9.Feasibility Study

Preliminary investigation examines project feasibility, the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Technical, Operational and Economical feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All systems are feasible if they are given unlimited resources and infinite time. There are aspects in the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation:

- Technical Feasibility
- Operation Feasibility

Economical Feasibility

9.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The technical issue usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation includes the following:

- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
- Do the proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide adequate response to inquiries, regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?

Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

9.2 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

User-friendly

Customer will use the forms for their various transactions i.e. for adding new routes, viewing the routes details. Also the Customer wants the reports to view the various transactions based on the constraints. Theses forms and reports are generated as user-friendly to the Client.

Reliability

The package wills pick-up current transactions on line. Regarding the old transactions, User will enter them in to the system.

Security

The web server and database server should be protected from hacking, virus etc

Portability

The application will be developed using standard open source software (Except Oracle) like Java, tomcat web server, Internet Explorer Browser etc these software will work both on Windows and Linux o/s. Hence portability problems will not arise.

Availability

This software will be available always.

Maintainability

The system called the ewheelz uses the 2-tier architecture. The 1st tier is the GUI, which is said to be front-end and the 2nd tier is the database, which uses My-Sql, which is the back-end.

The front-end can be run on different systems (clients). The database will be running at the server. Users access these forms by using the user-ids and the passwords.

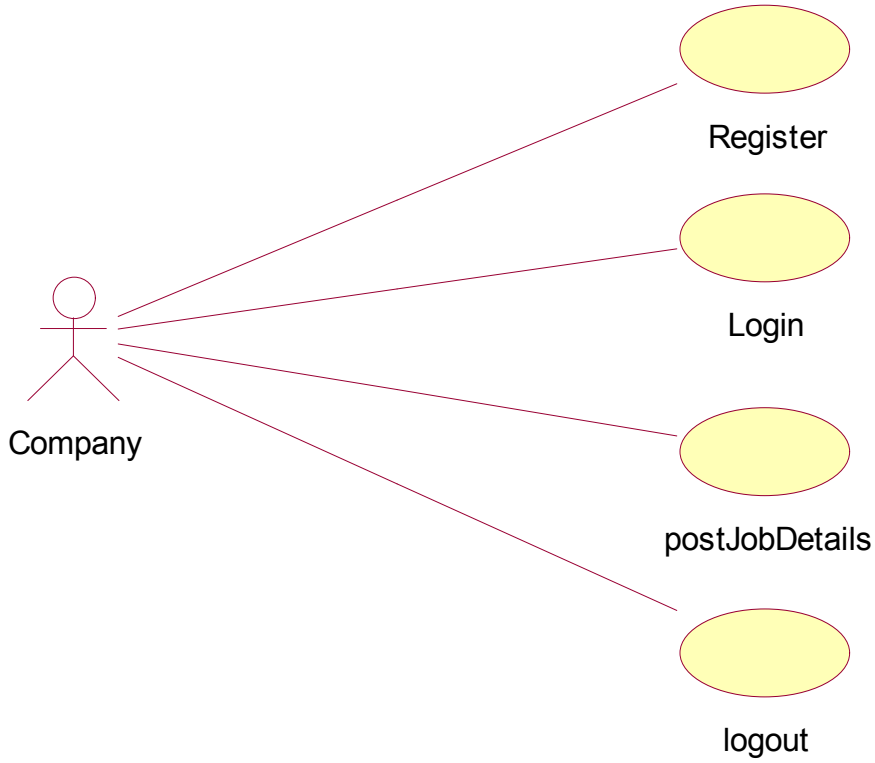
9.3 ECONOMIC FEASILITY

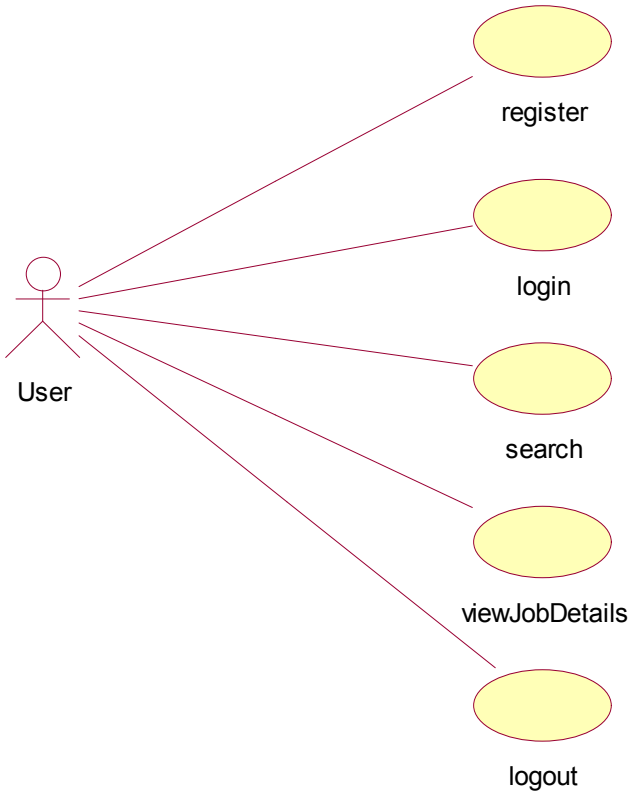
The computerized system takes care of the present existing system's data flow and procedures completely and should generate all the reports of the manual system besides a host of other management reports.

It should be built as a web based application with separate web server and database server. This is required as the activities are spread through out the organization customer wants a centralized database. Further some of the linked transactions take place in different locations. Open source software like TOMCAT, JAVA, Mysql and Linux is used to minimize the cost for the Customer.

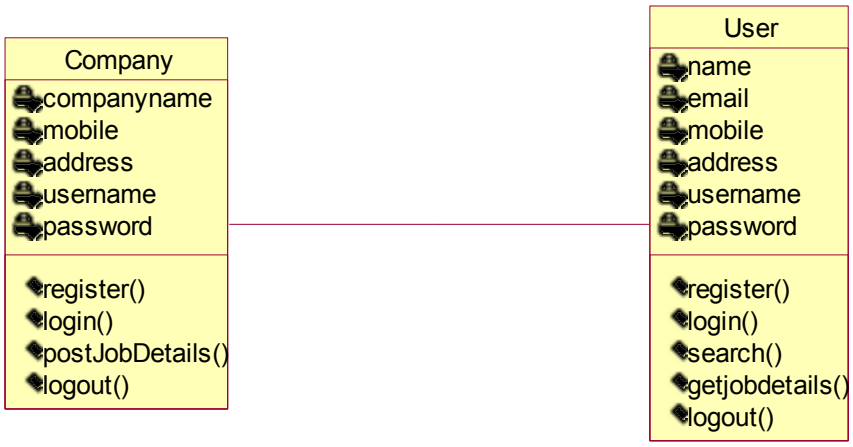
10. SYSTEM DESGIN

10.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

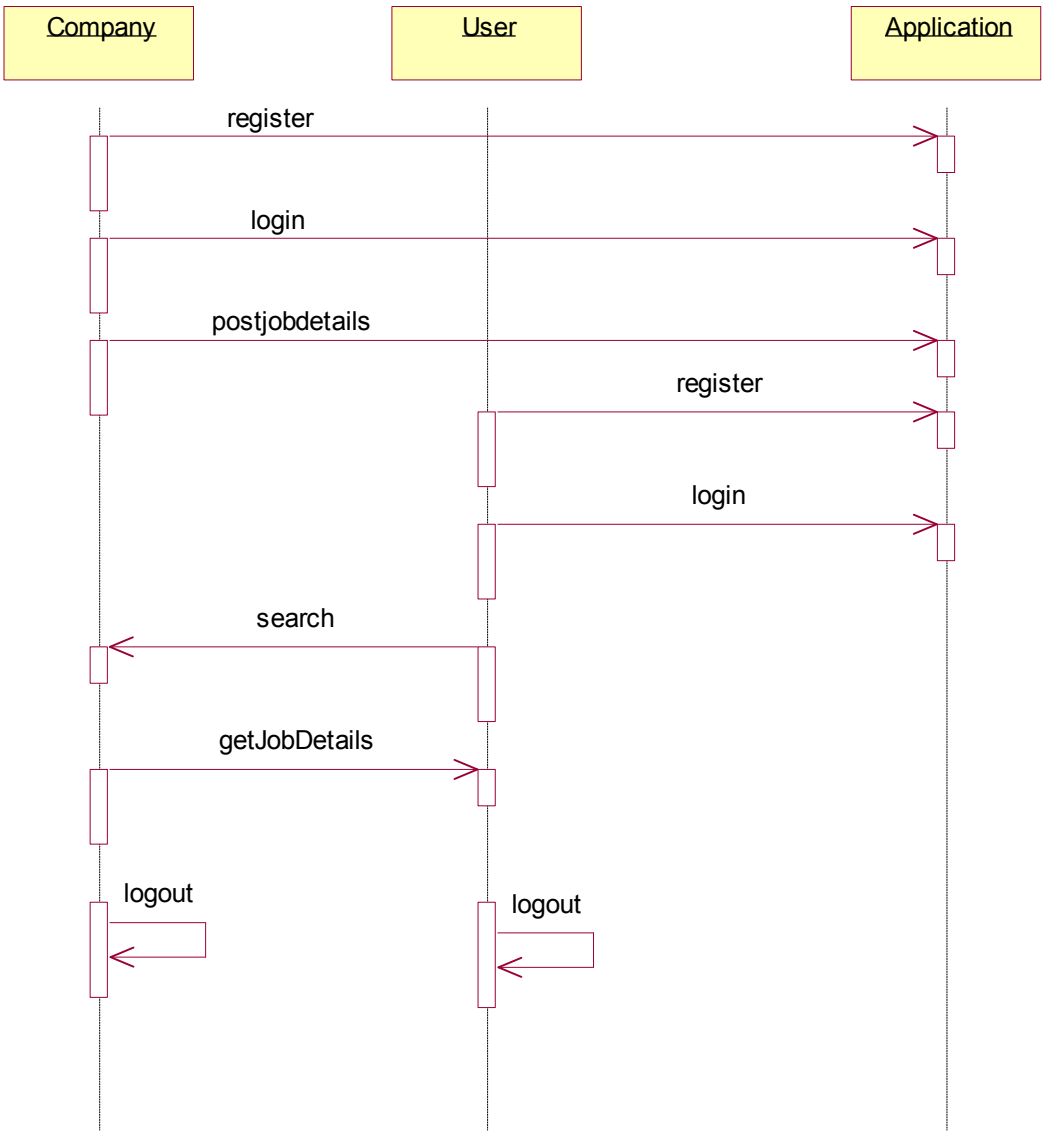

Register
Login
Company
postJobDetails
logout



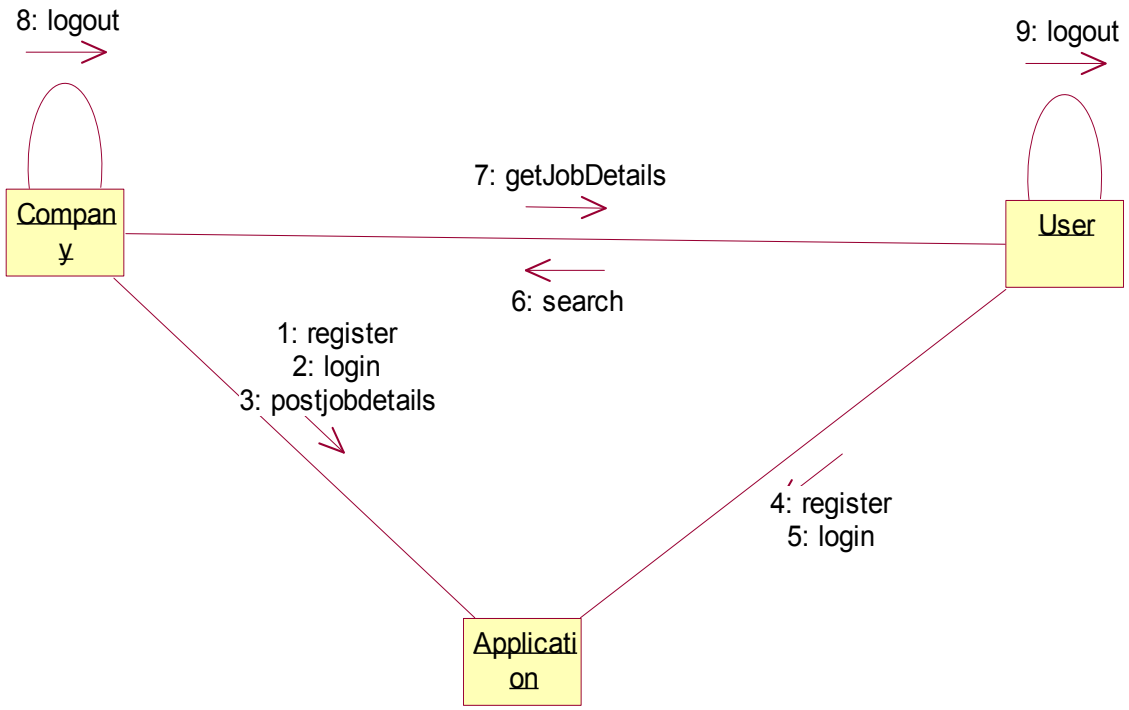
10.2 CLASS DIAGRAM



10.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

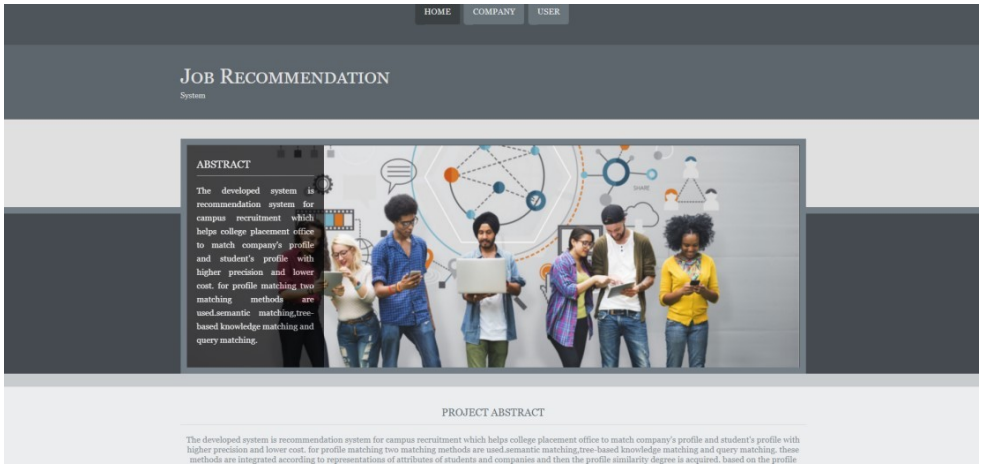

Company
User
Application
register
login
postjobdetails
register
login
search
getJobDetails
logout
logout

10.4 COLLABORTION DIAGRAM



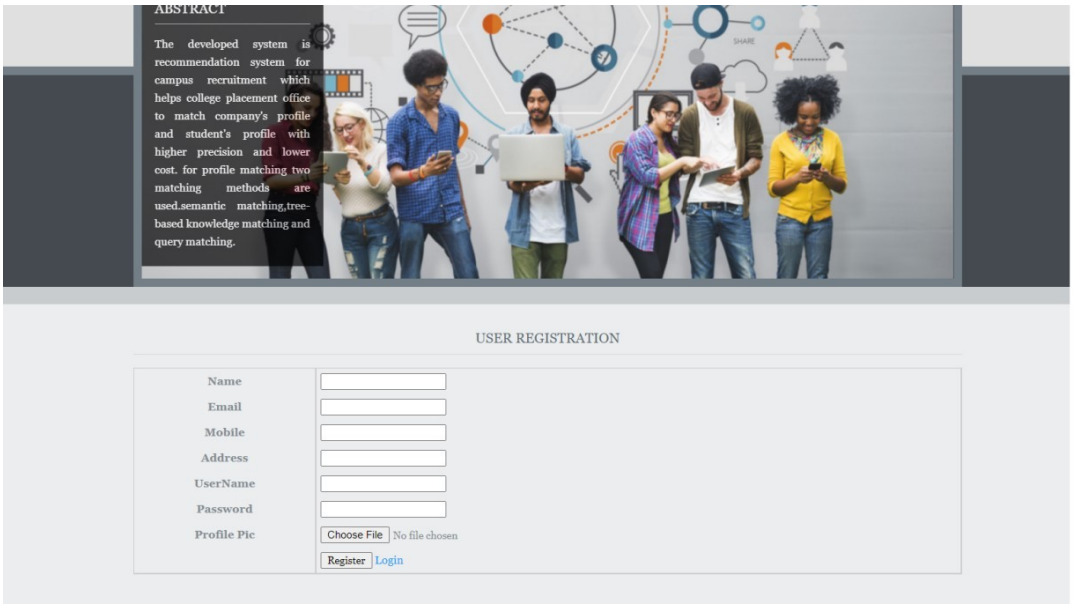
11. SCREENSHOTS

11.1.HOME

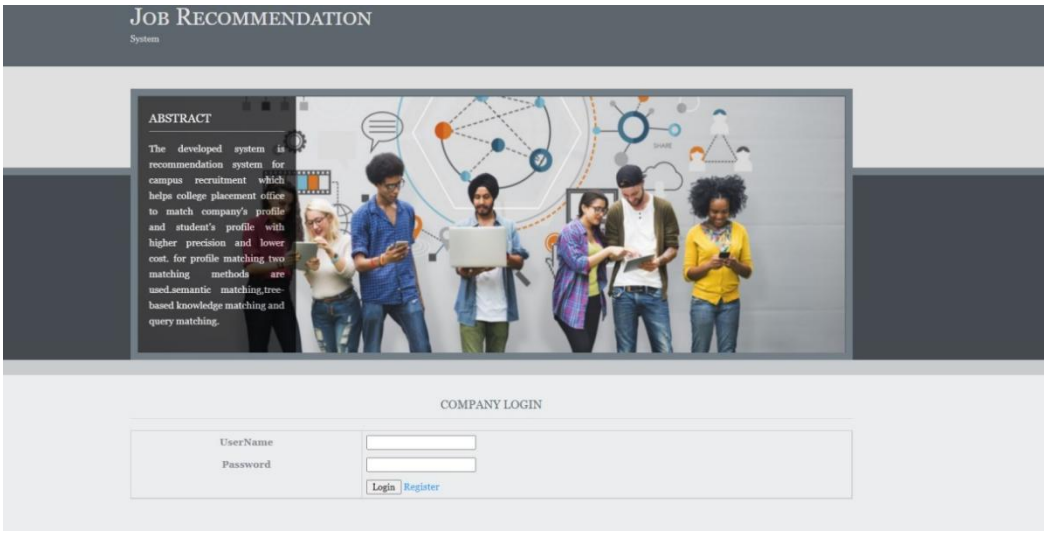


11.2 USER LOGIN

11.3 USER REGISTRATION

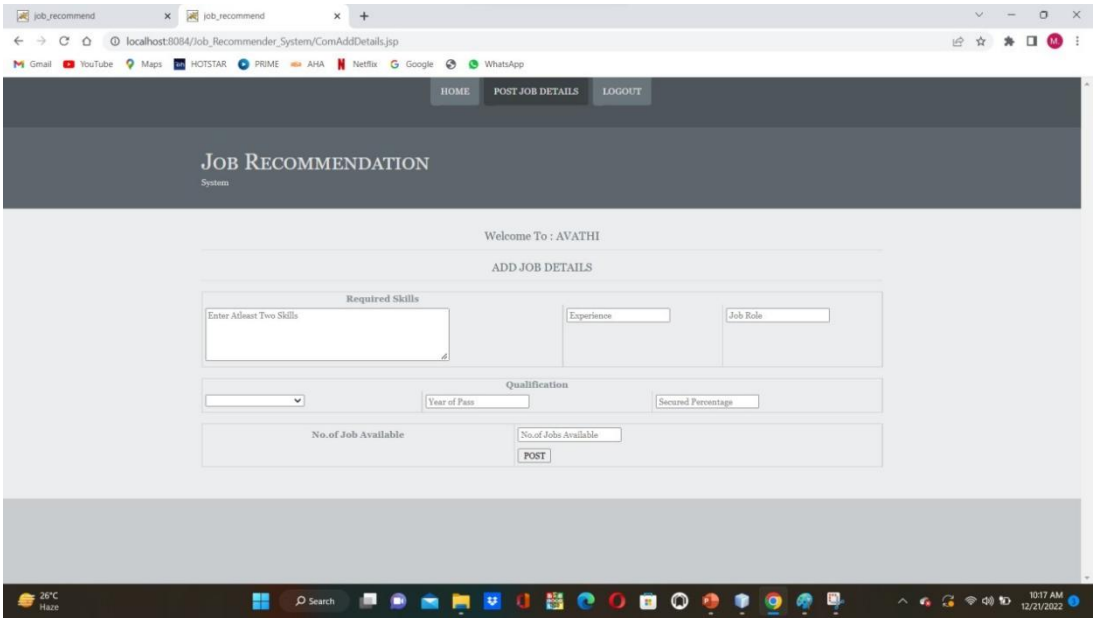


11.4 COMPANY LOGIN



11.5 COMPANY REGISTRATION

11.6 JOB DETAILS



11.CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have introduced a new method for automatically creating datasets for the offlfline evaluation of job posting similarities. Using such a silver standard dataset, we have evaluated the performance of different dense vector representations of documents in order to

identify the most promising setup. Building dense representations based on full-text job descriptions yields the best results. However, computing representations for novel job postings becomes computational expensive, as the model has to be recomputed, as estimating representations for new documents results in much lower results. Building models from titles, the scores only slightly decrease, however, the computation of new models is much faster. In our experiments, we observe the best performance with a combined model, using the words within the title for weighting words in the description that allows to compute new representations in an online scenario. With this model, we yield a substantial 8% relative increase in CTR over the platform's previous system component. In future work, we want to extend the weighting scheme by integrating ontology and keyword information in order to improve the similarity search.

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