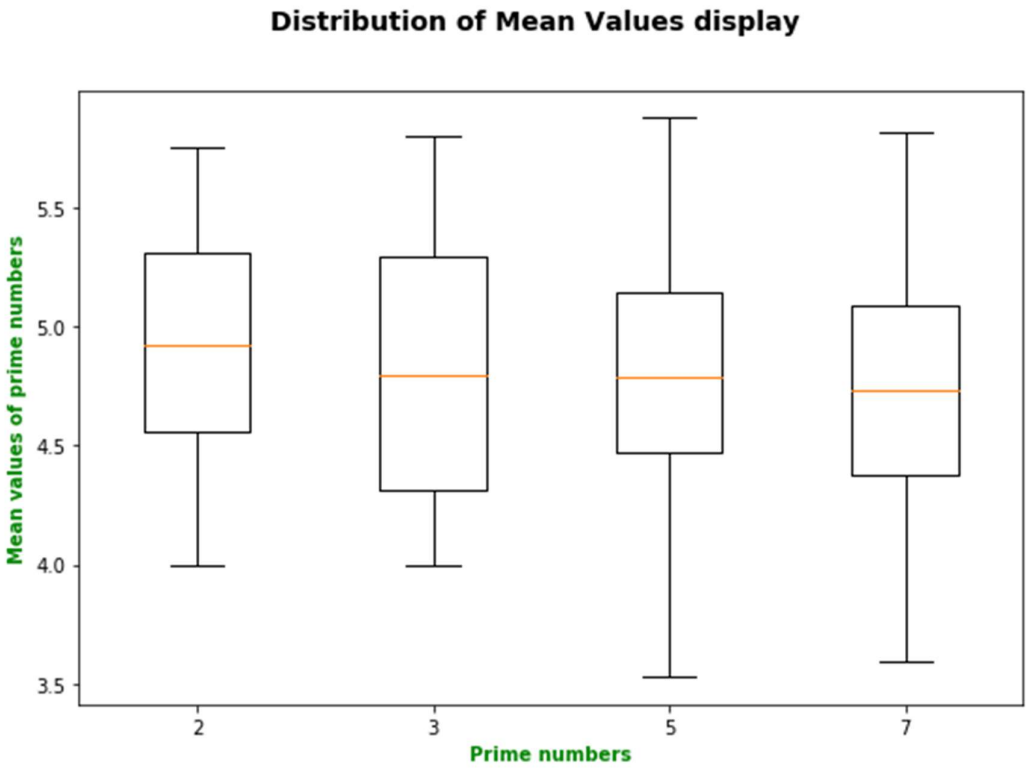
Box plot comparison of the distribution of the categories – prime numbers 2,3,5,7

The "box" in the box-and-whisker plot contains, and thereby highlights, the middle half of these data points. Body of the boxplot consists of a "box, which goes from the first quartile (Q1) to the third quartile (Q3). Within the box, a vertical line is drawn at the Q2, the median of the data set. Two horizontal lines, called **whiskers**, extend from the front and back of the box. The front whisker goes from Q1 to the smallest non-outlier in the data set, and the back whisker goes from Q3 to the largest non-outlier.



The data distribution description for the mean values:

Prime numbers	Median	Q1	Q3	Interquartile Range(Q3 – Q1)	Lowest and highest s(whiskers)	Distribution
2	4.9	4.6	5.3	0.7	4.0 and 5.8	The distribution of the mean values is symmetric, since observations are evenly split at the median.
3	4.8	4.4	5.3	0.9	4.3 and 5.3	The distribution of the mean values is symmetric, since

						observations are evenly split at the median.
5	4.4	4.5	5.2	0.6	3.55 and 5.9	The distribution of the mean values is symmetric, since observations are evenly split at the median.
7	4.3	4.7	5.1	0.8	3.6 and 5.3	The distribution of the mean values is symmetric, since observations are evenly split at the median.

- There are no obvious outliers in any of the samples.
- For the prime number 3, towards the lower extreme the data is bunched and towards the higher extreme, the data is more spread out. Since the distance from lowest extreme to Q1 is less, and it is more from Q3 to the highest extreme.
- Variation order (from lowest extreme to highest extreme)
  Prime number 5 > Prime number 7 > Prime number 3 > Prime number 2
- Samples for prime number 3 and prime number 5, appear to have similar centres.