

Q1. When ISI Web of Science has established.

Ans: In 1964, the Institute for Scientific Information, the organization that Garfield originally founded and the forerunner of Clarivate Analytics, released the first Science Citation Index. Citation indexing was initially designed for information retrieval, but it also provided data for evaluating the impact of a particular work of research, based on how frequently the work was footnoted, or cited, by other researchers. Garfield's development of citation analysis and info metrics led to the development of numerous citation databases, including the Clarivate Analytics' Web of Science™ and the Journal Citation Reports, which reports impact factors and other citation data for thousands of scholarly journals.

Q2. What is the volume and issue of a journal.

Ans: **Volume:** A volume can either be characterized mathematically or truly. On the actual viewpoint, a volume is basically pages bound together in type of a book. Though on the mathematical viewpoint, is a progression of full arrangements of issues that are bound together making a diaries yearly volume distribution.

Issue: An issue can be a demonstration, or a distribution produced using printed sheets bound together shaping a book. At the point when the term 'issue' is utilized as a demonstration, it is the type of making a distribution accessible or the authority arrival of such a distribution.

Q3. Explain the impact factor and its formula?

Ans: The impact factor (IF) is a proportion of the recurrence with which the normal article in a diary has been referred to in a specific year. It is utilized to gauge the significance or rank of a diary by figuring the occasions its articles are referred to.

FORMULA for Impact Factor

- Journal Citation Reports
- SC Imago Journal Rank (SJR)
- SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper)

Q4. What is publish and perish in research?

Ans: In the race to publish best scientific publication. Focus is on assets like a person work on a topic for two decades he had a reasonable knowledge and conclusion on that thing, but his sudden accident lost that work. So, to prevent new emerging knowledge safety publication impact huge. Contrary to it, the slow learner or slow thinker wanted to publish his work, which is not cooked fully because a negative impact in this field for these situations publish or perish concept appears.

The percept about publishes and perish come out when there is a pressure on a scholar in their academic field to grow up with some reasonable research experience. Likewise, we can say that in research and academic career publication makes a prestige that every single researcher must go through a certain level of work and research in their relevant field which impact huge. Publish or perish effect scientific publication in academia.

Q5. What is the university ranking system and its criteria?

Ans: QS World College Rankings is a yearly distribution of college rankings by Aquarelle Symonds (QS). Recently known as Times Advanced education QS World College Rankings, the distributor had worked together with Times Advanced education (THE) magazine to distribute its worldwide alliance tables from 2004 to 2009 preceding both began to report their own renditions. QS at that point decided to keep utilizing the previous procedure, while THE received another strategy to make their rankings.

Criteria		
Indication	Weightage	Description
Academic peer review	40%	Considering an inward worldwide scholarly study
Faculty/Student ratio	20%	An estimation of educating responsibility
Citations per faculty	20%	Impact of the research measurement
Employer reputation	10%	Survey by graduate employers
International student ratio	5%	How diverse the student community really is
International staff ratio	5%	How the academic staff is diverse in nature

Q6. What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative research?

Ans: Quantitative exploration is communicated in numbers and diagrams. It is utilized to test or affirm speculations and presumptions. This sort of exploration can be utilized to build up generalizable realities about a subject. Normal quantitative techniques incorporate analyses, perceptions recorded as numbers, and studies with shut finished inquiries.

Qualitative exploration is communicated in words. It is utilized to get ideas, considerations, or encounters. This kind of examination empowers you to accumulate inside and out bits of knowledge on themes that are not surely known.

Regular subjective techniques incorporate meetings with open-finished inquiries, perceptions depicted in words, and writing surveys that investigate ideas and hypotheses.

References:

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