Act Report

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Purpose

This report aims at documenting the observations and conclusions on the final results of the analysis made on the WeRateDogs Twitter account.

Introduction

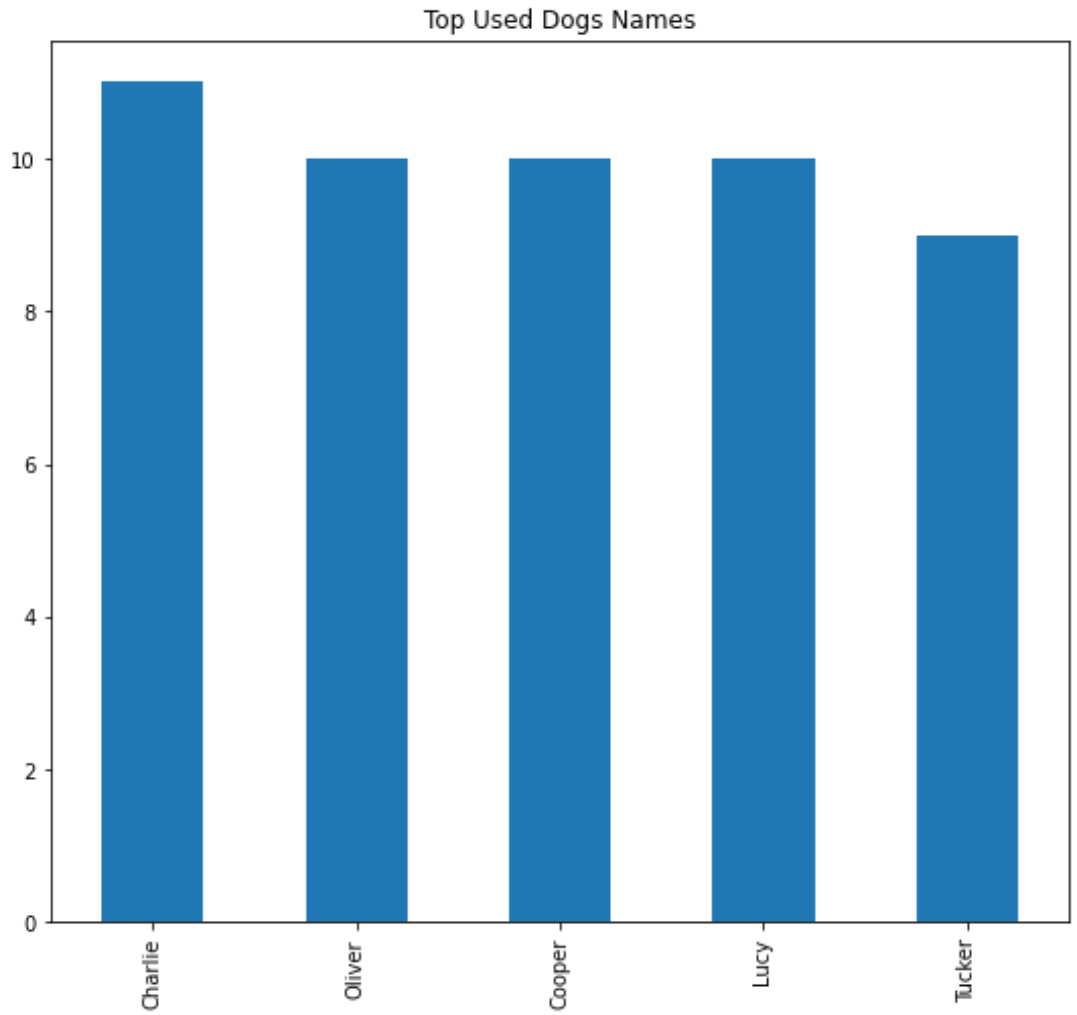
This project works on the WeRateDogs Twitter account to gather observations and insights on the dogs shared on the account. After the data gathering, cleaning and analysing, interpretation of the results obtained is critical. The results observations and insights will be detailed in this report.

Analysis and Observations

The analysis is shifted towards three main objectives:

1. What are the most used dogs' names and what are the most beautiful ones?
2. How are dogs being classified based on beauty ratings?
3. What are the proportions of dogs in each stage and in which stage the dogs have the highest rates?

To answer the first question, the data frame has been grouped by the dog's names then sorted by the top 5 names used.
The following bar chart shows the most used names as dogs names:



Interpretation of the results (1):

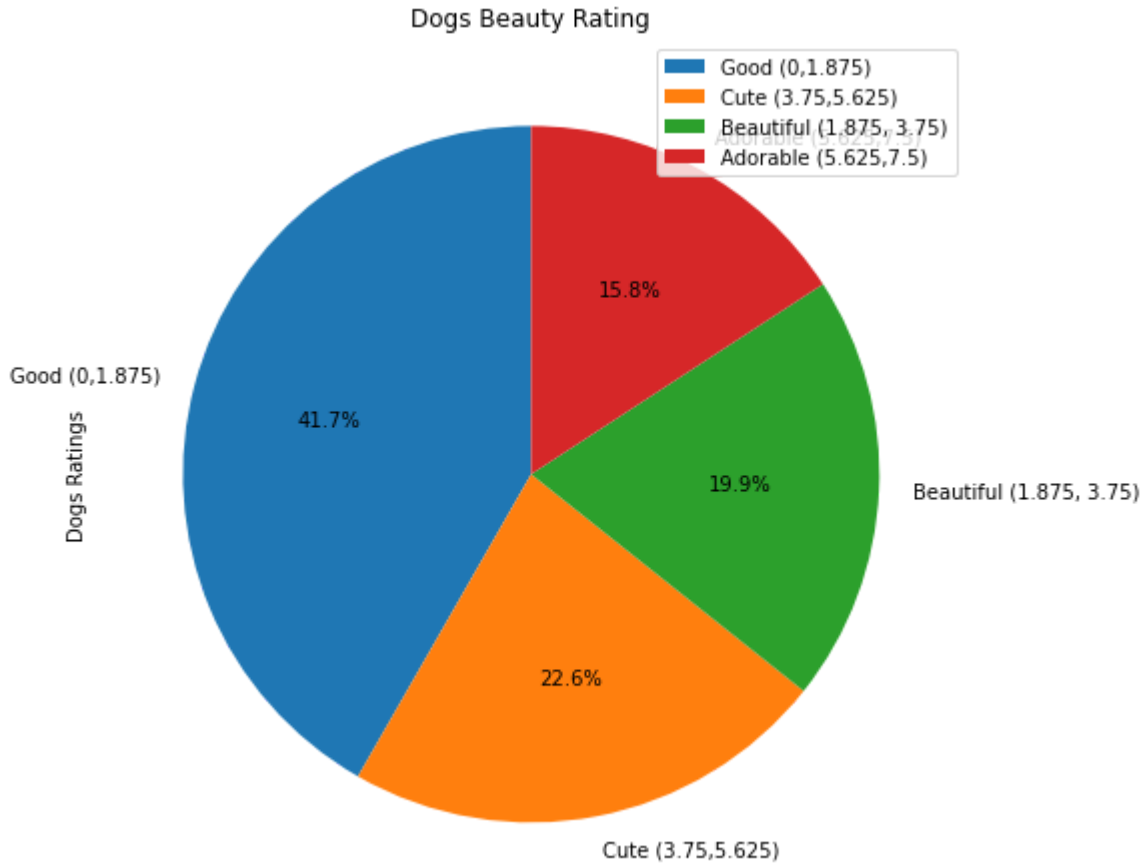
The bar chart shows that the most used name is Charlie as a dog name. Followed by “Oliver”, “Cooper”, and “Lucy” with the same usage rate.

Yet, when it comes to the highest rated dogs, analysis shows that “Atticus” is the name of the highest rated dogs and it has a huge difference compared to the names that follow it.

Insight (1):

The most used name for dogs is “Charlie”, whereas the most beautiful dogs (or the highly rated dogs) have “Atticus” as a name.

To answer the second question that concerns how the dogs are being classified based on their Beauty, the analysis focused on the score allocated to each dog.
The following pie chart emphasises on the classification of dogs' beauty proportions.



Interpretation of results (2):

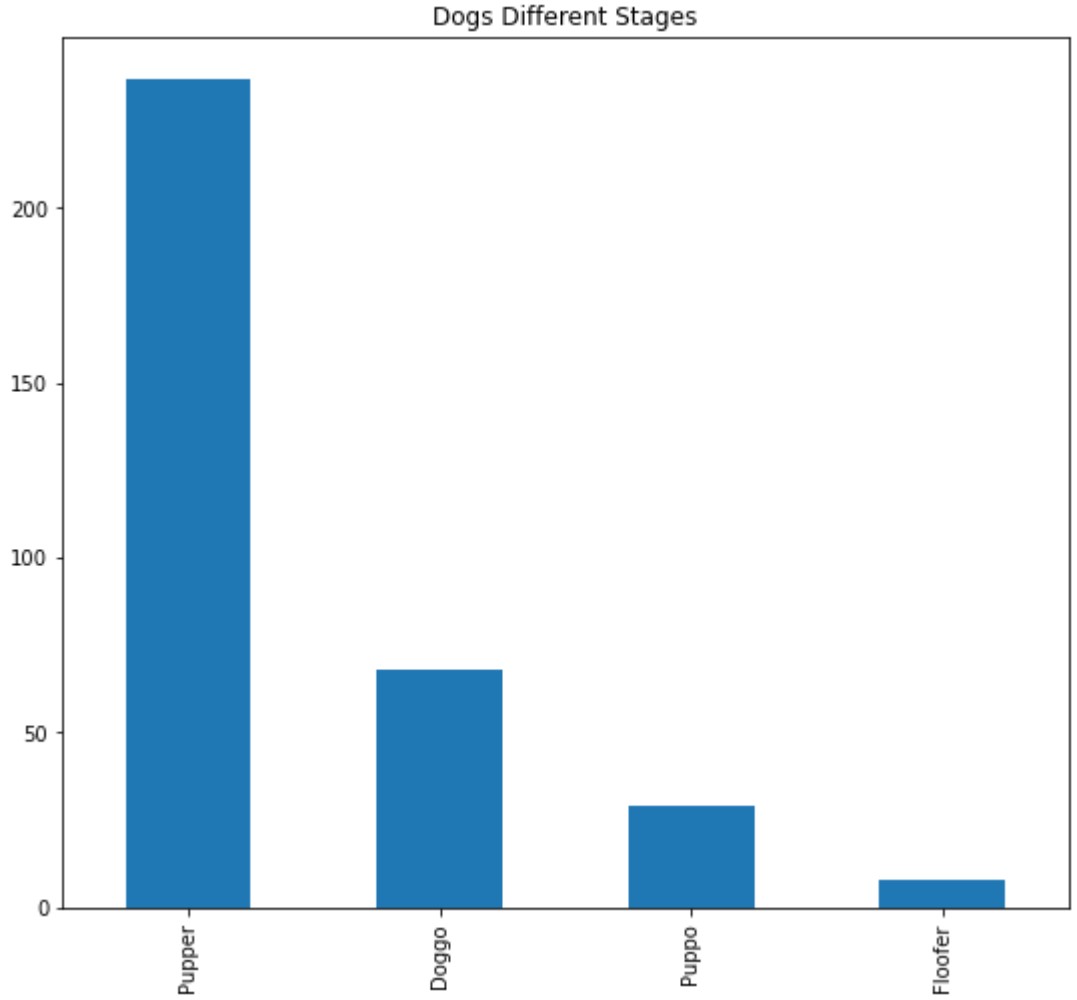
The pie chart shows that approximately 16% are rated adorable, or extremely beautiful compared to other dogs in the dataframe. Also, the majority of dogs, or 41.7%, are rated as Good. Approximately 20% are perceived as Beautiful, and the rest 22.6% are perceived as Cute.

Insight (2):

The dogs' rating proportions do not have apparent differences from one category to another as: 15.8% are adorable, or extremely beautiful, and 41.7% are good, or just beautiful. This can be explained by the huge number of rates that do not respect the rating of a number over 10. In other words, the majority of ratings are made bigger than the denominator 10, which is

actually the rule of the game, yielding higher results because of the extremely high rates for dogs. If the audience respected the rating game, the results might appear different.

To answer the third question that concerns dogs' stages, the data frame has been grouped by stage.
The following bar chart shows the most present dogs stage:



Interpretation of results (3):

First, based on the first analysis, the highest rated dogs are in the **Doggo** stage, or the initial dog stage.
Second, based on the bar chart, most of the dogs in the dataframe are in the **Pupper** stage.

Insight (3)

This analysis highlighted that the most present dogs in the dataframe are in the Pupper stage. On the contrary, the highly rated dogs are in the Pupper stage which can be explained by the fact that the young dogs are perceived as more beautiful and cute than others.

Conclusion

The analysis of the WeRateDogs Twitter account has focused on the dogs' names, beauty rates, and stages.