

Based on the analysis of the dataset, several observations and inferences can be made. Capomulin and Ramicane treatments show lower average tumor volumes compared to Infubinol and Ceftamin, which means they are more effective in reducing tumor size in mice with SCC. For mice treated with Capomulin, the tumor volume decreases consistently over time, suggesting it helps in slowing down or reversing tumor growth. The study has a balanced number of male and female mice, so the results are not biased towards one gender. There are significant outliers in the tumor volume data for Infubinol, indicating inconsistent responses to this treatment. A positive correlation between mouse weight and average tumor volume for Capomulin (correlation coefficient of about 0.84) suggests that heavier mice tend to have larger tumors. The linear regression analysis for mouse weight and tumor volume under Capomulin treatment shows a strong linear relationship