FINANCIAL STATEMENT ANALYSIS

You are a Data Scientist working for a consulting firm. One of your colleagues from the Auditing department has asked you to help them assess the financial statement of organisation X. You have been supplied with two vectors of data: monthly revenue and monthly expenses for the financial year in question. Your task is to calculate the following financial metrics: - profit for each month - profit after tax for each month (the tax rate is 30%) - profit margin for each month - equals to profit a after tax divided by revenue - good months - where the profit after tax was greater than the mean for the year - bad months - where the profit after tax was less than the mean for the year - the best month - where the profit after tax was max for the year - the worst month - where the profit after tax was min for the year

All results need to be presented as vectors. Results for dollar values need to be calculated with $0.01 precision, but need to be presented in Units of $1,000 (i.e. 1k) with no decimal points. Results for the profit margin ratio need to be presented in units of % with no decimal points. Note: You colleague has warned you that it is okay for tax for any given month to be negative (in accounting terms, negative tax translates into a deferred tax asset).

#DATA

```
revenue <- c(14574.49, 7606.46, 8611.41, 9175.41, 8058.65, 8105.44, 11496.2
8, 9766.09, 10305.32, 14379.96, 10713.97, 15433.50)

expenses <- c(12051.82, 5695.07, 12319.20, 12089.72, 8658.57, 840.20, 3285.
73, 5821.12, 6976.93, 16618.61, 10054.37, 3803.96)
```

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profit per month

30% tax value

profit after tax

profit margin in %

best month

worst month

good month

bad month

convert all calculations to units of one thousand dollars
```