Analysing the skewness and kurtosis from the data

	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.303395	66.334744	66.358558	72.100558	62.278186	277648.648649
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
Q4:100%	215.0	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
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
min	1	40.89	42.75	50.0	50.0	51.21	200000.0
max	215	89.4	91.15	88.5	98.0	77.89	390000.0
kurtosis	-1.2	-0.60751	0.086901	-0.09749	-1.08858	-0.470723	-0.239837
skew	0.0	-0.132649	0.162611	0.204164	0.282308	0.313576	0.8067
99%	212.86	87.0	91.129	83.86	97.0	76.1142	NaN

The table provided includes kurtosis (measure of outliers) and skewness (measure of distribution asymmetry) values for seven datasets.

- Overall Observations

- Skewness Dominance:
  - 6/7 datasets show positive skewness (right-tailed asymmetry).
  - Only Dataset 2 has negative skewness (left-tailed).
  - Dataset 7 is an outlier with extreme right skew (skewness ≈ 0.81), indicating a long tail to the right.
- Kurtosis Trend:
  - 6/7 columns show negative kurtosis, meaning lighter tails than a normal distribution.
  - Hsc_p is the only one with slightly positive kurtosis (≈0.087), suggesting tails marginally heavier than normal.
  - Column 1 has the lightest tails (kurtosis = -1.2).