

KURTOSIS AND SKEW SUMMARY

14/4/2024

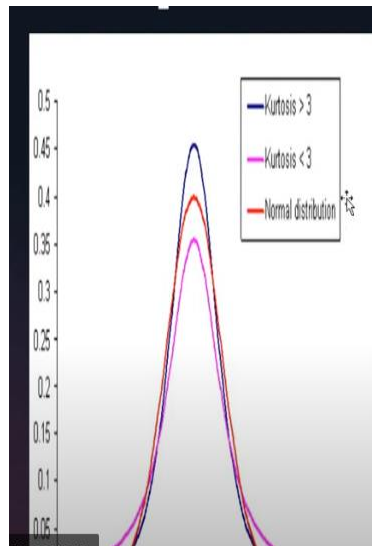
	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.303395	66.334744	66.358558	72.100558	62.278186	277648.648649
Median	108.0	67.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	265000.0
Mode	1	62.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	56.7	300000.0
Q1:25%	54.5	60.6	60.9	61.0	60.0	57.945	240000.0
Q2:50%	108.0	67.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	265000.0
Q3:75%	161.5	75.7	73.0	72.0	83.5	66.255	300000.0
Q4:100%	215.0	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
IQR	107.0	15.1	12.1	11.0	23.5	8.31	60000.0
1.5rule	160.5	22.65	18.15	16.5	35.25	12.465	90000.0
Lesser	-106.0	37.95	42.75	44.5	24.75	45.48	150000.0
Greater	322.0	98.35	91.15	88.5	118.75	78.72	390000.0
Min	1	40.89	42.75	50.0	50.0	51.21	200000.0
Max	215	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
kurtosis	-1.2	-0.60751	0.086901	-0.09749	-1.08858	-0.470723	-0.239837
skew	0.0	-0.132649	0.162611	0.204164	0.282308	0.313576	0.8067

KURTOSIS

- Level of Peakness of the Frequency.
- Level of Flatness of the Frequency.

Three view of frequency

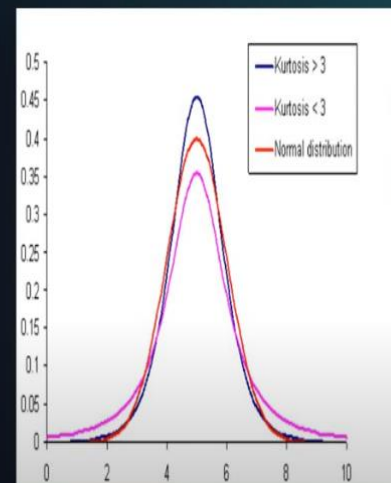
1. LeptoKurtic Distribution



A leptokurtic distribution is more peaked than the normal distribution. The tails are also fatter than those of a normal distribution. The coefficient of kurtosis is usually found to be more than 3.

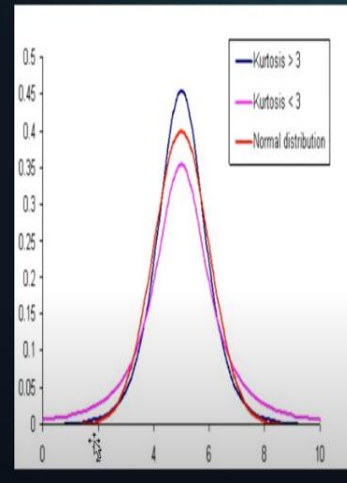
2. PlatyKurtic Distribution

"Platy" means broad. Hence, the prefix fits the distribution's shape, which is wide and flat. The points are less clustered around the mean, compared to the leptokurtic distribution. The coefficient of kurtosis is usually less than 3.



3. MesoKurtic Distribution

Mesokurtic distributions have a curve that's similar to that of the normal distribution. In other words, the distribution is largely normal.



Type of Kurtosis	Tailedness	Outlier Frequency	Kurtosis Value	Excess Kurtosis
Leptokurtic	Heavy	High	>3	>0
Mesokurtic	Moderate	Moderate	3	0
Platykurtic	Light	Low	<3	<0

- 1) The Kurtosis of **ssc_p** mark is -0.60751 . So, the graph represents <0 **PLATY KURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 2) The Kurtosis of **hsc_p** mark is 0.086901 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 3) The Kurtosis of **degree_p** mark is -0.09749 . So, the graph represents 0 **PLATYKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 4) The Kurtosis of **etest_p** mark is -1.08858 . So, the graph represents 0 **PLATYKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**

5) The Kurtosis of **mba_p** mark is -0.470723 . So, the graph represents 0 **PLATYKURTIC DISTRIBUTION**.

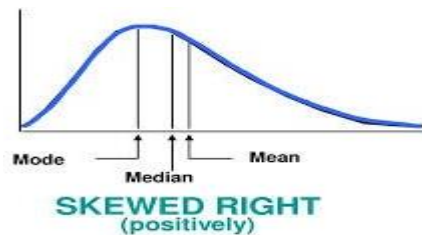
6) The Kurtosis of **salary** range is -0.239837 . So, the graph represents 0 **PLATYKURTIC DISTRIBUTION**.

SKEWNESS

When Mean, Median, Mode does not coincide.

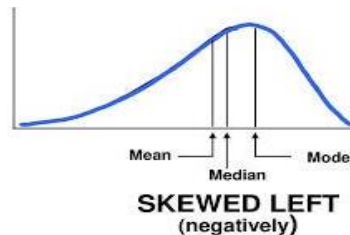
1) Positively Skewed

- When the Distribution frequency curve has a long tail to the Right side.
- This means, Mean is greater than Mode.



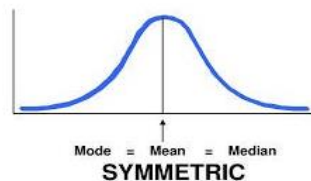
2) Negatively Skewed

- When the frequency curve has a Long tail to the Left side.
- This means, Mean is Lesser than Mode.



3) Symmetric (Normal Distribution)

- Zero skewness.
- Mean=Median=Mode



- 1) The Skew of **ssc_p** mark is -0.132649 . So, the graph represents <0 **PLATY KURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 2) The Skew of **hsc_p** mark is 0.162611 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 3) The Skew of **degree_p** mark is 0.204164 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 4) The Skew of **etest_p** mark is 0.282308 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 5) The Skew of **mba_p** mark is 0.313576 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**
- 6) The Skew of **salary** range is 0.8067 . So, the graph represents 0 **MESOKURTIC DISTRIBUTION.**