Summary of Quartiles in Descriptive Statistics

The table provides an overview of the quartiles for various numerical columns in the dataset. Quartiles divide the data into four equal parts and help in understanding the distribution of values.

1. **Q1 (25% Percentile):** The first quartile, indicating the value below which 25% of the data falls.
2. **Q2 (50% Percentile / Median):** The middle value when the data is sorted, representing the 50th percentile.
3. **Q3 (75% Percentile):** The third quartile, marking the value below which 75% of the data falls.
4. **Q4 (100% or Maximum):** The highest observed value in the dataset.

Key Observations:

- The quartiles provide insight into the spread and skewness of the dataset.
- The **median (Q2:50%)** represents the central tendency while minimizing the effect of outliers.
- The **Q1 and Q3 values** help in understanding the distribution of data.
- The **maximum values (Q4:100%)** highlight the highest recorded figures, showing the extreme upper-end of the dataset.

Quartile Values for Each Column:

- **ssc_p:** Q1 = 60.6, Q2 = 67.0, Q3 = 75.7, Q4 = 89.4
- **hsc_p:** Q1 = 60.9, Q2 = 65.0, Q3 = 73.0, Q4 = 97.7
- **degree_p:** Q1 = 61.0, Q2 = 66.0, Q3 = 72.0, Q4 = 91.0
- **etest_p:** Q1 = 60.0, Q2 = 71.0, Q3 = 83.5, Q4 = 98.0
- **mba_p:** Q1 = 57.945, Q2 = 62.0, Q3 = 66.255, Q4 = 77.89
- **salary:** Q1 = 240000.0, Q2 = 265000.0, Q3 = 300000.0, Q4 = 940000.0