Histogram skewness and kurtosis find values from dataset:

	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_P	mba_p	salary
Skew	0.0	-0.132649	0.162611	0.204164	0.282308	0.313576	0.8067
Kurtosis	-1.2	-0.60751	0.086901	-0.09749	-1.08858	-0.470723	-0.239837

Skewness:

- **Peak represented in dataset then it called as skewness.**

Types of skewness:-

1. **Positive -- > if mode value is high then it is positive – >mode<median<mean**
2. **Normal -- >if centre value is equal to all then it is normal mean=median=mode**
3. **Negative -->if peak is right shows then it is negative - >mean<median<mode**
4. **Values are:**
   - **0.0->normal**
   - **-0.132-- >Negative**
   - **0.16,0.20,0.28,0.31,0.80--> Positive**
   - **In this problem statement all three types of skewness is present.**

Kurtosis:

- **In this measure of peakness or distance between peak calculated called kurtosis**
- **Types of kurtosis:-**
- **If <3--> platykurtic**
- **If=3-- > mesokurtic**
- **If>3 -->loptokurtic**

Values are: --> -1.2,-0.6,0.8,-0.09,-1.08,-0.47,-0.23--> platykurtic

Then the all values are less then 3 so its platykurtic.