Kurtosis

- Measures the **"tailedness"** of the distribution compared to a normal distribution (kurtosis = 0 for normal).
- **Negative values** → **Platykurtic** (flatter peak, lighter tails than normal).
- **Positive values** → **Leptokurtic** (sharper peak, heavier tails).

Observations:

- ssc_p (**-0.6075**), etest_p (**-1.0886**), mba_p (**-0.4707**) are platykurtic → data more evenly spread, fewer extreme outliers.
- hsc_p, degree_p, salary have values closer to **0**, meaning they are near-normal in tail behavior.

Skew

- Measures the **asymmetry** of the distribution.
- **0** → perfectly symmetric distribution.
- **Positive skew** → long tail on the right (more small values, few large ones).
- **Negative skew** → long tail on the left (more large values, few small ones).

Observations:

- salary skew = **0.8067** → positively skewed → most salaries are on the lower side with a few very high salaries.
- ssc_p, hsc_p, degree_p, etest_p, mba_p → slight positive skew (<0.4) → almost symmetric but with a small right tail.
- ssc_p has a **small negative skew** (-0.1326) → slightly more high scores than low scores.