**1.5 RULE In IQR**

The value 1.5 is used in the IQR method to identify outliers because it strikes a good balance between identifying extreme values without being too sensitive to minor variations in the data. By multiplying the IQR by 1.5, we define a range that typically includes most of the data, while points outside this range are likely to be true outliers. This approach is commonly used because it is effective for many types of data.

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.

Lower Bound: (Q1 - 1.5 \* IQR)

Upper Bound: (Q3 + 1.5 \* IQR)

1.5 rule clearly controls the sensitivity of the range and hence the decision rule. A bigger scale would make the outliers be considered as data points, while a smaller one would make some of the data points be perceived as outliers. In simple we use 1.5 because 2 was too big, and 1 was too small.