	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.303395	66.334744	66.358558	72.100558	62.278186	277648.648649
Median	108.0	67.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	265000.0
Mode	1	62.0	63.0	65.0	60.0	56.7	300000.0
Q1:25%	54.5	60.6	60.9	61.0	60.0	57.945	240000.0
Q2:50%	108.0	67.0	65.0	66.0	71.0	62.0	265000.0
Q3:75%	161.5	75.7	73.0	72.0	83.5	66.255	300000.0
Q4:100%	215.0	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
IQR	107.0	15.1	12.1	11.0	23.5	8.31	60000.0
1.5rule	160.5	22.65	18.15	16.5	35.25	12.465	90000.0
Lesser	-106.0	37.95	42.75	44.5	24.75	45.48	150000.0
Greater	322.0	98.35	91.15	88.5	118.75	78.72	390000.0
Min	1	40.89	42.75	50.0	50.0	51.21	200000.0
Max	215	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
Skewness	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

From this table we are going explore the Skewness and Kurtosis

1. Skewness

1. 1 Since the skewness in hsc_p, degree_p, etest_p, and mba_p is positive, the mode will be less than the median, and the mean will be greater than the median. This information is what we get from this.

2. For SSC_B, since the skewness is negative, its mean will be smaller than its median.

2. Kurtosis

1. regarding ssc_p, degree_p, etest_p, mba_p, and salary data, since the kurtosis value is negative, It means the data distribution have a flat shape, and there will be fewer chances of finding outliers.

2. In HSC_B, since the kurtosis is positive, its data distribution will be spikier and sharper than a normal distribution. Also, the chances of having outliers will be slightly higher.