

INTERQUARTILE RANGE[IQR] and OUTLIER

	sl_no	ssc_p	hsc_p	degree_p	etest_p	mba_p	salary
Mean	108.0	67.303395	66.333163	66.370186	72.100558	62.278186	288655.405405
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
99%	212.86	87.0	91.86	83.86	97.0	76.1142	NaN
Q4:100%	215.0	89.4	97.7	91.0	98.0	77.89	940000.0
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	37.0	50.0	50.0	51.21	200000.0
Max	215	89.4	97.7	91.0	98.0	77.89	940000.0

In this table we found the IQR to find the outliers,

Only one **lesser(<)** outlier is present in this table,

“hsc_p” (Min(37.0) < lesser(42.75))

NOTE: lesser value should be smaller than Minimum if not that is called as lesser outlier.

Now we check **greater(>)** outlier,

“hsc_p” (Max(97.7) > greater(91.15))

“degree_p” (Max(91.0) > greater(88.5))

“salary” (Max(940000) > greater(390000))

Comparatively in salary we found huge difference.

NOTE: greater value should be Larger than Maximum if not that is called as greater outlier.

We found all the outlier simply we replace the outlier.

- If we have lesser outlier replace the lesser value to Minimum.
- If we have greater outlier replace the greater value to Maximum.