④ Measure of Spread :-

→ It is a kind of opposite to finding the Central point of our data. It is how much and how are data is spread out around its Center.

For ex :- It is really tight clustered around the Center, or is it scattered far away from the Center in an uneven, or unbalanced sort of way.

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① Range :- To find range we have seen before we just have to subtract the highest data point with smallest data point.

Ex :- We have a golf game and there were different scores. The highest score was 72 and lowest was 62.

→ 72 - 62

Ex2 :- There are various heights of candidates in a class. The height of tallest student is 172 cm and shortest candidate is 162 cm.

→ 172 - 162

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→ Ter-

$Q_1 =$
$Q_2 =$
$Q_3 =$
$Q_4 =$

So, range tells us the distribution of our data, how and in what range they are distributed.

→ So whatever the data is you just have to find the minimum and maximum point of our data and you will get the range by subtracting those points.

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② Inter quartile Range :- $[IQR]$

For understanding IQR we first have to understand quartiles because in IQR we are measuring the distance between one quarter and another quarter of our data.

Ex data :-   12, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 20, 28, 29, 31,
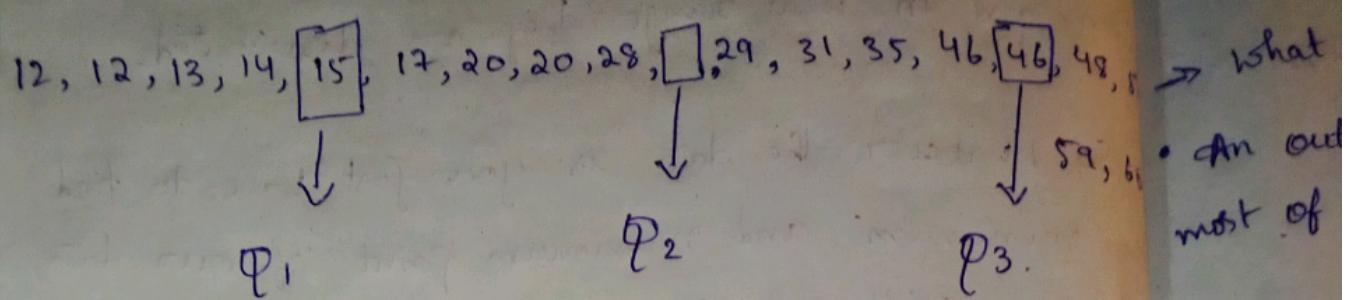
35, 46, 46, 48, 51, 59, 60

→ Terminology :-

Q_1 = 25 Percentile

Q_2 = 50 Percentile

Q_3 = 75 Percentile

Q_4 = 100 Percentile

→ After finding the percentile we get.

12, 12, 13, 14, [15], 17, 20, 20, 28, [ ], 29, 31, 35, 46, [46], 48, ⟶ What

59, 6. • An out
most of

Q_1 Q_2 Q_3

For ex:-

→ Now to find the IQR you just have to subtract
   Q_1 from Q_3.   → That

⟹ 46 - 15   Eg:- f
⟹ 31   → 90

→ If IQR is low ⟶ Data is close to median
→ If IQR is high ⟶ Data is highly spread → Why
                    from center.   • outl

① S
② E
③
④

→ No
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