**Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?**

Three key findings derived from the data on crowdfunding campaigns are as follows:

1: The Theatre category registers the highest rate of success when compared to other categories.

2: Within the subcategories, Plays demonstrate the highest success rate.

3: July stands out as the month witnessing the highest count of successful outcomes in comparison to the other months.

**What are some limitations of this dataset?**

One notable constraint is the presence of different currencies from various countries. This complicates a comparative evaluation of values on a global scale.

**What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?**

Considering other potential data visualizations, we could design charts to contrast the performance of different categories across various countries. For instance, it would be intriguing to explore if Theatre retains its position as the most successful category within the United States, or to identify the category that leads in terms of success in Australia. These additional visuals would provide a more nuanced understanding of regional differences and preferences in crowdfunding campaigns.

**Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median better summarizes the data.**

Both the mean and the median are measures of central tendency that provide insight into the or "center" value in a dataset. They can both provide valuable insights. In our case, looking at the data, both successful and failed campaigns have significant differences between the mean and the median values, and they also have large standard deviations. This implies that the datasets might have outliers or extreme values.

For instance, in successful campaigns, the maximum value (7295) is very far from the mean (851.15), and the standard deviation (1266.24) is larger than the mean. This indicates that the data is likely skewed, with some successful campaigns having a very high number of backers. The same applies to failed campaigns where the maximum number of backers (6080) far exceeds the mean (585.62), and the standard deviation (959.99) is larger than the median (114.5).

Therefore, in this case, the median may provide a more accurate representation of the "typical" campaign in terms of the number of backers. This is because it isn't as influenced by the very successful or unsuccessful campaigns that could be skewing the mean.

**Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?**

The variability in a dataset can be measured using the variance or the standard deviation. Looking at the data, for successful campaigns, variance is 1603373.73, and standard deviation is 1266.24. For failed campaigns, variance is 921574.68, and standard deviation is 959.99. The successful campaigns have a higher variance and standard deviation compared to the failed campaigns. This indicates that there is more variability in the number of backers in successful campaigns than in unsuccessful ones. In other words, the number of backers for successful campaigns is more spread out from the mean, whereas the number of backers for failed campaigns is more closely clustered around the mean.