

- 1) Crisp-DM stands for Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining. The major phases are: problem understanding, data understanding, data preparation, data modeling, evaluation, deployment, monitoring and documentation.
- 2) The context of the study is how a breed of a dog has different affects on how dangerous the dog can be. Merritt Clifton wrote this to bring to light that even though a dog breed may seem like any other breed, they are not, and they can pose a greater risk to an individual's life if caution is not used when around them.
- 3) The evidence that the author understood the data is that each attack was reviewed by the author before it was added into the count of attacks for a breed. There was also a note if a dog attack was not solely the dogs fault; this shows that a great deal of effort was put in to come up with the numbers. The data cleaning that was performed was that duplicates were eliminated.
- 4) The kind of statistics that were performed were mainly percentages based on the overall number of bites and how what percentage of the total dog population does a certain breed make up.
- 5) The other Crisp-DM steps that the author could have performed would be deployment. There was only a mention of how we could solve this problem, but it was never implemented.
- 6) The kind of clustering and classification that was performed included classifying the most dangerous breeds, and taking those attacks and looking at the life the dog has life, if the attack was justified -- protecting itself/others, or different special cases. There was also some additional information on what attacks a certain breed was more likely to be involved in; for example, the german shepherds were involved in a lot of child cases.
- 7) The kind of model that the author should teach police officers would be to take different levels of precaution based on the breed of the dog. There is no point to risk one's life if the dog breed has a higher percentage to act badly. The warning signs of a breed may also be very limited, so an officer must make a decision if he or she is able to predict an attack.
- 8) The conclusions would be that we can not treat all dog breeds the same. There is a high amount of evidence pointing towards different breeds being more aggressive. We should be educating people on the different precautions to take when having an interaction with the breeds.
- 9) The study was very believable. The study did an excellent job at not just reading the numbers, but also what was behind them -- dog lifestyle, situation, etc. The saying: "you can teach new dog old tricks" comes into mind. If a dog misbehaves and it is one of these aggressive breeds, action must be taken.
- 10) I do not think some dog breeds should be outlawed all together, just when taking in of these breeds, extreme caution must be taken. In my eyes, a puppy would be a lot easier to teach at a young age to act appropriately rather than an adult.