When I observe a summary statistic table, the drug regimen, Ketapril has a tumor volume that is higher than the other regimens. Ramicane has a tumor volume that is lower than the other regimens.

When I check the distribution across different treatment groups or how frequently each drug regimen appears, Capomulin and Ramicane come on top than Propriva which comes in last place.

According to the Pie Chart, the male mince has more distribution than female mince.

When I compare the four treatment groups, I realize that the Infubinol has the high-value final tumor volume compared with the others and Ceftamin has a larger final tumor volume compared with the others. Ramicane has a small median compared with the others. The Capomulin contains the lowest quartiles (lower and upper) compared with the others.

I used mouse ID = w150 as the mouse treated with Capomulin, according to the line plot shows that in the beginning, the tumor volume was high then started to decrease until became between 39 and 40 on 5 time points, and then from there, the tumor volume started to increase a bit but not like before.

Since the correlation coefficient of 0.84 is close to 1 there is a strong linear relationship between tumor volume and the weight of the mouse which means that there is a strong positive correlation between. There is also a clear depiction of the positive association, with the regression line.