Experiment 3.3

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Semester: 6 Date of Performance: 06/05/23

Subject Name: DM LAB Subject Code: 20CSP_376

AIM:-

Outliner detection using R programming.

Theory:-

What are outliers?

Data points far from the dataset's other points are considered outliers. This refers to the data values dispersed among other data values and upsetting the dataset's general distribution.

Effects of an outlier on model:

- The format of the data appears to be skewed.
- Modifies the mean, variance, and other statistical characteristics of the data's overall distribution.
- Leads to the model's accuracy level being biased.

boxplot() function:

Boxplots are created by using the boxplot() function in the R programming language.

Syntax: boxplot(x, data, notch, varwidth, names, main)

Parameters:

- x: This parameter sets as a vector or a formula.
- data: This parameter sets the data frame.
- notch: This parameter is the label for horizontal axis.
- varwidth: This parameter is a logical value. Set as true to draw width of the box proportionate to the sample size.
- main: This parameter is the title of the chart.
- names: This parameter are the group labels that will be showed under each boxplot.

Output and Code:-

)

```
data <- rnorm(500)
   data[1:10] \le c(46,9,15,-90,
             42,50,-82,74,61,-32)
   data
   data <- rnorm(500)
   data[1:10] \le c(46,9,15,-90,
             42,50,-82,74,61,-32)
   boxplot(data)
   data <- data[!data %in% boxplot.stats(data)$out]</pre>
   data
   data <- rnorm(500)
   data[1:10] <- c(46,9,15,-90,42,50,-82,74,61,-32)
   data <- data[!data %in% boxplot.stats(data)$out]
   boxplot(data)
# Plot the chart.
boxplot(mpg \sim cyl, data = mtcars,
    xlab = "Number of Cylinders",
    ylab = "Miles Per Gallon",
    main = "Mileage Data")
set.seed(20000)
data \leq- data.frame( A = rpois(900, 3),
            B = rnorm(900),
            C = runif(900)
boxplot(data)
```





