

One-Page Summary: Placement Dataset - Descriptive Analysis

Objective:

To understand the statistical distribution and central tendencies of students' academic scores and their relationship to placement salary using descriptive statistics.

Dataset Overview:

(108 rows × 7 columns): The dataset includes students' academic performance across ssc_p, hsc_p, degree_p, etest_p, mba_p, and salary, along with a unique identifier sl_no.

Statistical Summary (Extracted from Jupyter Notebook):

Metric	10th % (ssc_p)	12th % (hsc_p)	Degree % (degree_p)	Test % (etest_p)	MBA % (mba_p)	Salary (₹)
Mean	67.30	66.33	66.37	72.10	62.28	288,655
Median	67.00	65.00	66.00	71.00	62.00	265000
Mode	62.00	63.00	65.00	60.00	56.70	300,000

What I Learned:

1. School Marks Are Close Together

For 10th and 12th marks, the Mean and Median are almost the same. This means most students scored around the same range. The Mode is a bit lower, showing many students had scores in the low 60s.

2. Degree Marks Are Very Consistent

All three values (Mean: 66.37, Median: 66.0, Mode: 65.0) are close. This shows that students mostly performed the same in their degree exams.

3. Test Scores Have a Bigger Range

The most common score (Mode) is 60.0, but the average (Mean) is 72.10. This shows that some students scored very high, which increased the average.

4. MBA Marks Are Lower

Most students got lower marks in MBA. The Mode is 56.7, which is lower than the Mean and Median. This means many students scored below 60.

5. Salary Shows a Big Gap

The most common salary is ₹300,000, but the average is ₹288,655, and the middle value is ₹265,000. This shows some students got very high salaries, which increased the average.

Overall:

Using **Mean, Median, and Mode** helped me understand how students performed and what kind of salaries they received. This was a great way to learn how numbers can tell a story.