The Various Stages of Dog

THE DOGTIONARY

dog•go
/ˈdôgō/
noun

1. A big pupper, usually older. This label does not stop a doggo from behaving like a pupper.
2. A pupper that appears to have its life in order. Probably understands taxes and whatnot.

"That's a really good doggo."
"I give my doggo a firm pat every night before bed."

pup•per
/ˈpəpər/
noun

1. A small doggo, usually younger. Can be equally, if not more mature than some doggos.
2. A doggo that is inexperienced, unfamiliar, or in any way unprepared for the responsibilities associated with being a doggo.

"H*ck, that's one pettable pupper."
"How many puppers could I fit on my body at once, if I were lying down?"

pup•po
/ˈpəpō/
noun

1. A transitional phase between pupper and doggo. Easily understood as the dog equivalent of a teenager.
2. A dog with a mixed bag of both pupper and doggo tendencies.

"My puppo is still learning what it takes to be a trustworthy doggo."
"I would hug that puppo so passionately."

blep
/ˈblep/
verb

1. An extremely subtle act that occurs without the knowledge of the one who slips. The act includes one's tongue protruding ever so slightly from the mouth, usually just noticeable enough that it attracts the attention it deserves. Can last between three seconds and four days.

"My doggo did a h*ck of a blep the other day."
"Get a load of this blep I captured."

snoot
/snoot/
noun

1. The nose of a dog. Usually found in places the dog may not fit. The location of the snoot may hint at where the dog's interest lies.

"That is a beautiful snoot."
"I've been trying to boop my neighbor's dog's snoot for six years."

floof
/floof, floof/
noun

1. Any dog really. However, this label is commonly given to dogs with seemingly excess fur. Comical amounts of fur on a dog will certainly earn the dog this generic name.
2. Dog fur. The term holds true whether the fur is still on the dog, or if it has been shed off.

"Check out that majestic floof!"
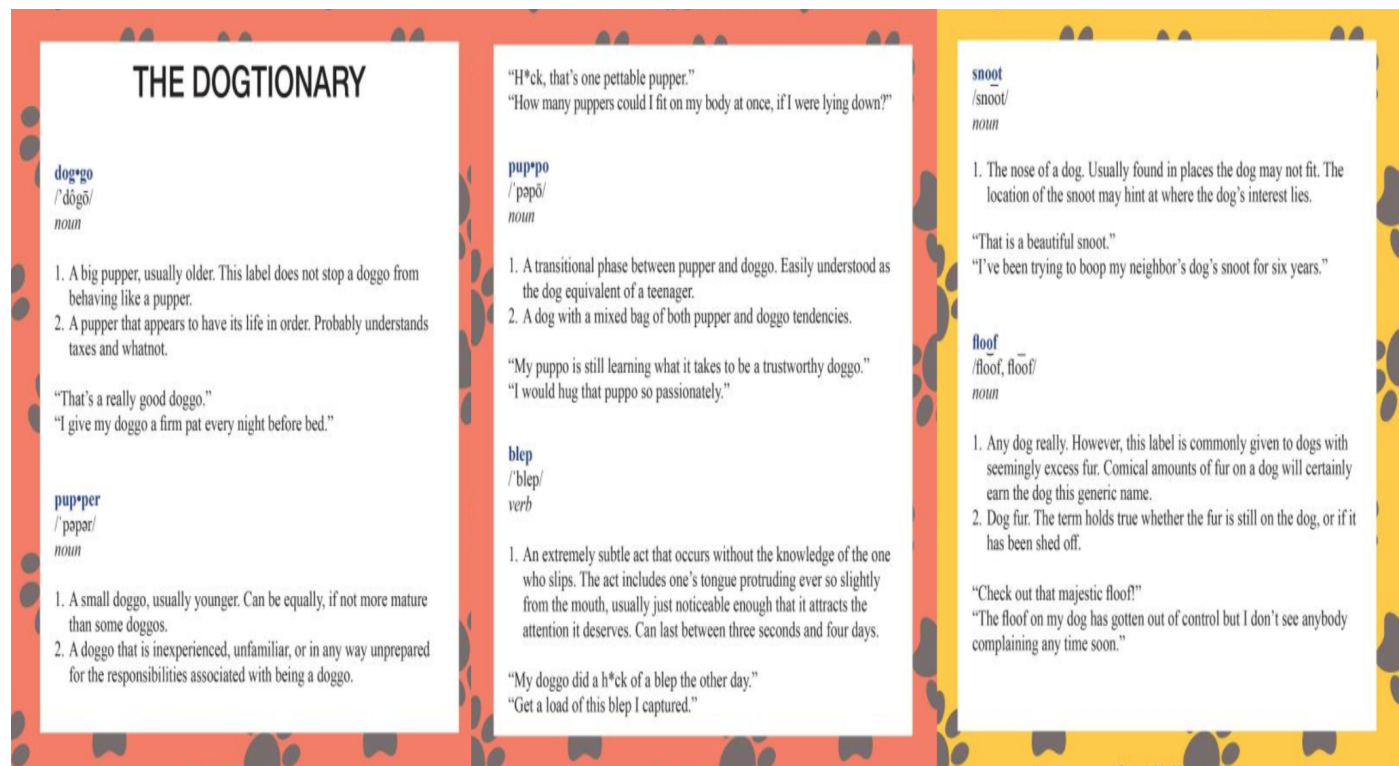"The floof on my dog has gotten out of control but I don't see anybody complaining any time soon."

We derived our dataset from the ratings of dogs from the twitter archive of a twitter user, Weratedogs. They took their time to fully explain the different stages of dogs by by creating the Dogtionary which make it easier for people to understand

Insights:

- Pupper has the largest number in the dataset.

WeRateDogs™ ✓
@dog_rates

Here's a pupper before and after being asked "who's a good girl?" Unsure as h*ck. 12/10 hint hint it's you

Here is an example of what a pupper looks like and from our analysis, they seem to have the highest number in our dataset which goes on to say that majority of the dogs on the twitter archive are mostly at the pupper stage.

- Floofer has the least number in the dataset.

We Rate Dogs added 3 new photos.
September 15 at 7:34pm ·

Atlas rolled around in some chalk and now he's a magical rainbow floofer. 13/10 please never take a bath

Floofer has the lowest number in the dog stage column (4)and is shown to be rare on the twitter archive of Weratedogs.

I used a bar plot to represent this :

```
plt.figure(figsize= [14.70, 8.27])
df.dog_stage.hist(alpha= 0.5, label= 'dog_stage')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Dog Stages')
plt.xlabel('dog stages')
plt.ylabel('Total number of dog stages');
```
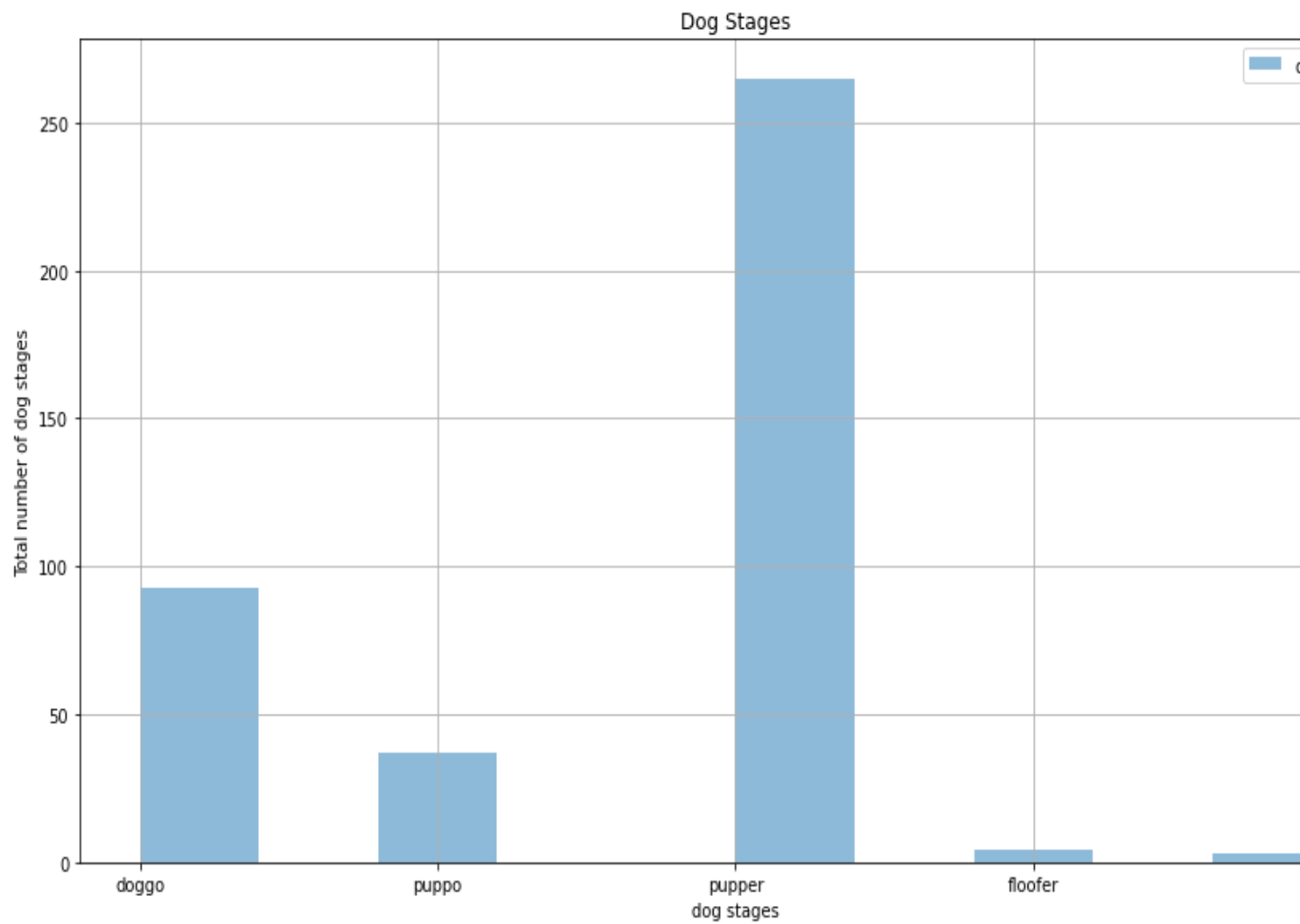
The bar chart above clearly show what I explained earlier that pupper has the highest number.

● There is a positive relationship between favorite count and retweet count.

Relationship between retweet count and fav count
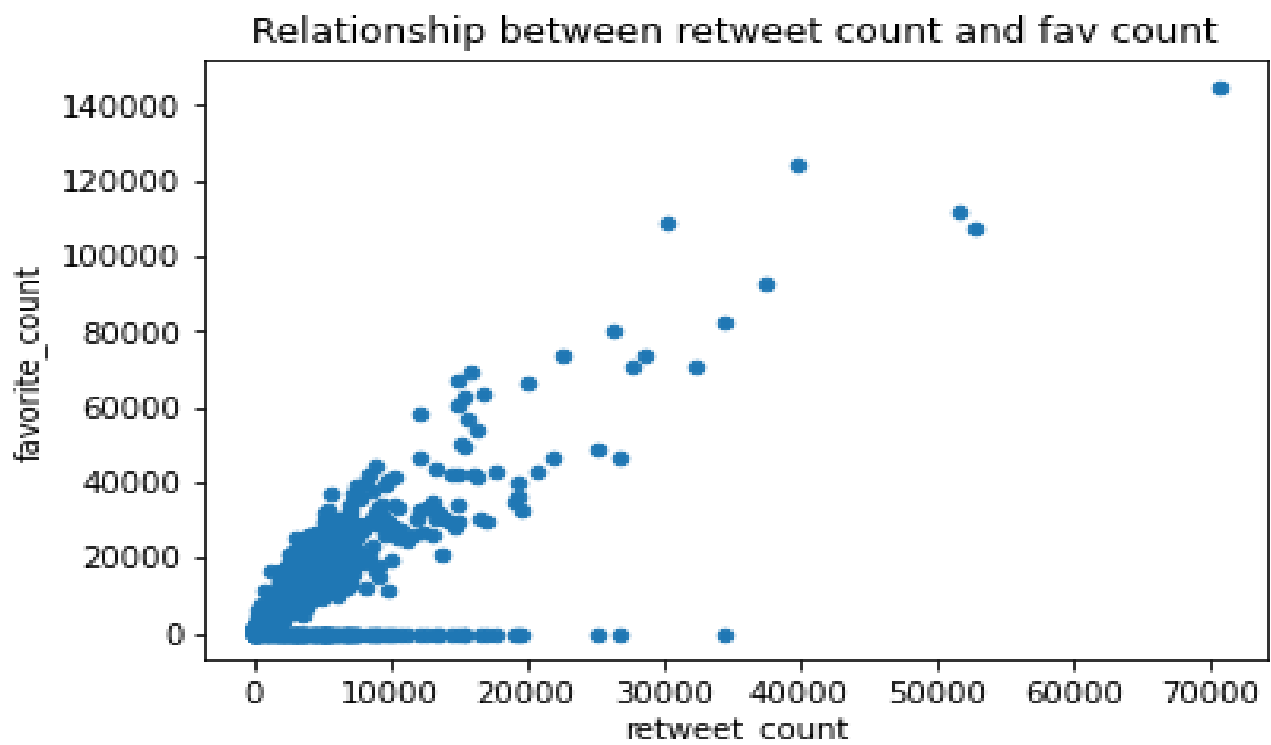
From the plot above, we can see that there is a positive relationship between favorite count and retweet count. The both metrics can be used to measure the popularity of a tweet because most people would generally retweet or like a post if it is more popular and others have retweeted it.