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1. Why are we using 1.5 times of IQR?

   The interquartile (IQR) method of outlier detection uses 1.5 as its scale to detect outliers because it most closely follows Gaussian distribution. As a result, the method dictates that any data point that's 1.5 points below the lower bound quartile or above the upper bound quartile is an outlier.

   In practical applications, using 1.5 times the IQR to define outliers helps in detecting values that are unusually high or low compared to the rest of the data. This can be particularly useful in various fields such as finance, quality control, and research, where identifying outliers can highlight important anomalies or errors.