1. Given the provided data, what are three conclusions we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns?

• Very few (less than 10%) of crowdfunding campaigns get cancelled, those campaigns that get cancelled either have goals below $10000 or above $50000.

• Over 60% of the projects either fall in the $5000-$10000 bucket or more than $50000 bucket. These campaigns on average are about 50% successful.

• Most of campaigns are in parent category theatre (34%) and journalism the least (0.4%). The most successful category is journalism (100% success rate) and least successful is category is games (44% success rate).

• About 76% of crowdfunding campaigns originate in the US, with also about same percentage of backers being from the US.

2. What are some limitations of this dataset?

The campaign donations are in different currencies based on the country; this would make comparing the donation amounts rather tedious or irrelevant as the currencies are not equal in value.

There is no explanation of what the variables are or mean as such they can be misinterpreted or incorrectly analyzed. We cannot make inferences about the general population as we do not know if this is a population or a random sample of the population hence whatever inference we make only applies to this subset of data.

3. What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create, and what additional value would they provide?

Looking at the average donations for successful, failed and cancelled projects by month would tell us in which months campaigns are most likely to succeed or fail, which months have high/low donations and this can help the campaign organizers to better plan the campaigns for maximum donation.

A pie chart based on the success, failure or cancellation of the project would give us an insight of how campaigns fare in general. Box plots would be useful in comparing the distribution of campaigns between countries or categories.

Successful campaigns had a higher number of backers than unsuccessful campaigns, both are skewed and hence the median would be a better measure of centrality. Successful campaigns are more varied than unsuccessful ones as standard deviation shows though a better measure would be the inter quartile range as the standard deviation is inflated by the extreme values.  
Since number of backers only tells a partial story, it would be more meaningful to use the amount raised than the number of backers to gauge success.