1. Three conclusions we can draw from this data are:
   1. July is the most popular month for launching a crowdfunding campaign. Of the 1000 crowdfunding campaigns surveyed for this data set, 94 were launched in July, the most in any one month.
   2. The most common category of crowdfunding campaign is a theater project.
      1. Theater is the most common category of crowdfunding campaign in Australia, Canada, Denmark, Italy, and the United States. The most common category of crowdfunding campaign in China is music, and the most common category of crowdfunding campaign is Great Britain is film and video.
   3. The most common category of crowdfunding campaign is a play. Plays were the most common subcategory of crowdfunding campaigns in Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States.
2. Some limitations of this data set include:
   1. Only seven countries (Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States) were included in this data set, so this dataset does not include data on crowdfunding campaigns in any other countries.
   2. This data set only goes from 2010 to 2020. The background of the challenge states that crowdfunding has been growing in popularity since “the late 2000s,” but this data set omits the crowdfunding campaigns from that period. Additionally, this data set doesn’t include any crowdfunding campaigns from after 2020, which prevents us from learning about trends in categories after that year.
   3. The parent categories of the data set are limited to film & video, food, games, journalism, music, photography, publishing, technology, and theater. This could exclude crowdfunding campaigns of other categories, such as Health & Fitness, Fashion, and Art.
3. Some other possible tables and/or graphs that could be created could include:
   1. A pie chart splitting up the crowdfunding campaigns by country, to show which countries have seen the most crowdfunding campaigns created.
   2. A cluster bar chart showing the number of crowdfunding campaigns each year broken down by outcome. This would allow the user to see if one year had more successful crowdfunding campaigns than the others.
   3. A table showing the average percentage funded of crowdfunding campaigns split up by country. Because the countries use different currencies, percentage funded is a standardized metric that could be used to see which countries see the highest percentage funded of their crowdfunding campaigns, on average.

Statistical Analysis Answers (I have also written these on the corresponding spreadsheet):

* The median better summarizes this data, because the data is not a normal distribution. In a normal distribution, 68% of the data would fall within +/- 1 Standard Deviation from the mean, but in the successful campaign data set, 85% of the data falls under +/-1StDev from the mean, and in the failed campaign data set, 88% of the data falls under +/-1StDev from the mean. This is further validated by Quartile analysis, shown below, which shows that, for the successful campaigns, 7% of the data set contains potential outliers, and for the failed campaigns, 9% of the data set contains potential outliers.
* There is a higher variance in the successful campaigns than there is in the failed campaigns. This makes sense, as there were 201 more successful campaigns than there were failed campaigns. More data points introduces the opportunity for more variability.