* Given the provided data, what are three conclusions that we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?
  + Given the provided data, the crowdfunding success rate (56.5%) is greater than both the fail rate (36.4%) and the canceled rate (5.7%). When referring to specific categories, there is a higher success rate in the arts including theater (54.4%), film & video (57.3%), and music (56.6%) than in food (47.8%) and games (43.8%). All parent categories had more successful crowdfunding campaigns than unsuccessful, with the exception of games.
  + Within the subcategories, there are some that ran entirely successful campaigns including audio and world music, however, due to their small sample size, the data is not necessarily statistically significant. Overall, plays have the most positive contributions and therefore, could be considered the most well-liked by donors of the subcategories.
  + We see positive trends in the success of the crowdfunding campaigns starting in June then decreasing again the following month. The gap between successful and failed campaigns closes in the last months of November to December. Therefore, these crowdfunding campaigns were most successful mid-year and steeply dropped off directly after. Conversely, the number of failed and canceled campaigns rose during this same time period.
* What are some limitations of this dataset?
  + A limitation to the dataset is its small sample size. We are unable to draw statistical significance from multiple of the categories and subcategories because of this. Another would be the time over which the data is tracked. We could draw more concrete conclusions over a longer period of time. There are varying time frames that the crowdfunding is active. Some campaigns ran longer or shorter than others.
* What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?
  + Another possible graph and/or table we could look at is which country had the most donor contributions to compare which country was the most active in donations. In addition, it would be interesting to see how long the time between “creation date of the conversion” and “date the conversion ended” is to look at the relationship of how long the crowdfunding campaign was run compared to if they were successful.
* Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median better summarizes the data.
  + Utilizing the mean of the data to summarize the results is a more accurate representation because it is the average of the entire data set while the median is just a number that happens to fall in the middle. It does not represent the other data points in the data set being measured.
* Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?
  + Using the current data, there is more variability in the successful campaigns compared to the unsuccessful ones. This does not make sense because as the sample size increases, variability should decrease. The successful campaigns have more data points than the unsuccessful campaigns so should, therefore, have lower variability between points.