Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is Kurtosis? **Answer:** Kurtosis is a Greek word, which means "bulginess".

2. How is kurtosis used in statistics?

Answer: In statistics, we use kurtosis to help in identifying the degree of flatness or peakedness of frequency curve in the region about the mode.

3. Define Kurtosis.

Answer: "Kurtosis is the degree of peakedness of a distribution, usually relative to a normal distribution".

4. How is kurtosis measured? **Answer:** The height and sharpness of the peak relative to the rest of the data are measured by a number called kurtosis.

5. What are the types of peakness in a data?

Answer: Any frequency distribution data has three kinds of peakness. They are leptokurtic, mesokurtic and platykurtic curves.

6. What is Platykurtic?

Answer: When a curve is flat topped than the normal curve, it is called a platykurtic curve.

7. What is leptokurtic?

Answer: When a curve is more peaked than the normal curve, it is called a leptokurtic curve.

8. What is mesokurtic?

Answer: When the curve is a normal curve, we call it as mesokurtic curve.

9. What is a skew?

Answer: Skew is the indicator of lack of symmetry in a distribution. When the mean median and mode of the distribution do not have the same value in a distribution we call it as a skewed distribution.

10. What are the types of skewness?

Answer: An asymmetrical distribution is classified into two types of skewness they are positive skewness and negative skewness.

11. How do we determine the skewness?

Answer: Skewness is determined by ascertaining whether the mean is equal, greater or lesser that the mode and the median.

12. What is positive skewness?

Answer: A distribution is said to be positively skewed when the value of the mean is greater than the median and the mode and the value of the mode is least. The median lies in between the mean and the mode.

13. What is negative skewness?

Answer: A distribution is said to be negatively skewed when the value of the mean is the least and that of the mode is the greatest. The median lies in between the mean and the mode.

14. What is the test of skewness?

Answer: The tests of skewness are certain conditions laid down to check whether the skewness is present or absent in the frequency distribution.

15. What is a measure of skewness?

Answer: The measure of skewness is the indication about the direction of the distribution, extent of the asymmetry in a distribution and allowing the comparison of two or more data series.