1. Given the provided data, what are three conclusions we can draw about Kickstarter campaigns?
   1. Kickstarter campaigns are commonly used by projects categorized in theater and majority of them are subcategorized in plays.
   2. It is likely to for project to succeed if it is launched in the first half of the year. As number of successful projects go down after May launch and it reaches the lowest number in December launch.
   3. Projects in Music category has the highest percentage of successful among categories; however the ones subcategorized in world music have been failing.
2. What are some limitations of this dataset?
   1. The data does not show the qualitative aspects of those projects. Even if we choose to do projects in categories that have the highest percentage of successful, it does not guarantee for the future success, because the quality of the projects matters on its success as well.
   2. When looking at the subcategories, the “Plays” has much higher number of projects than other subcategories that they cannot be compared apple to apple.
   3. Some categories only have small number of projects and we cannot say the category was not in favor or the topics of those projects were bad.
3. What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create?
   1. We did not look at country or currency so we can make a bar graph see if they have any correlations to success.
   2. Of those projects succeeded, there are some of the projects that exceeded more than 100% of the goal, a graph on # of those funds against their categories and subcategories may give us trends on which topics are very popular.
   3. Similar to the graph above, we can separate the projects that did not get any funding, which either failed or canceled, and then make a graph to see the trend among them.

Bonus

1. Use your data to determine whether the mean or the median summarizes the data more meaningfully.
   1. Because the variance and standard deviation is large and max is very large compared to rest of the cases, median works better as the max which is being an outlier will skew the dataset.
2. Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?
   1. The successful dataset has more variability as variance is larger than that of unsuccessful. It makes sense because when the project failed, it means it did not get enough fund for the goal so there is only so much on the number of bankers. For successful projects, there is no limit to the number of bankers to get the fund from the range of the data could be big.