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I had a lot of fun, despite the statistical and programming-based challenges. My topic was the death penalty and learning if it does deter, like many proponents claims that it is.

Do states with the death penalty see less crimer? It depends on what types of crime. If we are talking about assault or rape, no. If we are talking about homicide or robberies, those states do see less crime. How about crime in general? According to the t-test, the answer is that there is no difference.

I did get my answer and I actually do feel like I had all the variables to answer the question, although I could have delved more deeply into gun crime and how the gun laws had any effect by cross referencing that with capital punishment legality. Still, this doesn't mean that this study could have been improved. There was a lot more that could have made this study better. First off, while this was a national-based dataset, not all states were represented. Low-population states such as Vermont, New Hampshire and North Dakota did not have any sort of reports. That has a strong possibility of skewing the results to one direction or another.

I come from a political mindset where the death penalty should be abolished and based on past readings, it doesn't deter crime, but I didn't know that from the data set, their states see less crime in some aspect.

During this journey, I found challenges with how to make certain visualization aspects work. I've found a great partner in seaborn, found some assistance with the book package, ThinkStats. I also found myself having trouble understanding the documentations. I had a hard time understanding the appendages to the dataframe actions where we could learn information such as .shape, as well as others which require an empty argument, such as .mean(). At this point in time, I still don't understand the rhyme and reason although I feel that I'll learn to understand and use it a little more automatically.