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*SKILL AND JOB RECOMMENDER  
APPLICATION*

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<i>S.NO</i>	<i>PAPER</i>	<i>AUTHOR</i>	<i>YEAR</i>	<i>METHOD AND ALGORITHM</i>
1	<i>Skill Scanner: Connecting and Supporting Employers, Job Seekers and Educational Institutions with an AI-based Recommendation System</i>	<b><i>Koen Bothmer and Tim Schlippe</i></b>	2022	<p>Usually employers, job seekers and educational institutions use AI in isolation from one another. However, skills are the common ground between these three parties which can be analyze with the help of AI:</p> <p>Employers want to automatically check which of their required skills are covered by applicants' CVs and know which courses their employees can take to acquire missing skills.</p> <p>Job seekers want to know which skills from job postings are missing in their CV, and which study programs they can take to acquire missing skills.</p> <p>In addition, educational institutions want to make sure that skills required in job postings are covered in their curricula and they want to recommend programs.</p>
2	<i>Technical Job Recommendation System Using APIs and Web Crawling</i>	<b><i>NareshKumar, Manish Gupta, Deepak Sharma, Issac.</i></b>	2022	<p>Keeping track of various appropriate job openings in top industry names has become increasingly troublesome. This leads to deadlines and hence important opportunities being missed. Through this research paper, the aim is to automate this process to eliminate this problem. To achieve this, Puppeteer and Representational State Transfer (REST) APIs for web crawling have</p>

				<p>been used. A hybrid system of Content-Based Filtering and Collaborative Filtering is implemented to recommend these jobs. The intention is to aggregate and recommend appropriate jobs to job seekers, especially in the engineering domain. The entire process of accessing numerous company websites hoping to find a relevant job opening listed on their career portals is simplified. The proposed recommendation system is tested on an array of test cases with a fully functioning user interface in the form of a web application. It has shown satisfactory results, outperforming the existing systems. It thus testifies to the agenda of quality over quantity.</p>
3	<p><i>Job Recommendation based on Job Seeker Skills:An Empirical Study.</i></p>	<p><b>Ricardo Puma, Paul Bustios.</b></p>	<p>2018</p>	<p>It present a general panorama of job recommendations tasks aiming to facilitate research and real word applications design regarding the important issue. It used two main methods: Term Frequency -Inverse document frequency and Word2vec.</p>
4	<p><i>Job recommendation based on Job profile Clustering and job Seeker</i></p>	<p><b>L.Moussaid, M.Azzouazi</b></p>	<p>2020</p>	<p>Job offers are collected form job search website then they are prepared to extract meaningful attributes such as job titles and technical skills .</p> <p>A List of top N recommendations to suggested after matching data from job clusters and job seeker behaviour .</p> <p>It uses such as profile Clustering ,work2vec, k means Clustering.</p>

5	<p>Data Mining Techniques to Build</p> <p>A Recommender System</p>	<p><i>Alicia Huidobro Espejel; Francisco J. Cantu-Ortiz</i></p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>There are different approaches to build a system that makes recommendations, the selection of a method depends on several factors. For example, the available data to extract knowledge and the technical resources of the company. In this article, we focus on the use of data mining techniques to build a recommender system. Then, we describe in more detail two methods: communities finding and market basket analysis. Both methods are easy to implement and they are efficient. We present our methodology to implement them as well as the advantages and disadvantages that we found in them. We used a publicly available dataset to test both methods offline. We were interested in evaluating both methods without a ground truth reference because the model selection is one of the challenges when building a new system. For the communities finding method, we used fitness functions that allowed us to compare and select a set of communities. For the market basket analysis, we tested different values for the parameters that can be controlled: support, confidence, and the number of items in transactions. With both methods, we obtained</p>
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