Statistical Outlier Detection - IQR

We know that IQR is Q3 - Q1, and we can set the lower and upper bound by Q1 - 1.5IQR and Q3 + 1.5IQR. Boxplot automatically draws the lower/upper bound for us. We can also detect the data by defining a function.

Setup

Column Non-Null Count Dtype
--- 0 high 118 non-null int64
1 low 118 non-null int64

dtypes: int64(2)
memory usage: 2.0 KB

df.describe()

	high	low
count	118.000000	118.000000
mean	56.830508	29.262712
std	17.205796	12.877084
min	15.000000	-33.000000
25%	48.250000	24.000000
50%	57.500000	31.000000
75%	66.750000	36.750000
max	127.000000	54.000000

```
df.shape (118, 2)
```

Check for outliers in df['low']

```
[ ] → 2 cells hidden
```

Setup thresholds

```
low_IQR = df['low'].quantile(0.75) - df['low'].quantile(0.25)
low_low_limit = df['low'].quantile(0.25) - 1.5 * low_IQR
print(low_low_limit)
```

4.875

```
low_high_limit = df['low'].quantile(0.75) + 1.5 * low_IQR
print(low_high_limit)
```

55.875

df[df['low'] < low_low_limit]</pre>

	high	low
41	41	-2
79	18	-1
109	48	-11
110	43	-21
111	64	-33

```
df[df['low'] > low_high_limit]
```

high low

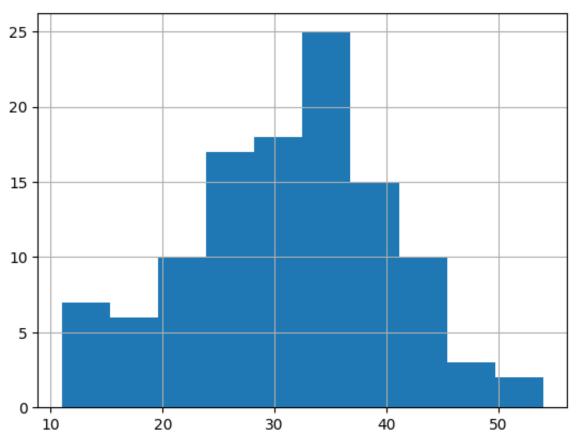
Remove outliers

```
df.drop(df[df['low'] < low_low_limit].index, inplace = True)

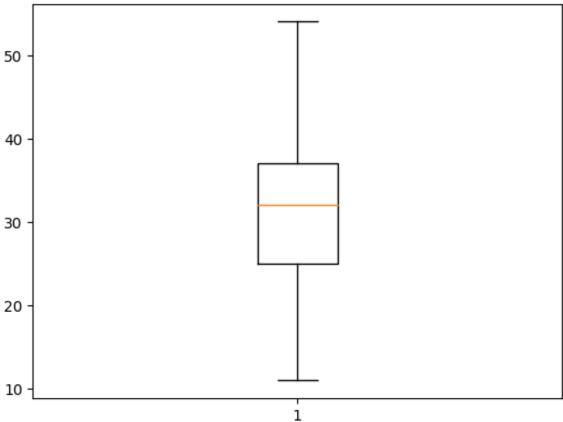
df.drop(df[df['low'] > low_high_limit].index, inplace = True)
```

Check Results





```
plt.boxplot(df['low'])
```



Practice

Let's do the same thing for df['high']



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