```
Univariate(dataset,quan)
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	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.303395	66.333163	66.370186	72.100558	62.278186	288655.405405
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
Q5:99%	212.86	87.0	91.86	83.86	97.0	76.1142	671200.0
Q4:100%	215	89.4	97.7	91.0	98.0	77.89	940000.0
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
max	215	89.4	97.7	91.0	98.0	77.89	940000.0

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
max	215	89.4	97.7	91.0	98.0	77.89	940000.0
min	1	40.89	37.0	50.0	50.0	51.21	200000.0
Kurtosis	-1.2	-0.60751	0.450765	0.052143	-1.08858	-0.470723	18.544273
skewness	0.0	-0.132649	0.163639	0.244917	0.282308	0.313576	3.569747

Here's a brief summary and explanation of skewness and kurtosis for the given data:

Skewness

- **Definition**: Skewness measures the asymmetry of the data distribution. A skewness value close to zero indicates a symmetric distribution, while a positive skewness indicates a distribution with a tail on the right, and a negative skewness indicates a tail on the left.
- **Interpretation**:

- **ssc_p (-0.132649)**: Slightly negatively skewed, indicating a small left tail, but almost symmetric.
- **hsc_p (0.163639)**: Slightly positively skewed, indicating a small right tail, but nearly symmetric.
- **degree_p (0.244917)**: Slightly positively skewed, suggesting a small right tail.
- **etest_p (0.282308)**: Slightly positively skewed, indicating a right tail.
- **mba_p (0.313576)**: Slightly positively skewed, indicating a right tail.
- **salary (3.569747)**: Highly positively skewed, indicating a significant right tail.

Kurtosis

- **Definition**: Kurtosis measures the "tailedness" of the distribution. A kurtosis value close to zero indicates a normal distribution. Positive kurtosis indicates a distribution with heavier tails and a sharper peak, while negative kurtosis indicates a distribution with lighter tails and a flatter peak.
- **Interpretation**:
  - **ssc_p (-0.60751)**: Slightly platykurtic, indicating a flatter distribution with lighter tails.
  - **hsc_p (0.450765)**: Slightly leptokurtic, indicating a distribution with somewhat heavier tails and a sharper peak.
  - **degree_p (0.052143)**: Close to zero, indicating a distribution similar to a normal distribution.
  - **etest_p (-1.08858)**: Platykurtic, indicating a flatter distribution with lighter tails.

- **mba_p (-0.470723)**: Slightly platykurtic, indicating a flatter distribution with lighter tails.
- **salary (18.544273)**: Highly leptokurtic, indicating a distribution with very heavy tails and a sharp peak, suggesting the presence of extreme values.

Overall, most of the distributions are fairly symmetric with slight deviations, except for salary, which shows significant positive skewness and kurtosis, indicating a highly asymmetric distribution with extreme values.