**Mice Experiment Observations**

Just from the dataframes alone, **we can observe that the two drugs out of ten that helped decrease tumor volumes the most were Ramicane followed by Capomulin. Although the difference among ineffective drugs were insignificant (around 5 mm3), the drug that affected the tumor volume the least was Ketapril. Additionally, Ketapril activated more metastatic sites than Placebo, possibly indicating that Ketapril could worsen tumor conditions than receiving no medication.**

**Accordingly, metastatic sites were least shown for Ramicane and Capomulin while Ketapril activated most sites. The dataframe results that slightly disagreed with mean tumor volumes and metastatic sites was the final mice count. Though Ketapril and Placebo did tie for second largest mice count decrease (44% remained), Infubinol resulted most fatalities with 36%. Considering how drugs such as Zoniferol, Propiva, and Naftisol displayed higher metastatic sites and tumor volumes than Infubinol, it’s odd how Infubinol killed off the greatest number of mice.**

**The final bar graph gives us a useful visualization of the effectiveness of all drugs. As mentioned, only Ramicane and Capomulin helped decrease tumor volumes. I’ve reframed the standard error values into a new dataframe to examine which drug would most accurately represent the results for larger samples/population. Propriva and Stelasyn showed the highest standard error while the most consistent results were displayed in Ceftamin and Zoniferol. Nevertheless, these are all drugs that didn’t help decrease tumor volumes; it wouldn’t raise too much concern for observing effective drugs.**