Appendix 1. Variable description. A. Statistic values.

```
> # Statistics of the variables
> for (i in c(1:ncol(finches))){
+ print(colnames(finches)[i])
+ print(summary(finches[,i]))
+ if (colnames(finches)[i] != "Sex" & colnames(finches)[i] != "Survival"){
+ print(paste("Var:", var(finches[,i])))
  print(paste("SD:",sd(finches[,i])))
+ }
+ }
[1] "Sex"
female male NA's
   19 47 34
[1] "First adult year"
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
  1973 1975 1975 1976 1976
[1] "Var: 1.07828282828283"
[1] "SD: 1.03840398125336"
[1] "Last Year"
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
  1977 1977 1978 1978 1978 1982
[1] "Var: 1.84838383838384"
[1] "SD: 1.35955280823653"
[1] "Weight .g."
 Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
 13.00 15.00 16.24 16.35 17.44 21.24
[1] "Var: 2.85445903030303"
[1] "SD: 1.68951443625174"
[1] "Wing .mm."
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu.
 64.00 67.00 68.19 68.54 70.25 74.01
[1] "Var: 5.8352861010101"
[1] "SD: 2.41563368518699"
[1] "Tarsus .mm."
 Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
 17.05 18.49 19.13 19.19 20.00 21.06
[1] "Var: 0.734847474747475"
[1] "SD: 0.857232450825023"
[1] "Beak Length .mm."
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
  8.70 10.20 10.80 10.79 11.25 12.73
[1] "Var: 0.670374333333333"
```

```
[1] "SD: 0.818763905734329"
[1] "Beak Depth .mm."
 Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
 7.500 8.795 9.305 9.392 10.100 11.210
[1] "Var: 0.814485090909091"
[1] "SD: 0.902488277435829"
[1] "Beak Width .mm."
 Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
 7.400 8.200 8.600 8.641 9.055 10.000
[1] "Var: 0.345983474747475"
[1] "SD: 0.588203599740324"
[1] "Age"
 Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
  2.00 3.00 3.00 3.96 5.00 10.00
[1] "Var: 2.32161616161616"
[1] "SD: 1.52368505985199"
[1] "Survival"
 Mode FALSE TRUE
logical 50 50
```

Appendix 1. Variable description. B. Normality check.

```
> # Plot of the rest of the variables and normality check
> nam units <- c("Weigth (g)", "Wing (mm)", "Tarsus (mm)", "Beak length (mm)",
"Beak depth (mm)", "Beak width (mm)", "Age (years)")
> for (i in c(4:10)){
+ hist(finches[,i], prob=TRUE, xlab=nam units[i-3], main="",
xlim=c(min(finches[,i]), max(finches[,i]+1)))
+ lines(density(finches[,i]))
+ norm result <- shapiro.test(finches[,i])[["p.value"]]</pre>
+ if (norm result < 0.05) {
   cat(paste(colnames(finches)[i], "is not normally distributed.\n p-value:",
norm result, "\n"))
+ }
+ else{
+ cat(paste(colnames(finches)[i], "is normally distributed.\n p-value:",
norm result, "\n"))
+ boxplot(finches[,i], xlab=nam units[i-3])
+ }
Weight .g. is not normally distributed.
p-value: 0.0146118600730412
```

Wing .mm. is not normally distributed.

p-value: 0.0200195939889433

Tarsus_.mm. is normally distributed.

p-value: 0.310237043894075

Beak Length .mm. is normally distributed.

p-value: 0.596506847488164

Beak Depth .mm. is normally distributed.

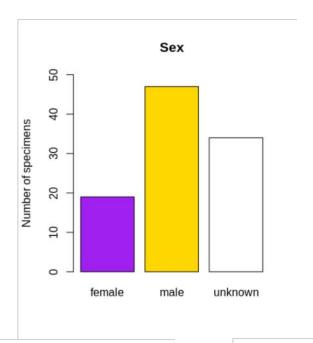
p-value: 0.262203149916022

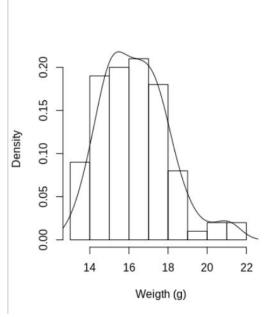
Beak Width .mm. is normally distributed.

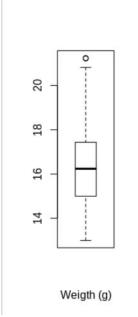
p-value: 0.40382358599545

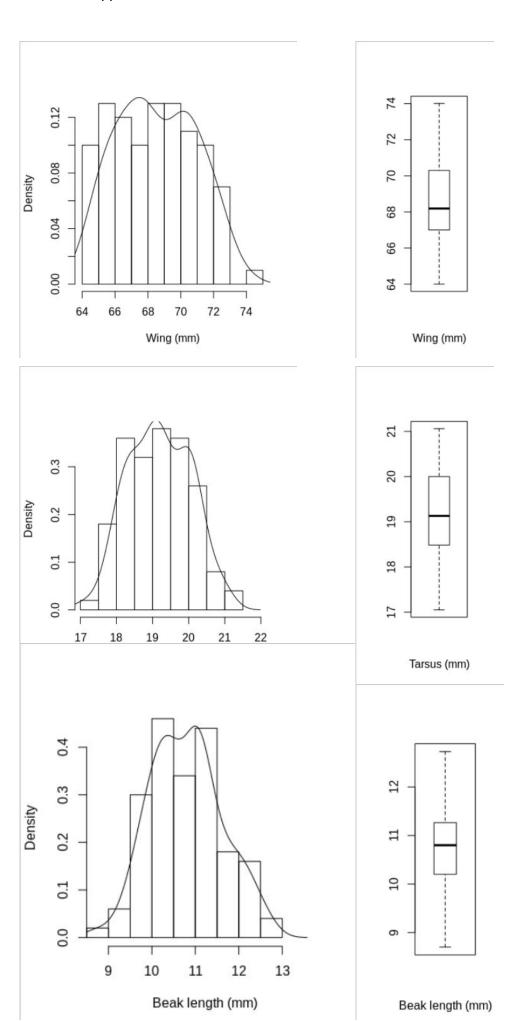
Age is not normally distributed. p-value: 1.1660097045966e-09

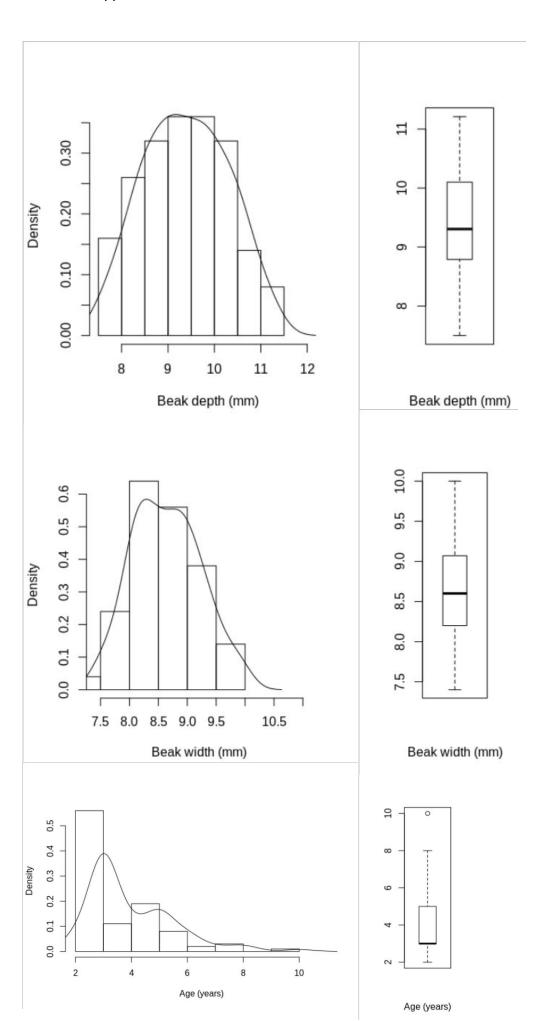
Appendix 1. Variable description. C. Distribution plots.







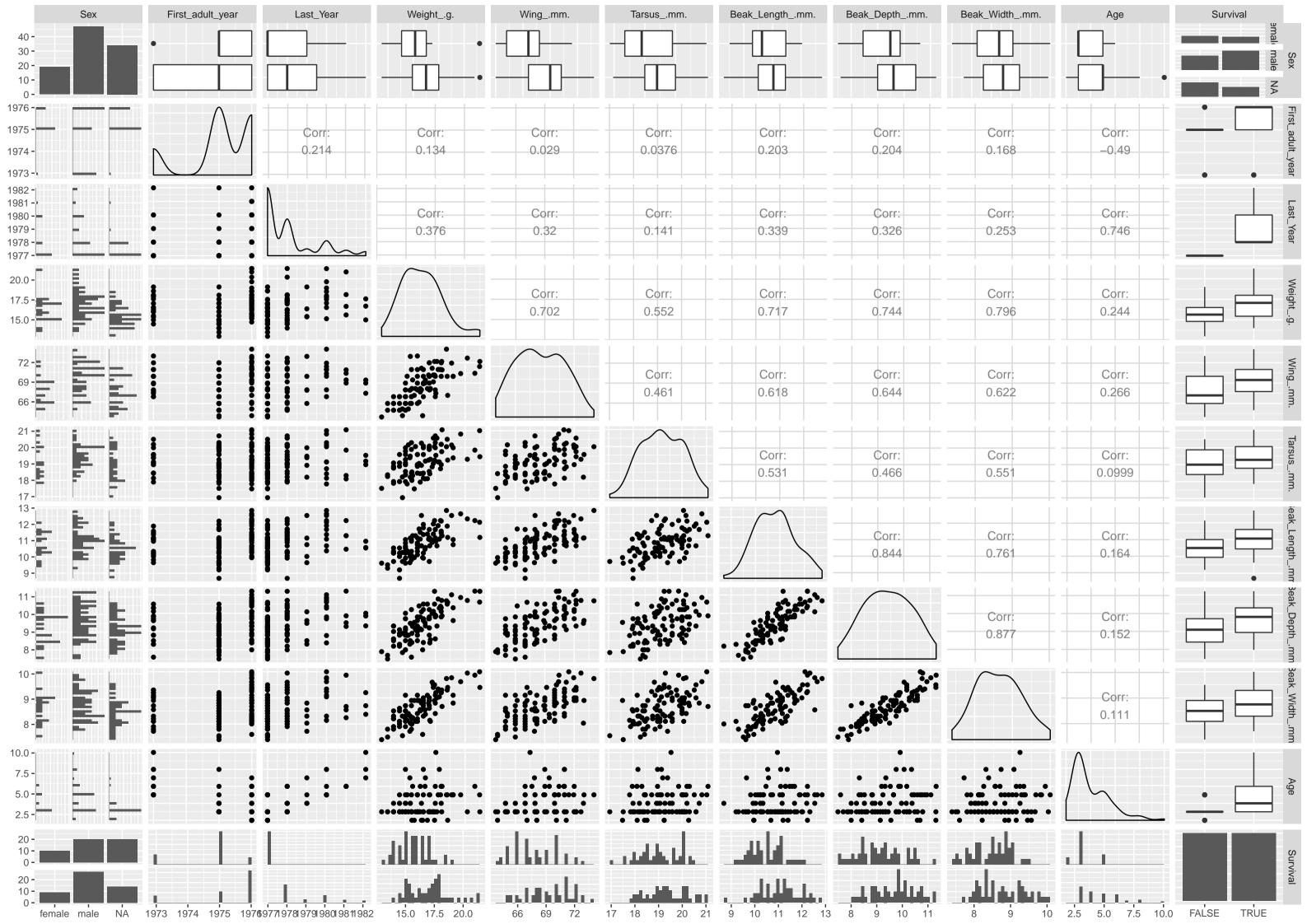




Statistical Inference: appendix Xoel Mato Blanco

Appendix 2. Correlation matrix, scatter plots, divided box plots, divided histograms.

(next page)



Appendix 3. Hypothesis testing results.

```
> # Testing differences between groups
> groups lab <- c("Sex", "Survival")</pre>
> quant lab <- c("Wing .mm.", "Tarsus .mm.", "Beak Length .mm.",
"Beak Depth .mm.", "Beak Width .mm.")
> # t-tests for normal data
> for (group in groups lab) {
+ for (quant in quant lab) {
    cat(paste("\n\nComparing",group,"groups differences in", quant, "\n"))
    homovar <- ifelse(var.test(finches[,quant] ~ finches[,group], data =</pre>
finches) $p.value > 0.05, TRUE, FALSE)
    if (homovar == TRUE) {
     print("Variance is homogeneous.")
    else{
     print("Variance is not homogeneous.")
    t result <- t.test(finches[,quant] ~ finches[,group], data=finches, var.equal
= homovar)
+ print(t result)
+ }
+ }
Comparing Sex groups differences in Wing .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -3.2306, df = 64, p-value = 0.001952
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-3.0900941 -0.7286741
sample estimates:
mean in group female mean in group male
           67.78211 69.69149
Comparing Sex groups differences in Tarsus .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -1.7128, df = 64, p-value = 0.0916
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
-0.78911457 0.06060393
sample estimates:
mean in group female mean in group male
           19.07000
                              19.43426
Comparing Sex groups differences in Beak Length .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -1.3283, df = 64, p-value = 0.1888
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.7202018 0.1449499
sample estimates:
mean in group female mean in group male
           10.75684
                      11.04447
Comparing Sex groups differences in Beak Depth .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -1.5886, df = 64, p-value = 0.1171
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.9027744 0.1029983
sample estimates:
mean in group female mean in group male
                       9.639362
           9.239474
Comparing Sex groups differences in Beak Width .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -0.8566, df = 64, p-value = 0.3949
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.4538535 0.1814459
sample estimates:
```

mean in group female mean in group male 8.643158 8.779362 Comparing Survival groups differences in Wing .mm. [1] "Variance is homogeneous." Two Sample t-test data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group] t = -3.2706, df = 98, p-value = 0.001482 alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -2.4229847 -0.5930153 sample estimates: mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE 67.7886 69.2966 Comparing Survival groups differences in Tarsus .mm. [1] "Variance is homogeneous." Two Sample t-test data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group] t = -1.8197, df = 98, p-value = 0.07186 alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -0.64472667 0.02792667 sample estimates: mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE 19.0388 19.3472 Comparing Survival groups differences in Beak Length .mm. [1] "Variance is homogeneous." Two Sample t-test data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group] t = -3.6335, df = 98, p-value = 0.0004474 alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -0.8680152 -0.2547848 sample estimates: mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE 10.5122 11.0736

```
Comparing Survival groups differences in Beak Depth .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -3.2668, df = 98, p-value = 0.0015
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.9046804 -0.2209196
sample estimates:
mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE
            9.1110
                      9.6738
Comparing Survival groups differences in Beak Width .mm.
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."
      Two Sample t-test
data: finches[, quant] by finches[, group]
t = -2.58, df = 98, p-value = 0.01136
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.52225761 -0.06814239
sample estimates:
mean in group FALSE mean in group TRUE
             8.4930
                               8.7882
> # Mann-Wihtney U test for weight
> for (group in groups lab) {
+ cat(paste("\n\nComparing",group, "groups differences in weights\n"))
+ homovar <- ifelse(var.test(finches$Weight .g. ~ finches[,group], data =
finches) $p.value > 0.05, TRUE, FALSE)
+ if (homovar == TRUE) {
   print("Variance is homogeneous.")
+ }
+ else{
+ print("Variance is not homogeneous.")
+ mannwhitney result <- wilcox.test(finches$Weight .g. ~ finches[,group],
data=finches)
+ print(mannwhitney result)
+ }
```

```
Comparing Sex groups differences in weights
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction

data: finches$Weight_.g. by finches[, group]

W = 327, p-value = 0.09156

alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

Comparing Survival groups differences in weights
[1] "Variance is homogeneous."

Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction

data: finches$Weight_.g. by finches[, group]

W = 712.5, p-value = 0.0002102

alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0
```

Appendix 4. Code used for the assignment.

```
setwd("/home/xoel/github/masters/module ii/statistical inference/assignment")
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
# The dataset had to be fixed, since there was blank spaces instead of tabulations
at different points across the file.
finches <- read.table("./finches dataset.txt", header=TRUE, sep="\t")
# Replace the unknown values for Sex with NA.
finches$Sex[finches$Sex == "unknown"] <- NA</pre>
finches$Sex <- droplevels(finches$Sex)</pre>
# Check which variables are in the dataset
colnames (finches)
# Feature amplification
Age <- finches$Last Year - finches$First adult year + 1
Survival = finches$Last Year > 1977
finches <-cbind(finches, Age, Survival)</pre>
# Remove Band and Species
finches <- finches[,c(3:ncol(finches))]</pre>
```

```
# Statistics of the variables
for (i in c(1:ncol(finches))){
  print(colnames(finches)[i])
  print(summary(finches[,i]))
  if (colnames(finches)[i] != "Sex" & colnames(finches)[i] != "Survival"){
    print(paste("Var:", var(finches[,i])))
    print(paste("SD:",sd(finches[,i])))
  }
}
# Plot of sex distribution
gendertab <- table(finches$Sex, useNA = "ifany")</pre>
names(gendertab)[is.na(names(gendertab))] <- "unknown"</pre>
barplot(gendertab, ylim=c(0,50), ylab="Number of specimens", col=c("purple",
"gold", "white"), main="Sex")
# Plot of the rest of the variables and normality check
nam units <- c("Weigth (g)", "Wing (mm)", "Tarsus (mm)", "Beak length (mm)", "Beak
depth (mm)", "Beak width (mm)", "Age (years)")
for (i in c(4:10)) {
  hist(finches[,i], prob=TRUE, xlab=nam units[i-3], main="",
xlim=c(min(finches[,i]), max(finches[,i]+1)))
  lines(density(finches[,i]))
  norm result <- shapiro.test(finches[,i])[["p.value"]]</pre>
  if (norm result < 0.05) {
    cat(paste(colnames(finches)[i], "is not normally distributed.\n p-value:",
norm result, "\n"))
 }
  else{
    cat(paste(colnames(finches)[i], "is normally distributed.\n p-value:",
norm result, "\n"))
  boxplot(finches[,i], xlab=nam units[i-3])
# Correlation, scatter, density matrix
ggpairs (finches)
# Checking if weight and wing follow normal distributions if divided by sex
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Weight .g.[which(finches$Sex ==</pre>
"male")])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Weight .g.[which(finches$Sex ==</pre>
"female")])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Not normal
```

```
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Wing .mm.[which(finches$Sex ==</pre>
"male")])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Wing .mm.[which(finches$Sex ==</pre>
"female")])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
#Checking if weight and wing follow normal distributions if divided by survival
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Weight .g.[which(finches$Survival ==</pre>
TRUE)])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Not normal
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Weight .g.[which(finches$Survival ==</pre>
FALSE)])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Wing .mm.[which(finches$Survival ==</pre>
TRUE)])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
norm result <- shapiro.test(finches$Wing .mm.[which(finches$Survival ==</pre>
FALSE)])[["p.value"]]
norm result # Normal
# Testing differences between groups
groups lab <- c("Sex", "Survival")</pre>
quant lab <- c("Wing .mm.", "Tarsus .mm.", "Beak Length .mm.", "Beak Depth .mm.",
"Beak Width .mm.")
# t-tests for normal data
for (group in groups lab) {
  for (quant in quant lab) {
    cat(paste("\n\nComparing",group,"groups differences in", quant, "\n"))
    homovar <- ifelse(var.test(finches[,quant] ~ finches[,group], data =</pre>
finches)$p.value > 0.05, TRUE, FALSE)
    if (homovar == TRUE) {
      print("Variance is homogeneous.")
    }
    else{
      print("Variance is not homogeneous.")
    t result <- t.test(finches[,quant] ~ finches[,group], data=finches, var.equal
= homovar)
   print(t result)
  }
# Mann-Wihtney U test for weight
for (group in groups lab) {
```

```
cat(paste("\n\nComparing",group,"groups differences in weights\n"))
homovar <- ifelse(var.test(finches$Weight_.g. ~ finches[,group], data =
finches)$p.value > 0.05, TRUE, FALSE)
if (homovar == TRUE){
   print("Variance is homogeneous.")
}
else{
   print("Variance is not homogeneous.")
}
mannwhitney_result <- wilcox.test(finches$Weight_.g. ~ finches[,group],
data=finches)
   print(mannwhitney_result)
}</pre>
```