# Intelligence of Dogs

# Kimberly Cable

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## Final Project - Step 1

### Introduction

We all love dogs. Some more than others but all in all, a dog is man's best friend. I think what we enjoy most about our furry companions is their ability to learn. From just being able to fetch a ball and bring it back to helping the police locate missing persons to alerting their companions that they are about to have a seizure. Dogs are amazing animals.

### Research Questions

Studies have been done on which breeds are more intelligent than others, but I was curious if how big a dog was had anything to do with how smart they were.

- Are bigger dogs smarter than smaller dogs?
- Does the classification of a dog really tell their intelligence level?
- Does their heterozygosity (diversity in the genes) have anything to do with their intelligence?
- Within a classification, do the larger breeds fair better than the smaller ones for intelligence?
- Does their heterozygosity influence the number of reps a dog can do?

### Approach

I plan to look at if height, weight and heterozygosity have any affect on how intelligent a dog is based on the percentage of times they can obey a command.

#### How your approach addresses (fully or partially) the problem

With my approach I think it would partially answer whether or not how big a dog was and if it plays a part in the how smart they are.

#### Data (Minimum of 3 Datasets - but no requirement on number of fields or rows)

- dog intelligence.csv (Fishman, n.d.b)
- Table\_4\_Heterozygosity\_85\_breeds.csv (Fishman, n.d.b)
- Table\_5\_Expected\_Heterozygosity\_60\_breeds.csv (Fishman, n.d.b)
- AKC Breed Info.csv (Fishman, n.d.a)

# Required Packages

- $\bullet$  ggplot2
- $\bullet$  dplyr
- $\bullet$  magritter
- Hmisc
- ggm

### Plots and Table Needs

- Histogram
- Scatter Plots
- CDF
- Linear Regression

# Questions for future steps

To begin, I suppose you look at histograms of the different variables and then decide how to proceed.

# References