

Darwin's Finches

The following analysis was excerpted from the DataCamp course "Statistical Thinking in Python"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwin%27s_finches

The finches of Daphne Major



Geospiza fortis



Geospiza scandens

Our data source

- Peter and Rosemary Grant
 - 40 Years of Evolution: Darwin's Finches on Daphne Major Island
 - Princeton University Press, 2014
- Data acquired from Dryad Digital Repository
 - <http://dx.doi.org/10.5061/dryad.g6g3h>



EDA of beak depths of Darwin's finches

For your first foray into the Darwin finch data, you will study how the beak depth (the distance, top to bottom, of a closed beak) of the finch species *Geospiza scandens* has changed over time. The Grants have noticed some changes of beak geometry depending on the types of seeds available on the island, and they also noticed that there was some interbreeding with another major species on Daphne Major, *Geospiza fortis*. These effects can lead to changes in the species over time.

In the next few problems, you will look at the beak depth of *G. scandens* on Daphne Major in 1975 and in 2012. To start with, let's plot all of the beak depth measurements in 1975 and 2012 in a bee swarm plot.

The data are stored in a pandas DataFrame called `df` with columns `'year'` and `'beak_depth'`. The units of beak depth are millimeters (mm).

In [27]:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
```

In [13]:

```
df2 = pd.read_csv('geospiza_scandens_data.txt')
```

In [102]:

```
display(df2.head())
```

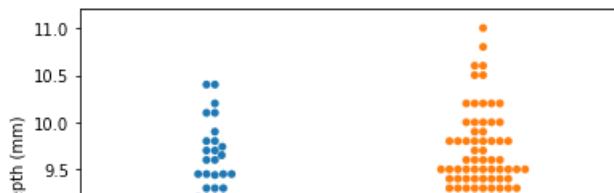
	<code>id</code>	<code>beak_depth</code>	<code>year</code>
0	0	8.4	1975
1	1	8.8	1975
2	2	8.4	1975
3	3	8.0	1975
4	4	7.9	1975

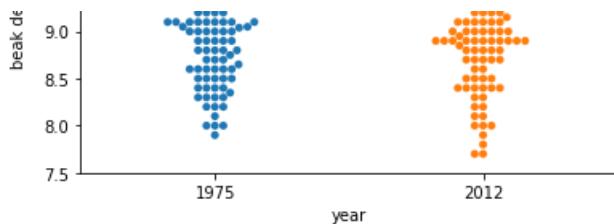
In [23]:

```
# Create bee swarm plot
_ = sns.swarmplot(x='year',y='beak_depth',data=df)

# Label the axes
_ = plt.xlabel('year')
_ = plt.ylabel('beak depth (mm)')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```





It is kind of hard to see if there is a clear difference between the 1975 and 2012 data set. Eyeballing it, it appears as though the mean of the 2012 data set might be slightly higher, and it might have a bigger variance.

ECDFs of beak depths

While bee swarm plots are useful, we found that ECDFs are often even better when doing EDA. Plot the ECDFs for the 1975 and 2012 beak depth measurements on the same plot.

For your convenience, the beak depths for the respective years has been stored in the NumPy arrays `bd_1975` and `bd_2012`.

In [39]:

```
bd_1975 = np.array([ 8.4 , 8.8 , 8.4 , 8. , 7.9 , 8.9 , 8.6 , 8.5 , 8.9 ,
 9.1 , 8.6 , 9.8 , 8.2 , 9. , 9.7 , 8.6 , 8.2 , 9. ,
 8.4 , 8.6 , 8.9 , 9.1 , 8.3 , 8.7 , 9.6 , 8.5 , 9.1 ,
 9. , 9.2 , 9.9 , 8.6 , 9.2 , 8.4 , 8.9 , 8.5 , 10.4 ,
 9.6 , 9.1 , 9.3 , 9.3 , 8.8 , 8.3 , 8.8 , 9.1 , 10.1 ,
 8.9 , 9.2 , 8.5 , 10.2 , 10.1 , 9.2 , 9.7 , 9.1 , 8.5 ,
 8.2 , 9. , 9.3 , 8. , 9.1 , 8.1 , 8.3 , 8.7 , 8.8 ,
 8.6 , 8.7 , 8. , 8.8 , 9. , 9.1 , 9.74 , 9.1 , 9.8 ,
 10.4 , 8.3 , 9.44 , 9.04 , 9. , 9.05 , 9.65 , 9.45 , 8.65 ,
 9.45 , 9.45 , 9.05 , 8.75 , 9.45 , 8.35])
```

In [73]:

```
bd_1975 = np.array([13.9 , 14. , 12.9 , 13.5 , 12.9 , 14.6 , 13. , 14.2 , 14. ,
 14.2 , 13.1 , 15.1 , 13.5 , 14.4 , 14.9 , 12.9 , 13. , 14.9 ,
 14. , 13.8 , 13. , 14.75 , 13.7 , 13.8 , 14. , 14.6 , 15.2 ,
 13.5 , 15.1 , 15. , 12.8 , 14.9 , 15.3 , 13.4 , 14.2 , 15.1 ,
 15.1 , 14. , 13.6 , 14. , 14. , 13.9 , 14. , 14.9 , 15.6 ,
 13.8 , 14.4 , 12.8 , 14.2 , 13.4 , 14. , 14.8 , 14.2 , 13.5 ,
 13.4 , 14.6 , 13.5 , 13.7 , 13.9 , 13.1 , 13.4 , 13.8 , 13.6 ,
 14. , 13.5 , 12.8 , 14. , 13.4 , 14.9 , 15.54 , 14.63 , 14.73 ,
 15.73 , 14.83 , 15.94 , 15.14 , 14.23 , 14.15 , 14.35 , 14.95 , 13.95 ,
 14.05 , 14.55 , 14.05 , 14.45 , 15.05 , 13.25])
```

In [48]:

```
bd_2012 = np.array([ 9.4 , 8.9 , 9.5 , 11. , 8.7 , 8.4 , 9.1 , 8.7 , 10.2 ,
 9.6 , 8.85 , 8.8 , 9.5 , 9.2 , 9. , 9.8 , 9.3 , 9. ,
 10.2 , 7.7 , 9. , 9.5 , 9.4 , 8. , 8.9 , 9.4 , 9.5 ,
 8. , 10. , 8.95 , 8.2 , 8.8 , 9.2 , 9.4 , 9.5 , 8.1 ,
 9.5 , 8.4 , 9.3 , 9.3 , 9.6 , 9.2 , 10. , 8.9 , 10.5 ,
 8.9 , 8.6 , 8.8 , 9.15 , 9.5 , 9.1 , 10.2 , 8.4 , 10. ,
 10.2 , 9.3 , 10.8 , 8.3 , 7.8 , 9.8 , 7.9 , 8.9 , 7.7 ,
```

```

8.9 , 9.4 , 9.4 , 8.5 , 8.5 , 9.6 , 10.2 , 8.8 , 9.5 ,
9.3 , 9. , 9.2 , 8.7 , 9. , 9.1 , 8.7 , 9.4 , 9.8 ,
8.6 , 10.6 , 9. , 9.5 , 8.1 , 9.3 , 9.6 , 8.5 , 8.2 ,
8. , 9.5 , 9.7 , 9.9 , 9.1 , 9.5 , 9.8 , 8.4 , 8.3 ,
9.6 , 9.4 , 10. , 8.9 , 9.1 , 9.8 , 9.3 , 9.9 , 8.9 ,
8.5 , 10.6 , 9.3 , 8.9 , 8.9 , 9.7 , 9.8 , 10.5 , 8.4 ,
10. , 9. , 8.7 , 8.8 , 8.4 , 9.3 , 9.8 , 8.9 , 9.8 ,
9.1 ])

```

In [74]:

```

bl_2012 = np.array([14.3 , 12.5 , 13.7 , 13.8 , 12. , 13. , 13. , 13.6 , 12.8 ,
13.6 , 12.95, 13.1 , 13.4 , 13.9 , 12.3 , 14. , 12.5 , 12.3 ,
13.9 , 13.1 , 12.5 , 13.9 , 13.7 , 12. , 14.4 , 13.5 , 13.8 ,
13. , 14.9 , 12.5 , 12.3 , 12.8 , 13.4 , 13.8 , 13.5 , 13.5 ,
13.4 , 12.3 , 14.35, 13.2 , 13.8 , 14.6 , 14.3 , 13.8 , 13.6 ,
12.9 , 13. , 13.5 , 13.2 , 13.7 , 13.1 , 13.2 , 12.6 , 13. ,
13.9 , 13.2 , 15. , 13.37, 11.4 , 13.8 , 13. , 13. , 13.1 ,
12.8 , 13.3 , 13.5 , 12.4 , 13.1 , 14. , 13.5 , 11.8 , 13.7 ,
13.2 , 12.2 , 13. , 13.1 , 14.7 , 13.7 , 13.5 , 13.3 , 14.1 ,
12.5 , 13.7 , 14.6 , 14.1 , 12.9 , 13.9 , 13.4 , 13. , 12.7 ,
12.1 , 14. , 14.9 , 13.9 , 12.9 , 14.6 , 14. , 13. , 12.7 ,
14. , 14.1 , 14.1 , 13. , 13.5 , 13.4 , 13.9 , 13.1 , 12.9 ,
14. , 14. , 14.1 , 14.7 , 13.4 , 13.8 , 13.4 , 13.8 , 12.4 ,
14.1 , 12.9 , 13.9 , 14.3 , 13.2 , 14.2 , 13. , 14.6 , 13.1 ,
15.2 ])

```

In [49]:

```

def ecdf(data):
    """Compute ECDF for a one-dimensional array of measurements."""
    # Number of data points: n
    n = len(data)

    # x-data for the ECDF: x
    x = np.sort(data)

    # y-data for the ECDF: y
    y = np.arange(1, n+1) / n

    return x, y

```

In [52]:

```

# Compute ECDFs
x_1975, y_1975 = ecdf(bl_1975)
x_2012, y_2012 = ecdf(bl_2012)

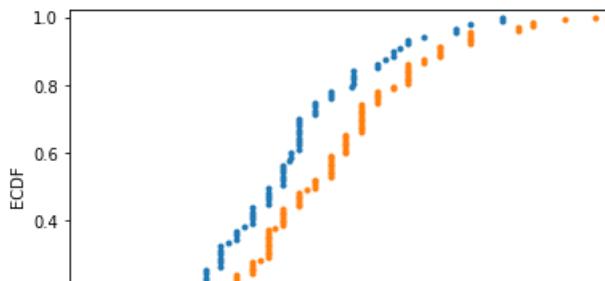
# Plot the ECDFs
_ = plt.plot(x_1975, y_1975, marker='.', linestyle='none')
_ = plt.plot(x_2012, y_2012, marker='.', linestyle='none')

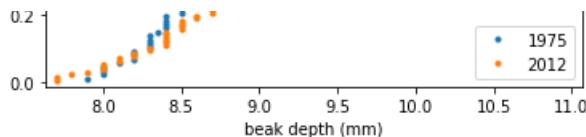
# Set margins
plt.margins(.02)

# Add axis labels and legend
_= plt.xlabel('beak depth (mm)')
_= plt.ylabel('ECDF')
_= plt.legend(['1975', '2012'], loc='lower right')

# Show the plot
plt.show()

```





The differences are much clearer in the ECDF. The mean is larger in the 2012 data, and the variance does appear larger as well.

Compute the ECDF for the 1975 and 2012 data.

Parameter estimates of beak depths

Estimate the *difference* of the mean beak depth of the *G. scandens* samples from 1975 and 2012 and report a 95% confidence interval.

Since in this exercise you will use the `draw_bs_reps()` function you wrote in chapter 2, it may be helpful to [refer back to it](#).

In [53]:

```
def bootstrap_replicate_1d(data, func):
    """Generate bootstrap replicate of 1D data."""
    bs_sample = np.random.choice(data, len(data))
    return func(bs_sample)
```

In [58]:

```
def draw_bs_reps(data, func, size=1):
    """Draw bootstrap replicates."""

    # Initialize array of replicates: bs_replicates
    bs_replicates = np.empty(shape=size)

    # Generate replicates
    for i in range(size):
        bs_replicates[i] = bootstrap_replicate_1d(data, func)

    return bs_replicates
```

In [60]:

```
# Compute the difference of the sample means: mean_diff
mean_diff = np.mean(bd_2012) - np.mean(bd_1975)

# Get bootstrap replicates of means
bs_replicates_1975 = draw_bs_reps(bd_1975, np.mean, 10000)
bs_replicates_2012 = draw_bs_reps(bd_2012, np.mean, 10000)

# Compute samples of difference of means: bs_diff_replicates
bs_diff_replicates = bs_replicates_2012 - bs_replicates_1975

# Compute 95% confidence interval: conf_int
conf_int = np.percentile(bs_diff_replicates, [2.5, 97.5])

# Print the results
print('difference of means =', mean_diff, 'mm')
print('95% confidence interval =', conf_int, 'mm')
```

`difference of means = 0.22622047244094645 mm`

```
95% confidence interval = [0.05955249 0.39191499] mm
```

Great work!

Hypothesis test: Are beaks deeper in 2012?

Your plot of the ECDF and determination of the confidence interval make it pretty clear that the beaks of *G. scandens* on Daphne Major have gotten deeper. But is it possible that this effect is just due to random chance? In other words, what is the probability that we would get the observed difference in mean beak depth if the means were the same?

Be careful! The hypothesis we are testing is *not* that the beak depths come from the same distribution. For that we could use a permutation test. The hypothesis is that the means are equal. To perform this hypothesis test, we need to shift the two data sets so that they have the same mean and then use bootstrap sampling to compute the difference of means.

In [62]:

```
# Compute mean of combined data set: combined_mean
combined_mean = np.mean(np.concatenate((bd_1975, bd_2012)))

# Shift the samples
bd_1975_shifted = bd_1975 - np.mean(bd_1975) + combined_mean
bd_2012_shifted = bd_2012 - np.mean(bd_2012) + combined_mean

# Get bootstrap replicates of shifted data sets
bs_replicates_1975 = draw_bs_reps(bd_1975_shifted,np.mean,10000)
bs_replicates_2012 = draw_bs_reps(bd_2012_shifted,np.mean,10000)

# Compute replicates of difference of means: bs_diff_replicates
bs_diff_replicates = bs_replicates_2012 - bs_replicates_1975

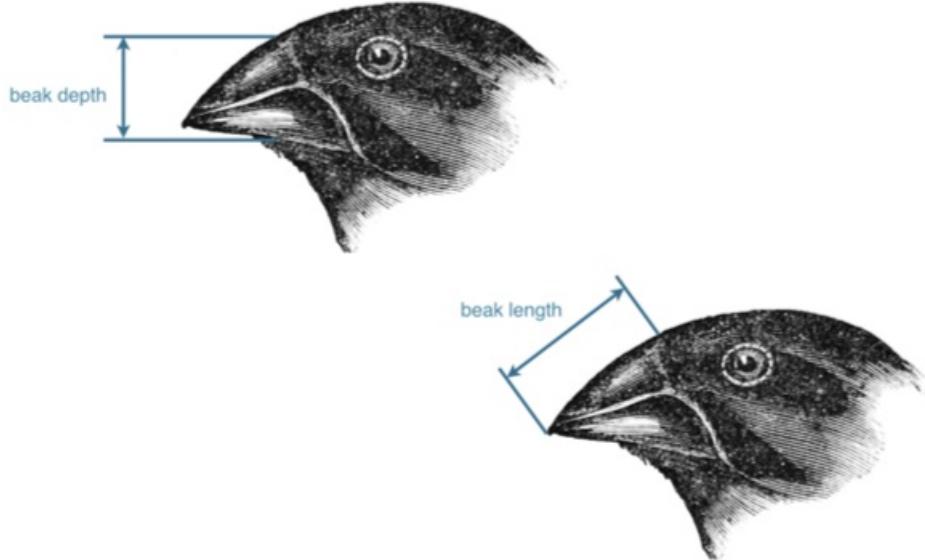
# Compute the p-value
p = np.sum(bs_diff_replicates >= mean_diff) / len(bs_diff_replicates)
#p = np.sum(perm_replicates <= 153/244) / len(perm_replicates)

# Print p-value
print('p =', p)
```

p = 0.0035

We get a p-value of 0.0034, which suggests that there is a statistically significant difference. But remember: it is very important to know how different they are! In the previous exercise, you got a difference of 0.2 mm between the means. You should combine this with the statistical significance, we Changing by 0.2 mm in 37 years is substantial by evolutionary standards. If it kept changing at that rate, the beak depth would double in only 400 years.

Beak geometry



EDA of beak length and depth

The beak length data are stored as `bl_1975` and `bl_2012`, again with units of millimeters (mm). You still have the beak depth data stored in `bd_1975` and `bd_2012`. Make scatter plots of beak depth (y-axis) versus beak length (x-axis) for the 1975 and 2012 specimens.

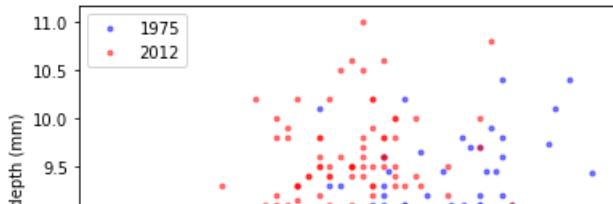
In [75]:

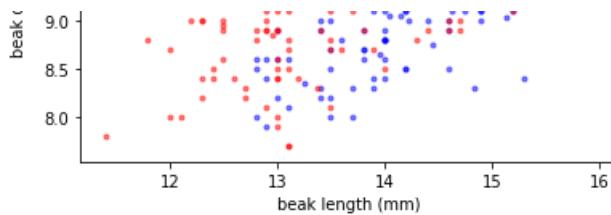
```
# Make scatter plot of 1975 data
_ = plt.plot(bl_1975, bd_1975, color='blue', marker='.', linestyle='None', alpha=0.5)

# Make scatter plot of 2012 data
_ = plt.plot(bl_2012, bd_2012, color='red', marker='.', linestyle='None', alpha=0.5)

# Label axes and make legend
_ = plt.xlabel('beak length (mm)')
_ = plt.ylabel('beak depth (mm)')
_ = plt.legend(['1975', '2012'], loc='upper left')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```





have the beak depth data stored in `bd_1975` and

Great work! In looking at the plot, we see that beaks got deeper (the red points are higher up in the y-direction), but not really longer. If anything, they got a bit shorter, since the red dots are to the left of the blue dots. So, it does not look like the beaks kept the same shape; they became shorter and deeper.

© Instructions

100 XP

Linear regressions

Perform a linear regression for both the 1975 and 2012 data. Then, perform pairs bootstrap estimates for the regression parameters. Report 95% confidence intervals on the slope and intercept of the regression line.

In [76]:

```
def draw_bs_pairs_linreg(x, y, size=1):
    """Perform pairs bootstrap for linear regression."""

    # Set up array of indices to sample from: inds
    inds = np.arange(len(x))

    # Initialize replicates: bs_slope_reps, bs_intercept_reps
    bs_slope_reps = np.empty(size)
    bs_intercept_reps = np.empty(size)

    # Generate replicates
    for i in range(size):
        bs_inds = np.random.choice(inds, size=len(inds))
        bs_x, bs_y = x[bs_inds], y[bs_inds]
        bs_slope_reps[i], bs_intercept_reps[i] = np.polyfit(bs_x, bs_y, 1)

    return bs_slope_reps, bs_intercept_reps
```

In [77]:

```
# Compute the linear regressions
slope_1975, intercept_1975 = np.polyfit(bl_1975, bd_1975, 1)
slope_2012, intercept_2012 = np.polyfit(bl_2012, bd_2012, 1)

# Perform pairs bootstrap for the linear regressions
bs_slope_reps_1975, bs_intercept_reps_1975 = \
    draw_bs_pairs_linreg(bl_1975, bd_1975, 1000)
bs_slope_reps_2012, bs_intercept_reps_2012 = \
    draw_bs_pairs_linreg(bl_2012, bd_2012, 1000)

# Compute confidence intervals of slopes
slope_conf_int_1975 = np.percentile(bs_slope_reps_1975, [2.5, 97.5])
slope_conf_int_2012 = np.percentile(bs_slope_reps_2012, [2.5, 97.5])
intercept_conf_int_1975 = np.percentile(bs_intercept_reps_1975, [2.5, 97.5])
intercept_conf_int_2012 = np.percentile(bs_intercept_reps_2012, [2.5, 97.5])
```

```

# Print the results
print('1975: slope =', slope_1975,
      'conf int =', slope_conf_int_1975)
print('1975: intercept =', intercept_1975,
      'conf int =', intercept_conf_int_1975)
print('2012: slope =', slope_2012,
      'conf int =', slope_conf_int_2012)
print('2012: intercept =', intercept_2012,
      'conf int =', intercept_conf_int_2012)

1975: slope = 0.4652051691605937 conf int = [0.33555971 0.59272975]
1975: intercept = 2.3908752365842263 conf int = [0.59166199 4.21468578]
2012: slope = 0.462630358835313 conf int = [0.34429233 0.61470456]
2012: intercept = 2.9772474982360198 conf int = [0.97085306 4.58622387]

```

Nicely done! It looks like they have the same slope, but different intercepts.

Displaying the linear regression results

Now, you will display your linear regression results on the scatter plot, the code for which is already pre-written for you from your previous exercise. To do this, take the first 100 bootstrap samples (stored in `bs_slope_reps_1975`,

`bs_intercept_reps_1975`, `bs_slope_reps_2012`, and `bs_intercept_reps_2012`) and plot the lines with `alpha=0.2` and `linewidth=0.5` keyword arguments to `plt.plot()`.

In [80]:

```

# Make scatter plot of 1975 data
_ = plt.plot(bl_1975, bd_1975, marker='.',
            linestyle='none', color='blue', alpha=0.5)

# Make scatter plot of 2012 data
_ = plt.plot(bl_2012, bd_2012, marker='.',
            linestyle='none', color='red', alpha=0.5)

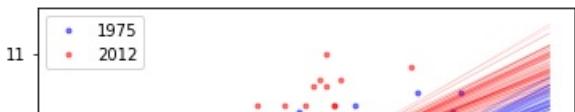
# Label axes and make legend
_ = plt.xlabel('beak length (mm)')
_ = plt.ylabel('beak depth (mm)')
_ = plt.legend(('1975', '2012'), loc='upper left')

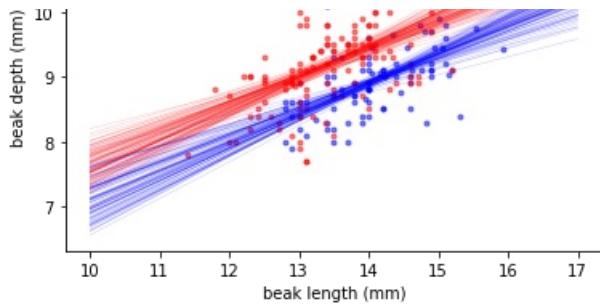
# Generate x-values for bootstrap lines: x
x = np.array([10, 17])

# Plot the bootstrap lines
for i in range(100):
    plt.plot(x, bs_slope_reps_1975[i] * x + bs_intercept_reps_1975[i],
              linewidth=0.5, alpha=0.2, color='blue')
    plt.plot(x, bs_slope_reps_2012[i] * x + bs_intercept_reps_2012[i],
              linewidth=0.5, alpha=0.2, color='red')

# Draw the plot again
plt.show()

```





...
Great work!
loop to plot 100 of t

Beak length to depth ratio

The linear regressions showed interesting information about the beak geometry. The slope was the same in 1975 and 2012, suggesting that for every millimeter gained in beak length, the birds gained about half a millimeter in depth in both years. However, if we are interested in the shape of the beak, we want to compare the *ratio* of beak length to beak depth. Let's make that comparison.

In [81]:

```
# Compute length-to-depth ratios
ratio_1975 = bl_1975 / bd_1975
ratio_2012 = bl_2012 / bd_2012

# Compute means
mean_ratio_1975 = np.mean(ratio_1975)
mean_ratio_2012 = np.mean(ratio_2012)

# Generate bootstrap replicates of the means
bs_replicates_1975 = draw_bs_reps(ratio_1975, np.mean, size=10000)
bs_replicates_2012 = draw_bs_reps(ratio_2012, np.mean, size=10000)

# Compute the 99% confidence intervals
conf_int_1975 = np.percentile(bs_replicates_1975, [0.5, 99.5])
conf_int_2012 = np.percentile(bs_replicates_2012, [0.5, 99.5])

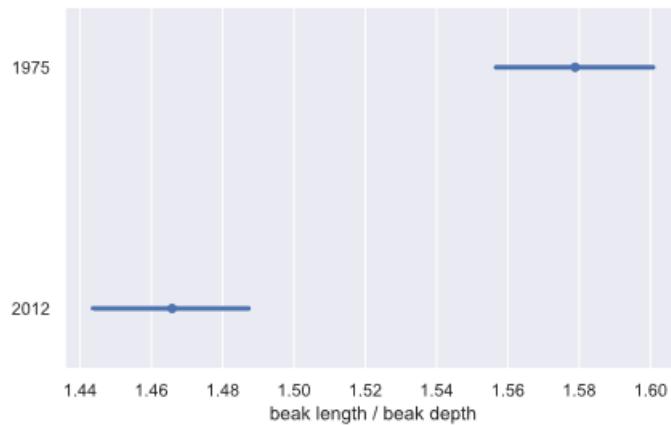
# Print the results
print('1975: mean ratio =', mean_ratio_1975,
      'conf int =', conf_int_1975)
print('2012: mean ratio =', mean_ratio_2012,
      'conf int =', conf_int_2012)
```

1975: mean ratio = 1.5788823771858533 conf int = [1.55779266 1.60172738]
2012: mean ratio = 1.4658342276847767 conf int = [1.44401643 1.48741846]

Compare the ratio of beak length to beak depth. Let's make that
or Great work! You will interpret these results in the next
exercise.
er, the data are stored in `bd_1975`, `bd_2012`, `bl_1975`, and
b

How different is the ratio?

In the previous exercise, you computed the mean beak length to depth ratio with 99% confidence intervals for 1975 and for 2012. The results of that calculation are shown graphically in the plot accompanying this problem. In addition to these results, what would you say about the ratio of beak length to depth?



- The mean beak length-to-depth ratio decreased by about 0.1, or 7%, from 1975 to 2012. The 99% confidence intervals are not even close to overlapping, so this is a real change. The beak shape changed.

Great work!

EDA of heritability

The array `bd_parent_scandens` contains the average beak depth (in mm) of two parents of the species `G. scandens`. The array `bd_offspring_scandens` contains the average beak depth of the offspring of the respective parents. The arrays `bd_parent_fortis` and `bd_offspring_fortis` contain the same information about measurements from `G. fortis` birds.

Make a scatter plot of the average offspring beak depth (y-axis) versus average parental beak depth (x-axis) for both species. Use the `alpha=0.5` keyword argument to help you see overlapping points.

In [83]:

```
bd_parent_fortis = np.array([10.1 , 9.55 , 9.4 , 10.25 , 10.125, 9.7 , 9.05 , 7.4 ,  
 9. , 8.65 , 9.625, 9.9 , 9.55 , 9.05 , 8.35 , 10.1 ,  
 10.1 , 9.9 , 10.225, 10. , 10.55 , 10.45 , 9.2 , 10.2 ,  
 8.95 , 10.05 , 10.2 , 9.5 , 9.925, 9.95 , 10.05 , 8.75 ,  
 9.2 , 10.15 , 9.8 , 10.7 , 10.5 , 9.55 , 10.55 , 10.475,
```

8.65	, 10.7	, 9.1	,	9.4	, 10.3	,	9.65	, 9.5	,	9.7	,	
10.525	, 9.95	, 10.1	,	9.75	, 10.05	,	9.9	, 10.	,	9.1	,	
9.45	, 9.25	, 9.5	,	10.	, 10.525	,	9.9	, 10.4	,	8.95	,	
9.4	, 10.95	, 10.75	,	10.1	,	8.05	, 9.1	,	9.55	, 9.05	,	
10.2	, 10.	,	10.55	, 10.75	,	8.175	, 9.7	,	8.8	, 10.75	,	
9.3	, 9.7	, 9.6	,	9.75	, 9.6	,	10.45	, 11.	,	10.85	,	
10.15	, 10.35	, 10.4	,	9.95	, 9.1	,	10.1	,	9.85	, 9.625	,	
9.475	, 9.	,	9.25	, 9.1	,	9.25	, 9.2	,	9.95	, 8.65	,	
9.8	, 9.4	, 9.	,	8.55	, 8.75	,	9.65	, 8.95	,	9.15	,	
9.85	, 10.225	, 9.825	,	10.	,	9.425	, 10.4	,	9.875	, 8.95	,	
8.9	, 9.35	, 10.425	,	10.	,	10.175	, 9.875	,	9.875	, 9.15	,	
9.45	, 9.025	, 9.7	,	9.7	, 10.05	,	10.3	,	9.6	, 10.	,	
9.8	, 10.05	, 8.75	,	10.55	,	9.7	, 10.	,	9.85	, 9.8	,	
9.175	, 9.65	, 9.55	,	9.9	, 11.55	,	11.3	,	10.4	, 10.8	,	
9.8	, 10.45	, 10.	,	10.75	,	9.35	, 10.75	,	9.175	, 9.65	,	
8.8	, 10.55	, 10.675	,	9.95	, 9.55	,	8.825	, 9.7	,	9.85	,	
9.8	, 9.55	, 9.275	,	10.325	,	9.15	, 9.35	,	9.15	, 9.65	,	
10.575	, 9.975	, 9.55	,	9.2	, 9.925	,	9.2	,	9.3	, 8.775	,	
9.325	, 9.175	, 9.325	,	8.975	, 9.7	,	9.5	, 10.225	,	10.025	,	
8.2	, 8.2	,	9.55	,	9.05	, 9.6	,	9.6	, 10.15	,	9.875	,
10.485	, 11.485	, 10.985	,	9.7	, 9.65	,	9.35	, 10.05	,	10.1	,	
9.9	, 8.95	, 9.3	,	9.95	, 9.45	,	9.5	, 8.45	,	8.8	,	
8.525	, 9.375	, 10.2	,	7.625	, 8.375	,	9.25	, 9.4	,	10.55	,	
8.9	, 8.8	, 9.	,	8.575	, 8.575	,	9.6	, 9.375	,	9.6	,	
9.95	, 9.6	, 10.2	,	9.85	, 9.625	,	9.025	, 10.375	,	10.25	,	
9.3	, 9.5	, 9.55	,	8.55	, 9.05	,	9.9	, 9.8	,	9.75	,	
10.25	, 9.1	, 9.65	,	10.3	, 8.9	,	9.95	, 9.5	,	9.775	,	
9.425	, 7.75	, 7.55	,	9.1	, 9.6	,	9.575	, 8.95	,	9.65	,	
9.65	, 9.65	, 9.525	,	9.85	, 9.05	,	9.3	, 8.9	,	9.45	,	
10.	, 9.85	, 9.25	,	10.1	, 9.125	,	9.65	, 9.1	,	8.05	,	
7.4	, 8.85	, 9.075	,	9.	, 9.7	,	8.7	, 9.45	,	9.7	,	
8.35	, 8.85	, 9.7	,	9.45	, 10.3	,	10.	, 10.45	,	9.45	,	
8.5	, 8.3	, 10.	,	9.225	, 9.75	,	9.15	, 9.55	,	9.	,	
9.275	, 9.35	, 8.95	,	9.875	, 8.45	,	8.6	, 9.7	,	8.55	,	
9.05	, 9.6	, 8.65	,	9.2	, 8.95	,	9.6	, 9.15	,	9.4	,	
8.95	, 9.95	, 10.55	,	9.7	, 8.85	,	8.8	, 10.	,	9.05	,	
8.2	, 8.1	, 7.25	,	8.3	, 9.15	,	8.6	, 9.5	,	8.05	,	
9.425	, 9.3	, 9.8	,	9.3	, 9.85	,	9.5	, 8.65	,	9.825	,	
9.	, 10.45	, 9.1	,	9.55	, 9.05	, 10.	,	9.35	,	8.375	,	
8.3	, 8.8	, 10.1	,	9.5	, 9.75	, 10.1	,	9.575	,	9.425	,	
9.65	, 8.725	, 9.025	,	8.5	, 8.95	, 9.3	,	8.85	,	8.95	,	
9.8	, 9.5	, 8.65	,	9.1	, 9.4	, 8.475	,	9.35	,	7.95	,	
9.35	, 8.575	, 9.05	,	8.175	, 9.85	, 7.85	,	9.85	, 10.1	,		
9.35	, 8.85	, 8.75	,	9.625	, 9.25	, 9.55	, 10.325	,	8.55	,		
9.675	, 9.15	, 9.	,	9.65	, 8.6	, 8.8	,	9.	,	9.95	,	
8.4	, 9.35	, 10.3	,	9.05	, 9.975	, 9.975	, 8.65	,	8.725	,		
8.2	, 7.85	, 8.775	,	8.5	, 9.4]						

In [84]:

```
bd_offspring_fortis = np.array([10.7, 9.78, 9.48, 9.6, 10.27, 9.5, 9., 7.46, 7.65,
8.63, 9.81, 9.4, 9.48, 8.75, 7.6, 10., 10.09, 9.74,
9.64, 8.49, 10.15, 10.28, 9.2, 10.01, 9.03, 9.94, 10.5,
9.7, 10.02, 10.04, 9.43, 8.1, 9.5, 9.9, 9.48, 10.18,
10.16, 9.08, 10.39, 9.9, 8.4, 10.6, 8.75, 9.46, 9.6,
9.6, 9.95, 10.05, 10.16, 10.1, 9.83, 9.46, 9.7, 9.82,
10.34, 8.02, 9.65, 9.87, 9., 11.14, 9.25, 8.14, 10.23,
8.7, 9.8, 10.54, 11.19, 9.85, 8.1, 9.3, 9.34, 9.19,
9.52, 9.36, 8.8, 8.6, 8., 8.5, 8.3, 10.38, 8.54,
8.94, 10., 9.76, 9.45, 9.89, 10.9, 9.91, 9.39, 9.86,
9.74, 9.9, 9.09, 9.69, 10.24, 8.9, 9.67, 8.93, 9.3,
8.67, 9.15, 9.23, 9.59, 9.03, 9.58, 8.97, 8.57, 8.47,
8.71, 9.21, 9.13, 8.5, 9.58, 9.21, 9.6, 9.32, 8.7,
10.46, 9.29, 9.24, 9.45, 9.35, 10.19, 9.91, 9.18, 9.89,
9.6, 10.3, 9.45, 8.79, 9.2, 8.8, 9.69, 10.61, 9.6,
9.9, 9.26, 10.2, 8.79, 9.28, 8.83, 9.76, 10.2, 9.43,
9.4, 9.9, 9.5, 8.95, 9.98, 9.72, 9.86, 11.1, 9.14,
10.49, 9.75, 10.35, 9.73, 9.83, 8.69, 9.58, 8.42, 9.25,
10.12, 9.31, 9.99, 8.59, 8.74, 8.79, 9.6, 9.52, 8.93,
10.23, 9.35, 9.35, 9.09, 9.04, 9.75, 10.5, 9.09, 9.05,
9.54, 9.3, 9.06, 8.7, 9.32, 8.4, 8.67, 8.6, 9.53,
9.77, 9.65, 9.43, 8.35, 8.26, 9.5, 8.6, 9.57, 9.14,
10.79, 8.91, 9.93, 10.7, 9.3, 9.93, 9.51, 9.44, 10.05,
10.13, 9.24, 8.21, 8.9, 9.34, 8.77, 9.4, 8.82, 8.83,
8.6, 9.5, 10.2, 8.09, 9.07, 9.29, 9.1, 10.19, 9.25,
8.98, 9.02, 8.6, 8.25, 8.7, 9.9, 9.65, 9.45, 9.38,
```

```

10.4 , 9.96, 9.46, 8.26, 10.05, 8.92, 9.5 , 9.43, 8.97,
8.44, 8.92, 10.3 , 8.4 , 9.37, 9.91, 10. , 9.21, 9.95,
8.84, 9.82, 9.5 , 10.29, 8.4 , 8.31, 9.29, 8.86, 9.4 ,
9.62, 8.62, 8.3 , 9.8 , 8.48, 9.61, 9.5 , 9.37, 8.74,
9.31, 9.5 , 9.49, 9.74, 9.2 , 9.24, 9.7 , 9.64, 9.2 ,
7.5 , 7.5 , 8.7 , 8.31, 9. , 9.74, 9.31, 10.5 , 9.3 ,
8.12, 9.34, 9.72, 9. , 9.65, 9.9 , 10. , 10.1 , 8. ,
9.07, 9.75, 9.33, 8.11, 9.36, 9.74, 9.9 , 9.23, 9.7 ,
8.2 , 9.35, 9.49, 9.34, 8.87, 9.03, 9.07, 9.43, 8.2 ,
9.19, 9. , 9.2 , 9.06, 9.81, 8.89, 9.4 , 10.45, 9.64,
9.03, 8.71, 9.91, 8.33, 8.2 , 7.83, 7.14, 8.91, 9.18,
8.8 , 9.9 , 7.73, 9.25, 8.7 , 9.5 , 9.3 , 9.05, 10.18,
8.85, 9.24, 9.15, 9.98, 8.77, 9.8 , 8.65, 10. , 8.81,
8.01, 7.9 , 9.41, 10.18, 9.55, 9.08, 8.4 , 9.75, 8.9 ,
9.07, 9.35, 8.9 , 8.19, 8.65, 9.19, 8.9 , 9.28, 10.58,
9. , 9.4 , 8.91, 9.93, 10. , 9.37, 7.4 , 9. , 8.8 ,
9.18, 8.3 , 10.08, 7.9 , 9.96, 10.4 , 9.65, 8.8 , 8.65,
9.7 , 9.23, 9.43, 9.93, 8.47, 9.55, 9.28, 8.85, 8.9 ,
8.75, 8.63, 9. , 9.43, 8.28, 9.23, 10.4 , 9. , 9.8 ,
9.77, 8.97, 8.37, 7.7 , 7.9 , 9.5 , 8.2 , 8.8 ])

```

In [86]:

```

bd_parent_scandens = np.array([ 8.3318, 8.4035, 8.5317, 8.7202, 8.7089, 8.7541, 8.773 ,
8.8107, 8.7919, 8.8069, 8.6523, 8.6146, 8.6938, 8.7127,
8.7466, 8.7504, 8.7805, 8.7428, 8.7164, 8.8032, 8.8258,
8.856 , 8.9012, 8.9125, 8.8635, 8.8258, 8.8522, 8.8974,
8.9427, 8.9879, 8.9615, 8.9238, 8.9351, 9.0143, 9.0558,
9.0596, 8.9917, 8.905 , 8.9314, 8.9465, 8.9879, 8.9804,
9.0219, 9.052 , 9.0407, 9.0407, 8.9955, 8.9992, 8.9992,
9.0747, 9.0747, 9.5385, 9.4781, 9.4517, 9.3537, 9.2707,
9.1199, 9.1689, 9.1425, 9.135 , 9.1011, 9.1727, 9.2217,
9.2255, 9.2821, 9.3235, 9.3198, 9.3198, 9.3198, 9.3273,
9.3725, 9.3989, 9.4253, 9.4593, 9.4442, 9.4291, 9.2632,
9.2293, 9.1878, 9.1425, 9.1275, 9.1802, 9.1765, 9.2481,
9.2481, 9.1991, 9.1689, 9.1765, 9.2406, 9.3198, 9.3235,
9.1991, 9.2971, 9.2443, 9.316 , 9.2934, 9.3914, 9.3989,
9.5121, 9.6176, 9.5535, 9.4668, 9.3725, 9.3348, 9.3763,
9.3839, 9.4216, 9.4065, 9.3348, 9.4442, 9.4367, 9.5083,
9.448 , 9.4781, 9.595 , 9.6101, 9.5686, 9.6365, 9.7119,
9.8213, 9.825 , 9.7609, 9.6516, 9.5988, 9.546 , 9.6516,
9.7572, 9.8854, 10.0023, 9.3914])

```

In [87]:

```

bd_offspring_scandens = np.array([ 8.419 , 9.2468, 8.1532, 8.0089, 8.2215, 8.3734, 8.5025,
8.6392, 8.7684, 8.8139, 8.7911, 8.9051, 8.9203, 8.8747,
8.943 , 9.0038, 8.981 , 9.0949, 9.2696, 9.1633, 9.1785,
9.1937, 9.2772, 9.0722, 8.9658, 8.9658, 8.5025, 8.4949,
8.4949, 8.5633, 8.6013, 8.6468, 8.1532, 8.3734, 8.662 ,
8.6924, 8.7456, 8.8367, 8.8595, 8.9658, 8.9582, 8.8671,
8.8671, 8.943 , 9.0646, 9.1405, 9.2089, 9.2848, 9.3759,
9.4899, 9.4519, 8.1228, 8.2595, 8.3127, 8.4949, 8.6013,
8.4646, 8.5329, 8.7532, 8.8823, 9.0342, 8.6392, 8.6772,
8.6316, 8.7532, 8.8291, 8.8975, 8.9734, 9.0494, 9.1253,
9.1253, 9.1253, 9.1785, 9.2848, 9.4595, 9.3608, 9.2089,
9.2544, 9.3684, 9.3684, 9.2316, 9.1709, 9.2316, 9.0342,
8.8899, 8.8291, 8.981 , 8.8975, 10.4089, 10.1886, 9.7633,
9.7329, 9.6114, 9.5051, 9.5127, 9.3684, 9.6266, 9.5354,
10.0215, 10.0215, 9.6266, 9.6038, 9.4063, 9.2316, 9.338 ,
9.262 , 9.262 , 9.4063, 9.4367, 9.0342, 8.943 , 8.9203,
8.7835, 8.7835, 9.057 , 8.9354, 8.8975, 8.8139, 8.8671,
9.0873, 9.2848, 9.2392, 9.2924, 9.4063, 9.3152, 9.4899,
9.5962, 9.6873, 9.5203, 9.6646])

```

In [88]:

```

# Make scatter plots
_ = plt.plot(bd_parent_fortis, bd_offspring_fortis,
            marker='.', linestyle='none', color='blue', alpha=0.5)
_ = plt.plot(bd_parent_scandens, bd_offspring_scandens,
            marker='.', linestyle='none', color='red', alpha=0.5)

# Label axes

```

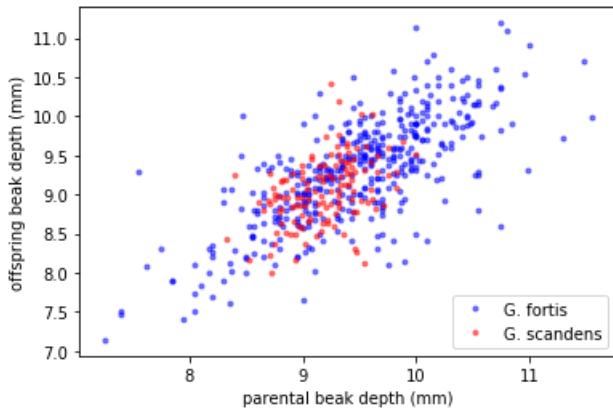
```

_ = plt.xlabel('parental beak depth (mm)')
_ = plt.ylabel('offspring beak depth (mm)')

# Add legend
_ = plt.legend(['G. fortis', 'G. scandens'], loc='lower right')

# Show plot
plt.show()

```



G. fortis birds.

It appears as though there is a stronger correlation in *G. fortis* than in *G. scandens*. This suggests that beak depth is more strongly inherited in *G. fortis*. We'll quantify this correlation next.

Correlation of offspring and parental data

In an effort to quantify the correlation between offspring and parent beak depths, we would like to compute statistics, such as the Pearson correlation coefficient, between parents and offspring. To get confidence intervals on this, we need to do a pairs bootstrap.

You have **already written** a function to do pairs bootstrap to get estimates for parameters derived from linear regression. Your task in this exercise is to make a new function with call signature `draw_bs_pairs(x, y, func, size=1)` that performs pairs bootstrap and computes a single statistic on pairs samples defined. The statistic of interest is computed by calling `func(bs_x, bs_y)`. In the next exercise, you will use `pearson_r` for `func`.

In [95]:

```

def draw_bs_pairs(x, y, func, size=1):
    """Perform pairs bootstrap for a single statistic."""

    # Set up array of indices to sample from: inds
    inds = np.arange(len(x))

    # Initialize replicates: bs_replicates
    bs_replicates = np.empty(size)

    # Compute replicates
    for i in range(size):
        bs_inds = np.random.choice(inds, size=len(inds))
        bs_x, bs_y = x[bs_inds], y[bs_inds]
        bs_replicates[i] = func(bs_x, bs_y)

```

```

# Generate replicates
for i in range(size):
    bs_inds = np.random.choice(ind, len(ind))
    bs_x, bs_y = x[bs_inds], y[bs_inds]
    bs_replicates[i] = func(bs_x, bs_y)

return bs_replicates

```

Great work! call
the Pearson r function

Pearson correlation of offspring and parental data

The Pearson correlation coefficient seems like a useful measure of how strongly the beak depth of parents are inherited by their offspring. Compute the Pearson correlation coefficient between parental and offspring beak depths for *G. scandens*. Do the same for *G. fortis*. Then, use the function you wrote in the last exercise to compute a 95% confidence interval using pairs bootstrap.

In [90]:

```

def pearson_r(x, y):
    """Compute Pearson correlation coefficient between two arrays."""
    # Compute correlation matrix: corr_mat
    corr_mat = np.corrcoef(x,y)

    # Return entry [0,1]
    return corr_mat[0,1]

```

In [97]:

```

# Compute the Pearson correlation coefficients
r_scandens = pearson_r(bd_parent_scandens,bd_offspring_scandens)
r_fortis = pearson_r(bd_parent_fortis,bd_offspring_fortis)

# Acquire 1000 bootstrap replicates of Pearson r
bs_replicates_scandens = draw_bs_pairs(bd_parent_scandens, bd_offspring_scandens, pearson_r, 1000)
bs_replicates_fortis = draw_bs_pairs(bd_parent_fortis, bd_offspring_fortis, pearson_r, 1000)

# Compute 95% confidence intervals
conf_int_scandens = np.percentile(bs_replicates_scandens,[2.5,97.5])
conf_int_fortis = np.percentile(bs_replicates_fortis,[2.5,97.5])

# Print results
print('G. scandens:', r_scandens, conf_int_scandens)
print('G. fortis:', r_fortis, conf_int_fortis)

```

G. scandens: 0.4117063629401258 [0.26374327 0.53895073]
G. fortis: 0.7283412395518486 [0.66854281 0.77955708]

It is clear from the confidence intervals that beak depth of the offspring of *G. fortis* parents is more strongly correlated with their offspring than their *G. scandens* counterparts.

Measuring heritability

Remember that the Pearson correlation coefficient is the ratio of the covariance to the geometric mean of the variances of the two data sets. This is a measure of the correlation between parents and offspring, but might not be the best estimate of heritability. If we stop and think, it makes more sense to define heritability as the ratio of the covariance between parent and offspring to the *variance of the parents alone*. In this exercise, you will estimate the heritability and perform a pairs bootstrap calculation to get the 95% confidence interval.

This exercise highlights a very important point. Statistical inference (and data analysis in general) is not a plug-n-chug enterprise. You need to think carefully about the questions you are seeking to answer with your data and analyze them appropriately. If you are interested in how heritable traits are, the quantity we defined as the heritability is more apt than the off-the-shelf statistic, the Pearson correlation coefficient.

In [99]:

```
def heritability(parents, offspring):
    """Compute the heritability from parent and offspring samples."""
    covariance_matrix = np.cov(parents, offspring)
    return covariance_matrix[0,1] / covariance_matrix[0,0]

# Compute the heritability
heritability_scandens = heritability(bd_parent_scandens,
                                       bd_offspring_scandens)
heritability_fortis = heritability(bd_parent_fortis,
                                    bd_offspring_fortis)

# Acquire 1000 bootstrap replicates of heritability
replicates_scandens = draw_bs_pairs(
    bd_parent_scandens, bd_offspring_scandens, heritability, size=1000)
replicates_fortis = draw_bs_pairs(
    bd_parent_fortis, bd_offspring_fortis, heritability, size=1000)

# Compute 95% confidence intervals
conf_int_scandens = np.percentile(replicates_scandens, [2.5, 97.5])
conf_int_fortis = np.percentile(replicates_fortis, [2.5, 97.5])

# Print results
print('G. scandens:', heritability_scandens, conf_int_scandens)
print('G. fortis:', heritability_fortis, conf_int_fortis)
```

```
G. scandens: 0.5485340868685982 [0.35707581 0.74281168]
G. fortis: 0.7229051911438155 [0.64155927 0.79732078]
```

Here again, we see that *G. fortis* has stronger heritability than *G. scandens*. This suggests that the traits of *G. fortis* may be strongly incorporated into *G. scandens* by introgressive hybridization.

Is beak depth heritable at all in *G. scandens*?

The heritability of beak depth in *G. scandens* seems low. It could be that this observed heritability was just achieved by chance and beak depth is actually not really heritable in the species. You will test that hypothesis here. To do this, you will do a pairs permutation test.

In [101]:

```
# Initialize array of replicates: perm_replicates
perm_replicates = np.empty(10000)

# Draw replicates
for i in range(10000):
    # Permute parent beak depths
    bd_parent_permuted = np.random.permutation(bd_parent_scandens)
    perm_replicates[i] = heritability(bd_parent_permuted,
                                      bd_offspring_scandens)

# Compute p-value: p
p = np.sum(perm_replicates >= heritability_scandens) / len(perm_replicates)

# Print the p-value
print('p-val =', p)
```

p-val = 0.0

You get a p-value of zero, which means that none of the 10,000 permutation pairs replicates you drew had a heritability high enough to match that which was observed. This strongly suggests that beak depth is heritable in *G. scandens*, just not as much as in *G. fortis*. If you like, you can plot a histogram of the heritability replicates to get a feel for how extreme of a value of heritability you might expect by chance.