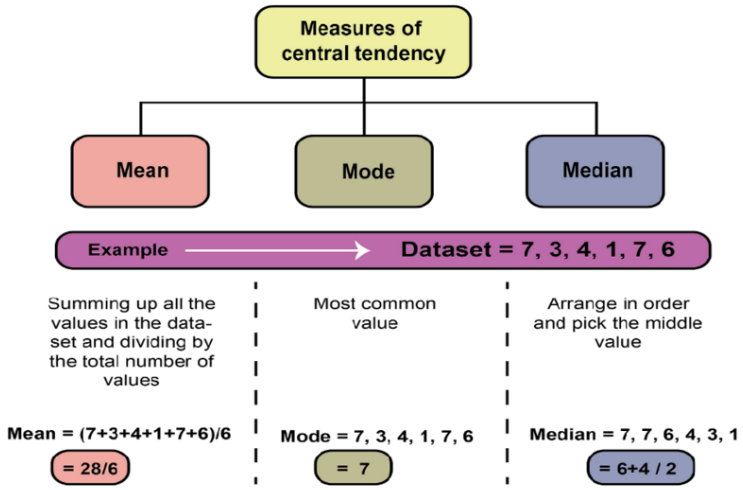
CENTRAL TENDENCY

- Central tendency measures are statistical measure that identifies single value as representative of an entire distribution.
- It has most common measures are Mean, Median and Mode.
- **Mean:** It refers to average value of a dataset.
- **Median:** It refers to middle value in a dataset ignoring the outliers.
- **Mode:** It refers to repetition/common value in a particular dataset.



The below dataframe denotes the central tendency measures of Placement dataset.

	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.0	66.0	66.0	72.0	62.0	288655.0
Median	108.0	67.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	265000.0
Mode	1.0	62.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	56.0	300000.0

- From the above dataframe of placement dataset, it is noted that the mean value of each column lies between average of 62 to 72.
- So the overall performance of the class would be in average range and they are getting a average salary of 2.8lpa.
- Here the mean and median are nearly the same so there would be possibility of no outliers or only very few present in the dataset.
- And from the mode value calculated, the repeated marks scored would be in sslc = 62; in hsc = 63; in degree =65; in etest = 60; and in mba =56.
- Repeated salary out of 215 students would be 3lpa.