Statistics for Toastmasters

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... with extra penguins!



Figure 1: Gentoo penguins

Source

What we'll be doing

- Have a dataset on three different species of penguins (Adelie, Chinstrap, Gentoo)
- Contains species, measurements on bills and flippers
- Want to learn something about the data
- For example, how the penguins compare
- Or, can we tell the species apart from the measurements we have?

The bill of a penguin

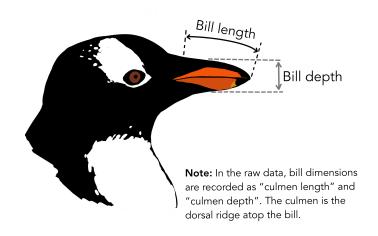


Figure 2: Bill or culmen depth

Source. Penguins also have flippers, but you know about those, right?

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Some of our data

| species | bill_length_mm | bill_depth_mm | flipper_length_mm |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Chinstrap | 52.8 | 20.0 | 205 |
| Adelie | 36.9 | 18.6 | 189 |
| Gentoo | 44.9 | 13.3 | 213 |
| Adelie | 39.5 | 17.8 | 188 |
| Adelie | 39.6 | 18.1 | 186 |
| Chinstrap | 49.0 | 19.5 | 210 |
| Adelie | 42.7 | 18.3 | 196 |
| Gentoo | 50.1 | 15.0 | 225 |
| Adelie | 36.0 | 17.8 | 195 |
| Gentoo | 46.1 | 13.2 | 211 |
| Adelie | 38.9 | 17.8 | 181 |
| Adelie | 40.1 | 18.9 | 188 |

There are 344 penguins altogether.

The species

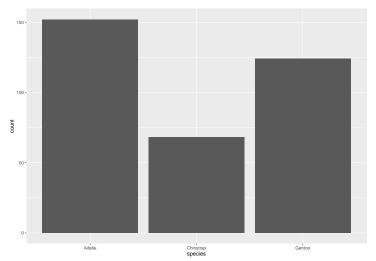
- a so-called "categorical variable" or "grouping variable" (classified)
- could count how many of each:

| species | n |
|-----------|-----|
| Adelie | 152 |
| Chinstrap | 68 |
| Gentoo | 124 |

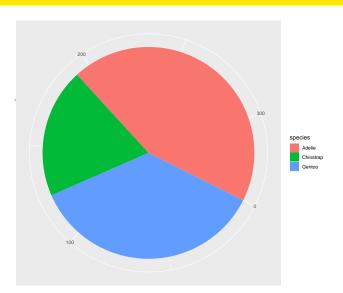
Or make a graph.

Bar chart

Best chart for a categorical variable is a bar chart:



Pie chart, if you must



Why bar charts are better than pie charts

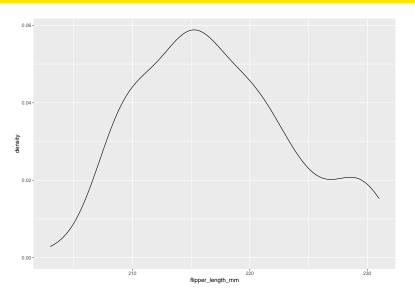
- The human eye is better at judging heights (of bars) than angles (of pie slices)
 - on pie chart, it is work to see that red slice is bigger that blue slice
 - but on bar chart, clear that Adelie bar taller than Gentoo bar
- Only time pie chart is better is for judging fractions of whole
 - eg a bit less than a quarter of all the penguins are Chinstrap, and about a third are Gentoo.

Flipper length

... is measured, not categorized ("quantitative"):

| flipper_length | n_mm |
|----------------|------|
| | 196 |
| | 220 |
| | 193 |
| | 224 |
| | 220 |
| | 186 |
| | 189 |
| | 202 |
| | |

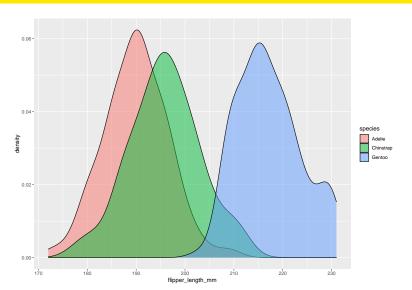
Density plot: Gentoo flipper length



Comments

- most of the Gentoo penguins have flipper length near 215 mm
- there is variability: the flipper lengths vary between about 200 and 230 mm
- how do the other species compare?
- idea: do overlaid density plots (in different colours).

Density plot for all three species

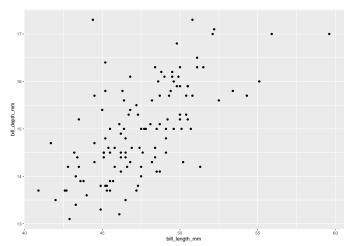


Comments

- Gentoo penguins have longer flippers than others
- Chinstrap slightly longer than Adelie, but a lot of overlap
- if all you knew was flipper length, you would do reasonably well at distinguishing Gentoo from others.
- but even then, would not be perfect (eg. what if flipper length was 205 mm?)

Two measured variables: scatterplot

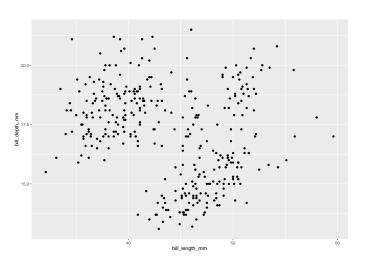
Bill length vs depth for Gentoo:



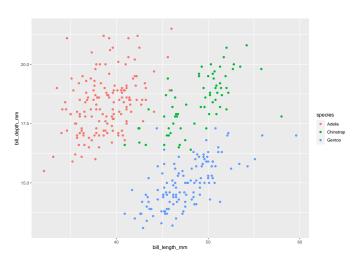
Comments

- Each dot is one (Gentoo) penguin
- for example, at the bottom left is a penguin with bill length 41 mm and bill depth 13.7 mm
- and at top left, bill length 44 and bill depth 17.3
- usually, a Gentoo penguin with greater bill length also has greater bill depth, but not always

Bill length vs. depth for all the penguins: a big mess!



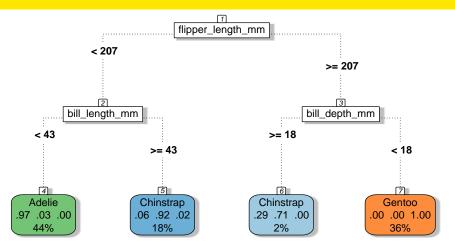
Bill length vs. depth with species shown



comments

- the species are fairly distinct, eg Adelie have small bill length and large bill depth
- we know that Gentoo have large flipper length, so that plus a small bill depth identifies them
- can we do better? I ran a "classification tree".

Classification tree



Examples:

| penguin | bill_length_mm | bill_depth_mm | flipper_length_mm |
|---------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 50 | 42.3 | 21.2 | 191 |
| 202 | 45.2 | 15.8 | 215 |

Penguin 50:

- compare flipper length with 207. Less.
- so compare bill length with 43. Less again.
- so it's Adelie.

Penguin 202:

- compare flipper length with 207. Greater.
- compare bill depth with 18. Less.
- so it's Gentoo.

Were we right?

| penguin | species |
|---------|---------|
| 50 | Adelie |
| 202 | Gentoo |

we were!

to summarize

- variables
 - categorical: something you classify
 - quantitative: something you measure
- graphs
 - bar chart (not pie chart) for 1 categorical
 - density plot for 1 quantitative
 - density plots layered to compare such by groups
 - scatterplot for 2 quantitative
 - scatterplot with colours to include groups
- classification tree to understand how groups differ on quantitative variables

these also work for things other than penguins!

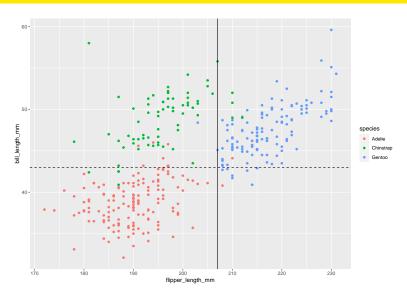
Extra 1: Flipper length vs bill depth



Comments

- Look to right of solid line.
- There are a few Chinstraps with long flippers (top right).
- These are distinguished from Gentoos by bill depth: above dashed line is Chinstrap, below is Gentoo.
- A few Adelie (red) will be guessed wrong.

Extra 2: Flipper length vs. bill length



Comments

- Look to left of solid line.
- The Adelie and Chinstrap have short flippers (left of solid line).
- To tell them apart, look at bill length: Chinstrap longer, Adelie shorter.
- A few Adelie and Chinstrap will get mistaken for each other.

more pictures



Figure 3: More penguins

Source