How smart your dogs?: canine cogtion perspective

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Abstract (Font: Arial, Font size 12)

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Dogs are interesting because they provide a model for short-term cognitive evolution. When considering dog–human interactions and the apparent sensitivity and skills dogs show in these interactions, researchers have been led to suggest a main role of domestication, that is, direct human selection for desirable traits. We will never know exactly what happened at the onset of dog speciation. But it is quite evident that this process was characterized by two kinds of transitions, with regard to the feeding ecology from group hunting of ungulates to human refuse scavenging and, with regard to sociality, from pair bonding and parental care to promiscuous and mostly maternal care. These two transitions have obviously led to a considerable reduction of dogs’ reliance on conspecifics (pack members) for both foraging and pup rearing—compared with wolves—and at the same time to an increase in the dependence on humans.

**Keywords:** *Dog Cognition, Dog Psychology, Canine Immune, Pet Business*

1. Introduction (Font: Arial, Font size 12 B)

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Canine cognition is defined as conscious mental activities: the activities of thinking, understanding, learning, and remembering.(Kwan, 2002) Scientists aren’t satisfied with pet owner anecdotes about their dog’s displays of intelligence. Scientists need facts, so they devise objective tests to determine a dog’s level of cognition. Here are a few of the tests that canine behaviorists may perform in controlled laboratory settings aimed at learning more about how dogs learn and how much they learn and how often they apply what they’ve learned to certain situations.

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1. Method

This study used eye tracking experiment technology for monitoring dog’s behavior. Authors need to explain the research method in detail, which includes experiment setting and sample characteristics.

* 1. Tables

Authors can insert tables. Every table must have a caption (title) above it, which must have the **“Table Caption**” style applied. Please note that tables **should not** be supplied as image files, but if they are images they must have the “Image” style applied. As an example, Table 1 shows all the styles available in this template, to be applied to the respective element of your text.

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| **Category** | **Number** | **%** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Gender** |  |  |
| Male | 24 | 52.2 |
| Female | 22 | 47.8 |
| **Age** |  | 54.3 |
| 20-24 | 25 | 28.3 |
| 25-29 | 13 | 17.4 |
| Older than 30 years | 8 |  |
| **Education** |  |  |
|  University student | 27 | 58.7 |
|  Non university student | 19 | 41.3 |
| **Visual aids** |  |  |
| Wearing glasses or contact lens | 12 | 26.1 |
| No wearing visual aids | 34 | 73.9 |

* 1. Figures

Figures should be inserted after their first text reference, and have specific styles for identification. Insert a figure and apply the “**Image**” paragraph style to it. For the figure caption, apply the style “**Figure Caption.**”

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* + 1. Figure 1.

Figure 1 is an example of a figure and caption spanning the half-page width (one column in a two column format) with the styles applied. If your figure contains third-party material, you must clearly identify it as such, as shown in the example below.



Figure 1: Pet Families

1. Result

The result found the strong articulation about cognitive power of pet.

* 1. Quotations and Extracts

There are styles for block quotations, which should be used for quotes that are separated from in-line text. Below is an example.

“The intelligence of various types of dogs does differ and the dog’s breed determines some of these differences. There are three types of dog intelligence: instinctive (what the dog is bred to do), adaptive (how well the dog learns from its environment to solve problems) and working and obedience (the equivalent of ‘school learning’).” (Coren, 2020)

* 1. Equations

There are two types of math equations: the *numbered display math equation* and the *un-numbered display math equation*. Below are examples of both.

* + 1. *DisplayFormula.*

The **DisplayFormula** style is applied in the numbered math equation. A numbered display equation always has an equation number (label) on the right.

$\frac{x=-b\pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4ac}}{2a}$ (1)

* + 1. DisplayFormula.Unnum.

The **DisplayFormulaUnnum** style is applied only in unnumbered equations. An unnumbered display equation never contains an equation number Bertot and Grimes (2012) on the right—this element distinguishes it from the numbered equation.

$$\frac{x=-b\pm \sqrt{b^{2}-4ac}}{2a}$$

Please note: the subsequent text after the **DisplayFormula** (numbered equation) or **DisplayFormulaUnnum** (unnumbered equation) must have the paragraph style **ParaContinue** applied.

* 1. References

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<http://linguistics.byu.edu/faculty/henrichsenl/apa/apa01.html>

References list should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

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