**Observations**

1. We can see from the male and female pie charts that there is pretty much an equal number of male and female specimens. That means we have an equal amount of valid data for both genders. So, we can make sure the drugs work equally well on both genders.
2. Looking at the mice data from various timepoints on our bar chart we can see how many mice made it to the end of the experiment which was 45 days. We can see that Capomulin and Ramicane where both very successful treatments as most of the mice on those two drugs survived.
3. While on the other hand we can see that mouses on Propriva did even worse that those on the Placebo by a significant amount. Meaning the mice might have been better off being given nothing at all. In fact, it could be Propriva has some deadly side effects which is why so few mice survived though you would probably need a larger sample to be sure.
4. When we plotted Tumour size vs time for one mouse on Capomulin we saw that the tumour volume goes down then went up again though at a gradual rate meaning that the Capomulin treatment is probably effective for reducing or slowing down cancer growth. Which had already been suggested by the higher survival rate.
5. We can also see there is a correlation from the last graph between mouse weight and tumour volume. As we can see the heavier the mouse is the larger the tumour volume is.