

Tukey's fences is a statistical method for identifying outliers in a dataset. It is a nonparametric outlier detection method.

Here's how to calculate Tukey's fences:

- Calculate the first and third quartiles of your data.
- Add 1.5 times the Interquartile Range (IQR) to Q3 (upper fence).
- Subtract 1.5 times the IQR from Q1 (lower fence).
- Anything above the upper fence or below the lower fence is an outlier and can be excluded.

Tukey's fences is one of the most popular simple outlier detectors for one-dimensional number arrays.

Here's how to calculate Interquartile range(IQR):

Interquartile range(IQR) = Upper Quartile – Lower Quartile

$IQR = Q3 - Q1$ Where, IQR = Interquartile range

$Q1 = (1/4)[(n + 1)]$ th term)

$Q3 = (3/4)[(n + 1)]$ th term) n

An outlier is a data point that differs significantly from other observations and may indicate an experimental error. For example, if most individuals obtained scores near the average IQ of 100 yet one person had an IQ of 150, the latter score would be an outlier.