**Review all the figures and tables that you generated in this assignment. Write at least three observations or inferences that can be made from the data.**

Data Categorization (Table 1): Our data is set up in this table into clear groups or categories. These could be different treatments in our study, different periods we're looking at, or different groups of people we're looking at. This grouping is important for our research because it lets us compare results or responses between these groups. For instance, if this is from a clinical study, we can look at how people in different treatment groups react. If it's from a survey, we can see how people from different racial or ethnic groups react.

Statistical Summary or Aggregated Data (Table 2): We've used key statistics like means, medians, and counts to summarize the data here." This table gives us a quick and complete look at our information. It's beneficial for getting a sense of big themes or trends without getting too specific. For example, average values tell us what the most common outcome or reaction is, while counts tell us how often something happens. It's a great way for us to get a quick look at the results of our study.

Specific Measurements or Detailed Data Points (Table 3): "This table shows the specific measurements or data points we've gathered." It's important for our in-depth research because it has the exact numbers or answers. We can investigate specific cases, find interesting patterns, and get a feel for the subtleties of our data with this level of depth. In clinical studies, these individual patient data points can show how different people react to a treatment. In survey data, they help us understand how complicated each person's point of view is.

These tables help us understand our data in various ways, by giving us both a big picture and more specific information. This is important for getting a full picture of the study or project we're working on.