# Three data types: continuous, coin flips and counts

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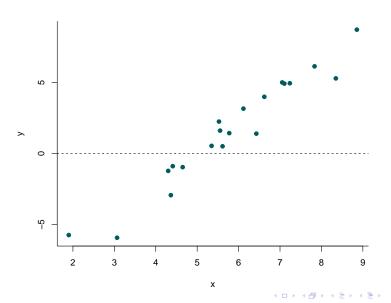
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#### Outline

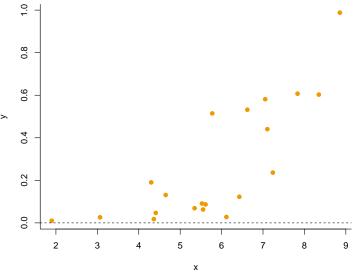
1. Data types

2. Probability distributions



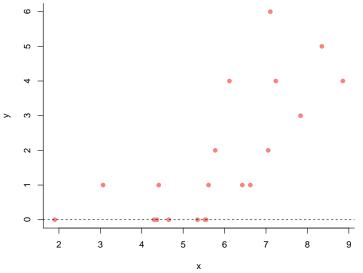
#### Continuous data

- Response y is continuous, e.g., y = 1.25 possible
- Response can be positive or negative (on the real line)
- Apparent positive linear relationship with continuous variable x
- Example y could be a change in water height



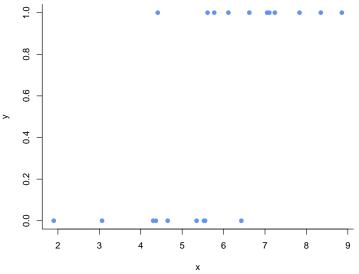
#### Positive continuous data

- Response y is also continuous, e.g., y = 0.25 possible
- Response can only be positive (on the positive real line)
- Apparent positive non-linear relationship with continuous variable x
- **Example** y could be mass of individuals
  - Discuss what values mass/weight of a fish could be



#### Count data

- Response y is a count (discrete), e.g., y = 1.25 impossible
- Response can be zero or a positive integer
- Apparent positive non-linear relationship with continuous variable x
- **Example** y could be an organism count per unit area (abundance)
  - Discuss what values of abundance are possible



#### **Binary data**

- Response y can be either a 1 or a 0 (or other binary categories, e.g., on/off)
  - Often it is a sum of positives out of a given number of trials, e.g., total number of heads in 10 coin flips
  - Key thing is that for any one flip there can only be 2 outcomes
- Apparent positive non-linear relationship with continuous variable x
- Example y could be maturity status (mature/immature) for an organism
  - Discuss other binary data examples

#### Outline

1. Data types

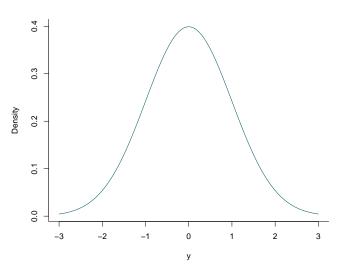
2. Probability distributions

## Probability distribution

A function that describes the probabilities associated with possible outcomes for an experiment (think of the response y)

# Continuous probability distributions

#### Normal distribution



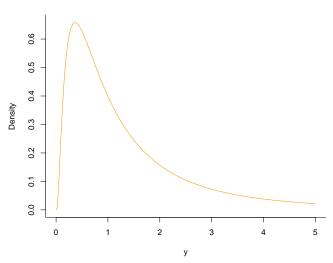
## Continuous probability distributions

#### Normal distribution

- Distribution is continuous, e.g., y = 1.25 possible
- Positive or negative values possible (on the real line)
- Governed by two parameters: mean  $\mu$  and variance  $\sigma^2$
- Write:  $y \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

## Positive continuous probability distributions

Lognormal distribution



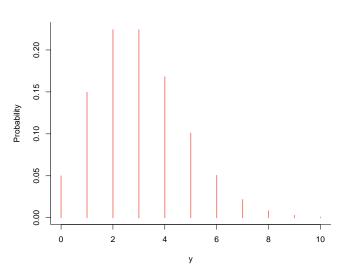
#### Positive continuous probability distributions

#### Lognormal distribution

- Distribution is continuous, e.g., y = 1.25 possible
- Only positive values possible (on the positive real line)
- Governed by two parameters: mean  $\mu$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$  (both on log scale)
- Write:  $y \sim \mathsf{Lognormal}(\mu, \sigma)$

## Count probability distributions

Poisson distribution



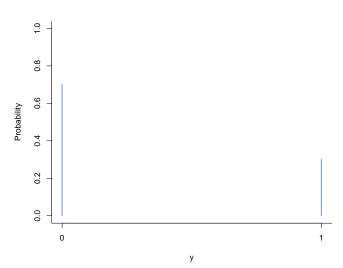
#### Count probability distributions

#### Poisson distribution

- Distribution is discrete, e.g., y = 1.25 impossible
- Distribution is only positive at zero and positive integers
- Governed by one parameter: rate  $\lambda$  (e.g., density)
  - Discuss rates in relation to counts
- Write:  $y \sim \mathsf{Pois}(\lambda)$

## Binary probability distribution

Binary (Bernoulli) distribution



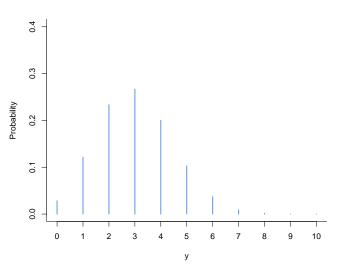
## Binary probability distribution

#### Binary (Bernoulli) distribution

- Distribution over 0 or 1 (or other binary categories) only
- Governed by parameter: probability of success p (e.g., probability of being mature)
- Think: coin flip but coin not necessarily fair

## Binomial probability distribution

#### Binomial distribution



## Binomial probability distribution

#### Binomial distribution

- Distribution over  $\{0, 1, \dots, n\}$  only
- Governed by 2 parameters: number of trials n (think: number coin flips) and probability of success p on any trial