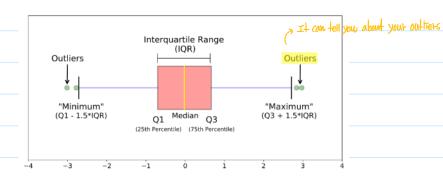
For the glory of God

what is a box plot?

- · A box plot is a standardized way of displaying the distribution of data based on a five number;
 - 4 minimum, maximum, first quartile (Q1), third quartile (Q3), median



· A box plot gives you a good indication of how the values in the data are spread out.

Elements of box plot

- · Median
- The middle value of the dadaset
- Note that median is more robust than mean (or average) especially if there are many outliers in the dataset.
- First qualitie (Q1 or 25th percentile)
- The median of the lower half of the dataset
- · Third quartile (Q3 or 75th percentile)
- The median of the upper half of the dataset
- · Utintmum
- The lowest data point excluding outliers
- It can be computed by : Q1-1.5 x IQR
- · Maximum It stands for Interguartie Range
- The largest data point excluding outliers (2)

(25th to the 75th percentile)

- It can be computed by: Q3+1.5 x IQR

Comparison between box plot and normal distribution

25, 28, 29, 29, 30 $Q_1 = 29$ b) The Hird quartie is the median of the data points of the right of the median (32) 34, 35, 35, 37, 38 $Q_3 = 35$ • Step 4: Find the minimum /maximum values Concept Page 2

Example: Finding the Live-number Summany

Q1 - 1.5*IQR

0.40

0.35 0.30 0.25

Probability 0.20

0.05

0.00 −4σ

· Let's say that we have the following dataset;

· The image below may help us get better understanding of a box plot.

Median

50%

Q3 + 1.5*IQR

0.35%

25, 28, 29, 29, 30, 34, 35, 35, 37, 38

· Step 1: Order the data from smallest to largest

4) The dataset is already in order.

· Step 2 : Find the median

25, 28, 29, 29, <mark>30, 34</mark>, 35, 35, 37, 38

$$\frac{30+34}{2}=32$$

* Note that the median is the mean of the middle two numbers if n is odd

· Step 3 : Find the quartitles

a) The first quartite is the median of the data points of the left of the median (32)

