Module 1-

Written Report

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

The three conclusions we can draw from the data are:

* Between the failed and successful data sets they usually followed the inversed peaks and lows of when they were successful and when they failed. In example, comparing the time between June and July, this was the peak of where most campaigns succeeded, and in inverse this is where a minimal of campaigns failed.
* Campaigns in different categories tended to do better if there was just more of them to that were crowd funding. In example, the highest success categories of success where in theater, music, and film. Respectively, there were 187 out of 344 that were successful for theater, 99 out of 175 for music, and 102 out of 178 for film & video.
* the lower the goal amount for crowdfunding the more likely it would succeed, but inversely it would also be more likely to fail. Between the goal amount 1000-10000 we have the most amount of success and the most failed. This is probably because this was the optimal range to begin a crowdfunding effort.

What are some limitations of this dataset?

-the sheer amount of data per category. Some categories just have way more than others, which may skew the data to conclude that some categories are better at crowd funding then others.

- the scope of the data. Some crowd funding efforts were skewed by just the sheer amount they needed for their goal, so them failing may more have to do with not having enough resources to meet their larger goals versus the smaller campaigns had less to meet.

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

You can make a graph to track the most successful crowdfunding campaigns by comparing the rate of success and category. It would show you which categories have the best rate of success.

You could also create a graph that compared how quickly the crowding campaigns where able to be completed and compare that data to the success rate and the category.

Statistical Analysis

Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median better summarizes the data

The mean is a better number that summarizes the data, then the median, because the mean is a better summary of the variance of the data.

Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?

I do believe the variance is accurate to the allotted data. My successful dataset is much larger, with a high range, and has a very variant dataset. My failed data set is much less variant, and has a smaller range.