

EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS
CHAPTER -4 ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS -II

I Short Answer :

1. Mention the Qualities of an Entrepreneur.

Ans: → Quality is reflected in how a person acts or behaves. There are many qualities of a successful entrepreneur.

1. They are confident. They believe in themselves and their abilities.

2. They Keep trying new ideas in business.

3. They are patient.

4. They are creative and think differently about business ideas.

5. They take responsibility for their actions.

6. They take decisions after thinking about them.

7. They work hard.

8. They do not give up when they face a difficulty.

2. What do Entrepreneurs do when they Run their Business?

Ans:

→ Fulfil customer Needs.

→ Use Local Materials

→ Help Society

→ Develop the Country.

3. What are the functions of an Entrepreneur?

Ans:

→ They are having four functions to follow being an entrepreneur.

→ Making Decisions

→ Managing the Business.

→ Divide income

→ Taking Risk

→ Create a new method, idea or product

4.

what are the myths or misconceptions of entrepreneurship?

Ans.

Misconceptions of Entrepreneurship are

→ It is a common misconception that every company idea must be unique or exceptional.

→ A person needs a lot of money to start a business.

→ Entrepreneurs are born, not made.

→ A person having a big business is an entrepreneur.

5.

what is the difference between wage employee and self employee?

Ans.

Wage employees are individuals who are employed by another person or organisation and receive compensation for their work.

For example, office employees, factory workers, retail staff and professionals working for a corporation or business.



A self employed individual works for themselves rather than for an employer earning income from their own business or trade.

For example, freelancers, consultants, small business owners, artists, and independent professionals.

PART-B SUBJECT SPECIFIC SKILLS
UNIT-6 NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

I. Short Answer Questions:

1. What does the term "Bag of words" refer to in Natural Language processing (NLP)?

Ans: Bag of words is a Natural Language processing model which helps in extracting features out of the text which can be helpful in machine learning algorithms. In the bag of words, we get the occurrences of each word and construct the vocabulary for the corpus.

2. Describe any four applications of TFIDF.

Ans: TFIDF is commonly used in the Natural Language processing domain. Some of its applications are:

→ Document Classification - Helps in classifying the type and genre of a document.

→ Topic Modelling - It helps in predicting the topic for a corpus.

→ Information Retrieval System - To extract the important information out of a corpus.

→ Stop word filtering - Helps in removing unnecessary words from a text body.

3. For the given corpus:

Document 1: Amit and Amrita are twins.

Document 2: Amit lives with his grandparents in Shimla.

Document 3: Amrita lives with her parents in Delhi.

Create a Step-by-Step Document vector table.

Ans Step 1: Text Normalization.

Document 1: [Amit, and, Amrita, are, twins]

Document 2: [Amit, lives, with, his, grandparents, in, Shimla]

Document 3: [Amrita, lives, with, her, parents, in, Delhi]

Step 2: Create dictionary

Amit	and	Amrita	are	twins	lives
with	his	grandparents	in	Shimla	her
parents	Delhi				

Step 2: create a document vector table

Amit	and	Amrita	are	twins	lives
1	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1
with	his	grandparents	in	shimla	
0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	1	1	1	
1	0	0	0	0	
her	parents	delhi			
0	0	0			
0	0	0			
1	1	1			

4. Explain the process of stemming and lemmatization in text processing, supported by an example.

Ans: Stemming and lemmatization both are alternative processes to each other as the role of both the processes is same - removal of affixes. But the difference between both of them is that in lemmatization the word we get after affix removal (also known as lemma) is

a meaningful one. Lemmatization makes sure that a lemma is a word with meaning and hence it takes longer time to execute than stemming. Example.

→ caring → Lemmatization → Care

→ caring - Stemming → car.