# Tech Saksham

Final Project Report

# Track Name

## “JOB RECOMMENDER SYSTEM”

### “Avanthi Institute of Engineering and Technology”

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# ABSTRACT

Recent researches show that the increasing demands of technologies for human resource management in general and recruiting processes in particular. Most companies put the focus on their own e-recruiting platforms as primary recruitment channels. Job ads are published automatically on the job portal as soon as they are entered into the system. On the other hand, the applicant creates a profile to apply it for one of the listed job positions. The user profile is stored in the system, letting the applicant reuse it for other job position. The last functionality gives the companies possibility to create the applicants pool. Thus, the companies achieved a uniform view for all applicants‟ data in one candidate pool. This pool is used by the recruitment department to find the applicant documents. Appropriate applicants‟ documents are directed to the human resource depart-ments for more processing. In addition, the system supports all required communication processes as well as tracks applicant status inside the application process

# 1.INTRODUCTION

When the whole world is coming back on its feet, those businesses affected by this pandemic disease slowly tries to gain back the momentum it lost. Now is the time when the companies or businesses seek to invest in human resources, which would help them to gain the momentum it lost during this period. When the governments across the world ask businesses to halt the operation in the effort of controlling the pandemic, many companies asked their employees to work remotely. In contrast, many other companies started to reduce their operational cost by terminating employees who were in permanent and contract roles. Individuals who lost their job to the consequence of shutdown are awaiting for their next opportunity. Naturally, we human tries to strive through all difficulties to serve the purpose of our life. A daily job provides a sense of purpose to an individual(stillman, 2019), and he tries to get better at it, which results in leaving current employment and looking for a new one; this is a constant cycle of the hiring process.

To serve the constant cycle of the hiring process in the job applicant's perspective, many job companies have come up with solutions for providing the job board. Here a seeker looks up for the job he would find relevant to him and apply for it. As there are many job boards, applicants tend to use the tool that provides better services to them, services such as writing a CV, creating a job profile, and recommending new jobs to a job seeker.

Job applicants have become more persistent and proactive in searching for new opportunities that fit their skills. However, companies that are targeting these job seekers are finding it challenging to identify the job seeker's skill and provide personalized job recommendations.

# 2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

## 2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the earlier days, searching job becomes critical, if any jobseeker want to search for a job, he must search job through his required skills, it the long process to find job and send request to the particular job.

**DISADVANTGAES**

1. Time consumes
2. We need to spend man power

## 2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

As we have seen, the present-day job seeker is faced with an array of problems before they can find a suitable job for themselves. All existing work is so promising but lacks in some of the other aspects. The need is to eliminate these issues posed by past research and minimize the weaknesses of the systems. The proposed system is designed to go forth with developing a fully functional user interface supporting a job aggregator and recommendation system. Every aspect of the operation is made from scratch and in a customized sort of manner.

**ADVANTAGES**

1. Less time to get job
2. Automatically recommend job details
3. No need of more man power

# 3.SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the

Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

## TYPES OF TESTS:

### 3.1 Unit testing

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

### 3.2 Integration testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

### 3.3 Functional test

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for

testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

### 3.4 System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

### 3.4 White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

### 3.5 Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

### Unit Testing:

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases.

***Test strategy and approach***

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

**Test objectives**

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

**Features to be tested**

- Verify that the entries are of the correct format
- No duplicate entries should be allowed
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

**Integration Testing**

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications, e.g. components in a software system or – one step up – software applications at the company level – interact without error.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered

### 3.6 Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

**Test Results:** All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects encountered.