

ANALYSIS AND INSIGHTS REPORT

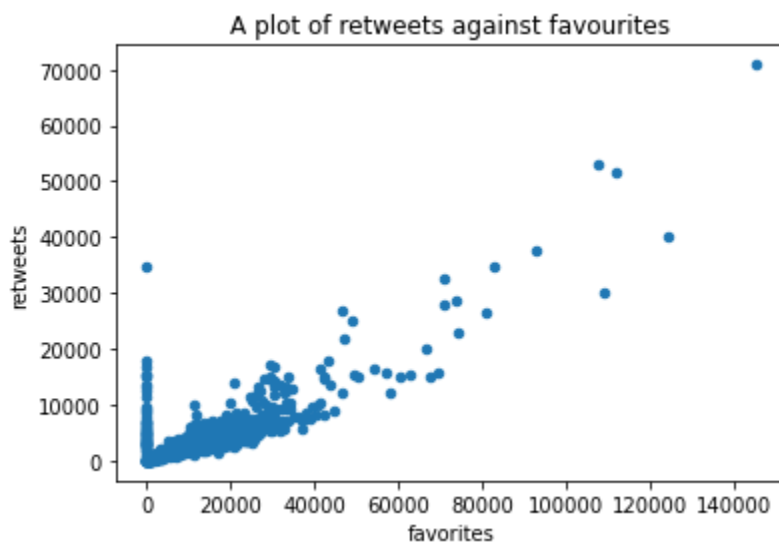
Analyzing data involves coming up with conclusions or recommendations regarding a dataset.

Visuals such as bar graphs, pie charts, scatter plots among others come in handy to allow one to draw insights easily.

I used two visualizations to come up with my insights, that is, a scatter plot and a bar graph.

Scatter Plot

A scatter plot is usually useful in showing correlation between two variables. I wanted to know the correlation between favorites and retweets.



From the scatter plot above, it was clear that retweets and favorites had a strong relation. Retweets and favorites in this case are positively correlated. This means that as the retweets increased favorites increased as well.

Bar Chart Plot

A bar plot contains measure and dimension values. In my case, counts that are on the y-axis represent the measure value. Numerator Ratings Distribution on the y-axis represent the dimension values.

With the bar chart plot, I wanted to find out the most common dog rating and whether most dogs were given the rating of 15.

Numerator ratings above 20 were given to images that had more than one dog. In my case I did not consider such dog ratings. Most numerator integer ratings are between 0 and 15.

I considered 15 to be my maximum numerator dog rating value.

From the bar plot above, most common dog rating was 12.

Most common numerator rating range was between 10 and 13