KURTOSIS

Kurtosis is a statistical measure used to describe characteristic of a dataset.

There are three kurtosis categories:

- Mesokurtic (normal),
- Leptokurtic (more than normal)
- Platykurtic (less than normal

Mesokurtic (normal=3.0)

The first category of kurtosis Mesokurtic distribution. This distribution has a kurtosis similar to that of the normal distribution.

Leptokurtic (more than normal>3.0)

The second category is Leptokurtic distribution. Any distribution that is leptokurtic displays greater kurtosis than a mesokurtic distribution. lot of outliers present here.

Platykurtic (less than normal<3.0)

The final type of distribution is Platykurtic distribution. These types of distributions have lack of outliers present in the data.

In our dataset : upto ssc_p to till salary column get <3.it is called platykurtic

Skewness

Skewness measures the asymmetry of a distribution. If the distribution is either shifted to the left or right - this means that it is skewed.

Positive Skewness:

Positive Skewness means when the tail on the right side of the distribution is longer or fatter. The mean and median will be greater than the mode.

Negative Skewness:

Negative Skewness is when the tail of the left side of the distribution is longer or fatter than the tail on the right side. The mean and median will be less than the mode.Skewness=0,if mean,median,mode are equal.

In our dataset,ssc_p value is -0.13.so it is negative skewness. Then others are equal to Zero. it is called by normal distribution.