1) Difference between sql and mysql

Ans- sql is a standard query language for Retrieving and manipulating structured databases. On the contrary, Mysql is a relational data base management system, like sql server, oracle(al) IBM DB 2 that is used to manage sql databases

2) what is cross join?

Ans cross join can be defined as a cartesian product between two tables included in j the join. The table after join contains the same number of rows as in the cross product between tables.

*If a where clause is included in cross join then the query work like an inner join

3) what is stored procedure?

Ans A stored procedure is a subroutine available to applications that acess a relational database management system. Such procedures are stored in database data dictinary. The sole disadvantage of stored procedures is that it can be executed nowhere except in the database and occupies more space in the database server

4) what is patternmatching in sql?

sql pattern matching provides search me for pattern search in the data if you have no clue. This pattern matching uses wild cards to match the string rather than writing exact word. The like operator is used as conjuction with sql wild cards to fetch the Required information

1. What are decorators in python?

An:- Decorators are used to add some design patterns to function without disturbing its structure. Generally decorators are functions which should be defined before actual function in which are applied. For this we use @ symbol before the decorator

2. What is the Acid property in a database?

The fullform of Acid is Atomicity, consistency, Isolation and durability

-| A transaction is a single logical unit of work which acts on a database contents

) A database state is in contact with every trasaction to ensure data integrity

) In transactional processing, database follows the standard four properties to ensure a smooth flow of business

i) Atomicity: complete the data transaction by 100%. otherwise retain the original status

2) consistency: It ensures the data is not leaked in any case of success (on failure of tran)

3) Isolation: Database application ensures every transaction is individual, secured and is hidden from other transactions. So the transactions are serialized to avoid below conflict

4) Durability: Data should be persistent after before a transaction

3. What is meaning of kpi in statistics?

kpi stands for key performance indicators, a quantifiable measure of performance over time for a specific objective. kpi provides targets for teams, milestones and insights for teams to make better decisions. kpi are very important for organization.

4. Explain One Hot Encoder and Label Encoder. How do they effect dimensionallity of the given dataset?

Ans : One Hot Encoding is the representation of categorical variable as binary vectors. label encoding is converting labels/ words to numeric form. Using one Hot encoding, it increases dimensionallity of dataset. as it creates a new variable for each level in the variable. In label encoding, the levels of variable get encoded as 1 and 0