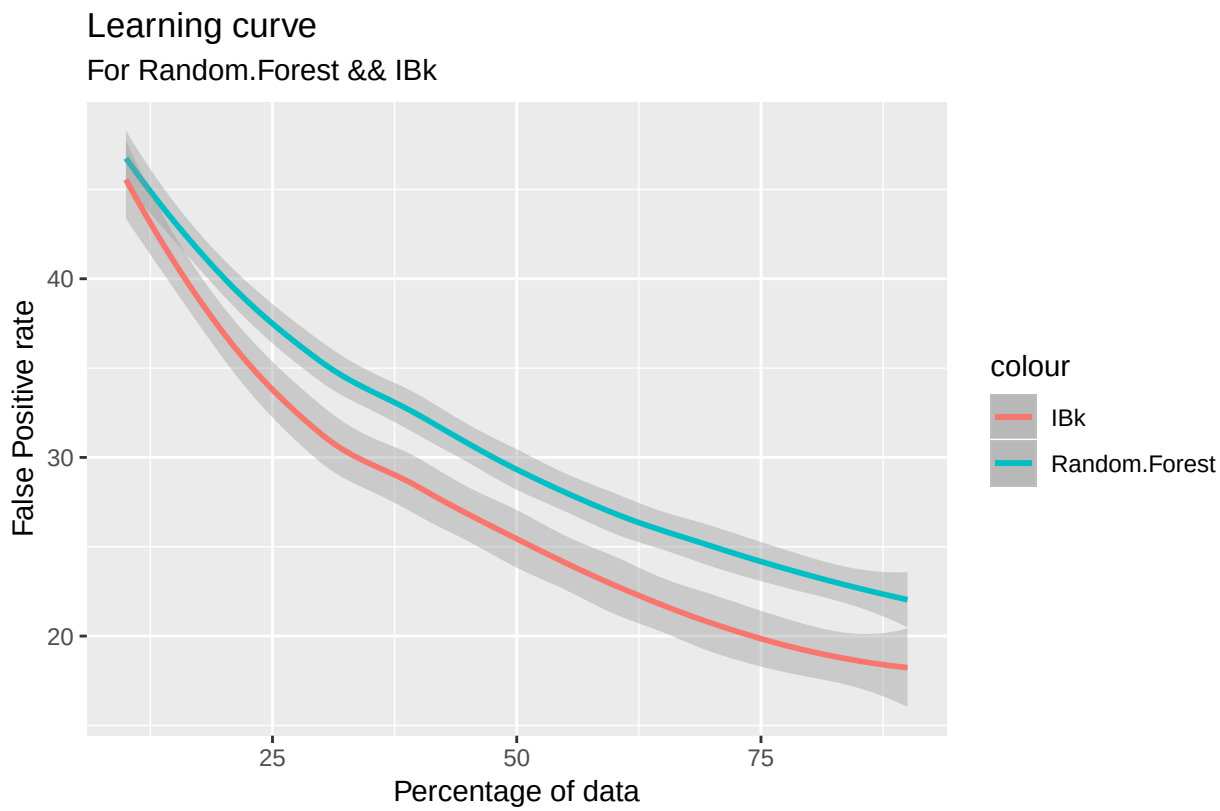
```



graph 6: Learning curve inspected algorithm's

```
## Warning in read.table(file = file, header = header, sep = sep, quote
## = quote, : incomplete final line found by readTableHeader on '../data/
## RocWadingIbk.arff'
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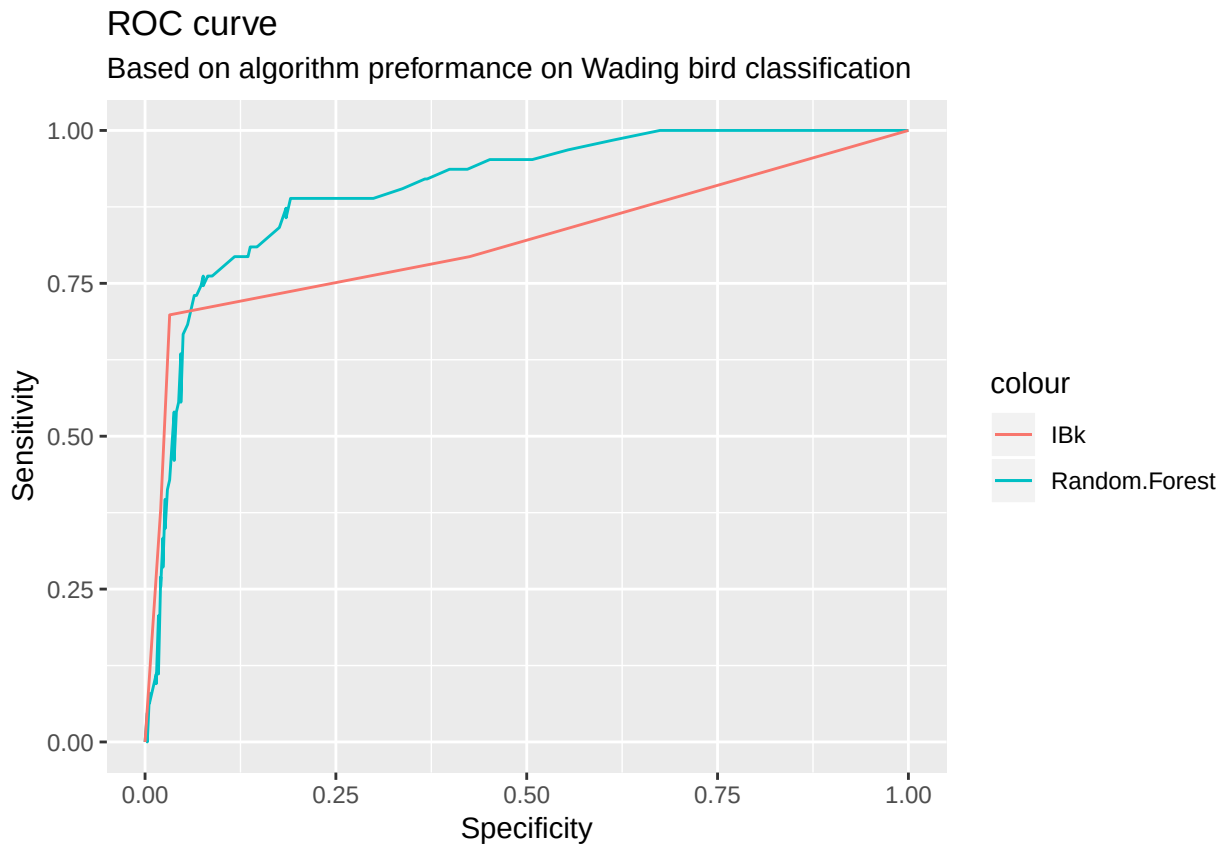

Conclusion & discussion

What is the most important bone for each ecological group their function? we can conclude that (At least for classification) the Femur is the most important as when we remove this from our classification algorithems the accuracy loss is great. we can see this in graph 5 where the loss per bone is displayed. while researching the subject we made the assumption that the Femeur and Taesometatarsus were the least important for classification. Becouse of this the first classification algorithems were done only using the longer bones but further in reverted this desicion. The classification algorithem that was chosen however wasn't changed. In the future we should first collect some data about the importance for some bones before making such rational desisions.

We do wan to think about removing some bones as when we have less data to be put in the more unknown fossils with missing bones could possibly be classified

Minor Proposal

References