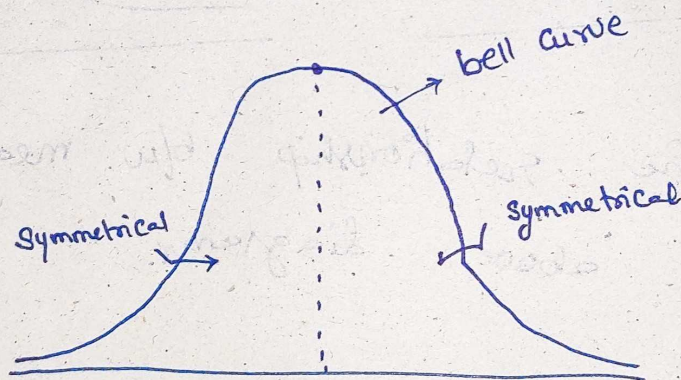


Normal distribution :-

- It is also known as Gaussian distribution, it is a form of probability density curve which distributions forms a bell-curve.
- In this the mean acts as a Central Tendency and the distribution from the centre is symmetrical on both sides.
- In this the mean, median, mode are equal.



Normal distribution

Right Skewed distribution :-

- In this type of distribution, most data falls to the right of the graph's peak. The curve formed will skew right side.

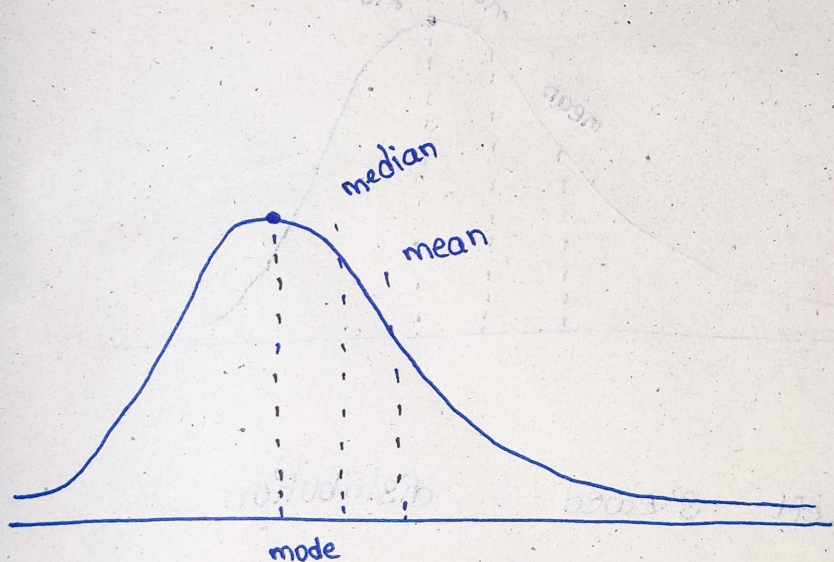
- The most no. of occurrences in the curve (i.e., mode) Create maximum point

- The median does not have any effect with the skewness. so it obtains without change

- The mean considers the average of all the data, so, it will be away from max. point.

The relationship b/w the mean, median, mode resemble as

$$\text{mean} > \text{median} > \text{mode}$$



Right-skewed distribution

Left-skewed distribution :-

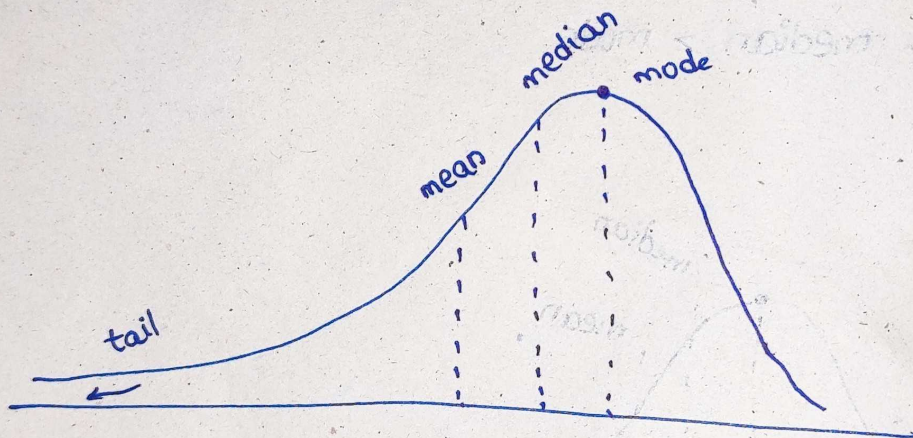
- In this type of distribution, most data falls to the left of the graph's peak. The curve formed will skew left side

- It occurs when the long tail is on the left side of the distribution

- It is also known as negative skewed distribution

- In this mode is ~~great~~ greater than median whereas median is greater than mode.

$$\text{mode} > \text{median} > \text{mean}$$



Left Skewed distribution