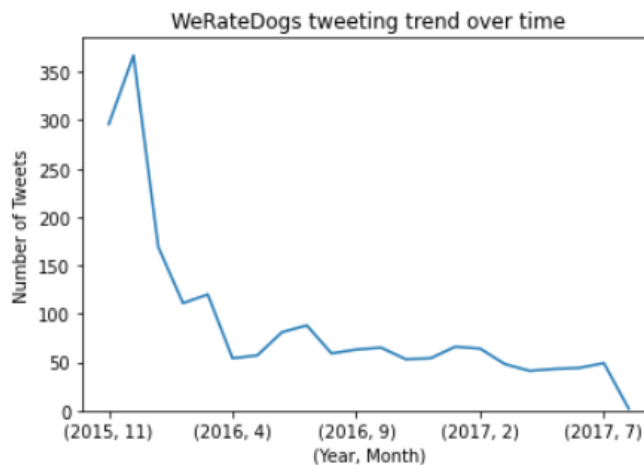


Analysis and insight

Visualizing Data

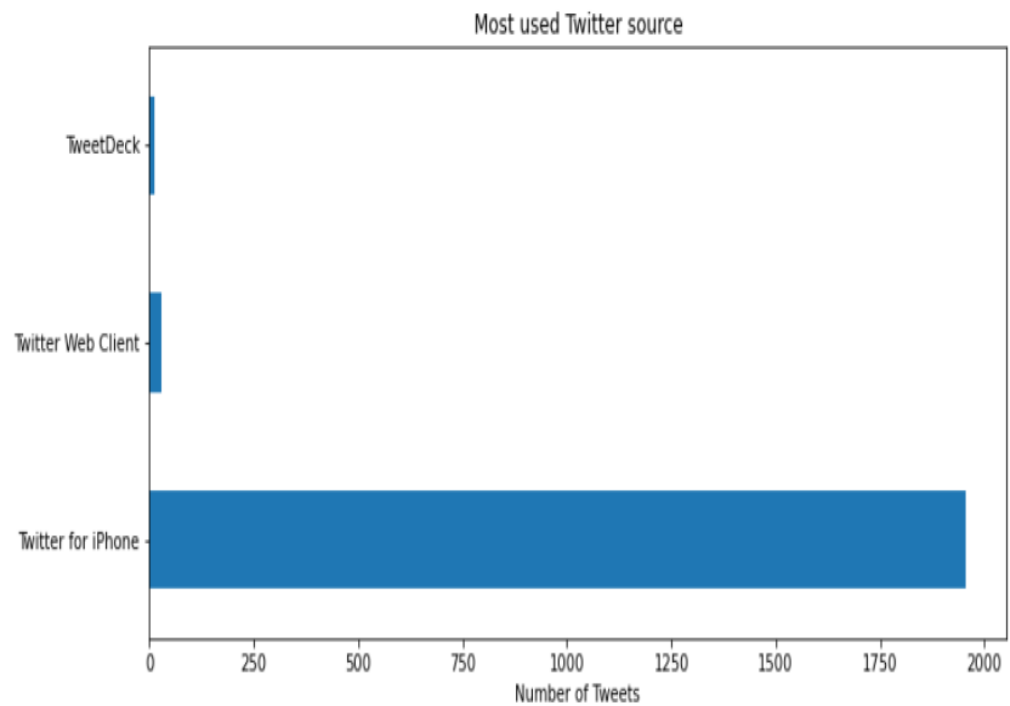
This is a tweets posted trend and the decreased over the time, plot between time and number of tweets.

```
In [86]: data = df.tweet_id.groupby([df.year, df.month]).count()
ax = data.plot(kind='line', title='WeRateDogs tweeting trend over time')
ax.set_xlabel("(Year, Month)")
ax.set_ylabel("Number of Tweets")
ax.set_ylim(0, )
plt.savefig('tweet_trend')
```



The Twitter account started in 2015, tweeted a lot in first year. For example, it posted around 300 tweets in the month of November 2015, which increased to around 350 tweets in exactly the next month but its tweeting activity reduced drastically in the subsequent months, averaging between 50 to 100 since April, 2016

```
In [87]: df['source'].value_counts().plot(kind='barh', figsize=(11,5), title='Most used Twitter source').set_xlabel('Number of Tweets')
plt.savefig('twitter_source')
```

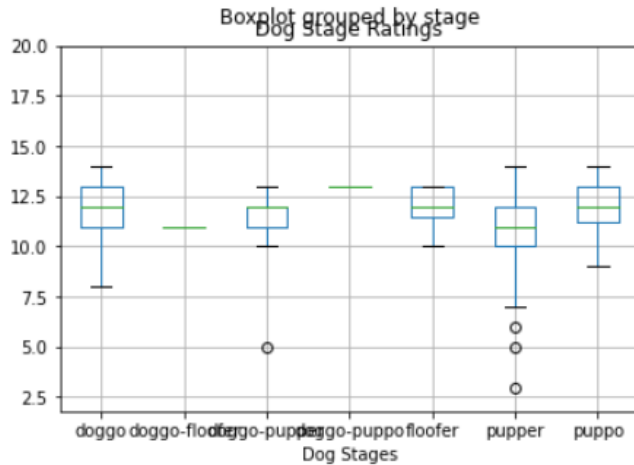


the most common source between tweetdeck , twitter web client and iphone user is iphine user

Ratings by Dog Stages on WeRateDogs Twitter

```
[85]: df[df['stage'] != 'None'].boxplot(column = ['rating_numerator'], by = ['stage'])

plt.title ('Dog Stage Ratings')
plt.xlabel('Dog Stages')
plt.ylim(ymax=20)
plt.show();
```



WeRateDogs appears to rate puppers lower than doggos, floofers and puppos.

Most of the dogs are rated 12/10, the highest rating received by any dog is 14/10 we can say that WeRateDogs is probably very conservative when it comes to rating a dog the highest

```
In [80]: print('Doggo')
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Retweet Count',
                  round(df.retweet_count[df.stage == 'doggo'].mean())))
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Favorite Count',
                  round(df.favorite_count[df.stage == 'doggo'].mean())))

print('Floofer')
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Retweet Count',
                  round(df.retweet_count[df.stage == 'floofer'].mean())))
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Favorite Count',
                  round(df.favorite_count[df.stage == 'floofer'].mean())))

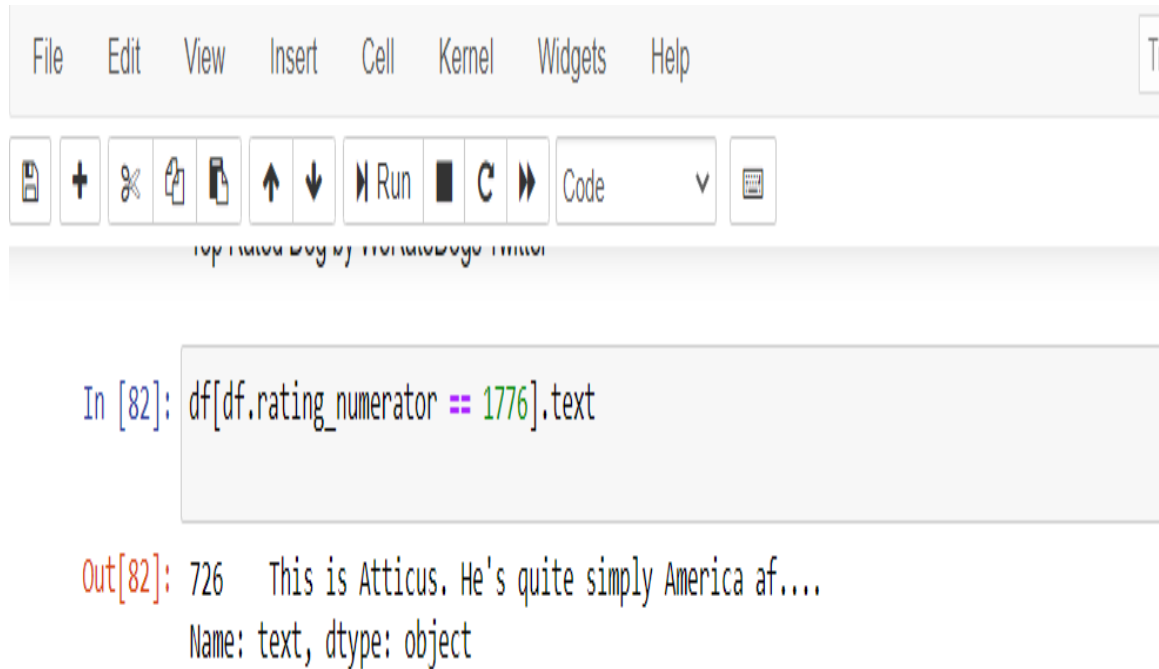
print('Pupper')
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Retweet Count',
                  round(df.retweet_count[df.stage == 'pupper'].mean())))
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Favorite Count',
                  round(df.favorite_count[df.stage == 'pupper'].mean())))

print('Puppo')
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Retweet Count',
                  round(df.retweet_count[df.stage == 'puppo'].mean())))
print('%s\t%s' % ('Mean Favorite Count',
                  round(df.favorite_count[df.stage == 'puppo'].mean())))
```

Doggo	
Mean Retweet Count	7126
Mean Favorite Count	19356
Floofer	
Mean Retweet Count	4969
Mean Favorite Count	13206
Pupper	
Mean Retweet Count	2364
Mean Favorite Count	7198
Puppo	
Mean Retweet Count	6474
Mean Favorite Count	21582

From the above table , it is evident that tweets of dogs that have increase in retweeting and favoriting of tweets having a mention of the * dog stage e Doggo , Floofer or Puppo) , the

exception being Pupper Pupper being a small doggo usually younger is probably less popular compared to its older counterparts Having said that I can see a strong correlation between tweets mentioning the dog stage and its chances of being retweeted and favorited more



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top is a menu bar with options: File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for saving, adding, deleting, copying, pasting, undo, redo, running, and a dropdown menu currently set to 'Code'. The main area contains a code cell with the following text:

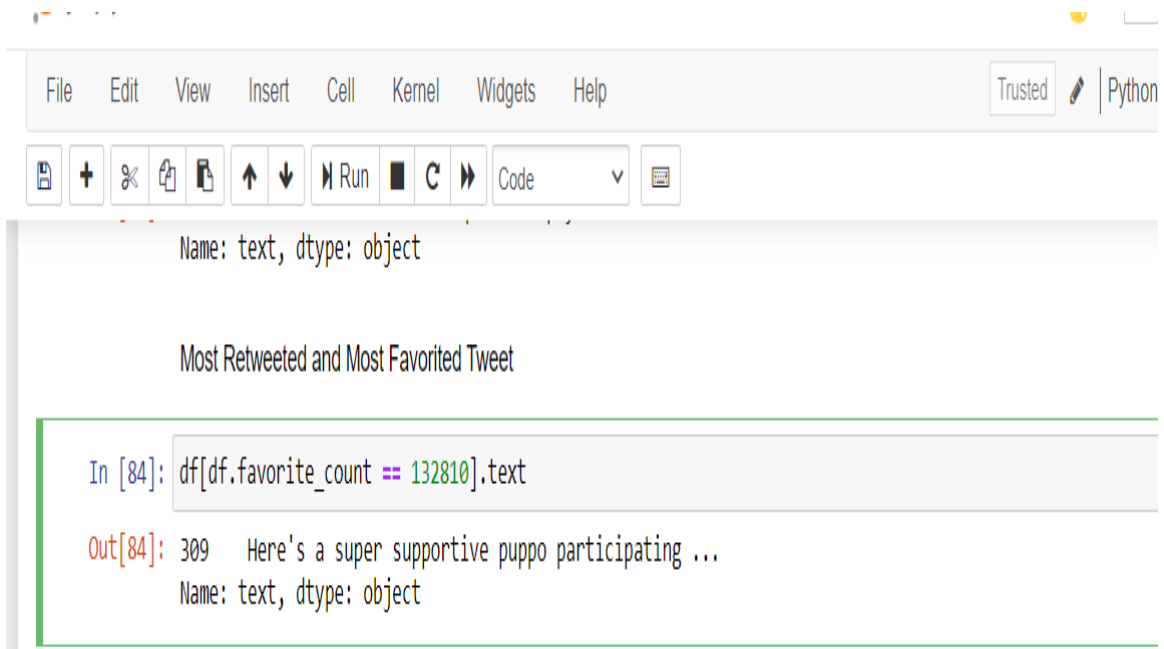
```
In [82]: df[df.rating_numerator == 1776].text
```

Below the code cell is the output, which displays the text of the tweet and its data type:

```
Out[82]: 726    This is Atticus. He's quite simply America af....  
         Name: text, dtype: object
```

The top rated dog by WeRateDogs Twitter is a dog wrapped in an American flag. The rating 1776 is a reference to Events from the year 1776 in the United States. This year is celebrated in the United States as the official beginning of its nationhood, with the Declaration of Independence issued on July 4.

Most Retweeted and Most Favorited Tweet



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. To the right of the menu bar is a 'Trusted' status indicator and a 'Python' language selector. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for saving, adding, deleting, and running cells, as well as a 'Code' dropdown menu. The main area of the notebook contains a code cell with the following content:

```
Name: text, dtype: object
```

Most Retweeted and Most Favorited Tweet

```
In [84]: df[df.favorite_count == 132810].text
```

Out[84]: 309 Here's a super supportive puppo participating ...
Name: text, dtype: object

The most retweeted and most favorited tweet is a video of a puppo