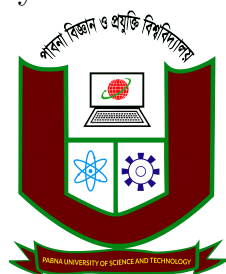# Online Job Portal

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ABSTRACT

This project is aimed at developing an online search Portal for the Placement Details
for job seekers. The system is an online application that can be accessed throughout
the organization and outside as well with proper login provided. This system can
be used as an Online Job Portal for User. User logging should be able to upload
their information in the form of a CV. Visitors/Company representatives logging
in may also access/search any information put up by Job aspirants. It provides
the recruitment of people with all the necessary tools to schedule the interview
and applicants to register and apply for jobs and interviewers to view the interview
details. It provides the users with all the necessary privileges to access and modify
the data intended for them.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to thank to Almighty Allah, creator of the globe, for giving me the strength to do the project for helping job seekers to find desired job and employer to select skilled candidate.

I am indebted to my university 'Pabna University of Science and Technology' for providing me a conductive and challenging environment for the pursuit project of excellence in academics. I am honored and greatly pleasured to pursue project work under the Bachelor's Program in the Department of Information and Communication Engineering, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Pabna University of Science and Technology.

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teacher Taskin Noor Turna for his supervision, support, and advice and giving me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic job portal for job seekers, which will also help me in doing a lot of Research on it in future.

Finally, I would like to thank my mother, my cousin and my friends who have helped me a lot in finalizing this project within the limited time frame.

CONTENTS

1.1 Introduction

This project Online Job Portal has been developed on PHP and MySQL. The main objective for developing this project is to provide an online job search portal for employees about opportunities in different companies. It can manage Job vacancies, Job details, Bio data, Interview, Call later etc. This system is very useful for users because they need to submit resumes through their account and all uploaded resumes are visible to other users and visitors who provide job opportunities. This project provides many features to manage all the data in very well manner.

The general users and the structural administration have normalized the requirement up to 3NF to eliminate all the irregularities that may arise due to the database transaction that are executed. The user borders are browser exact to give dispersed accessibility for the general system. The interior database has been selected as MySQL server .The basic concepts of table spaces, groups and indexes have been exploited to provide higher constancy and reliability for the data storage. The MySQL server was a choice as it provides the constructs of high-level reliability and security. The total back end was conquered using the XAMPP server. At all proper levels high care was taken to check that the system achieves the data constancy with proper commercial rules or authentications.

This project is developed an online Job Portal for the Dept. of the concern. The system is an online application that can be retrieved during the organization and exterior as well with proper login if. This system can be used as an Online Job Portal for the Placement Dep't of the organization to manage the student information about placement. Employee logging should be able to upload their material in the form.

1.2 Online Job Portal

A job portal is a website, which helps in the recruitment process by bringing together both the employer and the job-seeking candidate. An employment website is a website that deals specifically with employment or careers. Many employment websites are designed to allow employers to post job requirements for a position to be filled and are commonly known as job boards. Other employment sites offer em-

ployer reviews, career and job-search advice, and describe different job descriptions or employers. Through a job website a prospective employee can locate and fill out a job application or submit resumes over the Internet for the advertised position.

1.3 Overview of Project

Online job portal is a web application built in PHP. It provides the candidates ability to register to this application and search for jobs, manage their accounts. Each candidate will have their own account with their own home page. On the other hand companies that are willing to publish the jobs for their company to candidates can register to the job portal and get their own account created and can post jobs to portal's database.

Registered companies can add or remove jobs, various candidates can see these jobs, and they can contact the company person for the job. Main aim of this web application is to make a good web application that can make this job search option easy and accessible to everyone who is interested.

Computerized Online Job Search System is developed to facilitate the General administration system to manage the various information of the Job Provider and the processes involved in a placement company. So, that organization can access accurate information quickly and easily as and when required, thereby improving its operational efficiency and effectiveness. In today's competitive environment, where everybody wants to be on the top, Information plays very crucial role. As fast as information is accessed and processed, it can give good results. Today Internet is the fast way of transferring Data and Information over wide area, hence I have used internet as a way for exchanging information's computerized system helps to fulfill these goals. Computerization of the official works will help in doing lot of manual work quickly. It will help in easy storage and access of all information, in short period of time.

1.4 Website Development process

Life cycle of website development can be shown such a way below the figure 1.1. The basic steps involved in developing a website start with the creation of the site, including its webpages and navigation on a local computer. Then the pages are uploaded to internet host server.

1.5 Life cycle of website development[]

Step 1. Gathering Information: Purpose, Main Goals, and Target Audience
This stage, the stage of discovering and researching, determines how the subsequent steps will look like. The most important task at this point is to get a clear understanding of future website purposes, the main goals we wish to get, and the target audience want to attract to our site. Such kind of a website development questionnaire helps to develop the best strategy for further project management.

Step 2. Planning: Sitemap and Wireframe Creation

Figure 1.1: website Development Process

At this stage of the website development cycle, the developer creates the data that allow a customer to judge how the entire site will look like. 5 Based on the information that was gathered together in the previous phase, the sitemap is created. Here is the sitemap of the XB Software website:

Step 3. Design: Page Layouts, Review, and Approval Cycle
During the design phase, website takes shape. All the visual content, such as images, photos, and videos is created at this step. Once again, all the info that was gathered through the first phase is crucial. The customer and target audience must be kept in mind while you work on a design.
The website layout is the result of a designer's work. It can be a graphic sketch or an actual graphic design. The primary function of the layout is to represent the information structure, visualize the content, and demonstrate the basic functionality. Layouts contain colors, logos, images and can give a general understanding of the future product.
After that, the customer can review the layout and send his feedback. If the client is not sure about some aspects of design, change the layout and send it back to him. This cycle should be repeated until the customer is completely satisfied.

Step 4. Content Writing and Assembly
Content writing and compiling usually overlaps with other stages of website creation, and its role can't be underestimated. At this step, it is necessary to put in writing the very essence you'd like to communicate to the audience of website and add calls-to-action. Content writing also involves the creation of catching headlines, text editing, writing new text, compiling the existing text, etc., which takes time and effort. As a rule, the client undertakes to provide website content ready to migrate to the site. It is better when all website content is provided before or during website coding.

Step 5. Coding

At this step, we can finally start creating the website itself. Graphic elements that have been designed during the previous stages should be used to create an actual website. Usually, the home page is created first, and then all sub-pages are added, according to the website hierarchy that was previously created in the form of a sitemap. Frameworks and CMS should be implemented to make sure that the server can handle the installation and set-up smoothly. All static web page elements that were designed during the mock-up and layout creation should be created and tested. Then, special features and interactivity should be added. A deep understanding of every website development technology that you're going to use is crucial at this phase.

Step 6. Testing, Review, and Launch

Testing is probably the most routine part of a process. Every single link should be tested to make sure that there are no broken one among them. we should check every form, every script, run a spell-checking software to find possible typos. Use code validators to check if your code follows the current web standards. Valid code is necessary, for example, if cross-browser compatibility is crucial for you.

After we check and re-check our website, it's time to upload it to a server. An FTP (File Transfer Protocol) software is used for that purpose. After we deployed the files, we should run yet another, final test to be sure that all our files have been installed correctly.

Step 7. Maintenance: Opinion Monitoring and Regular Updating

What's important to remember is that a website is more of a service than a product. It's not enough to "deliver" a website to a user. We should also make sure that everything works fine, and everybody is satisfied and always be prepared to make changes in another case.

Feedback system added to the site will allow us to detect possible problems the end users face. The highest priority task, in this case, is to fix the problem as fast as we can. If you won't, we may find one day that our users prefer to use another website rather than put up with the inconvenience.

The other important thing is keeping your website up to date. If we use a CMS, regular updates will prevent you from bugs and decrease security risks.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

2.1   Hardware Configuration

Laptop

- AMD A8-7410 APU

- 4 GB RAM

- 500 GB HDD

2.2   Software Configuration

- OS: Microsoft Windows 10

- Visual Studio Code

- Xampp

2.2.1   OS: Microsoft Windows 10

An operating system is the most important software that runs on a computer. It manages the computer's memory and processes, as well as all of its software and hardware. It also allows you to communicate with the computer without knowing how to speak the computer's language. Without an operating system, a computer is useless.
Operating systems usually come pre-loaded on any computer you buy. Most people use the operating system that comes with their computer, but it's possible to upgrade or even change operating systems. The three most common operating systems for personal computers are Microsoft Windows, macOS, and Linux.

Microsoft created the Windows operating system in the mid-1980s. There have been many different versions of Windows, but the most recent ones are Windows 10 (released in 2015), Windows 8 (2012), Windows 7 (2009), and Windows Vista (2007). Windows comes pre-loaded on most new PCs, which helps to make it the

most popular operating system in the world.

Windows 10 is a major release of the Windows NT operating system developed by Microsoft. It is the successor to Windows 8.1, which was released nearly two years earlier, and itself was released to manufacturing on July 15, 2015, and broadly released for the general public on July 29, 2015.[21] Windows 10 was made available for download via MSDN and TechNet, as a free upgrade for retail copies of Windows 8 and Windows 8.1 users via the Windows Store, and to Windows 7 users via Windows Update. Windows 10 receives new builds on an ongoing basis, which are available at no additional cost to users, in addition to additional test builds of Windows 10, which are available to Windows Insiders. Devices in enterprise environments can receive these updates at a slower pace, or use long-term support milestones that only receive critical updates, such as security patches, over their ten-year lifespan of extended support.

Windows 10 received mostly positive reviews upon its original release. Critics praised Microsoft's decision to provide a desktop-oriented interface in line with previous versions of Windows, contrasting the tablet-oriented approach of Windows 8, although Windows 10's touch-oriented user interface mode was criticized for containing regressions upon the touch-oriented interface of its predecessor. Critics also praised the improvements to Windows 10's bundled software over Windows 8.1, Xbox Live integration, as well as the functionality and capabilities of the Cortana personal assistant and the replacement of Internet Explorer with Microsoft Edge. However, media outlets have been critical of the changes to operating system behaviors, including mandatory update installation, privacy concerns over data collection performed by the OS for Microsoft and its partners, and adware-esque tactics used to promote the operating system on its release.

Microsoft initially aimed to have Windows 10 installed on over one billion devices within three years of its release; that goal was ultimately reached almost five years after release on March 16, 2020. By January 2018, Windows 10 surpassed Windows 7 as the most popular version of Windows worldwide. As of June 2021, it is estimated that 79% of Windows PCs, 58% of all PCs (the rest being older Windows versions and other operating systems such as macOS and Linux), and 24% of all devices (including mobile, tablet and console) are running Windows 10. On June 24, 2021, Microsoft announced Windows 10's successor, Windows 11. It is set to release in late 2021, and roll out to all compatible devices by early 2022.

2.2.2 Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code is a free open source code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS.[9] Features include support for debugging, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, code refactoring, and embedded Git. Users can change the theme, keyboard shortcuts, preferences, and install extensions that add additional functionality.

2.2.3 Xampp

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends,[2] consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server,

MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages.[3][4] Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.

XAMPP's ease of deployment means a WAMP or LAMP stack can be installed quickly and simply on an operating system by a developer, with the advantage that common add-in applications such as WordPress and Joomla! can also be installed with similar ease using Bitnami.

The term XAMPP is an apparent acronym. However, there is no official acronym expansion specified on the Apache Friends website. Their homepage header reads "XAMPP Apache + MariaDB + PHP + Perl", indicating that this abbreviation is a recursive acronym.

XAMPP is regularly updated to the latest releases of Apache, MariaDB, PHP and Perl. It also comes with a number of other modules including OpenSSL, phpMyAdmin, MediaWiki, Joomla, WordPress and more.[9] Self-contained, multiple instances of XAMPP can exist on a single computer, and any given instance can be copied from one computer to another.[10] XAMPP is offered in both a full and a standard version (Smaller version).[10]

The web server solution stack installed in Personal PC or the development system faces common issues of having the common port numbers requested by XAMPP. Most commonly Skype or MySQL installed in PC have common conflict due to the same port number being requested by XAMPP. Although a port number conflict can be bypassed by stopping the applications using the same port, the better solution is to change the port number. The most common MySQL port can be found in my.ini, config.inc.php and php.ini files from XAMPP control panel.[11]

The port number are 3306 for MySQL, 80 for Apache and 443 for SSL, the port numbers can be replaced with subsequent number like 3307 or 3308. Find the port numbers in respective files, for which port need to be changed, then replace with subsequent port number. the same port numbers should also be replaced in XAMPP Service and Port number settings.

CHAPTER 3

USED LANGUAGES

In this project we have used PHP and MySQL in backend and for the frontend coding we have used HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript, JQuery.

3.1 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading style sheet (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img /> and <input /> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page. [2]

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

A Simple HTML syntax:

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Type here the Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Basic example of HTML</h1>
<p> Hello HTML!.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Explanation of example:

- The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration defines this document to be HTML5

- The <html> element is the root element of an HTML page

- The <head> element contains meta information about the document

- The <title> element specifies a title for the document

- The <body> element contains the visible page content

- The <h1> element defines a large heading

- The <p> element defines a paragraph

HTML tags are element names surrounded by angle brackets:
<tagname>content goes here...</tagname>
All codes of this project are written in this project based on HTML. It makes the structure of this. It act as a building block of this.

3.2   HTML5

HTML5 is a software solution stack that defines the properties and behaviors of web page content by implementing a markup based pattern to it.

HTML5 is the fifth and current major version of HTML, and subsumes XHTML. The current standard, the HTML Living Standard is developed by WHATWG, which is made up of the major browser vendors (Apple, Google, Mozilla, and Microsoft), with the Living Standard also existing in an abridged version.

HTML5 was first released in public-facing form on 22 January 2008, with a major update and "W3C Recommendation" status in October 2014 Its goals were to improve the language with support for the latest multimedia and other new features; to keep the language both easily readable by humans and consistently understood by computers and devices such as web browsers, parsers, etc., without XHTML's rigidity; and to remain backward-compatible with older software. HTML5 is intended to subsume not only HTML 4, but also XHTML 1 and DOM Level 2 HTML.

HTML5 includes detailed processing models to encourage more interoperable implementations; it extends, improves and rationalizes the markup available for documents, and introduces markup and application programming interfaces (APIs) for complex web applications. For the same reasons, HTML5 is also a candidate for cross-platform mobile applications, because it includes features designed with low powered devices in mind.

Many new syntactic features are included. To natively include and handle multimedia and graphical content, the new <video>, <audio> and <canvas> elements were added, and support for scalable vector graphics (SVG) content and MathML for mathematical formulas. To enrich the semantic content of documents, new page structure elements such as <main>, <section>, <article>, <header>, <footer>, <aside>, <nav>, and <figure> are added. New attributes are introduced, some elements and attributes have been removed, and others such as <a>, <cite>, and <menu> have been changed, redefined, or standardized. [2]

HTML5 has been used here to set up header, footer, menu, selection and so on of this project.

3.3   Bootstrap

Bootstrap is an open source toolkit for developing with HTML, CSS, and JS. Quickly prototype your ideas or build your entire app with our Sass variables and mixings, responsive grid system, extensive prebuilt components, and powerful plugins built on jQuery. [2]
Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites.
Bootstrap was also programmed to support both HTML5 and CSS3. Bootstrap is a free collection of tools for creating a websites and web applications. It contains HTML and CSS-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions.

Sometimes a question may arise why Bootstrap are used. Because of having these advantage:

⇒ **Easy to use:** Anybody can use it having just the basic knowledge as to bootstrap.

⇒ **Responsive features:** It can make a responsive website so that it can be used multiscreen device such as phones, computers, tabs, or any other desktop.

⇒ **Mobile –first approach:** In Bootstrap 4, mobile –first style are part of the core framework.

⇒ **Browser Compatibility:** It is compatible use in numerous browser present in the era.

What is Responsive Web Design?
Responsive web design is about creating web sites which automatically adjust themselves to look good on all devices, from small phones to large desktops.

Bootstrap 4 vs. Bootstrap 5

Bootstrap 5 is the newest version of Bootstrap; with CSS Custom Properties, improved Grid System, improved Form Controls and more responsiveness. Bootstrap 5 Adds Utilities API,new Bootstrap Icon Library. In Bootstrap Jquery is removed and switched to vanilla JavaScript with some working plugins. Bootstrap 4 supports both IE 10 and 11. Bootstrap 5 doesn't support IE 10 and 11.

Bootstrap basic code example:

```
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-8">col-sm-8</div>
<div class="col-sm-4">col-sm-4</div>
</div>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm">col-sm</div>
<div class="col-sm">col-sm</div>
<div class="col-sm">col-sm</div>
</div>
</div>
```
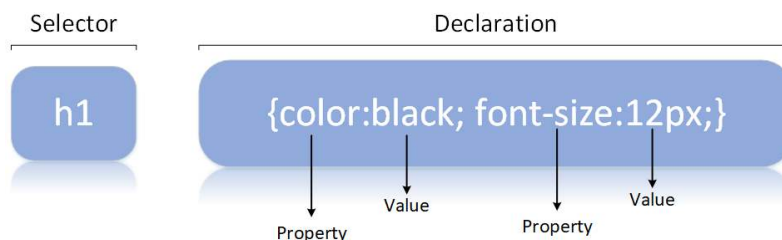
Bootstrap is used to make the website responsive, and readable, viewable for all of device used in the world. Without using this it would not be oriented, it cannot be shown other electronic device. It does not support in all device such as phones, mac, desktop and others laptop computer.

3.4   CSS (Cascading style sheet)

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. **CSS Syntax** A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block as shown in below figure:

The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.
The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon. CSS example can be write such a way, Here <p> elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

```
p {
color: green;
text-align: left;
padding-left: 20px;
}
<html>
<head><title> CSS example </title></head>
<body>
<p> this is the example of CSS</p>
</body>
</html>
```

CSS makes this website decorated, colorful, viewable, and nice. It has given different change of its structure.

CSS3:

CSS3 is the latest evolution of the Cascading Style Sheets language and aims at extending CSS2. 1. It brings a lot of long-awaited novelties, like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, transitions or animations, as well as new layouts like multi-columns, flexible box or grid layouts.

3.5   JavaScript

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted scripting language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.

JavaScript is a client scripting language which is used for creating web pages. It is a standalone language developed in Netscape. It is used when a webpage is to be made dynamic and add special effects on pages like rollover, roll out and many types of graphics.

Javascript (JS) is a scripting languages, primarily used on the Web. It is used to enhance HTML pages and is commonly found embedded in HTML code. JavaScript is an interpreted language. Thus, it doesn't need to be compiled. JavaScript renders web pages in an interactive and dynamic fashion. JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web. JavaScript is easy to learn.[6]

Javascript can do many things such as,

- JavaScript Can Change HTML Content

- It Can Change HTML Attribute Values

- It Can Change HTML Styles (CSS)

- It Can Hide HTML Elements

- It Can Show HTML Elements [2]

As being its client side language, it has make the website user friendly, usable to the all class of people. It contributes to make slider, clicking button, text moving, showing date, making calendar etc. of this webpage of this website.

3.6 PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor)

PHP is an acronym for **"PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"**. It is a widely-used, open source scripting language. it scripts are executed on the server. It is free to download and use.

PHP file

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code

- PHP code is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML

- PHP files have extension ".php"[2]

PHP Do A LOT:

1. PHP can generate dynamic page content

2. It can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server

3. It can collect form data

4. It can send and receive cookies

5. It can add, delete, modify data in your database

6. It can be used to control user-access

7. It can encrypt data[2]

Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)

- It is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)

- It supports a wide range of databases

- It is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: www.php.net

- It is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side[2]

It is a general-purpose programming language originally designed for web development. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994; the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP code may be executed with a command line interface (CLI), embedded into HTML code, or used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in a web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server outputs the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML code or binary image data. PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control.

PHP development began in 1994 when Rasmus Lerdorf wrote several Common Gateway Interface (CGI) programs in C, which he used to maintain his personal homepage. He extended them to work with web forms and to communicate with databases, and called this implementation "Personal Home Page/Forms Interpreter" or PHP/FI.

PHP/FI could be used to build simple, dynamic web applications. To accelerate bug reporting and improve the code, Lerdorf initially announced the release of PHP/FI as "Personal Home Page Tools (PHP Tools) version 1.0" on the Usenet discussion group comp.infosystems.www.authoring.cgi on June 8, 1995. This release already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax resembled that of Perl, but was simpler, more limited and less consistent. [2]

php syntax
```
<html>
<head><title>PHP Text</title></head>
<body>
<?php echo "<p>hello world</p>";?>
</body>
</html>
```

php plays the major role to make this website dynamic. Keeping data in the database, collection of data from database finally showing data in the view page everything has done by php code. Most of the backend code are performed by php code.

3.7   MySQL

What is MySQL?

- MySQL is a database system used on the web

- MySQL is a database system that runs on a server

- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications

- MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use

- MySQL uses standard SQL

- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms

- MySQL is free to download and use

- MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation

- MySQL is named after co-founder Monty Widenius's daughter: My

MySQL is the most popular database system used with PHP. PHP combined with MySQL are cross-platform (we can develop in Windows and serve on a Unix platform)

PHP 5 and later version can work with a MySQL database using:

- MySQLi extension (the "i" stands for improved)

- PDO (PHP Data Objects)

Both MySQLi and PDO have their advantages:

PDO will work on 12 different database systems, whereas MySQLi will only work with MySQL databases. So, if you have to switch your project to use another database, PDO makes the process easy. You only have to change the connection string and a few queries.

With **MySQLi**, you will need to rewrite the entire code - queries included.
Both are object-oriented, but MySQLi also offers a procedural API.

Both support Prepared Statements. Prepared Statements protect from SQL injection, and are very important for web application security.

BACKGROUND OF ONLINE JOB PORTAL

4.1 Online Job Portal

It is a platform that joins recruiters and the job seekers to complete their goals and requirements. Recruiters look for a right candidate who has the right qualification to handle the responsibilities efficiently. On the other hand, job seekers want a job where they can apply their skills and knowledge to grow their professional career. Sending job applications through employment portals is a quicker way to get the right candidate.

4.2 Advantages of Online Job Portal

Now these days, online jobs portal are playing a major role in employment sector. They are the simplest 'Keys' that has made a huge difference in building employment as well as making employment easier. Through Online Job Portal, finding and providing job has become not just quicker but even more effective, that too for both the employer and job seekers. The online jobs portal have made it easier for the unemployed and the employed to get exciting opportunities. These portals provide the best available options so that people can grab their dream job from different sectors in the market.

The biggest advantage of a Job portal is that there is no fee for the job seeker. Websites like Monster.com thrive on the money that the companies pay to register with them. The job seeker just has to select the company he likes and apply to them. Of course, if a person wants to avail of other services like the resume service then he will have to pay extra.
Portals are well organized and more often than not really help people get jobs. Most of them have a basic sign up procedure where the candidate can upload the resume and fill out all the important details about their educational backgrounds, skills and work experience. Everything is done in an orderly fashion and candidates can manages their own profiles and customize the site to meet their needs. One of the biggest advantages of a job portal is the fact that you can avoid certain companies or employers. If you do not wish for them to see your profile you can simple blacklist them.

4.3 Online Job Portal Features

- Administrator

- Job Seeker

- Job Provider

- Job Search

4.4 System Users

- Administrator

- Job Seeker

- Job Provider

4.4.1 ADMINISTRATOR FEATURES

Administrator can manage whole website:

- Manage complete jobseeker section. Like: activate/deactivate/delete/ edit jobseeker's information.

- Admin user can view the jobseeker's applications for each job.

- Manage complete employer section. Admin user can activate/deactivate/delete/ edit company information.

- Manage posted jobs. Like: approve/disapprove/delete posted job.

- Manage whole website content. Dynamic CMS is included to manage the content of the website.

- Admin user can send message to any jobseeker or job provider.

- Admin user can send bulk emails as well.

- Admin user can manage the skills section. Like: Add or remove skills from the website.

- Manage newsletters section.

- Manage success stories.

- Admin user can manage and handle the prohibited words for whole website.

- Admin user can add/edit countries, cities, salaries range, qualification, institutes, job industries, website ads.

4.4.2 JOB PROVIDER / COMPANY FEATURES

After registration job provider can perform following action:

- Add / Edit company's profile.

- Post new job vacancies.

- Edit / Deactivate posted jobs.

- Job provider can see the list of jobseekers who has applied for the job.

- Job provider can search jobseekers

- Job provider can see and download the jobseeker's resume.

- Job provider can send message to any job seeker.

4.4.3 JOB SEEKER FEATURES

After registration job seeker can perform following actions:

- Search for jobs

- Apply Online for desire job.

- Add/Edit profile information including qualification, experience, and skills.

- Build his resume by using CV builder functionality of the website.

- Upload latest resume.

4.4.4 MAIN WEBSITE(WEBSITE FONT END)

From main website, user can perform following actions:

- Search jobs on the basis of skills, city, country, other categories or job title.

- Register as a jobseeker or as a job provider.

- Login to jobseeker or job provider portal.

- About Us

- Contact us

- Recent Jobs

4.5 SYSTEM DESIGN (UML)

A use case diagram is used to represent the dynamic behavior of a system. It encapsulates the system's functionality by incorporating use cases, actors, and their relationships. It models the tasks, services, and functions required by a system/-subsystem of an application. It depicts the high-level functionality of a system and also tells how the user handles a system.
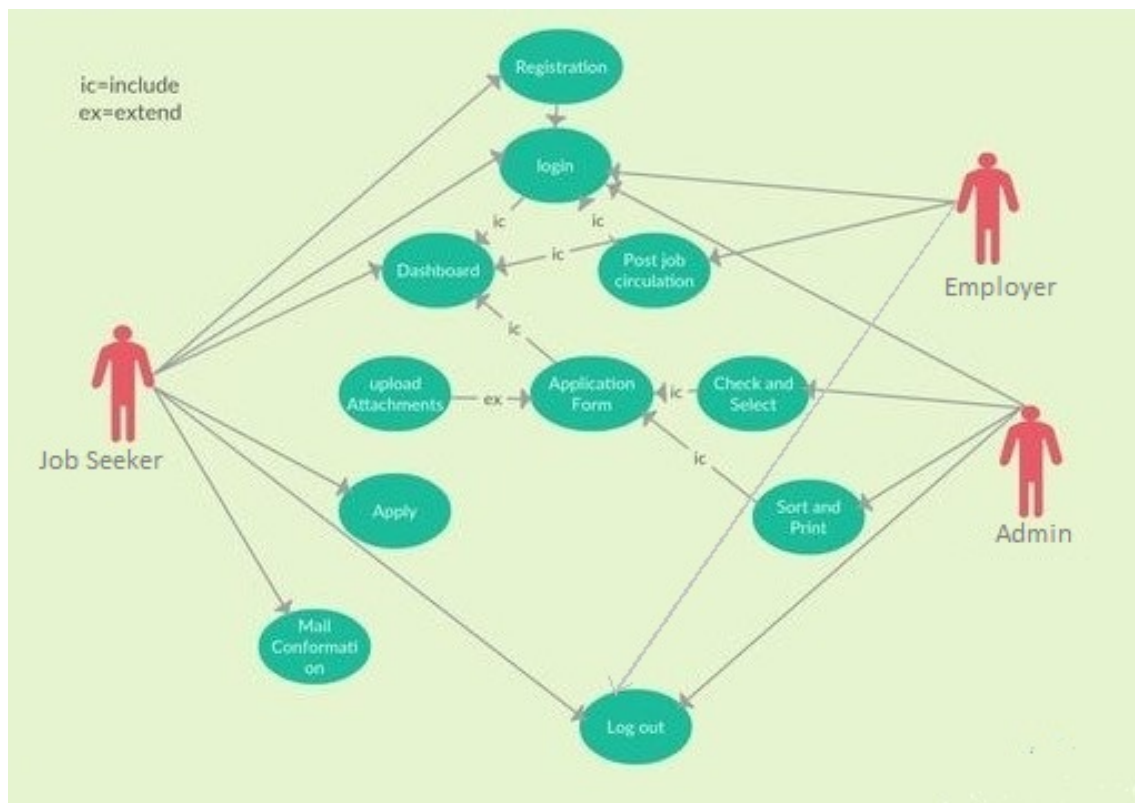
4.5.1 UML Use Case Diagram for Online Jobs Portal

Figure 4.1: UML Diagram of Online Job Portal

CHAPTER 5

PROJECT OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

CHAPTER 7

REFERENCES