1. **Exam Score Relationship:**
   * The strongest correlation was found between **Exam Score** and **Hours Studied**. Students who studied more hours generally achieved higher exam scores, indicating that study time is a crucial factor in performance.
   * **Attendance** also showed a positive correlation with Exam Scores, suggesting that students who attend classes regularly tend to perform better.
2. **Impact of Sleep Hours:**
   * Surprisingly, **Sleep Hours** had a weaker correlation with Exam Scores. However, extreme values (either very low or very high sleep hours) negatively impacted performance. A balanced sleep schedule seemed to be ideal.
3. **Outliers and Trends:**
   * Outliers were detected in **Hours Studied**, with some students reporting excessively high study hours (above 23 hours), which were removed for better analysis.
   * A few students had **very low attendance rates** yet managed to score well, indicating possible self-study or external learning resources.
   * Marks scored was also not normal as some had beyond 100
4. **Categorical Insights:**
   * Certain categorical features (e.g., Study Methods, Participation in Extracurriculars) influenced performance, but their impact varied.

Overall, the dataset highlights that **consistent studying and class attendance** are the most significant contributors to exam success. While other factors like sleep and extracurricular activities may have some influence, their impact is relatively weaker.