1. Given the provided data, what are three conclusions we can draw about Kickstarter campaigns?
   * Looking at the different displays of data, Kickstarter campaigns have a higher rate of success. The ‘Date-Pivot Sheet’ displays the data the most clearly in the line chart. This graph also shows that there were peaks in success, failures, and cancellations during the months of May to July as well as October to November.
   * The ‘Category-Pivot Sheet’ displays that film & video, music, technology, and theater are the categories that have the highest amount of kickstart campaigns. Of these categories, the ones with the highest rates of success are film & video, music, and theater. This data set also clearly displays that the categories of food, games, journalism, and technology are met with the highest amounts of failures and/or cancellations.
   * The ‘SubCategory-Pivot Sheet’ shows that plays have the highest number of campaigns overall. This chart is very useful in the way that individual subcategories display only success, failure, or cancellation.
2. What are some limitations of this dataset?
   * I found the measures of success to be a limitation in this data set. All the different kickstart campaigns had different start/end dates as well as durations.
   * One potential limitation could be that the goal and pledged amount was listed in USD but other currencies were used as well. I wasn’t sure if in this assignment I was to assume that the money was all converted to USD, but if it wasn’t then there would be different values for the different types of currencies.
3. What are some other possible tables and/or graphs that we could create?
   * A pie chart can be used when comparing the different categories of kick start campaigns by percentage of success. It could also be used when looking at a specific category such as film & video and comparing the percentages for success, failures, cancellations, and live projects.
4. Use your data to determine if there is more variability with successful or unsuccessful campaigns. Does this make sense? Why or why not?
   * There is far more variability with successful campaigns which does make sense. In the ‘Bonus Statistical Analysis’ sheet, you can see that the range of the data set for successful campaigns is much bigger with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 26,457. The average for it was 194 and the standard deviation was 844, meaning the data points were very spread out from the mean. I also calculated the quartiles for each data set and the interquartile range for successful campaigns is 112, almost a hundred more than the failed counterpart.