- The pie chart shows the distribution of students based on their parent's level of education. It is easy to see that the largest slice of the pie represents students whose parents have a bachelor's degree, while the smallest slice represents students whose parents have a master's degree.

- The distribution of total scores is similar for both males and females. The boxes have similar lengths and medians, and the whiskers extend to similar distances on both sides.
- There are a few outliers in the male data but none in the female data. These outliers are data points that fall outside the 1.5 IQR range.
- The distribution of math scores is similar for both males and females.
- There are a few outliers in the male data but none in the female data.

- The x-axis represents the reading score, and the y-axis represents the number of students who got that score.
- The histogram shows that the most common reading scores are between 70 and 80.
- There are also a significant number of students who scored between 60 and 70 and between 80 and 90.
- There are fewer students who scored below 60 or above 90.
- This histogram makes it easy to see that the distribution of reading scores is approximately normal, with a slight skew to the right.

- From the bar chart we can say that the most number of students have not completed the course and only 1/3rd have completed the course.

- From the Scatter plot we can say that females have scored more in writing when compared to math scores of males where they got higher than females in math.