* Part 1:  
    
  Create a report in Microsoft Word, and answer the following questions:
  + Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?
  + What are some limitations of this dataset?
  + What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?

Part 2:   
  
Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median better summarizes the data.

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

Part one:   
Given the provided data we can tell that more than a third of the crowdfunding campaigns were related to the theatre category and more specifically the plays subcategory. Which could be an indicator of greater interest in this area. It is also depicted that US has the most crowdfunding campaigns, significantly higher than all other countries. This could mean that, if you are looking for a crowdfunding source, US might be the best place to attempt to gather a source of funding for desired business. We can tell from our Line graph that the most “successful campaigns” time period in terms of month(s) for crowdfunding was between May-July, the greatest decline for the “failed campaigns” time period was between August-September. We also can tell that all the “cancelled campaigns” were fairly consistent on a month-to-month basis throughout the years. This information will help me better understand in which months to plan for a crowdfunding campaign.   
  
One of the limitations on this data is that it does not include the live campaign component for the tracking of month-to-month performance throughout the years. Another limitation is that we are using data that is hugely concentrated on the campaigns of the United States (which represents almost ¾ of all available data). Although multiple countries are involved, it shifts the focus to one main country’s crowdfunding campaigns.   
  
Other tables that could be created would be a “duration” table, which shows how long each campaign lasted for the categories “successful, failed, and canceled.” This can give us some insight to see if there is a correlation between the time spent on campaign and the result of the campaign. We can graph the aforementioned data in a line graph to easily visualize the information. We can use a pie graph to easily demonstrate how the US represents the great majority of the data given to us.   
  
Part 2:   
  
The information gathered from both the “successful “and “unsuccessful” campaign tells us that it is in a skewed distribution (left skew). The outliers will have a significant impact if we use the mean as a measure for central tendency. As the distribution gets more skewed the mean is drawn further from the central tendency, and for this reason, I would say that the median better summarizes the data.   
  
There is more variability with successful campaigns. This makes sense, because the data points on the “successful backers” are spread further away from the mean and from one another versus the “failed backers.”