act report

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0.0.1 STUDENT INFOMATION

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0.1 Report: act_report

• Create a **250-word-minimum written report** called "act_report.pdf" or "act_report.html" that communicates the insights and displays the visualization(s) produced from your wrangled data. This is to be framed as an external document, like a blog post or magazine article, for example.

0.2 ACT REPORT

The dataset for this project is the tweet archive of Twitter user @dog_rates, also known as WeR-ateDogs.

About The Ratings: These ratings almost always have a denominator of 10. The numerators, though? Almost always greater than 10. 11/10, 12/10, 13/10, etc. Why? Because "they're good dogs Brent." WeRateDogs has over 4 million followers and has received international media coverage.

For effective reporting, we need to import the libraries that are needed

Libraries Import

```
[10]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

1. Wrangling the data required data conversion from one type to another.

For example, datetime column from the twitter archive data was indicated as an object, it was converted to datetime type. Tweet_id column was in integer format and was converted to string datatype

2. Wrangling the data required assessment of data tidyness, such as structural data problems

For example, some columns were droped that were considered irrelevant to our analysis, and others were merged to form a new table

0.2.1 Insights

For us to be able to view the visuals of our data we need to read the master data and plot the charts

```
[22]:    tweet_data = pd.read_csv('twitter_archive_master.csv', sep=';')

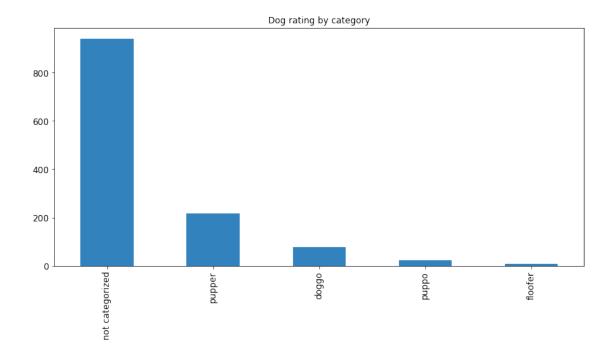
# Converting tweet_id to string from new dataframe
tweet_data.tweet_id = str(tweet_data.tweet_id)
```

Getting Summary Statistics of the data

```
[23]: tweet_data.describe()
```

```
[23]:
                                retweet_count
             rating_numerator
                                                favorite_count
                   1268.000000
                                  1268.000000
                                                   1268.000000
      count
      mean
                     11.151420
                                  4127.621451
                                                  10772.328076
      std
                      1.969565
                                  7795.691771
                                                  16374.258849
                      3.000000
                                    83.000000
                                                      0.000000
      min
                     10.000000
                                   885.000000
      25%
                                                   2660.000000
      50%
                     11.000000
                                  1846.000000
                                                   5005.000000
      75%
                     12.000000
                                  3917.000000
                                                  12376.000000
                     27.000000
                                 79515.000000
                                                 132810.000000
      max
```

Plotting a bar chart for the category column



From our bar chart above we can clearly see that while all of the Dogs rated by WeRateDogs may be rated numericaly, majority of the Dogs rated are not categorized

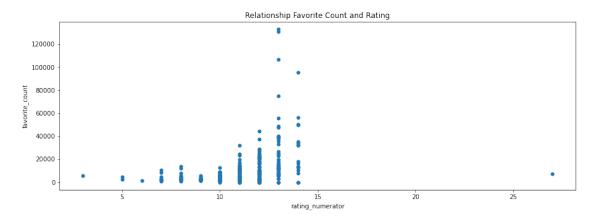
We can also see that majority of the Categorized Dogs fall under the pupper category

Plotting Scaterplots to find correlations i. Finding the correlation between the rating a dogs get and the number of favorite it gets

```
[31]: tweet_data.plot(x= 'rating_numerator',y='favorite_count', kind = 'scatter',⊔

⇔figsize=(15,5))

plt.title('Relationship Favorite Count and Rating');
```



From our scatter plot above we can see that there isn't correlation between the rating a dog gets and the fovorite count it gets.

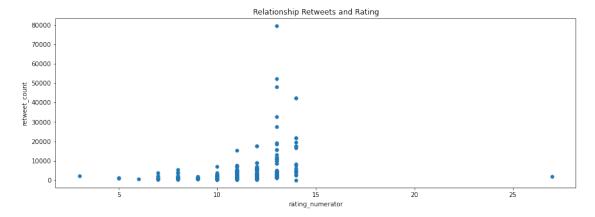
This suggest that while a dog may be rated high, it doesn't necessarily mean people will give the tweet a like

ii. Finding the correlation between the rating a dogs get and the number of retweets it gets

```
[33]: tweet_data.plot(x= 'rating_numerator',y='retweet_count', kind = 'scatter',⊔

⇔figsize=(15,5))

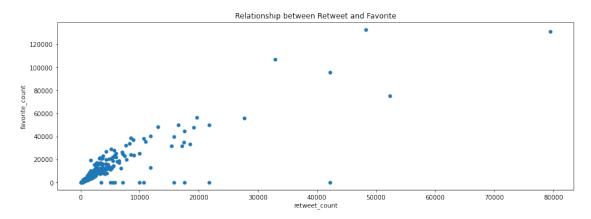
plt.title('Relationship between Retweets and Rating');
```



From our Scatterplot above we can see that there is no correlation between the rating a dog get and its retweets

iii. Finding the correlation between the retweets a dogs get and the number of favorite it gets

```
[34]: tweet_data.plot(x= 'retweet_count', y='favorite_count', kind = 'scatter', u ofigsize=(15,5))
plt.title('Relationship between Retweet and Favorite');
```



From the scatter plot above we can see that while there is no correlation between (i)ratings and retweets, (ii)Favorite Count and Rating. There is positive correlation between the retweet a Dog tweet gets and the Favorite count it also gets