Project Report on

Campus Recruitment Management System

at **BISAG-N**



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Submitted to,
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DD/MM/YY

CERTIFICATE

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Ms. <u>Anshuya Gandhi</u> student of **B.Tech Semester VIII** (Computer Engineering) has completed his/her full semester on site project work titled "Campus Recruitment Management System" satisfactorily in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Bachelor of Technology degree of Computer Engineering of Ganpat University, Kherva, Mehsana in the year 2022-2023.

College Project Guide

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This is to certify that Mr. <u>Parth Parth</u> student of **B.Tech Semester VIII** (**Information Technology**) has completed his/her full semester on site project work titled "Campus Recruitment Management System" satisfactorily in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Bachelor of Technology degree of Information Technology of Ganpat University, Kherva, Mehsana in the year 2022-2023.

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This is to certify that Mr. <u>Aayush Shah</u> student of **B.Tech Semester VIII** (**Information Technology**) has completed his/her full semester on site project work titled "Campus Recruitment Management System" satisfactorily in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Bachelor of Technology degree of Information Technology of Ganpat University, Kherva, Mehsana in the year 2022-2023.

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This is to certify that Mr. <u>Hardi Kediya</u> student of **B.Tech Semester VIII** (**Information Technology**) has completed his/her full semester on site project work titled "**Campus Recruitment Management System**" satisfactorily in partial fulfillment of the requirement of Bachelor of Technology degree of Information Technology of Ganpat University, Kherva, Mehsana in the year 2022-2023.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report compiled by Mr.Parth Patel and Mr. Aayush Shah, Ms. Hardi Kediya, Ms. Anshuya Gandhi students of 8th Semester B-TECH-CE/IT from U.V.Patel College of Engineering, Ganpat University, Kherva have completed their final Semesterinternship project satisfactorily. To the best of our knowledge this is an original and bonafide work done by them. They have worked on Web-based application for "Campus Recruitment Management System", starting from January5th, 2023 to May2th, 2023.

During their tenure at this Institute, they were found to be sincere and meticulous in their work. We appreciate their enthusiasm & dedication towards the work assigned to them.

We wish them every success.

Sidhdharth Patel Cisco, BISAG- N, Gandhinagar Punit Lalwani External Co-Guide BISAG- N, Gandhinagar

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Abstract

Campus recruitment management system (CRMS) is an advanced technology-based solution for managing the entire recruitment process of a college or university campus. The system offers a user-friendly interface for the recruitment team, students, and recruiters to streamline the process of hiring fresh graduates.

The CRMS is designed to automate the entire process of recruitment, from scheduling interviews, collecting resumes, short listing candidates, and selecting the best talent for the job. The system is built to enable recruiters to manage their hiring process more efficiently, and at the same time, provide students with a centralized platform to apply for jobs and track their application status.

The system is built on a robust database that stores all the candidate information, including their academic details, work experience, and other relevant information. The system also allows recruiters to filter the candidates based on their qualifications, skills, and other relevant criteria, making it easier for them to identify the most suitable candidate for the job.

Overall, the CRMS offers a comprehensive and efficient solution for managing campus recruitment, reducing the workload for recruiters and improving the job application process for students.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose:

- Campus Recruitment Management System (CRMS) is a software application that facilitates the
 recruitment process of companies in the context of hiring fresh talent from college campuses. It is
 designed to simplify the campus recruitment process for both recruiters and job seekers by
 automating various stages of recruitment such as job postings, resume screening, scheduling
 interviews, short listing candidates, and providing feedback.
- The CRMS allows recruiters to easily manage the recruitment process, track candidate progress, and maintain a centralized database of candidate profiles. It also provides job seekers with access to job opportunities, the ability to apply online, and visibili 10ty into their application status.
- The CRMS is a valuable tool for companies that are looking to hire fresh talent from colleges and universities. It helps companies to streamline the recruitment process, save time and resources, and improve the quality of hire. It also provides students with an easy way to connect with potential employers and land their dream job.
- Overall, the CRMS is an essential tool for both recruiters and job seekers in the campus recruitment process, providing a simple and efficient way to manage the recruitment process from start to finish.

1.2 Problem Statement:

- 1. The campus recruitment management system should have the following features:
- 2. Job posting management: This feature should allow recruiters to create and post job descriptions on the system, set qualification criteria, and manage the status of job postings.
- 3. Candidate management: This feature should allow recruiters to manage candidate profiles, track their applications, and schedule interviews.
- 4. Interview management: This feature should allow recruiters to schedule, conduct, and record interviews.
- 5. Offer management: This feature should allow recruiters to extend offers to successful candidates, manage the offer process, and track candidate acceptance.
- 6. Reporting and analytics: This feature should provide recruiters with insights into the hiring process, such as time-to-hire, source of hires, and candidate demographics.

1.3 Overview

- I. Campus Recruitment Management System aims at providing the compatibility to simplify the process of placement for students.
- II. This system is implemented to help the student to find best job in collage placement.
- III. In this system student can easily to see job and company details.
- IV. This system is also help to company to hire a talented student in collage.
- V. This website is fully responsive and user friendly.

1.4 Objective

The main objectives of a campus recruitment management system include:

- A. Simplifying the recruitment process: The system should simplify the recruitment process and make it easier for recruiters to find and evaluate candidates. This includes creating job postings, screening resumes, scheduling interviews, and managing candidate data.
- B. Improving efficiency: The system should improve efficiency by automating many of the manual tasks associated with recruitment, such as scheduling interviews and sending out job offers.
- C. Enhancing the candidate experience: The system should provide candidates with a positive experience throughout the recruitment process, from the initial application to the final offer. This includes providing timely feedback, clear communication, and a smooth interview process.
- D. Ensuring compliance: The system should ensure that the recruitment process is compliant with all relevant laws and regulations, including equal opportunity and non-discrimination policies.
- E. Building a talent pipeline: The system should help companies build a strong talent pipeline by identifying and engaging with top candidates early in their college careers. This can help companies stay competitive in their respective industries by securing the best talent.

1.5 Tools and Technology

- PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for web development? It is also an open-source.
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating web pages and it also describes the structure of a web page.
- CSS is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable? CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages.
- MYSQL- is a relational database management system based on the SQL queries. It is one of
 the most popular languages for accessing and managing the records in the table. MySQL is
 open-source and free software.

2. Feasibility Study

2.1 Functionality

- Login:
 - Student can login using login id and password.
- Admin Login:
 - Admin can login in his personal account using id and password.

• Recruiter Registration:

- Recruiter can register.
- Recruiters can create/update/delete a schedule for placement process & manager.

2.2 Literature Survey

- ➤ "Campus Recruitment Management System Using Web Technology" by S. S. Anand and S. R. Ravindran. This paper proposes a campus recruitment management system that uses web technology to automate the recruitment process. The system includes features such as job posting, candidate registration, resume screening, and interview scheduling.
- ➤ "Campus Recruitment Management System: A Review" by S. S. Swathi and P. C. Prasad. This paper provides a comprehensive review of existing campus recruitment management systems, including their features, advantages, and limitations. The authors highlight the need for an integrated system that incorporates data analytics and artificial intelligence to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the recruitment process.

Overall, the literature suggests that campus recruitment management systems can be effective tools for streamlining the recruitment process and improving the quality of hires. However, there is a need for more research to develop integrated systems that incorporate advanced technologies such as data analytics and artificial intelligence.

3. Software and Hardware Requirement

3.1 Hardware Requirement

Laptop or PC

- Windows 7 or higher
- I3 processor system or higher
- 4 GB RAM or higher
- 512 GB ROM or higher

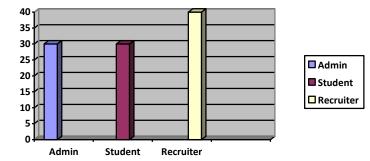
Android Phone (6.0 and above)

3.2 Software Requirement

Laptop or PC

- Visual Studio
- Java
- Any browser (chrome, edge, Firefox)
- Mysql

3.3 Project Completed Status



4 System Requirements Study

4.1 Functional Requirements

4.1.1 Functional Requirements for Student Module

- Login:
 - Student can login using login id and password.
- Student:
 - Apply for job.
- View jobs:
 - View registered applications.
- View Appointment:
 - Student can view all the registered applications.

4.1.2 Functional Requirements for Admin Module

- Admin Login:
 - Admin can login in his personal account using id and password.
- Admin Profile:
 - Admin can View and update his/her profile.
- Admin Appointment:
 - Admin can view the student's application.

4.1.3 Functional Requirements for Recruiter Module

- Recruiter Registration:
 - Recruiter can register.
 - Recruiters can create/update/delete a schedule for placement process & manager.
- Recruiter Login:
 - Recruiter can login with his email id and password.
- Recruiter Task:
 - Recruiter create/update/delete jobs.
 - Recruiter can see a list of the registered student.
 - Generate a report.

4.2 NON- Functional Requirements

• Efficiency:

Since the application is connected to Data base server so all the data is in cloud storage, hence we need not take care of it. Also, user friendly interface saves too much time.

• Reliability:

The application is reliable in terms of privacy (no other member can access others' profile) services and accessibility.

Portability:

The application can run on any system Browser. So, you can use it wherever you want.

• Usability:

The application is user-friendly, and no prior knowledge is required to access it. Application is simple and easy to use.

• Economic:

While considering economic feasibility, it is checked in points like performance, information, and outputs from the system.

• Environmental:

All that translates into a supremely smaller need for paper and the massive space to store ever increasing boxes of project documents, because everything is digitally. Significant reductions in paper and storage space can substantially reduce costs and eco-friendly.

Social:

Although generally there is always resistance, initially to any change in the system is aimed at relieving the workload of the users to extent the system is going to facilitate user to perform operations. Thus, there is no reason to make system socially unfeasible.

• Health and safety:

We can use the product on any system. As it is simply software so there is no harm in using it. It is all healthy and safe.

• Sustainability:

The sustainability is obtained by consulting the system users. Check that proposed solution satisfies the user needs or not. There is no resistance from member since new system is helpful. The prevailing system is manual system, whereas the new system is computerized and intensely user friendly.

5 <u>Diagram</u>

5.1 Use Case Diagram

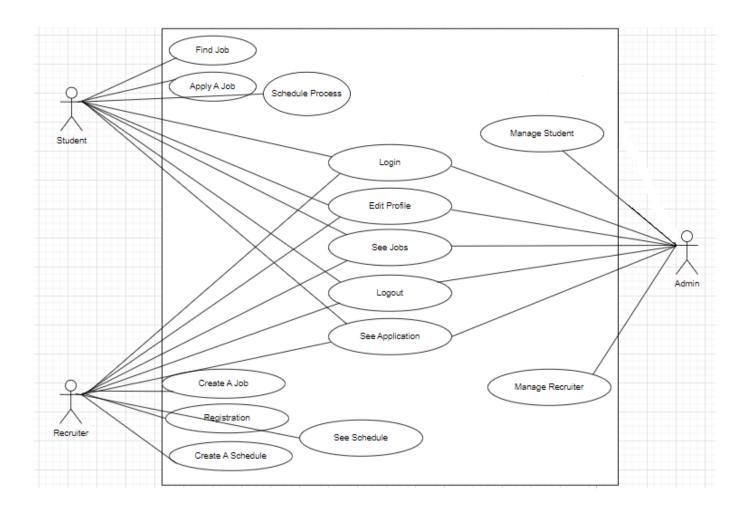


Figure 1 Use case diagram

5.2 Class Diagram

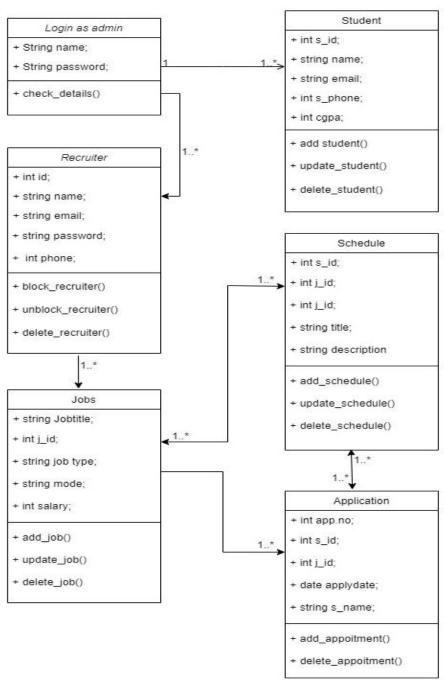


Figure 2 class diagram

5.3 Student Sequence Diagram

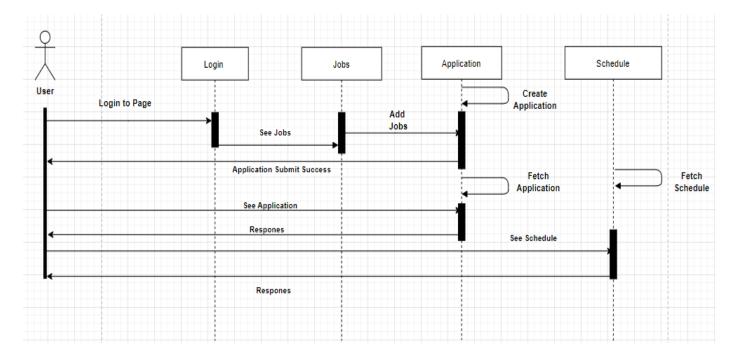


Figure 3 Student Sequence Diagram

5.4 Recruiter Sequence Diagram

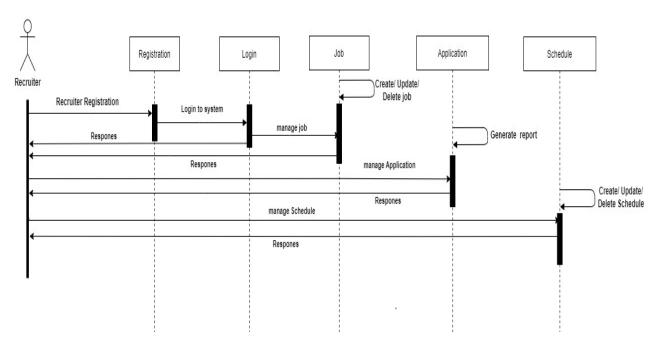


Figure 4 Recruiter Sequence Diagram

5.5 Admin Sequence Diagram

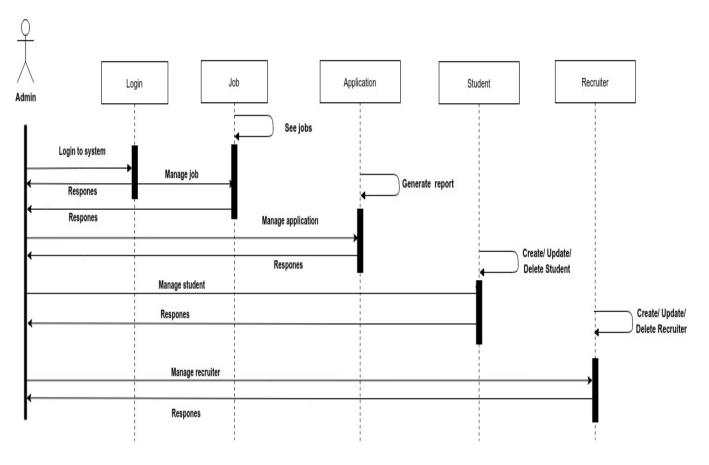


Figure 5 Admin Sequence Diagram

5.6 Admin Activity Diagram Login Invalid Valid Manage Student Manage Recruiter Manage Job Manage Application Manage Own Profile Logout

Figure 6 Admin Activity Diagram

5.7 Student Activity Diagram Login Invalid Valid Manage Jobs See a Schedule Manage Own Profile Manage Application Logout

Figure 7 Student Activity Diagram

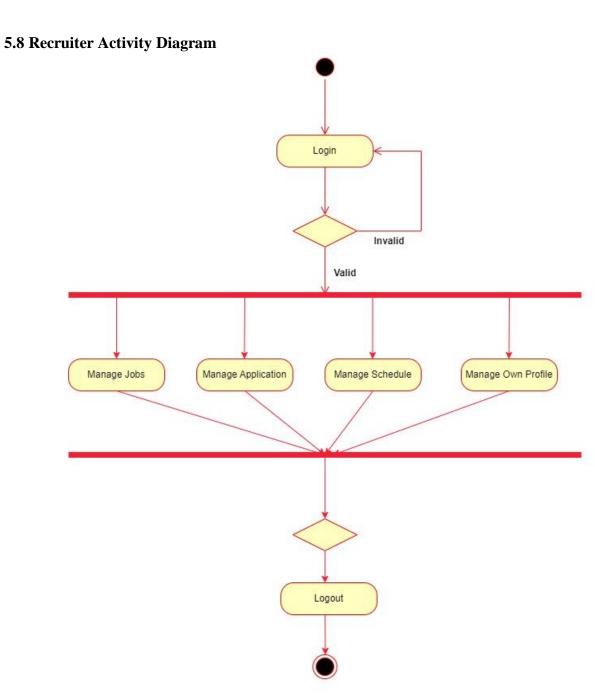


Figure 8 Recruiter Activity Diagram

5.9 DFD Diagram

5.9.1 Context Level Diagram (Level 0):-

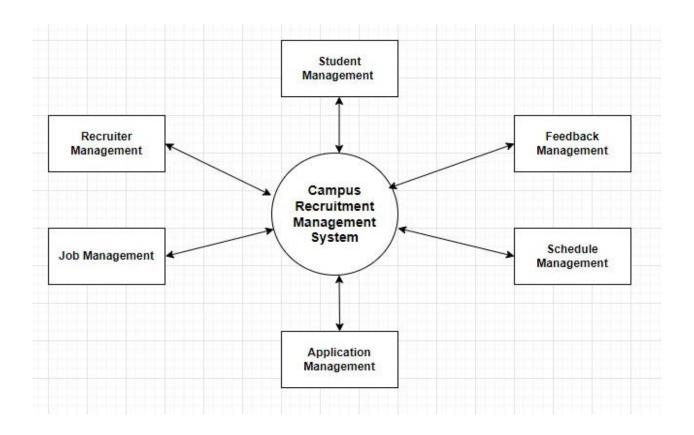


Figure 9 DFD-0 diagram

5.9.2 DFD Diagram Level 1 Student Feedback Management Management Recruiter Check total Appointment Management Campus Recruitment Check Job Details Job Management Management System Application Check Schedule Management Schedule Generate Management Appointment Report

Figure 10 DFD-1 diagram

S.9.3 DFD Diagram Level 2 Manage Student Manage Recruiter Manage Job Manage application Manage Own Profile

Figure 11 DFD-2 diagram

5.10 Work Flow

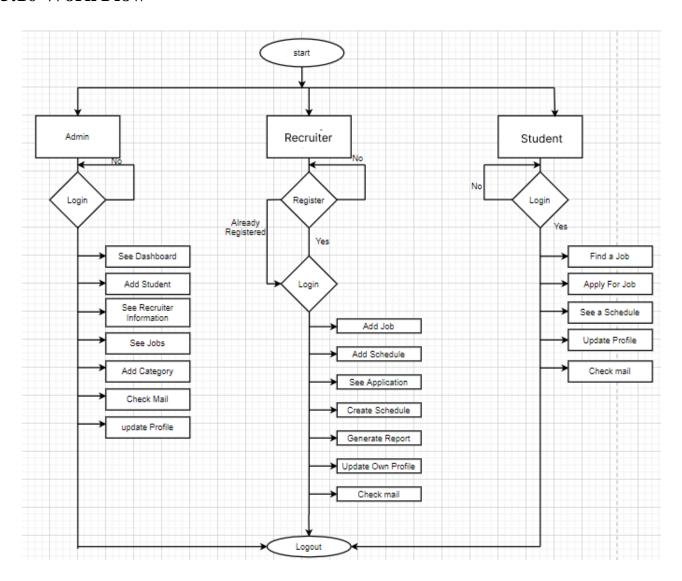


Figure 12 Work Flow

5.11 ER- Diagram

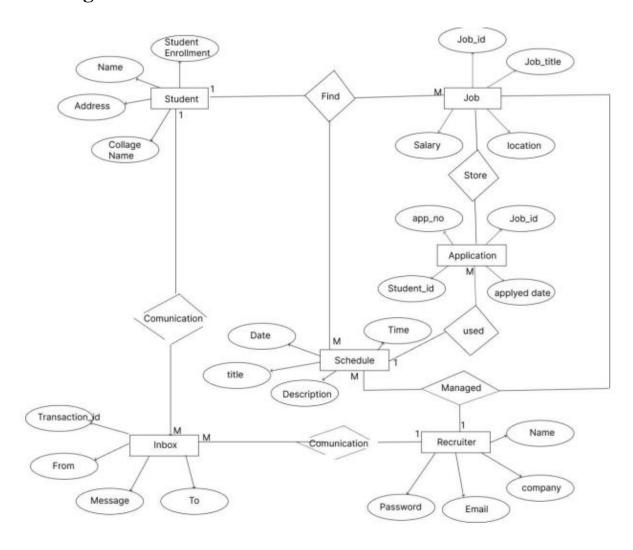


Figure 13 ER-Diagran

6 Testing

Testing Method

As a rule, system testing takes, as its input, all of the "integrated" software components that have successfully passed integration testing and also the software system itself integrated with any applicable hardware system(s). The purpose of integration testing is to detect any inconsistencies between the software units that are integrated together (called assemblages) or between any of the assemblages and the hardware. System testing is a more limited type of testing; it seeks to detect defects both within the "interassemblages" and also within the system testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Software testing is important stage for the system in order to make the system or software able to run smoothly and usefulness.

There have many type of testing that can be used to test system. System testing is to verify that all functions are working properly and the overall system performance/objective is well achieved and works fine. The purpose of testing is to reduce and minimize the risk or error of the system. Different system requires different types of software testing. There are various levels of testing including unit testing, system testing, user acceptance and Installation testing. Our system should go through all the testing before distributed to the user. The system must pass all these levels of testing to ensure that the system reliability, dependency and maximize the system performance while reduce the system errors.

Testing Methods

- Unit testing
- Integration testing
- Module testing
- User acceptance testing
- Installation testing
- System testing

Unit Testing

This testing is test particular part and not to test whole system. Unit testing is a method by which units of source code are tested to determine if they are fit for use? A unit is the smallest testable part of an application. Unit's tests are written and run by software developers to ensure that code meets its designs and behaves as intended. The goal of unit testing is to isolate each part of program and show that individual parts are correct. Unit testing can find error earlier or those deeply-hidden errors which would hardly be found in system testing. Thus, each developer has performed the unit testing during the development phase in order to ensure the system is error and bug free. Each module must go through unit testing in order to find out the error and solve it at this testing stage before it brings to next stage.

Module Testing

Module tests are typically dynamic white-box tests. This requires the execution of the software or parts of the software. The software can be executed in the target system, an emulator, simulator or any other suitable test environment. Within the range of dynamic tests the state of the art distinguishes between structural and functional tests. The structural dynamic tests are also called "module tests" or "unit tests". A module test is performed with the knowledge of the module internals in mind. I.e. especially the branches and paths in functions and modules.

Integration Testing

The objective of Integration testing is to make sure that the interaction of two more components produces results that satisfy functional requirement. The integration testing is a software development process which program units are combined and tested as groups in multiple ways. The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements placed on major design items. It will test after the combination of separate modules in order to identify the bugs and weakness in the system. It is important to ensure that it was no any conflict after combination.

User acceptance

Testing User acceptance testing is final stage of testing before the system release or implementation. Acceptance testing is to demonstrate that the system can be ready to use to the end user/customer. It is tested with the real data in real/simulated environment. The acceptance testing is where product being delivered to customer and then customer execute the acceptance test see whether the expectation of the functionality meet/fulfil their requirements. This testing is go through by test plan and all the test case in the test plan must pass. It must get acceptance and satisfaction from the user before it being implemented to the user.

Installation Testing

Installation testing is a kind of quality assurance work in the software industry that focuses on what customers will need to do to install and set up the new software successfully. The testing process may involve fulfil, partial or upgrades install/uninstall processes. This testing performs by software testing engineer in conjunction with the configuration manager. Installation is the first interaction of user with our product and it is very important to make sure that user does not have any trouble in installing the software.

System Testing

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black box testing. And as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic as a whole

Types of System Testing

>White Box Testing OR Glass Box

- >Black Box OR Functional Testing
- >Interface Testing
- >Alpha Testing OR Acceptance Testing
- >Beta Testing White Box Testing White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) is a method of testing software that tests internal structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality (i.e. black-box testing). In white-box testing an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate outputs. This is analogous to testing nodes in a circuit, e.g. in- circuit testing (ICT).
- >While white-box testing can be applied at the unit, integration and system levels of the software testing process, it is usually done at the unit level. It can test paths within a unit, paths between units during integration, and between subsystems during a system—level test. Though this method of test design can uncover many errors or problems, it might not detect unimplemented parts of the specification or missing requirements. White-box test design techniques include:
- >Control flow testing
- >Data flow testing
- >Branch testing
- >Path testing code works as expected. In this chapter, we will explain the following:
- >AS method for writing a set of white-box test cases that exercise the paths in the code the use of equivalence partitioning and boundary value analysis to manage the number of test cases that need to be written and to examine error-rone/extreme —corner test cases how to measure how thoroughly the test cases exercise the code.

Black Box Testing

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that tests the functionality of an application as opposed to its internal structures or workings (see white-box testing). Specific knowledge of the application's code/internal structure and programming knowledge in general is not required. The tester is only aware of what the software is supposed to do, but not how i.e. when he enters a certain input, he gets a certain output; without being aware of how the output was produced in the first place.

- •Test cases are built around specifications and requirements, i.e., what the application is supposed to do. It uses external descriptions of the software, including specifications, requirements, and designs to derive test cases. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. The test designer selects valid and invalid inputs and determines the correct output. There is no knowledge of the test object's internal structure.
- •This method of test can be applied to all levels of software testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance. It typically comprises most if not all testing at higher levels, but can also dominate unit testing as well. Also known as functional testing. A Software testing technique whereby the internal

workings of the item being tested are not known by the tester. For example, in a black box test on software design the tester only knows the inputs and what the expected outcomes should be and not how the program arrives at those outputs. The tester does not ever examine the programming code and does not need any further knowledge of the program other than its specifications.

The advantages of this type of testing include:-

- The test is unbiased because the designer and the tester are independent of each other.
- The tester does not need knowledge of any specific programming languages.
- Test cases can be designed as soon as the specifications are complete. The disadvantages of this type of testing include.
- The test can be redundant if the software designer has already run a test case.
- The test cases are difficult to design.
 - A) Alpha Testing
- Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers' site. Alpha testing is often employed for off-the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing, before the software goes to beta testing.
- Alpha testing is mostly applicable for software's developed for mass market i.e. Commercial off
 the shelf (COTS), feedback is needed from potential users. Alpha testing is conducted at
 developers site, potential users, members or developers organization are invited to use the system
 and report defects.
 - B) Beta Testing
- Beta testing is testing that is done after all the features have been added to a software application and the application is stable. The application is then given to a small group of users who try it out and provide feedback. This testing is very helpful.

White Box Testing

White box testing is a software testing method that evaluates the internal structure of an application's code, as opposed to its external behaviour. For a campus recruitment management system, white box testing can be conducted by following the below steps:

Requirement Analysis: Understand the functional and non-functional requirements of the system and the expected behaviour of each feature.

Test Planning: Based on the requirements, create a test plan that covers all the features and functionalities of the system.

Code Review: Review the code to ensure that it meets the coding standards, and there are no issues such as syntax errors, code duplication, etc.

Unit Testing: Perform unit testing to ensure that each module is functioning correctly and as expected. This can be done using tools such as JUnit or NUnit.

Integration Testing: Verify the interaction between different modules and the system as a whole.

	System Testing: Conduct system-level testing to evaluate the entire system as a whole.
	Performance Testing: Conduct performance testing to ensure that the system can handle the expected load of users during peak hours.
	Security Testing: Conduct security testing to identify vulnerabilities and potential security threats.
	Regression Testing: Perform regression testing after any changes to ensure that the system is still functioning correctly.
	By following the above steps, the white box testing of the campus recruitment management system can be performed thoroughly, and any issues can be identified and resolved early in the development process.
_	

7 <u>Database Dictionary</u>

7.1 STUDENT

Field name	Type	Description
studentId	Int (5)	Student Enrollment
studentName	Varchar (40)	Student name
studentEmail	Varchar(50)	Student Email
studentPassword	Varchar(50)	Student Password
studentPhone	Int(15)	Student personal phone no
studentAddress	Varchar(50)	Student permanent address
studentProfilepicture	Image	Student Profile Picture
studentCollagename	Varchar(10)	Student Collage Name
studentBranch	Varchar(5)	Student studying In which branch
studentCurrentsemester	Int (5)	Student current semester
studentCGPA	Int(5)	Student CGPA of previous
		semester
10 th Percentage	Int (5)	Student 10 th Percentage
12 th Percentage	Int (5)	Student 12 th Percentage/
		DiplomaPercentage
studentStartingyear	Int(15)	Starting year
studentEndingyear	Int(15)	Ending Year
studentResume	-	Student's resume
lastLogin	date	Student last login

7.2 RECRUITER

Field name	Type	Description
recruiterId	Int(5)	Recruiter unique id
recruiterName	Varchar(10)	Recruiter Name
recruiterEmail	Varchar(10)	Recruiter email
recruiterPassword	Varchar(10)	Recruiter Password
recruiterPhone	Int(5)	Recruiter/Company contact number
recruiterProfilepic	Varchar(10)	Recruiter Profile Picture
companyName	Varchar(10)	Recruiter Company
companyLogo	Image	Company Logo
companyDescription	Varchar(10)	Company Description
companyEmail	Varchar(10)	Company Email
companyWebsite	Varchar(10)	Company Website Link
companyLocation	Varchar(10)	Company Location
companyAddress	Varchar(10)	Company Address
accountStatus	Varchar(10)	Block / Unblock / Delete

7.3 JOB

Field name	Type	Description
jobId	Int(5)	Create a Unique Id for identification
recruiterId	Int (55)	Recruiter Id
jobTitle	Varchar(10)	Title of Job
jobType	Varchar (20)	Internship only/ Internship + Job/ Only Job
jobMode	Varchar(10)	Work From Home / In office
jobCategoryid	Int	Job Category Id
jobDescription	Varchar(10)	Job Description
jobSalary	Int(5)	Job salary
lastdate	Int(5)	Last date of Apply for Job
jobLocation	Varchar(10)	Job Location
jobVacancy	Varchar(10)	Job Vacancy
jobExperience	varchar (20)	Required a Job Experience

7.4 INBOX

Field Name	Data Type	Description
tran_no	Varchar(50)	Generate unique transaction id of
		each message
name	Varchar(50)	Sender Name
from	Varchar(50)	Store Sender email
to	Varchar(100)	Store Receiver email
subject	Varchar(100)	Title of topic
message	Varchar(200)	Store Message

7.5 SCHEDULE

Field name	Type	Description
scheduleId	Int(5)	Auto Generate a unique id of Schedule
jobId	Int (5)	Store id of job
scheduleCreateddate	date(5)	Save date of created schedule
scheduleTitle	Varchar(10)	Schedule Title
scheduleDecription	Varchar (100)	Description of Placement Process
schedulePlacementdate	Int(5)	Placement Date
scheduleStatus	Varchar (5)	Active/Deleted

7.6 APPLICATION

Field name	Type	Description
application_no	Int(5)	Auto Generate application no
studentId	Int(5)	Store Student Id
jobId	Int(5)	Store Job Id
applyedDate	Date	Store current date of apply for job
studentName	Varchar(50)	Store student name
studentEmail	Varchar(50)	Store student email

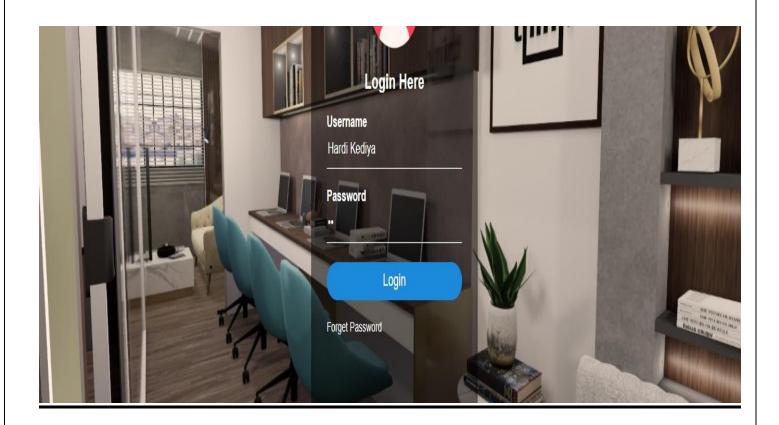
7.7 ADMIN

Field name	Type	Description
adminId	Int(50)	Unique Identity Number
adminName	Varchar(50)	Admin Name
adminEmail	Varchar(50)	Admin Email
password	Varchar(50)	Admin Password
adminPicture	Image	Admin Profile Picture

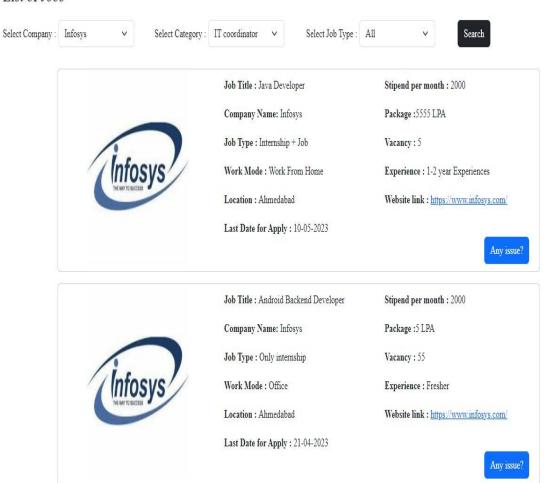
7.8 FEEDBACK FORM

Field name	Type	Description
Name	Int (50)	Create a unique ID
Email	varchar(50)	Category Name
Message	varchar(50)	Category Description

8. Screen Shots



List of Jobs



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Benefits of CRMS

- ✓ Campus recruitment helps in increased selection ratio.
- ✓ Saves Time & Efforts.
- ✓ Improved Retention Rates.
- ✓ Student can find best possible opportunities.
- Campus recruitement is help to make Good relationship between Organization & Campus.

Visited Companies







Placement Cell	Company	Get Help	Follow Us
Ganpat Vidyanagar Mehsana-	About Us		f y @ in
Gozaria, Highway, Kherva, Gujarat 384012.	Contact Us	Feedbacks	
	Our Services		
Email: Ganpatuniversity@Gnu.Ac.In	Privacy Policy		

LIST OF RECRUITER

Select Status : Active



Company Name: : Trend Micro

Location: : Ahmedabad

Name :Parth Patel

Account Status : active

Email: trandmicro@gmail.com

Website link: :https://www.trendmicro.com/

Phone: 1234567890

more information

Company Name: : Infosys

Delete

Location: : Ahemdabad

Name : Aayush Shah Account Status : active

Email: infosys@gmail.com Website link: :https://www.infosys.com/

Phone: 134567890

more information

Delete

Company Name: : BISAG-N Location: : Gandhinagar Name :Hardi Kediya Account Status : active

Email: bisag@gmail.com Website link: : https://bisag-n.gov.in/

Phone: 987456321

more information

Delete

Company Name: : TCS Location: : Mehsana

Name : Anshuya Gandhi Account Status : active

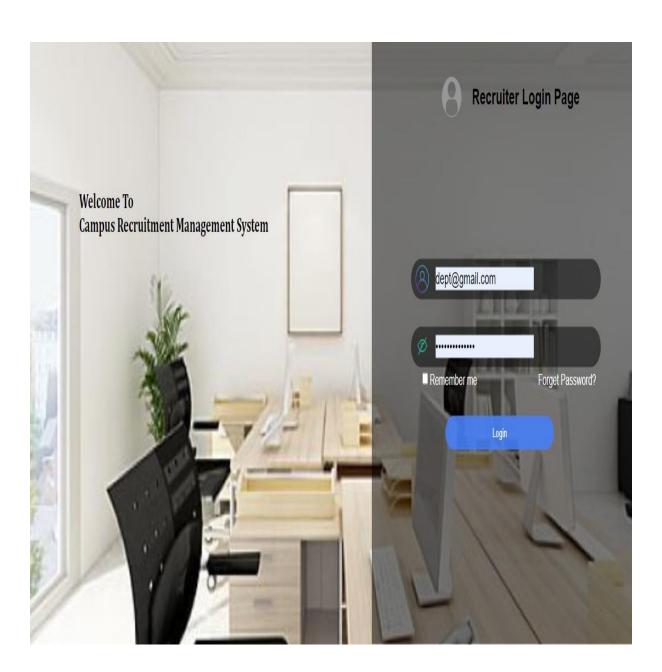
Email: tcs@gmail.com Website link: :https://www.tcs.com/

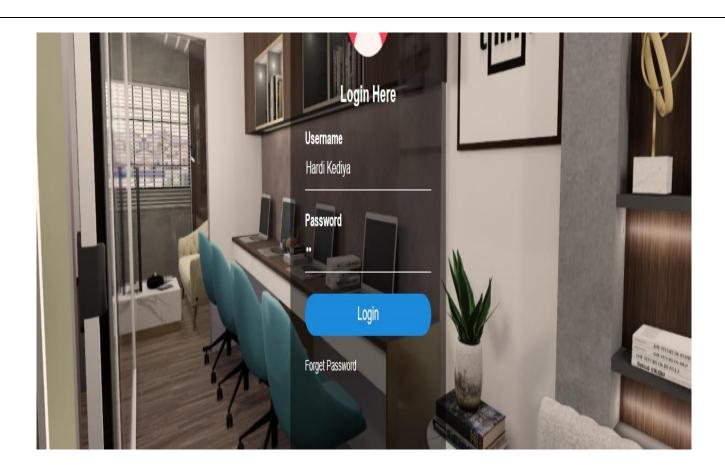
Phone: 1234567980

more information

Delete

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ABOUT ORGANIZATION

Campus Recruitment Software is a tool recruiters use to simplify the campus recruitment process.

Companies go for Campus Hiring every year to source young new talent for multiple roles in the company.

Campus recruitment software facilitates the process, paving way for easy hiring.

Get updates related to the latest HR trends and industry happenings as soon as it is published!!

Your main purpose to make this website is that we can fast up the the process of placement in college.

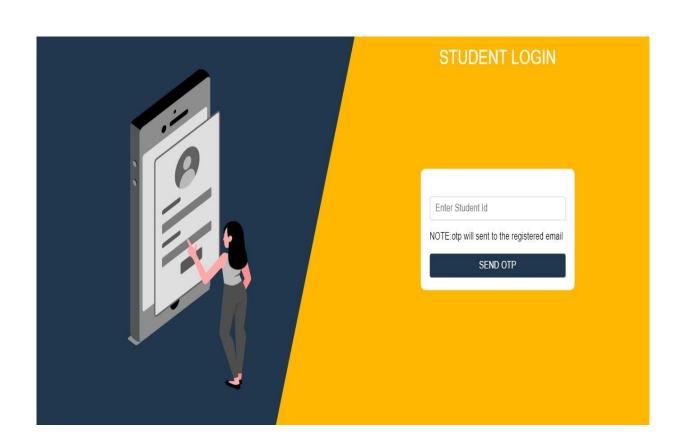
We have add some additional features like filter option, scheduling, live chatting.



FEEDBACK FORM

Email			
Message			
Submit			
en 97			
Placement Cell	Company	Get Help	Follow Us
Ganpat Vidyanagar Mehsana-	Company —— About Us	Get Help FAQ	Follow Us
Ganpat Vidyanagar Mehsana- Gozaria, Highway, Kherva, Gujarat	About Us	FAQ	







RESET PASSWORD

ENTER C)TP	
NEW PAS	SSWORD	
CONFIRM	/I PASSWORD	
☐ Show I	Password	
	RESET PASSWORD	

9. Conclusion

A campus recruitment management system is a valuable tool for universities, colleges, and organizations to streamline the process of recruiting and hiring new graduates. It provides a centralized platform for job postings, resume submission, scheduling interviews, and tracking applicant progress, making the recruitment process efficient and cost-effective.

The system offers various benefits such as reducing administrative workload, improving communication and collaboration between recruiters and candidates, enhancing the candidate experience, and ensuring fair and unbiased recruitment practices.

Additionally, the system allows recruiters to analyze data and insights on the recruitment process, such as candidate sources, recruitment trends, and hiring outcomes, to make informed decisions and continuously improve their recruitment strategies.

Overall, a campus recruitment management system is a crucial investment for any organization that seeks to attract and retain top talent from universities and colleges.

10. Reference $\textbf{[1]} \, \underline{https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0/getting-started/introduction/}$ [2] https://www.w3schools.com/ [3] https://practice.geeksforgeeks.org/