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.
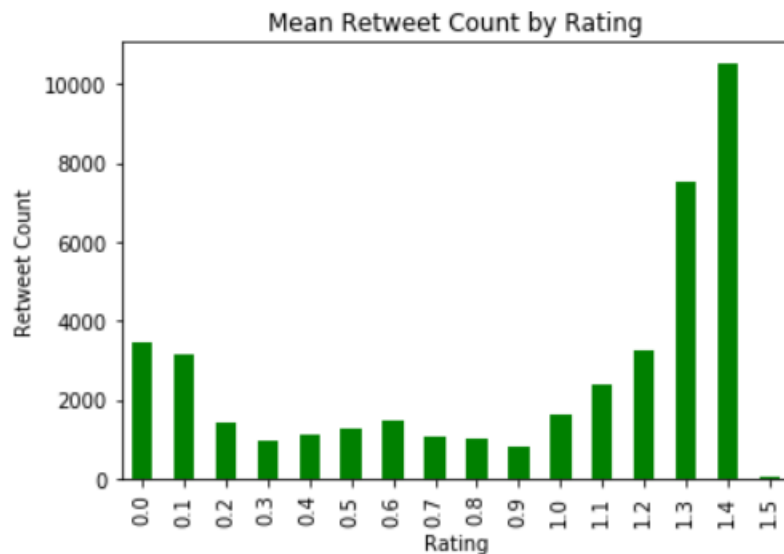
For the first visualization:

   This code **is** using the groupby method to group the rows of the DataFrame 'df_1copy' by the 'rating' column, **and** then using the mean method to calculate the mean of the 'retweet_count' column **for** each group.

   It then plots the resulting mean values **as** a bar chart using the plot method **and** the 'kind' parameter set to 'bar'.

The title of the graph **is** set to 'Mean Retweet Count by Rating' **and** the color of the bars **is** set to green.

It also sets x-label **as** 'Rating' **and** y-label **as** 'Retweet Count'

Then the plt.show () **is** used to display the graph.

And **for** the second visualization

This code creates a new Data Frame called "rating_analyze" **with** columns 'rating', 'number', 'retweet', **and** 'favorite'.

It assigns the unique values of the 'rating' column **from** the Data Frame 'df_1copy' to the 'rating' column of 'rating_analyze'.

Then, it uses a **for** loop to iterate through each unique rating value **and** assigns the count of tweet IDs, mean retweet count,**and** mean favorite count **for** that rating value to the corresponding columns of

'rating_analyze'. Finally, it plots two graphs, one showing the distribution of ratings, **and** the second showing the relationship between rating **and** mean retweet **and** favorite count.

This graph can give you insights about how the ratings are distributed among the tweets **and** also how the ratings are correlated **with** the mean of retweet **and** favorite count.

It also gives you an idea of which rating values are more popular **and** which are less popular.

Additionally, it can help you to identify the relationship between rating **and** engagement of tweets (retweet **and** favorite count).

If the mean retweet **and** favorite count are high **for** a particular rating, it indicates that tweets **with** that rating are likely to be more engaging. If the mean retweet **and** favorite count are low, it indicates that tweets **with** that rating are likely to be less engaging.
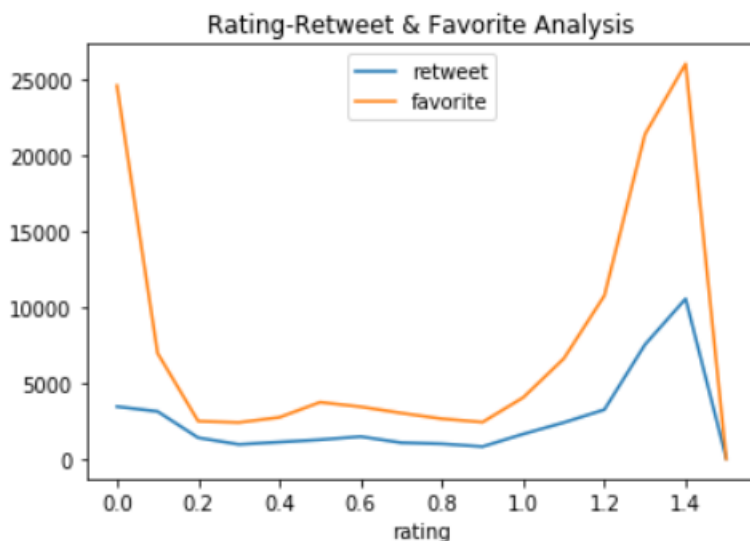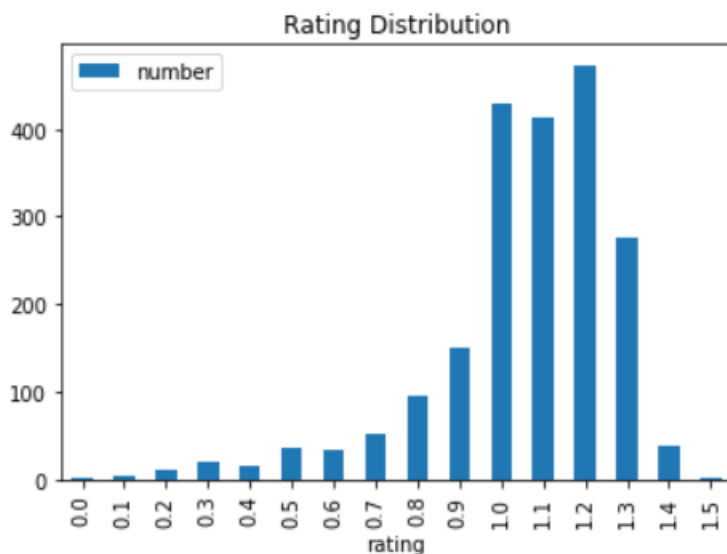
Insights:

1. Among the four dog stages, "pupper" has the highest frequency, but also has the lowest number of favorites, retweets, and the lowest rating meaning pupper stages of dogs are either not appealing to the public

2. Each tweet has a unique ID represented by the 'tweet_id' column.

3. Posts with higher ratings tend to have more favorites and retweets.

4.

The 'timestamp' column shows when the tweet was posted