2 ans:

1. From the given Histogram graph and Box plot diagrams, I can say that there are extreme values in the right side.
2. There is no symmetry in the data
3. So it is called as (+ve) skew.
4. Spread in the data is right side, so we can say that mass od distribution in the data is towards left side.
5. As there is an extreme value in the right side, mean is getting influenced to right side.

3 ans:

Given list of numbers= 34,36,36,38,38,39,39,40,40,41,41,41,41,42,42,45,49,56

Mean= 41.0

Median= 40.5

Variance= 24.11

Std. deviation= 4.9

From above values, there a negative skew in the data, and mass of obtained is left side.

Q5) What is the nature of skewness when mean, median of data is equal?

Ans: Asymmetric nature (when mean and mode are equal)

Q6) What is the nature of skewness when mean > median?

Ans: Positive skew

Q7) What is the nature of skewness when median > mean?

Ans: Negative skew

Q8) What does positive kurtosis value indicates for a data?

Ans: Kurtosis is used to measure peaked Ness in the data. If Peaked ness is positive then it is Leptokurtic.

Q9) What does negative kurtosis value indicates for a data?

Ans: Mesokurtic

Q10) Answer the below questions using the below boxplot visualization.

Ans:

1: Mass of distribution in the data is towards left side, so longer part is shown towards left side.

2:As per given boxplot diagram, there is longer part of the box is to the left the median, the data is said to be skewed left .

3: Approximate IQR=8