#### Reminders...

- You'll use **this file** for the entirety of this course. Save it in a place where you can easily access it over the upcoming weeks.
  - You can edit and save this document in Google Drive
  - o If you download this document, keep it in a place you can find it later
- The content you put into this document will be used for later lessons
  - o It is recommended that you do not skip any capstone readings in any of the lessons
  - It is recommended that you start you complete update this document after every week of content and start with week 1
- Requirements:
  - Answer all the questions in this document
  - When complete, download this as a PDF document for submission in the peer review assignment.
  - Don't know how to download as a PDF? You can find more information about downloading this by clicking here.
  - Remove this slide before submitting

# Course 3 Capstone

**Data Collection** 

## Finding the Middle

Mean, Median, and Mode help you compare data. Below, list the mean, median, and mode of the clicks in the provided data.

Mean: 5.980821918

Median: 6

Mode: 5

## Finding the Middle

Mean, Median, and Mode help you compare data. Below, list the mean, median, and mode of the conversions in the provided data.

Mean: 60.38356164

Median: 60

Mode: 78

#### **Standard Deviation**

Determining variance in data helps you [why this is helpful]. Below, enter the standard deviation of the provided data.

Standard Deviation of Clicks: 1.62810629

Standard Deviation of Conversions: 14.36822476

## Frequency and Contingency Tables

Understanding how often something happens is important to understanding trends and patterns in your data. Create and insert a contingency table generated from your data.

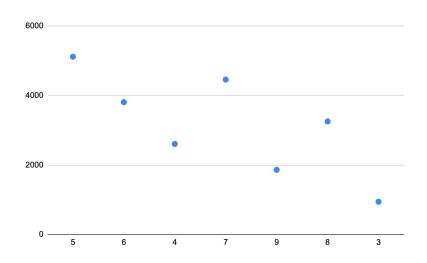
| numero<br>conversiones | 1 a 5 | 6a10 | 11 a 15 | 16 |
|------------------------|-------|------|---------|----|
| numero de ocurrencias  | 1     | 128  | 189     | 47 |

#### Scatter Plot

Understanding the relationships between data is important to understanding trends and patterns. Create and insert a scatter plot generated from your data. Then, include the input the correlation coefficient as well.

Scatter Plot of your data:

Correlation coefficient: 0.79



## **End of Section 1**

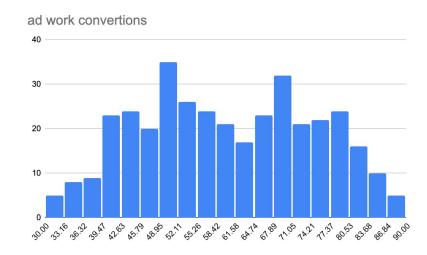
## Sample Type

It's important to understand the sample you're using in your analysis. Fill in the information below about the sample you have received:

Histogram of your clicks data:

# historgrama adworks clicks 15 10 10 10 2.64 4.29 5.93 7.57 9.21 10.86 12.50

Histogram of conversions data:



## Sample Type

It's important to understand the sample you're using in your analysis. Fill in the information below about the sample you have received:

Does the clicks data have a normal distribution? no

Does the conversions data have a normal distribution? si

## Variable Types

Determining the types of variables your working with is an important skill. Below, list the variables from your data that are:

#### Quantitative:

Continuous: ad work clicks

Discrete: numero de clicks

#### Qualitative:

Nominal: ad work convertions

Ordinal: numero de conversiones

# End of Section 2

## Question and Hypothesis

The question you hope to answer and your hypothesized answer are necessary to complete an analysis. Answer the following questions

What is your hypothesis based off the evaluation question? Las converciones de anuncios van o dependen del numero de clicks que hay

## Question and Hypothesis

The question you hope to answer and your hypothesized answer are necessary to complete an analysis. Answer the following questions

What is your independent variable? Numero de clicks What is your dependent variable? anuncions

## Running a Test

With your question and hypothesis ready, run the test on the two sets of data. Fill in the information below.

Mean number of Facebook conversions: 46.68

Mean number of Adware conversions: 62.13

p-Value: 4.3

## Hypothesis

After running the test, was your hypothesis proven correct?

Do your findings support a null or an alternative hypothesis? xx

What's your conclusion about your main hypothesis? Is there a difference, and is it what your hypothesis predicted?

HO:basado en p-value hipotesis aceptada

H1: para p-value < hipotesis no aceptada

# **End of Section 3**

## Determining a Model

Based off what you know so far, you'll need to determine if your data meets the assumptions for a chosen model. Including:

Which model makes the most sense to use and why? Creo que un modelo de regresion lineal es el ideal a que como esta muy segmentado todo podemos ver en las graficas que podemos trazar una linea recta para poder hacer la regrecion lineal.

## Modeling

Finally, include a visualization of your complete model.

| construyendo modelo         |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| typo modelo                 | regresion lineal simple  |  |  |  |
| proposito                   | ver por que estan tan dispersos los datos y poder trazar mediante una regresion una correlacion  |  |  |  |
| requerimeintos de variables | las variables serian el numero de clicks como variable independiente y conversiones variable dependiente   |  |  |  |
| suposiciones                | al tratarse de una regresion lineal los datos estaran dispersos asi que se supone encontrar una correlacion entre los datos usando la regresion lineal |  |  |  |

# End of Section 4

## Final Insights

Now, knowing what you do about the results of your test, what are the final insights that you would share with your client? What did you learn and what would you recommend? Is there anything you would do differently next time?

Enter your insights here : basado en el analisis recomendaria que hiciera algo por tener mas visualizaciones par apoder obtener mas clicks ya que las visualizaciones dependen de los clicks que hagan los usuarios