Literature Survey

S.No	Paper Title	Author	Implementations
1	Job Recommendation through Progression of Job Selection. (April-2020)	Amber Nigam, Aakash Roy, Hartaran Singh, Harsimran Waila.	• It uses the candidates' job preference over time to incorporate the dynamics associated with highly volatile job market. • The best results have been achieved through Bidirectional Long Short Term Memory Networks (Bi-LSTM) with Attention for recommending jobs through machine learning.
2	Job Recommendation Based on Job Seeker Skills: An Empirical Study (April-2019)	J. Valverde-Rebaza, Ricardo Puma, Nathalia C. Silva	• Made publicly available a new dataset formed by a set of job seekers profiles and a set of job vacancies collected from different job search engine sites; • Put forward the proposal of a framework for job recommendation based on professional skills of job seekers • Carried out an evaluation to quantify empirically the recommendation abilities of two state-of-the-art methods, considering different configurations, within the proposed framework. We thus present a general panorama of job recommendation task aiming to facilitate research and real-world application design regarding this important issue.
3	Job Recommendation based on Job Profile Clustering and Job Seeker Behavior (Oct-2020)	D.Mhamdi, R.MouloukiM.Y., El Ghoumari, M.AzzouaziL.Moussaid	• First, job offers are collected from job search websites then they are prepared to extract meaningful attributes such as job titles and technical skills. • Job offers with common features are grouped into clusters. • As job seeker like one job belonging to a cluster, he will probably find other jobs in that cluster that he will like as well. • A list of top n recommendations is suggested after matching data from job clusters and job seeker behavior, which consists on user interactions such as applications, likes and rating.
4	Job Recommendation System Using Content and Collaborative-Based Filtering	Rahul Pradhan, Jyoti Varshney, Kartik Goyal & Latesh Kumari	• Recommendation systems usually consist of exploiting relations among understood features and content that describes services and products (content-based filtering) or the overlap of comparable users who interacted with or rated the goal item (collaborative filtering). • We reveal a comparison between content filtering and based that is collaborative.