**Group1:**

I consider your team provides me with new perspectives about the MLB league. The boxplot tells me several important pieces of information. For example, winners (>88wins or Ws Wins) usually have higher OBP, BB/9, and higher payroll. Also, the cluster could hardly predict which teams could win Ws. However, there still have something I am confused about and hope your guys can give me more hints before I get the data set.

1. Can you explain how you merge the weather from different teams? Do you merge the data by years or by games?
2. There are many advanced variables that have considered ballparks. For example, Adjusted ERA (ERA+) = League ERA, adjusted for park factors x 100 / ERA. Maybe you can use them to double-check your prediction. (https://www.mlb.com/glossary/advanced-stats/earned-run-average-plus)

**Group2:**

This presentation was interesting, entertaining. It is difficult to imagine currently there still has some countries that have more than 10% mortality rate for children. It makes sense that adolescent fertility, sanitation services, and drinking services are correlated to one another. Whereas it is compelling, there still have some ways that I consider you can improve:

1. Only one variable in one boxplot is difficult to understand. Except from that, median can tell us little information. I consider you can change to world map (tm\_shape function) and I think it can clearly show us which regions have the highest sanitation services and which regions have the fewest ones.

**Group4:**

This presentation was pretty technical. Mostly, populations of over 1 million residents have higher NO2. land area, water area, and the total area of the median. However, interestingly, they have lower PM1024. I consider that because under 1 million residents have a wider distribution, which causes the higher median. However, there is one way you can improve:

1. There are some plots that tell the same story and I consider you can put them together (page 8 & page 22).

**Group5:**

This was an interesting topic. The presentation is good, and the visualization is perfect. It looks like ACA has some correlation with heart attack rate. Compared to the boxplot in 2010, the death rate of heart attack in 2015 has dramatically plunged. However, there still has some minor problems that I found:

1. The uninsured rate in 2010 and in 2015 can not subtract directly. We cand do a calculation until you got the demographic in the United States in 2010 and 2015.
2. The summary statistics of cardiovascular deaths can not judge by the mean directly. There is a salient gap between the mean (~ 500) and median (~40). As a result, the mean looks unbelievable (because the maximum of cardiovascular deaths will dominate the mean).
3. I consider there is a drop in heart disease death from 2010 to 2015. However, Correlation does not imply causation. I am happy that your conclusion implies that there still have other factors to verify. You can watch different data to do a further check. Or you can check if the average lifespan has shifted since 2014.