INTERQUARTILE RANGE REPORT

Name: S. Rayen Subhiksha

Dataset: Placement

[45]:	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

Summary:

In the table named descriptive,

- IQR value is calculated for column present in the dataset.
- 1.5 rule is used to detect the outliers present in both ends of the dataset.
- Lesser range will be calculated using Q1-(1.5)(IQR)
- Greater range will be calculated using Q3+(1.5)(IQR)
- Min & Max will calculated for the each column present in the dataset using min() & max() respectively.
- Lesser range outliers is present in the hsc_p column. It is found by the condition of min value of table(descriptive)< lesser value of table(descriptive)
- Greater range outliers are present in hsc_p, degree_p & salary columns. It is found by the condition of max value of table(descriptive) > greater value of table (descriptive).