ACADEMIC PATHWAYS: STRATEGIC ON-DRIVE AND OFF-DRIVE PLACEMENT FOR SCHOOL OCCUPATION   DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

A PROJECT REPORT

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report **"ACADEMIC PATHWAYS: STRATEGIC ON-DRIVE AND OFF-DRIVE PLACEMENT FOR SCHOOL OCCUPATION DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATIONS"** is the bonafide work of **DINESH S , GOKUL PRASATH H , MURUGAN A** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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ACADEMIC PATHWAYS: STRATEGIC ON-DRIVE AND OFF-DRIVE PLACEMENT FOR SCHOOL OCCUPATION DIVISIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

ABSTRACT:

Campus Recruitment System: This is a web-based comprehensive application that seeks to enhance the efficiency and coverage of placement drives undertaken by institutions of learning. As demand for effective employment solutions for students grows, this portal becomes an essential tool for the administrator and coordinator in recruitment. Application. The app allows administrators to govern the recruitment process. Administrators will have the ability to add coordinators into the system. Coordinators are key leaders that also operate on facilitating placements and, once logged in to the system, can give critical information about the upcoming recruitment drives. Essential details such as company names, relevant departments, and specific requirements can easily be fed by coordinators in order to make the students well-informed about available opportunities. In addition, the system allows administrators to upload different requirements of jobs, thereby catering to on-campus and off-campus placements. This opens the whole horizon of employment opportunities to students. The whole approach has streamlined communication from the colleges towards potential employers and better access to job opportunities for students themselves, thus helping create a more efficient recruitment process. The system shall, through this capitalization of technology, bridge the gap between academia and the industries to contribute towards actual employment of the graduates and strengthening the commitment of this institution towards student success amidst the competitive job market.

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Today, campus recruitment has become the necessity of the educational institutions keen on having their students attain meaningful job opportunities. Being aware of this aspect, colleges and universities have been engaging themselves in structured placement drives. But conducting the placement drive is not an end; instead, it should be streamlined to be accessible so as to achieve mass participation and involvement among the students. This is where the Campus Recruitment System web application comes in. It is an all-rounded solution for ensuring that the recruitment processes of educational institutions are effectively and promptly managed. The design of the application makes communication of vital information, regarding placement drives going to happen, easy and friendly for the administrators and coordinators.

This system will therefore ensure that accurate information on the opportunities available is communicated to students. Coordinators will thus be able to input vital information, such as company names, departments where recruitment is allowed, and specific job requirements, which will then be included in the application. With application sites available to post both on-campus and off-campus jobs, this further expands the number of opportunities available to the students. Now, through optimum usage of technology, the Campus Recruitment System would make the recruitment process easier and bridge the academic world with the business world, thereby ensuring that students are placed in their jobs successfully.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE:

The Campus Recruitment System produces the key objective of creating a streamlined and efficient platform that will enhance the campus recruitment process for educational institutions. This will offer improved communication and coordination between the administrators, coordinators, and the students in regards to the placement drives and job opportunities. The application is providing the coordinators with an easy input interface and management of details regarding companies, job requirements, and eligible departments for their recruitment drive in an effective way. It also targets that the students will get information at the right time so as to be prepared for the prospective career accordingly. Furthermore, it bridges the gap between academics and industries since institutions are enabled to advertise both on-campus and off-campus job opportunities. As a result, the students' employment options expand. And finally, having moved in this direction, the goal would aim to create a conducive recruitment atmosphere, from which recruitment adds value not only to employability but also the reputation that is achieved on both the institute and job market levels, indicating proactive career planning and development within the academic community.

SCOPE:

The Campus Recruitment System produces the key objective of creating a streamlined and efficient platform that will enhance the campus recruitment process for educational institutions. This will offer improved communication and coordination between the administrators, coordinators, and the students in regards to the placement drives and job opportunities. The application is providing the coordinators with an easy input interface and management of details regarding companies, job requirements, and eligible departments for their recruitment drive in an effective way. It also targets that the students will get information at the right time so as to be prepared for the prospective career accordingly. Furthermore, it bridges the gap between academics and industries since institutions are enabled to advertise both on-campus and off-campus job opportunities. As a result, the students' employment options expand. And finally, having moved in this direction, the goal would aim to create a conducive recruitment atmosphere, from which recruitment adds value not only to employability but also the reputation that is achieved on both the institute and job market levels, indicating proactive career planning and development within the academic community.

Existing System	Proposed System
placement information is shared manually through notice boards, emails, or WhatsApp groups, leading to limited accessibility. Students often miss out on opportunities due to the lack of a centralized platform. Off-campus placement details are not systematically shared or tracked. This system is inefficient and does not encourage collaboration among students.	In the Proposed system with this application, every student in the college and another college students will access the application by username and password and he can see the information of all placements and if any of other students will upload the placements outside college they can also view the placements.
Techniques: Whatsapp ,Spreadsheet, email	**Techniques:** SQL operation, AES Algorithm
Demerits: 1.Placement information is scattered across emails, messaging apps, and notice boards, making it hard for students to track opportunities effectively. 2.There is no structured way for students to share off-campus placement details, leading to missed opportunities and inefficiency.	**Merits:** 1.This web application is user friendly and user can access its way to easily. 2.The placement management system process is use to monitoring the student information and allocated the students placement interview. 3.The information of all the students can be stored. 4.CV's are categorized according to various streams. 5.Various companies can access the information. 6.Students can maintain their information and can update it. 7.Students can access previous information about placement.

1.3.3 LITERATURE SURVEY

TITLE : A blended learning model based on smart learning environment to improve college students' information literacy
AUTHOR : Yong Shi1,2,,Fei Peng 1 ,Fang Sun 3

YEAR : 2022

DESCRIPTION:

Under the epidemic situation, it is more and more important to improve college students' information literacy.In this paper, we are the first to propose an information literacy improvement model for college students based on smart learning environment. On the basis of previous studies and literature analysis, we describe the elements of the smart learning environment for the cultivation of college students' information literacy.These elements, which we summarize as CIAP, consist of four aspects: conceptual level, intelligent level , action level and process level.Based on CIAP,we propose a new blended learning model to improve college students' information literacy sustainably. The first is to expand learning resources by special topics; The second is to create a learning environment intelligently; The third is to clarify the interactive learning activities; The fourth is the innovative mutual learning process; The fifth is the timely verification of learning feedback; The sixth is the multiple optimization of learning evaluation.We have carried out targeted experiments to test the validity of the blended mode.Through the concrete empirical study of college students majoring in engineering technology in Chinese university, it is concluded that there is a statistically significant difference between the post-test data of the experimental class and the control class.The results prove that the blended learning based on smart learning environment proposed in this paper has a significant effect on the cultivation of information literacy of college students

TITLE : Evidence for large long-term memory capacities in baboons and pigeons and its implications for learning and the evolution of cognition

AUTHOR : Joe¨l Fagot† and Robert G. Cook‡

YEAR : 2010

DESCRIPTION:

Previous research has shown that birds and primates have a rich repertoire of behavioral and cognitive skills, but the mechanisms underlying these abilities are not well understood. A common hypothesis is that these adaptations are mediated by an efficient long-term memory, allowing animals to remember specific external events and associate appropriate behaviors to these events. Because earlier studies have not sufficiently challenged memory capacity in animals, our comparative research examined with equivalent procedures the size and mechanisms of long-term memory in baboons and pigeons. Findings revealed very large, but different, capacities in both species to learn and remember picture– response associations. Pigeons could maximally memorize between 800 and 1,200 picture–response associations before reaching the limit of their performance. In contrast, baboons minimally memorized 3,500–5,000 items and had not reached their limit after more than 3 years of testing. No differences were detected in how these associations were retained or otherwise processed by these species. These results demonstrate that pigeons and monkeys have sufficient memory resources to develop memory-based exemplar or feature learning strategies in many test situations. They further suggest that the evolution of cognition and behavior importantly may have involved the gradual enlargement of the long-term memory capacities of the brain.

TITLE **:** β-VAE: LEARNING BASIC VISUAL CONCEPTS WITH A CONSTRAINED VARIATIONAL FRAMEWORK

AUTHOR : Irina Higgins, Loic Matthey, Arka Pal, Christopher Burgess, Xavier Glorot,

YEAR **:** 2017

DESCRIPTION:

Learning an interpretable factorised representation of the independent data generative factors of the world without supervision is an important precursor for the development of artificial intelligence that is able to learn and reason in the same way that humans do. We introduce β-VAE, a new state-of-the-art framework for automated discovery of interpretable factorised latent representations from raw image data in a completely unsupervised manner. Our approach is a modification of the variational autoencoder (VAE) framework. We introduce an adjustable hyperparameter β that balances latent channel capacity and independence constraints with reconstruction accuracy. We demonstrate that β-VAE with appropriately tuned $\beta > 1$ qualitatively outperforms VAE ($\beta = 1$), as well as state of the art unsupervised (InfoGAN) and semi-supervised (DC-IGN) approaches to disentangled factor learning on a variety of datasets (celebA, faces and chairs). Furthermore, we devise a protocol to quantitatively compare the degree of disentanglement learnt by different models, and show that our approach also significantly outperforms all baselines quantitatively. Unlike InfoGAN, β-VAE is stable to train, makes few assumptions about the data and relies on tuning a single hyperparameter β, which can be directly optimised through a hyperparameter search using weakly labelled data or through heuristic visual inspection for purely unsupervised data.

CHAPTER 2

2.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION:

It is very important to maintain efficient software to handle information of a Hospital. This application provides **a way** to record this information and to access these in a simple way.

2.2 METHODOLOGIES

Methodologies is the process of analyzing the principles or procedure of a Progressive Anonymous Database management system.
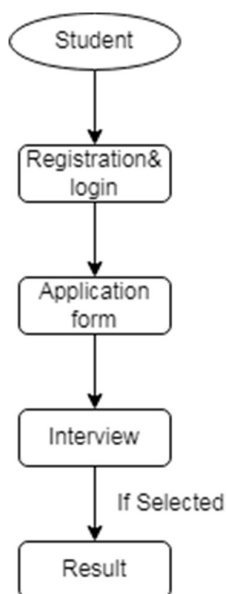
2.3 Modules:

1. **Student**
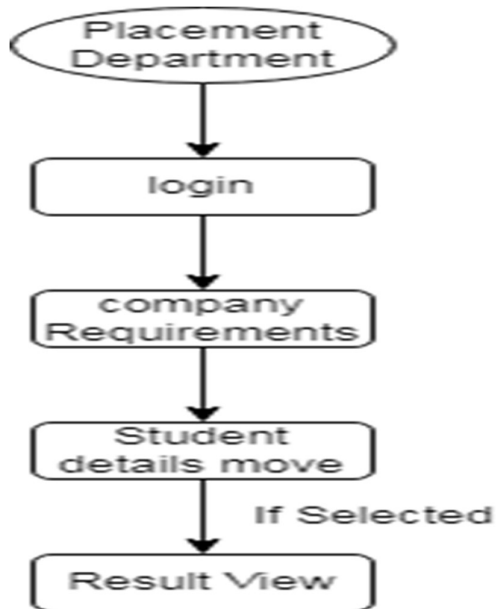
    1.1 Application Form

    1.2 Interview

    1.3 Result View

2. Placement Department

      2.1 Company Requirement
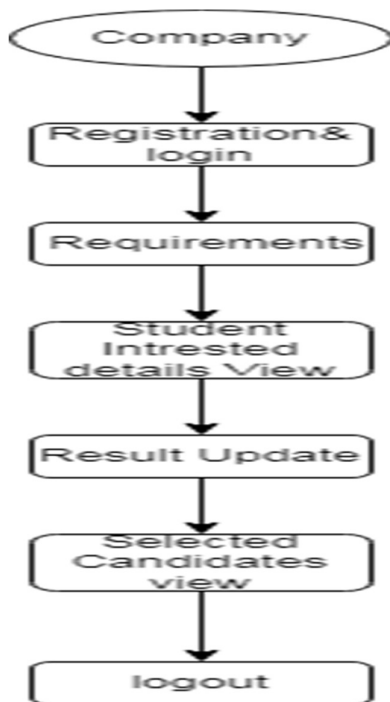
      2.2 Student Details-Interview

      2.3 Result View

```
        ┌─────────────────┐
        │   Placement      │
        │   Department     │
        └────────┬─────────┘
                 │
                 ▼
         ┌───────────────┐
         │     login      │
         └───────┬───────┘
                 │
                 ▼
         ┌───────────────┐
         │   company      │
         │ Requirements   │
         └───────┬───────┘
                 │
                 ▼
         ┌───────────────┐
         │   Student      │
         │ details move   │
         └───────┬───────┘
                 │  If Selected
                 ▼
         ┌───────────────┐
         │  Result View   │
         └───────────────┘
```

3. Company

3.1 Requirement

3.2 Student Details

3.3 Interview Conduction

3.4 Result View (Selected)

2.4 ALGORITHM USED:

The **AES algorithm** (also known as the **Rijndael algorithm**) is a symmetrical block cipher algorithm that takes plain text in blocks of 128 bits and converts them to cipher text using keys of 128, 192, and 256 bits. Since the AES algorithm is considered secure, it is in the worldwide standard.

How does AES work?

The AES algorithm uses a substitution-permutation, or SP network, with multiple rounds to produce cipher text. The number of rounds depends on the key size being used. A 128-bit key size dictates ten rounds, a 192-bit key size dictates 12 rounds, and a 256-bit key size has 14

rounds. Each of these rounds requires a round key, but since only one key is inputted into the algorithm, this key needs to be expanded to get keys for each round, including round 0.
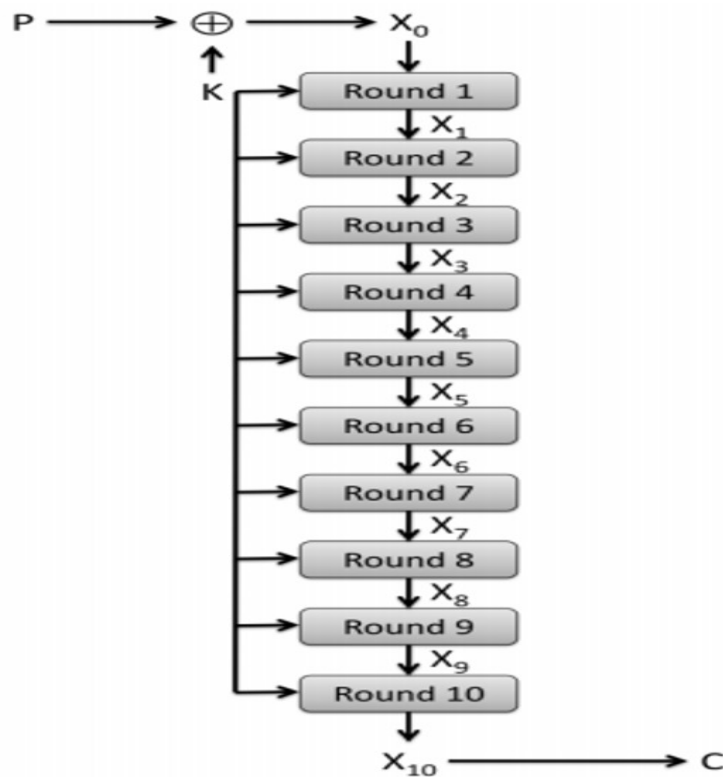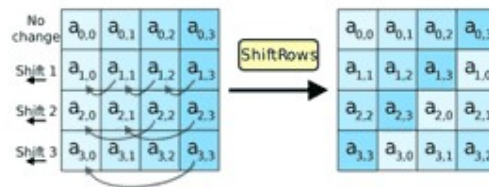

1. Substitution of the bytes
in the first step, the bytes of the block text are substituted based on rules dictated by predefined S-boxes (short for substitution boxes).
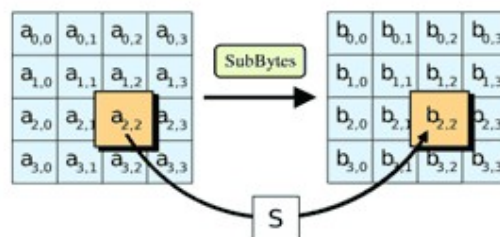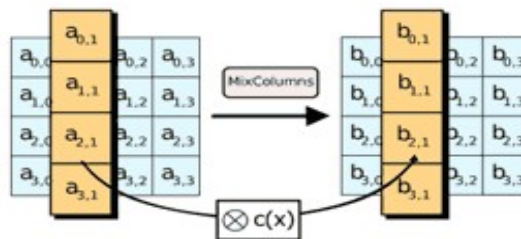
2. Shifting the rows

next comes the permutation step. In this step, all rows except the first are shifted by one, as shown below.
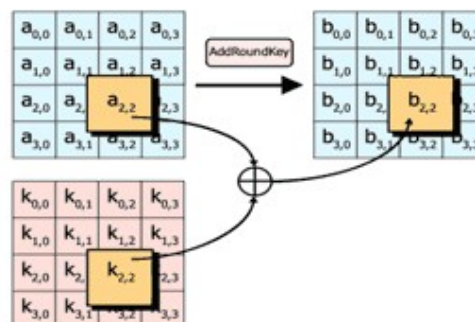

3. Mixing the columns

in the third step, the Hill cipher is used to jumble up the message more by mixing the block's columns.

4. Adding the round key

In the final step, the message is XO Red with the respective round key.

When done repeatedly, these steps ensure that the final cipher text is secure.

CHAPTER 3

3. REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING

3.1 GENERAL:

These are the requirements for doing the project. Without using these tools and software's we can't do the project. So we have two requirements to do the project. They are

1. Hardware Requirements.
2. Software Requirements.

3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

The hardware requirements may serve as the basis for a contract for the implementation of the system and should therefore be a complete and consistent specification of the whole system. They are used by software engineers as the starting point for the system design. It shows what the system does and not how it should be implemented.

PROCESSOR   :   PENTIUM IV 2.6 GHz, Intel Core 2 Duo.

RAM   :   4GB DD RAM

MONITOR   :   15" COLOR

HARD DISK   :   40 GB

3.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

The software requirements document is the specification of the system. It should include both a definition and a specification of requirements. It is a set of what the system should do rather than how it should do it. The software requirements provide a basis for creating the software requirements specification. It is useful in estimating cost, planning team activities, performing tasks and tracking the team's and tracking the team's progress throughout the development activity.

Front End   :   J2EE(JSP,SERVLETS)JAVASCRIPT

Back End   :   MY SQL 5.5

Operating System   :   Windows 07

IDE   :   Eclipse

# CHAPTER 4

DESIGN ENGINEERING

Use Case:
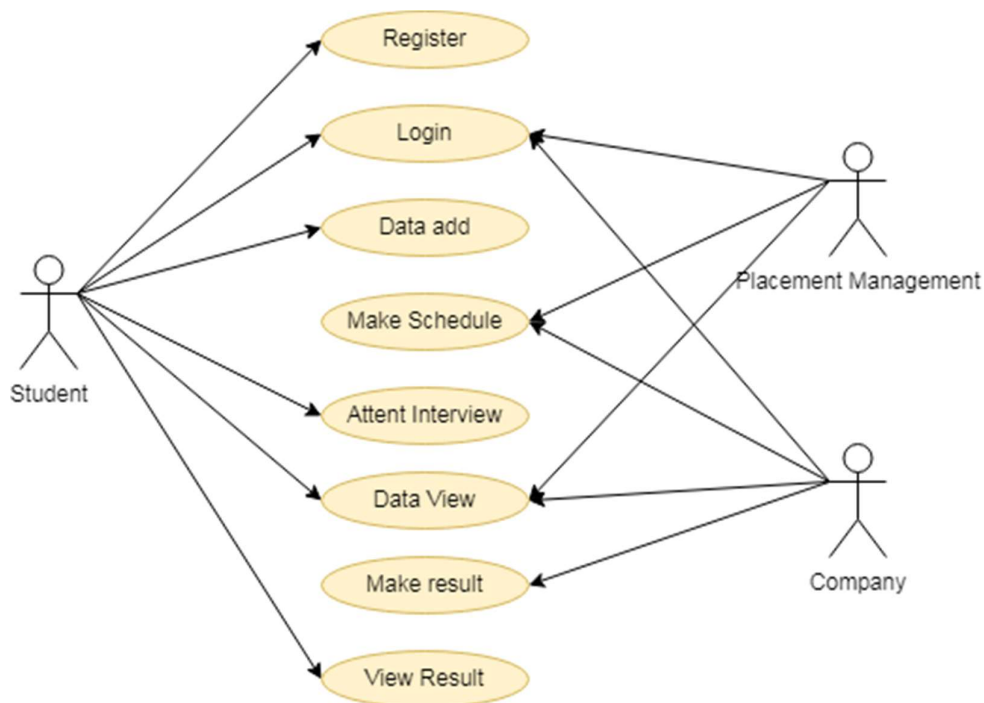
EXPLANATION:

The use case diagram is the main building block of <u>object oriented</u> modeling. It is used both for general <u>conceptual modeling</u> of the systematic of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into <u>programming code</u>. For this in our component diagram first propose a data in this proposed method we are using Advance Encryption Standard Algorithm to encrypt the data.
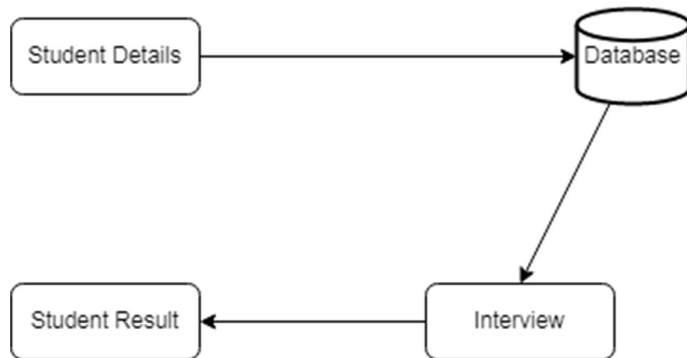
Sequence Diagram:
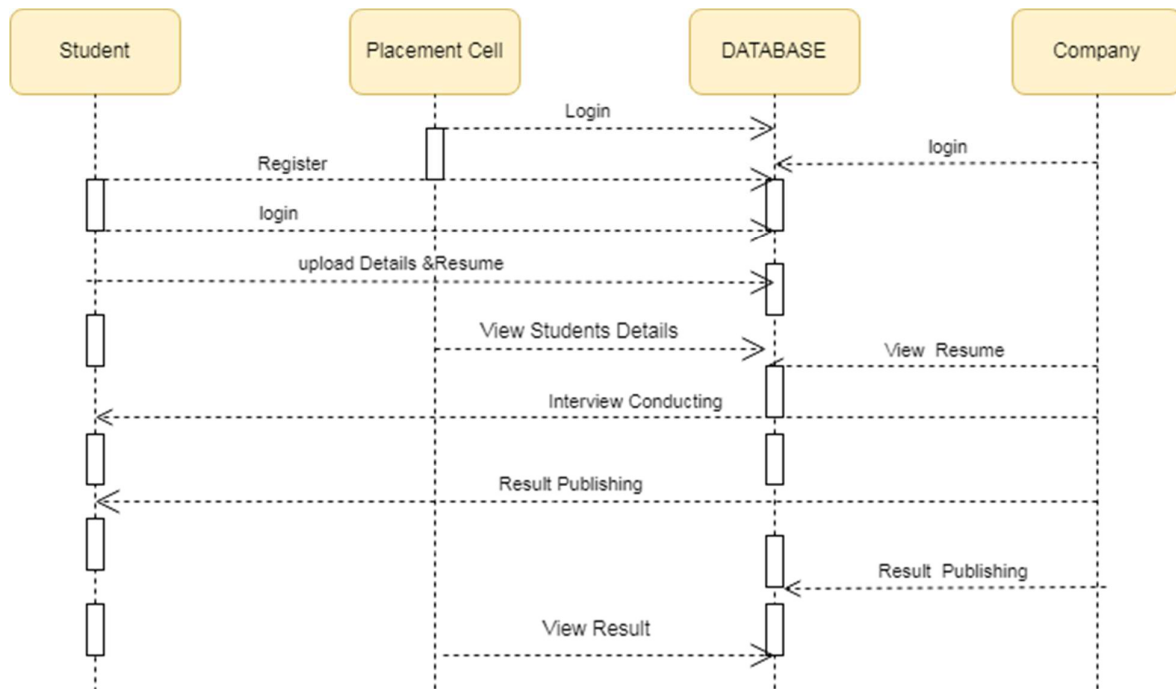
EXPLANATION:

In our sequence diagram specifying processes operate with one another and in order. In our sequence diagram first propose for this in our component diagram first propose a data in this proposed method we are using Advance Encryption Standard Algorithm to encrypt the data.

Object Diagram:

EXPLANATION:

Object is an instance of a class in a particular moment in runtime that can have its own state and data values. Likewise a static UML object diagram is an instance of a class diagram; it shows a snapshot of the detailed state of a system at a point in time, thus an object diagram encompasses objects and their relationships which may be considered a special case of a class diagram or a communication diagram.
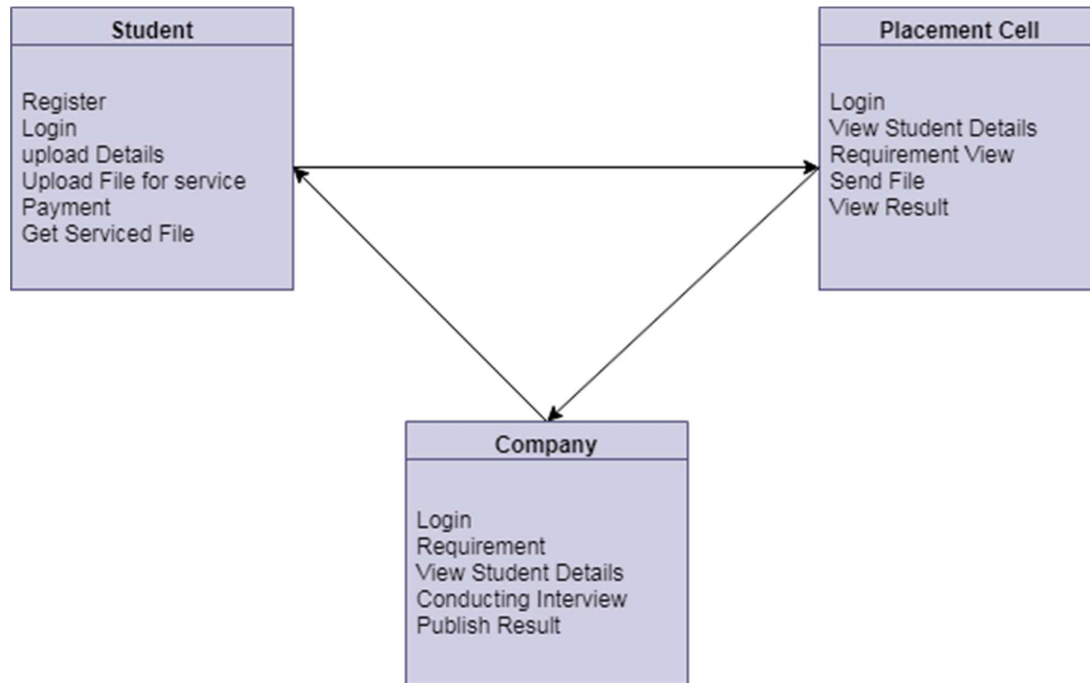
State Diagram:

EXPLANATION:

State diagrams require that the system described is composed of a finite number of states; sometimes, this is indeed the case, while at other times this is a reasonable abstraction. Many forms of state diagrams exist, which differ slightly and have different semantics. In our state diagram first propose For this in our component diagram first propose a data In this proposed method we are using Hash-Solomon Code Algorithm to encrypt the data.

Class Diagram


```
        Student                              Placement Cell

Register                              Login
Login                                 View Student Details
upload Details                        Requirement View
Upload File for service               Send File
Payment                               View Result
Get Serviced File


                      Company

                Login
                Requirement
                View Student Details
                Conducting Interview
                Publish Result
```

EXPLANATION:

Class diagram is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, and the relationships between the classes. The classes in a class diagram represent both the main objects and or interactions in the application and the objects.
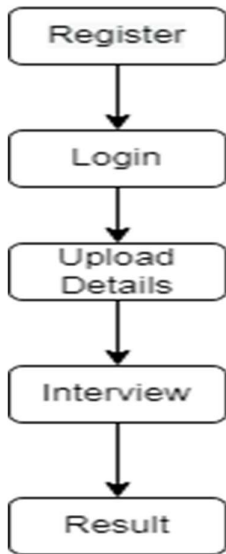
E-R Diagram:
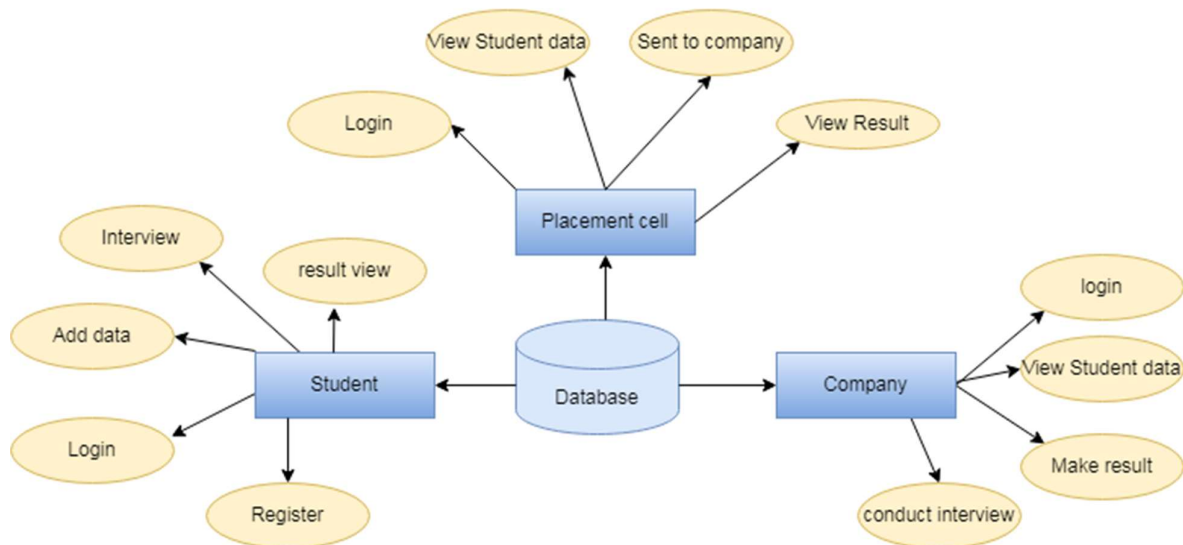
EXPLANATION:

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is a data modeling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An ERD is a conceptual and representational model of data used to represent the entity framework infrastructure. For each data flow, at least one of the endpoints (source and / or destination) must exist in a process. The refined representation of a process can be done in another data-flow diagram, which subdivides this process into sub-processes.

Data Flow Diagram:

```
┌─────────────────┐
│    Register     │
└─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
┌─────────────────┐
│     Login       │
└─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
┌─────────────────┐
│     Upload      │
│    Details      │
└─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
┌─────────────────┐
│    Interview    │
└─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
┌─────────────────┐
│     Result      │
└─────────────────┘
```

EXPLANATION:

A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a way of representing a flow of a data of a process or a system (usually an information system). The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself. A data-flow diagram has no control flow; there are no decision rules and no loops. Specific operations based on the data can be represented by a flowchart.

SYSTEM ARCHITECHTURE:
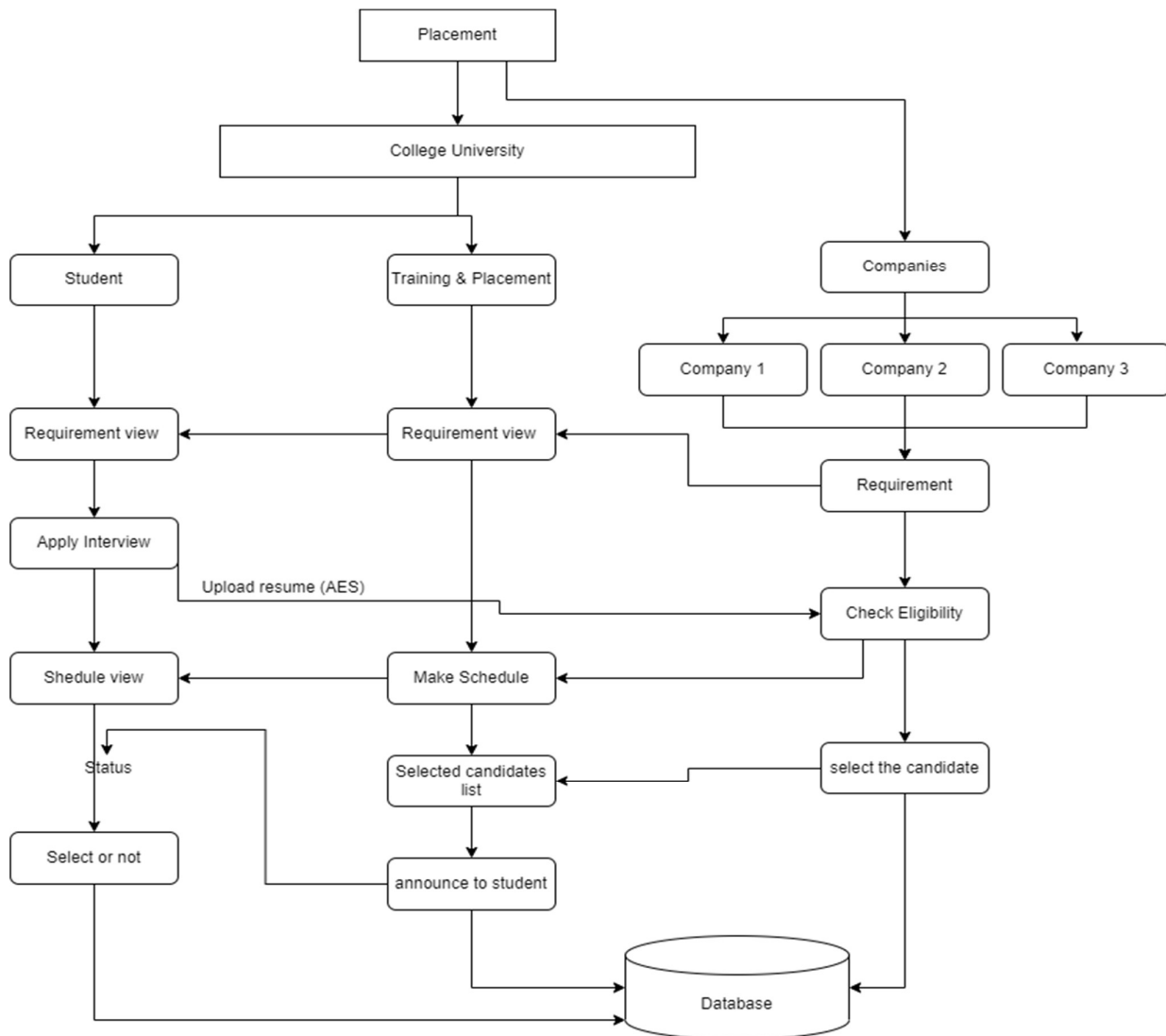
Explanation:

 First of all the student is fill the application form and upload their Resume and submit .then the company also mention their requirements details if candidates needed. That requirement details viewed by placement officer and sent the company details to the eligible student. And the student is viewed, sent his suggestion to the company if interested. The company HR will conduct the interview and update the result, if students selected the result can able see by student else can't see it. The selected candidate's details also can view by Placement Officer.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 GENERAL

This chapter describes the implementation of searched based application. It deals with the source code for main viewpoint for Anonymous Database Management.

Homepage.jsp:

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
<title>Insert title here</title>
<link rel="Stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<style>
body{
background-image:url("image/1.jpeg");
background-size:cover;
}
:nth-child(3) {
  background: yellow;
}
.navbar-nav{
float:rigth;
```

```
}
</style>
<body>
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light bg-light">
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">HOME</a>
  <button      class="navbar-toggler"      type="button"      data-toggle="collapse"      data-
target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle
navigation">
    <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
  </button>
  <div class="float-right" >
    <ul class="navbar-nav">
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a  class="nav-link"  href="studentlogin.jsp"><button type="button" class="btn btn-
danger">Student</button></a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="placementlogin.jsp"><button type="button" class="btn btn-
danger">Placement Cell</button></a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="companylogin.jsp" ><button type="button" class="btn btn-
danger">Company</button></a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
</body>
</html>
```

Placementlogin.jsp

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <title>RegistrationForm_v1 by Colorlib</title>
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
        <!-- MATERIAL DESIGN ICONIC FONT -->
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="fonts/material-design-iconic-font/css/material-design-iconic-font.min.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href=https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-awesome/5.8.2/css/all.min.css>
        <!-- STYLE CSS -->
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="css1/style.css">
    </head>
<style>
a{
text-decoration:none;
color:black;
 font-family:
}
.h1{
font-family:Old English Text MT;
}
</style>
    <body>
        <div class="wrapper" style="background-color:#517a3f;">
            <div class="inner" style="    background: #548f665e;">
```

```html
<div class="image-holder">
	<img src="image/8.jpeg" style= "margin:64px 10px 14px 15px; height:300px; width:300px;" alt="">
</div>
<form action="placementlog" method="post">
<div class="h1">
	<h3>Placement Login</h3>
</div>
	<div class="form-wrapper">
		<input type="text" placeholder="User Name" name="name" class="form-control">
			<i class="zmdi zmdi-star zmdi-hc-fw"></i>
		</div>


	<div class="form-wrapper">
		<input type="password" placeholder="Password" name="pass" class="form-control">
			<i class="zmdi zmdi-lock"></i>
		</div>
		<button>Login
			<i class="zmdi zmdi-arrow-right"></i>
		</button>
	</form>
	</div>
	</div>
	</body><!-- This templates was made by Colorlib (https://colorlib.com) -->
</html>
```

Placemainpage.jsp:

```jsp
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<style>
body {
    margin: 0;
    font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;
    background-image:url("image/3.jpeg");
    background-size:cover;
}
nav {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    width: 250px;
    background-color: #111817a3;
    position: fixed;
    height: 100%;
    overflow: auto;
}
nav a {
    display: block;
    color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
    font-weight: bolder;
```

```css
  font-size: 20px;

  padding: 16px;

  text-decoration: none;

  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;

}

nav a.selected {

    background-color: rgb(235 231 228);

    color: rgb(56 5 5 / 78%);

}

nav a:hover:not(.selected) {

  background-color: white;

  color: #2f77e4;

}

div.content {

  margin-left: 200px;

  padding: 1px 16px;

  height: 1000px;

}

@media screen and (max-width: 700px) {

nav {

  width: 100%;

  height: auto;

  position: relative;

}

nav a {float: left;}

div.content {margin-left: 0;}

}h1{
```

margin: 180px 8px 27px 54px;

color:blue;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<nav class="sideBar">

Home

Student Details

Companies

 Company Requirement

Selected Candidate LOGOUT

</nav>

<div class="content">

<center></center>

</div>

</body>

</html>

Reportadd.java:

```
package servlet;

import imple.imple;

import inter.inter;

import java.io.BufferedWriter;

import java.io.File;

import java.io.FileInputStream;

import java.io.FileOutputStream;

import java.io.FileWriter;
```

```java
import java.io.IOException;

import java.sql.Connection;

import java.sql.ResultSet;

import java.sql.SQLException;

import java.sql.Statement;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;

import org.apache.poi.hwpf.HWPFDocument;

import org.apache.poi.hwpf.extractor.WordExtractor;

import bean.resumbean;

import com.itextpdf.text.Chunk;

import com.itextpdf.text.Document;

import com.itextpdf.text.Font;

import com.itextpdf.text.PageSize;

import com.itextpdf.text.Paragraph;

import com.itextpdf.text.pdf.PdfReader;

import com.itextpdf.text.pdf.PdfWriter;

import com.itextpdf.text.pdf.parser.PdfTextExtractor;

import com.lowagie.text.Element;

import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.FilePart;

import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.MultipartParser;

import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.ParamPart;
```

```java
import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.Part;
/**
 * Servlet implementation class Repoertadd
 */
@WebServlet("/Repoertadd")
public class Repoertadd extends HttpServlet {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    /**
     * @see HttpServlet#HttpServlet()
     */
    public Repoertadd() {
        super();
        // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub
    }
    /**
     * @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     */
    protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
            // TODO Auto-generated method stub
    }
    /**
     * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
     */
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {
            // TODO Auto-generated method stub
```

```java
MultipartParser mp =new MultipartParser(request, 999999999);
        Part part = null;
        ArrayList paramValues = new ArrayList();
        HttpSession session=request.getSession();
        response.getContentType();
        FilePart filepart = null;
        ParamPart param=null;
        File file1 = null;
        String filepath1 = null;
        String filetype=null;
        String filepath2 = null;
        String filename = null;
        String files2=null;
        long size=0;
        String path=getServletContext().getRealPath("");
        System.out.println("path=="+path);
        String editpath=path.substring(0, path.indexOf("."));
        System.out.println("edithpath======"+editpath);
        String fullpath=editpath+"collegeplace\\WebContent\\Local\\";
        System.out.println("fullpath=="+fullpath);
        while((part=mp.readNextPart())!=null)
        {
            if(part.isFile())
            {
                filepart=(FilePart)part;
                filename=filepart.getFileName();
                System.out.println("filename=="+filename);
```

```java
            fullpath=fullpath+filename;

            System.out.println("fullpath=="+fullpath);

            File file=new File(fullpath);

            size=filepart.writeTo(file);

            System.out.println("size=="+size);

            filetype=filepart.getContentType();

                System.out.println("filetype---"+filetype);

        }
        else if(part.isParam())
        {

                param = (ParamPart) part;

                String tagName =param.getName();

                System.out.println("tagName ============== " + tagName);

                String tagValue = param.getStringValue();

                System.out.println("tagValue *********** " + tagValue);

                paramValues.add(tagValue);

                paramValues.add(tagName);

        }

    }

        // FileInputStrean get bytes from file

        String filecontent = "";

        String encrpt = null;

        String encontent = null;

        if (filename.endsWith(".txt")) {// if open
```

```
//file encrypted and store into filepath
                FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(fullpath);
                byte[] b = new byte[fis.available()];
                fis.read(b);
                String reading = new String(b);
                filecontent = filecontent + reading;
        System.out.println("filecontent=" + filecontent);
    try {//try1 open
                encontent = AES.encrypt99(filecontent);
                    System.out.println("encontent===="+encontent);
    filepath1 = editpath + "\\collegeplace\\WebContent\\Encrypt\\"+filename;
        file1 = new File(filepath1);
            file1.createNewFile();
            if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then create it
            FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(file1.getAbsoluteFile());
                    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
            bw.write(encontent);// Write in file
            bw.close();// Close connection
            System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath1);
    //file decrypted and store into filepath2
            String decontent= AES.decrypt(encontent);
             System.out.println("decontent===="+decontent);
             filepath2 = editpath \\collegeplace\\WebContent\\Decrypt\\"+filename;
            File file2 = new File(filepath2);
            file2.createNewFile();
            if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then create it
            FileWriter fw1 = new FileWriter(file2.getAbsoluteFile());
```

```java
 BufferedWriter bw1 = new BufferedWriter(fw1);
bw1.write(decontent);// Write in file
bw1.close();// Close connection
System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath2);
} catch (Exception e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
      }
}
else if (filename.endsWith(".docx"))
{
      WordExtractor extractor = null;
      FileInputStream fis2=new FileInputStream(fullpath);
      System.out.println("file is"+fis2);
      HWPFDocument document=new HWPFDocument(fis2);
      extractor = new WordExtractor(document);
      String [] fileData = extractor.getParagraphText();
      String mydate=extractor.getTextFromPieces();
      System.out.println("DATASSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSss "+fileData);
      System.out.println("THE MYYYYYYYYYYY "+mydate);
      String text1=null;
      System.out.println("filedata len  "+fileData.length);
}
else if(filename.endsWith(".pdf"))
{
      //System.out.println("padf file name"+file1.getName());
```

```java
PdfReader pdfReader=new PdfReader(fullpath);

        String Text7 = null;

        int pages=pdfReader.getNumberOfPages();

        for(int i1=1;i1<pages;i1++)

        {

         filecontent=PdfTextExtractor.getTextFromPage(pdfReader, i1);

                System.out.println("page:"+i1+" "+filecontent);

                Text7=Text7+filecontent;

        }

        System.out.println("Pdf full content ="+Text7);

try {

        encrpt = encryptdata.encrypt(filecontent);

Document document=new Document(PageSize.A4);

/*  File file=new File("C:\\Users\\spiro13\\Desktop\\naga\\"+pdffilename);

  System.out.println(file.delete());*/

PdfWriter.getInstance(document, new FileOutputStream(new
File(filepath2+filename)));

        //FileOutputStream fileOutputStream=new
FileOutputStream("C:\\Users\\spiro13\\Desktop\\naga\\pdffilename1.pdf");

Chunk chunk=new Chunk(encrpt);

document.open();

Font font=new Font();

font.setStyle(Font.BOLD);

Paragraph p1=new Paragraph(chunk);

p1.setAlignment(Element.ALIGN_LEFT);

document.add(p1);

document.close();

System.out.println("pdf writing is completed");
```

```java
//fileOutputStream.write(encrpt.getBytes());

System.out.println(encrpt);

} catch(Exception e)

{

        e.printStackTrace();

}


try {


        //try1 open

encontent = AES.encrypt99(filecontent);

System.out.println("encontent===="+encontent);
filepath1 = editpath + "\\collegeplace\\WebContent\\Encrypt\\"+filename;
file1 = new File(filepath1);
    file1.createNewFile();
    if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then create it
    FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(file1.getAbsoluteFile());
    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);
    bw.write(encontent);// Write in file
    bw.close();// Close connection
    System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath1);
//file decrypted and store into filepath2
    String decontent= AES.decrypt(encontent);
     System.out.println("decontent===="+decontent);
     filepath2 = editpath + "\\collegeplace\\WebContent\\Decrypt\\"+filename;
    File file2 = new File(filepath2);
    file2.createNewFile();
```

```java
if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then create it

FileWriter fw1 = new FileWriter(file2.getAbsoluteFile());

BufferedWriter bw1 = new BufferedWriter(fw1);

bw1.write(decontent);// Write in file

bw1.close();// Close connection

System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath2);

}// try close

        catch (Exception e) {

                System.out.println(e);

        }

        }

        resumbean upb=new resumbean();

        upb.setCname(paramValues.get(0).toString());

        System.out.println("Patient Name : "+paramValues.get(0).toString());

        upb.setCemail(paramValues.get(2).toString());

        System.out.println("Patient-name :"+paramValues.get(2).toString());

        upb.setRole(paramValues.get(4).toString());

        System.out.println("Doc-email : "+paramValues.get(4).toString());

        upb.setUno(paramValues.get(6).toString());

        System.out.println("Specialist : "+paramValues.get(6).toString());

        upb.setDepart(paramValues.get(10).toString());

        System.out.println("Level :"+paramValues.get(10).toString());

        upb.setCollege(paramValues.get(12).toString());

        System.out.println("Key :"+paramValues.get(12).toString());

        upb.setEmail(paramValues.get(8).toString());

        System.out.println("Email :"+paramValues.get(8).toString());
```

```
upb.setFilename(filename);

System.out.println("Filename :"+filename);

upb.setFile(encontent);

System.out.println("Encrypted text :"+encontent);

inter rr=new imple();

boolean n=rr.ch(upb);

  if(n==true){

          response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");

  }

  else if(n==false)

  {

int ms=rr.resume(upb);

if(ms==1)

{

  response.sendRedirect("studentmain.jsp?valid")

}

      else

      {

      response.sendRedirect("Fnf.jsp");

      }

    }

}

}
```
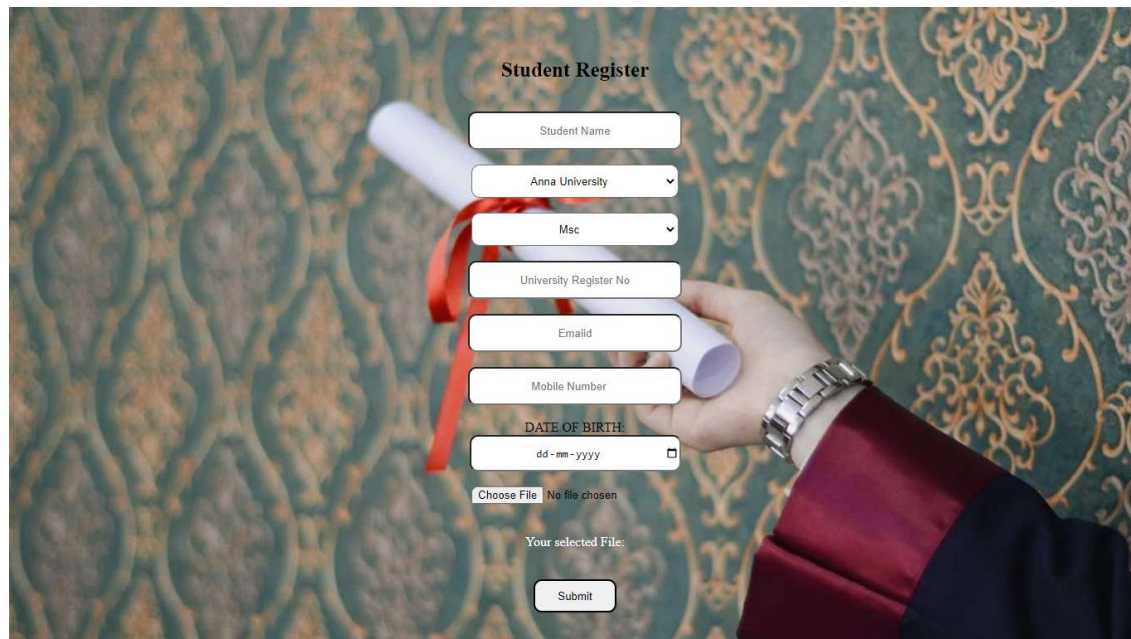
CHAPTER 6

Homepage:
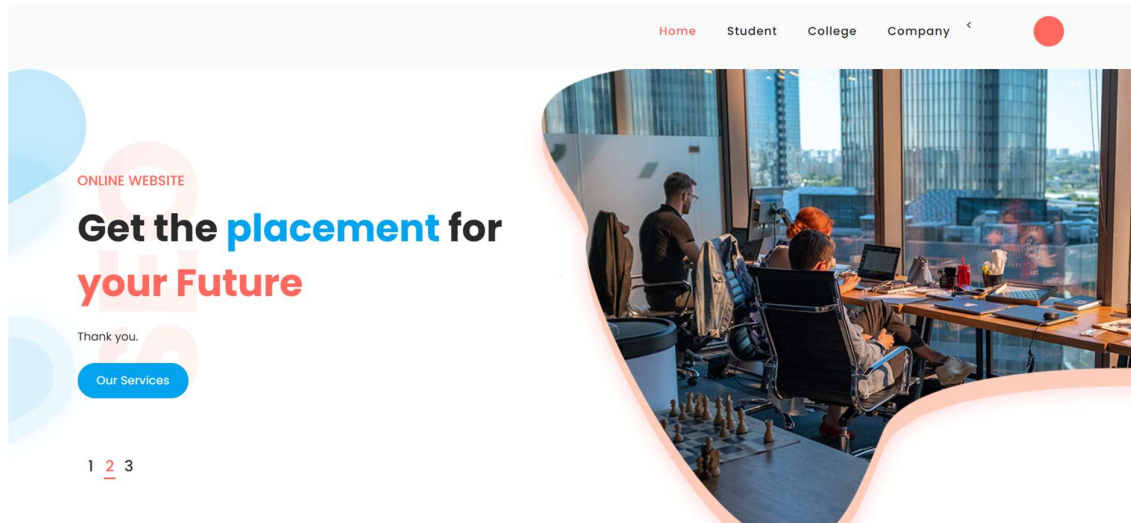
Studentlogin:

Student register page:

Student home page:

Company requirement page:

Placement Login page:

Placement home page:

Company Login Page:

Company main page:

Home

Requirement From

View Resumes

Selection

Selected Candidate

LOGOUT

WELCOME

15120
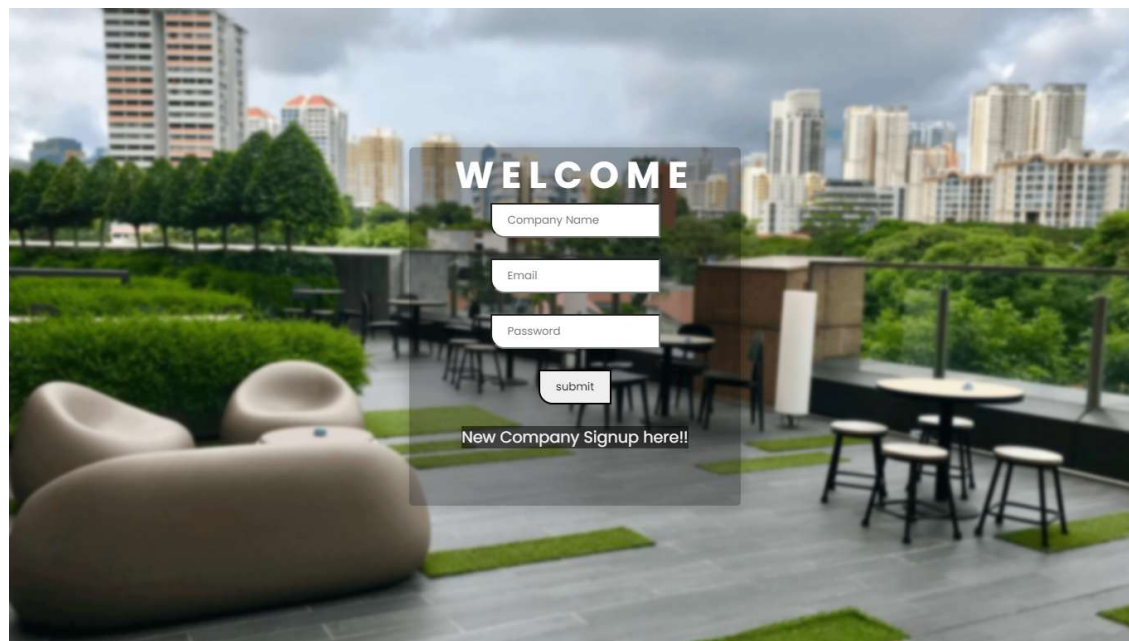
CONCLUSION:

Campus Recruitment System is the biggest step forward in the mode of management and execution of placement drives by educational institutions. The system presents a single-portal platform that ensures proper communication and coordination among administrators, coordinators, and students in a most effective manner to not just automate the recruitment process but also to better engage and prepare the students for the markets. With the ability to manage both on-campus and off-campus opportunities, the application widens the students' horizons to find available jobs in all possible settings. Further, after equipping the integration of data analytics, the institutions will be able to assess their recruitment strategy very effectively; hence they can continue improving and adapting other requirements of the industries. Finally, the Campus Recruitment System plays a vital role as a bridge between academic and professional environments, thereby contributing to the successful transition of students into an increasingly competitive job market and reinforcing the commitment of educational institutions to fostering student success and employability.

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