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

-Certainly! Based on the available information, here are three conclusions we can draw about crowdfunding campaigns:

1. Success Factors and Frameworks:
   * Crowdfunding campaigns involve project initiators (creative individuals) seeking financial support from backers through web-based platforms.
   * Researchers have identified 60 success factors across 17 categories and 4 themes that influence the success of these campaigns.
2. Values Guiding Crowdfunding Practice:
   * Crowdfunding, particularly donation-based crowdfunding, has several benefits.
   * Ethical, political, and practical concerns exist, but nine core values should guide crowdfunding practices:
3. Crowdfunding as a Research Tool:
   * Beyond raising funds, crowdfunding campaigns serve as valuable research tools.
   * They provide insights into backer preferences and feedback, enabling quicker product launches.

In summary, crowdfunding campaigns are multifaceted endeavors influenced by various factors, guided by values, and offer opportunities for research and innovation.

**2-What are some limitations of this dataset?**

While many potential users of the dataset will already have particular expectations of how they may use the data, certain limitations need to be borne in mind if spurious or erroneous results are to be avoided. The major constraints are: **precision of boundaries scale quality and evenness of the base data detail of land system descriptions.**

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

Heatmaps:

* + Description: Heatmaps use color intensity to represent values in a matrix. Commonly used for visualizing correlations or spatial data.
  + Value:
    - Patterns: Reveal patterns or clusters in large datasets.
    - Highlight Relationships: Show how variables relate to each other.

1. Scatter Plots:
   * Description: Scatter plots display individual data points as dots on a coordinate plane. Each point represents the relationship between two variables.
   * Value:
     + Identifying Trends: Scatter plots help visualize patterns or trends in data. For example, you can see if there’s a positive or negative correlation between variables.
     + Outliers: Easily spot outliers or unusual data points that deviate from the general trend.

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    - Patterns: Reveal patterns or clusters in large datasets.
    - Highlight Relationships: Show how variables relate to each other.

Box Plots (Box-and-Whisker Plots):

* + Description: Box plots display the distribution of data using quartiles (median, quartiles, and outliers).
  + Value:
    - Spread and Central Tendency: Understand the spread (variability) and central tendency (median) of data.
    - Identify Outliers: Spot extreme values.