1) Why is the Denominator of Sample Variance is "$(n-1)^n$" not "n"?

= In most of the Cases population mean is not known, and has to be replaced by Sample ~~variance~~ mean which adss to the variability of the estimate of the variance. It will be compensated if we use "$n-1$" instead of "N" in the denominator, to get the unbiased estimate of the population variance.

If we know the population mean, the we can use "N" in the denominator, to get the unbiased estimate of the population variance.

Population variance, $\sigma^2 = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{N} \dfrac{(x_i - \mu)^2}{N}$

Sample Variance, $s^2 = \sum\limits_{i=1}^{n} \dfrac{(x_i - \bar{x})^2}{(n-1)}$.

2) What is the differences between mean, median & mode Right skewed & left skewed graph.

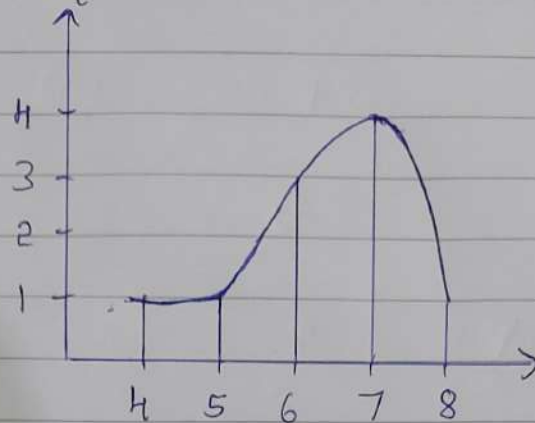= Left ~~Right~~ Skewed | Right ~~Left~~ skewed.

Left Skewed	Right Skewed
"Mean" is less than "Median" and they both area less than "Mode".	"Mode" is less than "Median" and they both are less than "Mean".

Example: Left skewed.

Data = {4 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8}

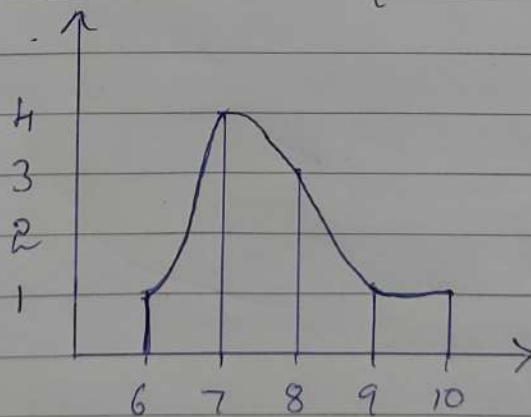$$Mean = \frac{(4+5+6+6+6+7+7+7+7+8)}{10} = \frac{63}{10} = 6.3$$

Mean = 6.3   Mode = 7

$$Median = \frac{6+7}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$$

Median = 6.5

Conclusion :- "Mean" is lesser than Median & they
              both are lesser than Mode.

Right Skewed :- Data = {6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 10}

$$Mean = \frac{6+7+7+7+7+8+8+8+9+10}{10} = \frac{77}{10}$$

= 7.7 $Median = \frac{7+8}{2} = \frac{15}{2} = 7.5$ Mode = 7

Conclusion = " Mode is lesser than Median & they
              both are lesser than Mean.