

Central Tendency

Central Tendencies are the numerical values that are used to represent a large collection of numerical data. These numerical values are called measures of central tendency or average values. A central or average value of any statistical data or series is the variable's value representative of the entire data or its associated frequency distribution.

Some commonly used measures of central tendency are:

- **Mean**
- **Median**
- **Mode**

01. Mean:

The mean is a statistical measure used to determine the average value in a dataset. It represents the central or typical value of the data.

02. Median:

The median is the middle value in a set of numbers when they're arranged in order, either from smallest to largest or vice versa. If there's an odd number of numbers, the median is the one right in the middle. If there's an even number, the median is the average of the two middle numbers.

03. Mode:

The value of the observation that occurs with the highest frequency. In other, that observation of the data occurs at the maximum number of times in a dataset.

Findings regarding placement dataset:

Measures of Central Tendency	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	67.30	66.33	66.37	72.10	62.28	288655.41
Median	67.00	65.00	66.00	71.00	62.00	265000.00
Mode	62.00	63.00	65.00	60.00	56.70	300000.00

Academic Consistency: SSC to Degree scores remain within a tight range (65–67%), showing consistent academic trends. Looks Average students on this batch.

E-Test Performance: Noticeably higher than degree performance, possibly reflecting better aptitude test skills.

Salary Correlation (Qualitative): Average salary (2.88L) seems aligned with consistent academic performance; mode of 3L indicates several students secured similar salary levels.