

1 WHAT IS A VARIABLE?

◆ Professional Definition

A **variable** is a characteristic, attribute, or quantity that can take different values across different observations in a dataset.

◆ Simple Explanation

Variable matlab:

Koi bhi aisi cheez jo change ho sakti hai

Matlab jiska value same nahi rehta.

◆ Examples

Student Age Height Marks

A	20	5.5	80
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B	22	5.8	75
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Yaha:

Age → Variable

Height → Variable

Marks → Variable

Kyuki sabke values different hain.

◆ Data Science Definition (Advanced)

In Data Science,

Variables are the features or attributes used to analyze patterns and build predictive models.

Also called:

- Features (Machine Learning)
 - Attributes
 - Columns (Dataset)
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◆ Real Life Data Science Example

Placement Dataset:

Student CGPA Internship Package

Variables are:

CGPA

Internship

Package

These variables are used to predict placement.

2 TYPES OF VARIABLES

Variables are mainly divided into:

1. Quantitative Variable
2. Qualitative Variable

3 QUANTITATIVE VARIABLES (Numerical Variables)

◆ Professional Definition

Quantitative variables are variables that represent numerical values and can be measured mathematically.

◆ Simple Explanation

Jo numbers me hota hai.

◆ Examples

Age
Salary
Marks
Height
Weight

◆ Data Science Example

Salary Prediction Model:

Input variables:

Experience
Age

Output variable:

Salary

Quantitative Variables are further divided into:

1. Discrete Variable
2. Continuous Variable

4 DISCRETE VARIABLE

◆ Professional Definition

A discrete variable is a quantitative variable that can take only specific, separate, countable values.

◆ Simple Explanation

Count kar sakte hain.

Decimal me nahi hota.

◆ Examples

Number of students = 50

Number of cars = 10

Number of employees

◆ Invalid Example

Students = 25.5

Not possible.

◆ Data Science Example

Number of products sold

Number of website visitors

5 CONTINUOUS VARIABLE

◆ Professional Definition

A continuous variable is a quantitative variable that can take any value within a range, including decimal values.

◆ Simple Explanation

Measure karte hain.

Decimal me hota hai.

◆ Examples

Height = 5.7 feet

Weight = 60.5 kg

Temperature = 36.8°C

◆ Data Science Example

House price prediction

Temperature prediction

Stock price

QUALITATIVE VARIABLE (Categorical Variable)

◆ Professional Definition

Qualitative variables represent non-numerical categories or labels describing characteristics.

◆ Simple Explanation

Categories me hota hai.

Number nahi hota.

◆ Examples

Gender:

Male

Female

City:

Ahmedabad

Mumbai

Color:

Red

Blue

◆ Data Science Example

Spam Detection:

Spam

Not Spam

Disease Prediction:

Positive

Negative

Qualitative Variables are further divided into:

1. Nominal Variable
2. Ordinal Variable

7 NOMINAL VARIABLE

◆ Professional Definition

Nominal variable is a categorical variable with no inherent order.

◆ Simple Explanation

Order nahi hota.

◆ Examples

Gender

Religion

City

Blood Group

Order ka koi meaning nahi.

Male > Female ❌

Invalid

8 ORDINAL VARIABLE

◆ Professional Definition

Ordinal variable is a categorical variable with meaningful order but without fixed numerical difference.

◆ Simple Explanation

Order hota hai.

But exact difference pata nahi hota.

◆ Examples

Education level:

Primary

Secondary

Graduate

Postgraduate

Customer Rating:

Poor
Average
Good
Excellent

◆ Data Science Example

Customer Satisfaction Analysis

🔗 Summary Table (Very Important)

Variable Type Example

Quantitative	Salary
Discrete	Number of students
Continuous	Height
Qualitative	Gender
Nominal	City
Ordinal	Rating

10 Role of Variables in Data Science (Masters Level)

Variables are used as:

Input Variables → Independent Variables

Output Variable → Dependent Variable

Example:

Predict Salary

Input:

Experience
Education

Output:

Salary

1 1 Machine Learning Terminology Connection

Statistics Term → ML Term

Variable → Feature

Output Variable → Target Variable

Dataset → Training Data

1 2 Real Dataset Example

Student Placement Dataset:

Variable Type

Age Quantitative

CGPA Continuous

Gender Nominal

Rating Ordinal

Package Continuous