**Label encoding**:

1. It is used to convert categorical into number format

2. Label encoding assigns a unique integer to each category

Example:

If you have the categories "red", "blue", and "green" label encoding might assign them the numbers 0, 1, 2, and respectively.

**One hot encoding**:

1. It creates a binary vector for each category with a 1 in the corresponding position and 0s elsewhere.

Example

If you have the categories "red", "blue", and "green", one-hot encoding would create three columns:

"red", "blue", "greeen". For a data point that is "red", the "red" column would be 1 , and the other columns would be 0.