

AI RESUME SHORTLISTING USING NLP AND MACHINE LEARNING



A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

KONGUNADU COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY (AUTONOMOUS)

ANNA UNIVERSITY :: CHENNAI 600 025

MAY 2023



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our beloved Chairman **Dr.PSK.R.PERIASWAMY** for providing immense facilities in our institution.

We proudly render our thanks to our Principal **Dr.R.ASOKAN**, **M.S.**, **M.Tech.**, **Ph.D.**, for the facilities and the encouragement was given by him tothe progress and completion of our mini project.

We proudly render our immense gratitude and sincere thanks to our Head of the Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science **Dr.K.Baskar**, **M.Tech.**, **Ph.D.**, for his effective leadership, encouragement, and, guidance in the mini project.

We are highly indebted to provide our heart full thanks to our supervisor Mr.M.Sivakumar, M.E., (Ph.D)., for his valuable suggestion during execution of our project work and for continued encouragement in conveying us for making many constructive comments for improving comments the operation of this mini project report.

We are highly indebted to provide our heart full thanks to our mini project coordinator **Mr.M.Sivakumar**, **M.E.**, **(Ph.D).**, for his valuable ideas, constant encouragement, and supportive guidance throughout the project.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all teaching and non-teaching staffof the Artificial Intelligence and Data Science department for their valuable suggestion, cooperation, and encouragement in the successful completion of this mini project.

ABSTRACT

The growing demand for technical and business expertise in the IT industry has created a shortage of qualified professionals in the market. With the need for companies to quickly find and hire the best-suited candidates for their open positions, traditional hiring methods have proven to be time-consuming and inefficient. To address this issue, companies have turned to AI-based screening software like Resume Screening to streamline the hiring process. This software is designed to analyze resumes and shortlist the best candidates based on the required skill sets for the specified job positions. It reduces the burden on hiring professionals who would otherwise have to sort through a large number of resumes, saving them valuable time and effort. The system utilizes natural language processing (NLP) techniques to clean the resumes and remove stop words. The data is then visualized using data visualization tools like SEA-BORN and MATPLOTLIB, making it easier for hiring managers to analyze the information and make informed decisions. The AI-based screener has already been trained with the necessary skill sets for most job positions, further streamlining the hiring process. This ensures that only the most qualified candidates are shortlisted, reducing the chances of a bad hire and ultimately saving the company time and money. The results are displayed on a website created using HTML, CSS, and JS, which is integrated with a MongoDB database for efficient data management. Professionals can easily upload their resumes on the portal, which will be sent to the AI system for analysis. Overall, the use of AI-based screening software like Resume Screening has revolutionized the hiring process for the IT industry. It provides an efficient and cost-effective way to identify and shortlist the best-suited candidates for the job, helping companies stay competitive in the market.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

API Application Programming Interface

NLP Natural Language Processing

CSS Cascading Style Sheet

HTML Hypertext Markup Language

JS JavaScript

JSON JavaScript Object Notation

ML Machine Learning

NO-SQL Not only SQL

PKL Pickel

CSV Comma Separated Values

IPYNB IPYthon NoteBook

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

The IT industry is facing a shortage of qualified professionals, which has created a pressing need for companies to quickly find and hire the best-suited candidates for their open positions. The traditional hiring process can be time-consuming, expensive, and inefficient, leading many organizations to look for alternative solutions.

This project proposes the use of AI-based screening software called Resume Screening to address these challenges and streamline the hiring process. The software utilizes NLP techniques to clean the resumes, remove stop words, and analyze the data, making it easier for hiring managers to make informed decisions. The AI-based screener has alreay been trained with the necessary skill sets for most job positions, further simplifying the hiring process.

To present the data, data visualization tools like SEA-BORN and MATPLOTLIB are used, providing a clear and concise overview of the information. The results are displayed on a website created using HTML, CSS, and JS and integrated with a MongoDB database, providing efficient data management.

Professionals can easily upload their resumes on the portal, which will be sent to the AI system for analysis, reducing the time and effort required for manual resume screening. This approach helps HR departments find the best-suited candidates for the specified jobs, ultimately saving time and money for the company.

Overall, this project provides an innovative and cost-effective solution to the challenges faced by the IT industry in finding and hiring qualified professionals quickly and efficiently.

In this project, Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques are utilized to analyze and process resumes for efficient and accurate screening. NLP is a field of artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language. It enables the system to understand, interpret, and extract meaningful information from textual data.

The NLP techniques used in this project include:

- **1. Data Cleaning:** NLP is employed to preprocess the resume data by removing irrelevant characters, punctuation, and special symbols. This step ensures that the text is clean and ready for further analysis.
- **2. Stopword Removal:** NLP techniques are used to identify and remove common stopwords (e.g., articles, prepositions) from the resumes. This helps in eliminating noise and focusing on the more significant content.
- **3. Skill Extraction:** NLP algorithms are applied to extract relevant skills and qualifications from the resumes. This involves techniques such as named entity recognition, keyword extraction, and semantic analysis to identify specific skills mentioned in the text.
- **4. Semantic Analysis:** NLP methods are utilized to understand the contextual meaning of the resume content. This involves analyzing the relationships between words, phrases, and sentences to extract the intended meaning, such as identifying the level of proficiency in a particular skill.
- **5. Sentiment Analysis:** NLP algorithms are employed to analyze the sentiment expressed in the resumes. This helps in understanding the candidate's attitude, enthusiasm, and overall fit for the job position.
- **6. Language Modeling**: NLP techniques are used to build language models that capture the structure and patterns of the resume text. These models enable the system to predict and generate meaningful responses, such as matching the candidate's skills with the job requirements.

By leveraging these NLP techniques, the system can process and analyze resumes in a structured and meaningful way. This enables HR professionals to effectively screen and shortlist candidates based on their qualifications, skills, and compatibility with the job requirements. The NLP component plays a crucial role in improving the accuracy, efficiency, and objectivity of the resume screening process.

In this project, machine learning techniques are employed to enhance the resume screening process. Machine learning is a subset of artificial intelligence that enables computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without explicit programming.

The machine learning techniques used in this project include:

- **1. Training the AI Model:** Machine learning algorithms are trained using a dataset that consists of pre-screened resumes and their corresponding labels (e.g., shortlisted or not shortlisted). The model learns patterns and relationships within the data to make accurate predictions.
- **2. Feature Extraction:** Machine learning algorithms extract relevant features from the resumes, such as skills, qualifications, work experience, and education. These features are used as input for the model to understand the candidate's profile.
- **3. Classification:** The trained machine learning model performs classification by assigning probabilities or labels to each resume, indicating the likelihood of a candidate being shortlisted for a particular job. This classification helps in effectively filtering and prioritizing the resumes.
- **4. Model Evaluation:** The performance of the machine learning model is evaluated using various metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score. This evaluation helps in assessing the model's effectiveness and fine-tuning it for better performance.
- **5. Model Optimization:** The machine learning model is optimized by adjusting hyperparameters, selecting appropriate algorithms, and employing techniques such

as cross-validation and regularization. Optimization ensures that the model performs well on unseen data and generalizes to different resume profiles.

By incorporating machine learning techniques, the system can learn from past resume screening decisions and make predictions based on learned patterns. This enhances the efficiency and accuracy of the screening process, enabling HR professionals to focus their attention on the most qualified candidates.

It's important to note that the machine learning component of the project works in tandem with the NLP techniques. The NLP techniques extract relevant features from resumes, which are then used as inputs for the machine learning model. This combination of NLP and machine learning enhances the system's ability to accurately evaluate and shortlist candidates based on their qualifications and skills.

1.2 OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

The primary objectives of the project "AI Resume Shortlisting using NLP & Machine Learning " are:

- 1. To develop an AI-based screening software called Resume Screening to streamline the hiring process for the IT industry.
- 2. To utilize natural language processing (NLP) techniques to clean the resumes and remove stop words, making it easier for hiring managers to analyze the information and make informed decisions.
- 3. To train the AI-based screener with necessary skill sets for most job positions, further simplifying the hiring process.
- 4. To present the data using data visualization tools like SEA-BORN and MATPLOTLIB, providing a clear and concise overview of the information.
- 5. To develop a website integrated with a MongoDB database, enabling professionals to easily upload their resumes for analysis by the AI system, reducing the time and effort required for manual resume screening and ultimately helping HR departments find the best-suited candidates for the specified jobs.

Goals:

The primary goals of the project "AI Resume Shortlisting using NLP & Machine Learning " are:

- 1. To improve the efficiency of the hiring process in the IT industry by reducing the time and effort required for manual resume screening.
- 2. To increase the accuracy of candidate selection by utilizing AI-based screening software that analyzes resumes and shortlists the best-suited candidates based on the required skill sets for the specified job positions.
- 3. To reduce costs associated with the hiring process by streamlining the screening process and minimizing the need for dedicated screening officers.
- 4. To enhance the user experience for professionals by providing an easy-to-use portal for uploading resumes and receiving feedback on their applications.
- 5. To promote diversity and inclusion in the hiring process by reducing the potential for unconscious bias in the screening process, resulting in a more diverse pool of candidates.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] TITLE: Resume Screening Using Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning (2021)

AUTHOR: Arvind Kumar Sinha, Md. Amir Khusru Akhtar and Ashwani Kumar.

Curriculum vitae or resume screening is a time-consuming procedure. Natural language processing and machine learning have the capability to understand and parse the unstructured written language, and extract the desired information. The idea is to train the machine to analyze the written documents like a human being. This paper presents a systematic review on resume screening and enlightens the comparison of recognized works. Several techniques and approaches of machine learning for evaluating and analyzing the unstructured data have been discussed. Existing resume parsers use semantic search to understand the context of the language in order to find the reliable and comprehensive results. A review on the use of semantic search for context-based searching has been explained. In addition, this paper also shows the research challenges and future scope of resume parsing in terms of writing style, word choice and syntax of unstructured written language.

Techniques: Natural Language Processing and Machine Learning.

Merits: The use of NLP and machine learning in resume screening can save time, improve accuracy, and provide reliable and comprehensive results. Semantic search enables context-based searching, and ongoing research can address challenges and improve the process.

Overcome: The quality and quantity of data utilized to train the ML model may have an impact on how accurately crops are recommended. Estimates that are incorrect might result in poor crop yields and financial losses for farmers.

[2] TITLE: Web Application for Screening Resume (2020)

AUTHOR: Atharva Jadhav, Nihar Riswadkar, Pranay Jadhav, Yash Gogawale.

This paper focuses majorly on the design of the web application which will be used to screen resumes (Curriculum Vitae) for a particular job posting. In the proposed system, a web application will encourage the job applicant candidates as well as the recruiters to use it for job applications and screening of resumes. Recruitment is a tedious process wherein the first task for any recruiter is to screen the resumes. The proposed web application is designed in such a way that job applicant as well as recruiters can use it with ease for applying for job openings and screening respectively. The recruiters from various companies can post the details of the job openings available in their respective companies. The interactive web application will allow the job applicants to submit their resume and apply for their job postings they may still be interested in. The resumes submitted by the candidates are then compared with the job profile requirement posted by the company recruiter by using techniques like machine learning and Natural Language Processing (NLP). Scores can then be given to the resumes and they can be ranked from highest match to lowest match. This ranking is made visible only to the company recruiter who is interested to select the best candidates from a large pool of candidates.

Techniques: Machine Learning, NLP, HTML, CSS, JS.

Merits: Proposed web app streamlines recruitment by allowing easy submission of resumes and job postings. Machine learning and NLP used to compare resumes with job profiles, enabling efficient screening and ranking of candidates.

Overcome: The proposed web app aims to overcome the challenges of time-consuming and manual resume screening processes by using advanced techniques like machine learning and NLP to automate and streamline the process, benefiting both job applicants and recruiters.

[3] TITLE: Recruiters perceptions and use of biographical information in resume screening. (2020)

AUTHOR: Shreya S. Bhanose, Kalyani A. Bogawar.

Recruiters' phenomenological perceptions of biodata in resumes were examined along with their use of biodata for making applicant screening decisions. The thesis was that biodata were interpreted as indicating abilities and other attributes. Three complementary studies were conducted with 344 recruiters from 28 companies. Study 1 survey results indicated recruiters judged biodata to reflect both ability (language, math, physical) and other (interpersonal, leadership, motivation) attributes. Both types of attributes were judged with high interrecruiter reliability, and attributes judged to be reflected depended partly on the job considered. Study 2 experimental results indicated recruiters rated resumes more attractive to the degree that biodata in the resumes reflected attributes required by the jobs. Study 3 protocol analysis results confirmed that recruiters considered these attributes with substantial frequency.

Techniques: Neural networks and Machine Learning and Artificial Neural Network.

Merits: This research found that recruiters perceive biodata in resumes as indicating abilities and other attributes, and use them to make screening decisions. The attributes judged depended on the job, and resumes were rated more attractive when they reflected job requirements.

Overcome: The study provides valuable insights for job seekers to tailor their resumes to job requirements and highlight relevant attributes. Recruiters should be aware of potential biases in their interpretation of biodata.

[4] TITLE: Data Extraction Using NLP Techniques and Its Transformation to Linked Data (2019)

AUTHOR: Nasreen Taj M B, Kavya H C, Nayana R R, Bindu H S, Meghana D.P.

We present a system that extracts a knowledge base from raw unstructured texts that is designed as a set of entities and their relations and represented in an ontological framework. The extraction pipeline processes input texts by linguistically-aware tools and extracts entities and relations from their syntactic representation. Consequently, the extracted data is represented according to the Linked Data principles. The system is designed both domain and language independent and provides users with data for more intelligent search than full-text search. We present our first case study on processing Czech legal texts. **Techniques:** K-Nearest Neighbor, Recommendation System.

Merits: This system provides a method for extracting a knowledge base from unstructured text, represented in an ontological framework, using Linked Data principles. It's domain and language independent, enabling more intelligent search than full-text search. The case study demonstrates its effectiveness in processing Czech legal texts.

Overcome: Potential challenges for this system include ensuring accuracy and completeness of the extracted entities and relations, and the need for continuous updating as new information becomes available. Additionally, the system may require customization for specific domains or languages

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system for resume shortlisting based on use data analytics and machine learning algorithms to analyze various HR-related data, including resumes and job descriptions. They provide insights into various metrics, such as candidate quality and time-to-hire, helping companies make data-driven recruitment decisions.

3.1.1 Disadvantages:

- **1. Time-consuming:** The manual process of resume shortlisting is often time-consuming, especially for companies receiving a large number of job applications. The hiring team must go through each resume individually, which can take a lot of time and effort.
- **2. Bias :** The manual process of resume shortlisting can be influenced by personal biases of the hiring team, such as race, gender, and education. This can lead to potential discrimination and exclusion of qualified candidates.
- **3. Inconsistency**: The manual process of resume shortlisting can lead to inconsistencies in candidate selection, as different hiring team members may have different evaluation criteria and methods.
- **4. Costly**: The manual process of resume shortlisting can be costly, as it requires hiring dedicated screening officers or outsourcing the task to third-party companies.
- 5. Limited scalability: The manual process of resume shortlisting may not be scalable, especially for companies experiencing rapid growth or receiving a large number of job applications. The hiring team may struggle to keep up with the workload, leading to delays and potential loss of qualified candidates.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is an automated resume screening software that utilizes AI and NLP algorithms to analyze resumes and shortlist the best-suited candidates based on required skill sets for the specified job positions. It will provide an online portal for professionals to upload their resumes, and the system will clean and remove any irrelevant information using NLP techniques. Then, it will match the required skills with the resume and provide feedback to the user. The system aims to improve the efficiency and accuracy of the hiring process, reduce the cost, and minimize biases in the hiring process while promoting diversity and inclusion.

3.2.1 Advantages

The proposed resume shortlisting offers several advantages over the existing manual shortlisting process, including:

- **1. Increased efficiency:** The proposed system will significantly increase the efficiency of the resume screening process by automating it, saving time, and reducing the workload of the hiring team.
- **2. Enhanced accuracy :** The system utilizes AI and NLP algorithms to provide more accurate shortlisting of candidates based on required skill sets, reducing the chances of human error and biases.
- **3. Cost-effective:** The proposed system will help companies save costs by eliminating the need to hire dedicated screening officers or outsourcing the task to third-party companies.
- **4. Promotes diversity and inclusion :** The system will eliminate biases in the hiring process, ensuring that the best-suited candidates are selected regardless of their race, gender, or education.
- **5. Scalability :** The proposed system can easily handle a large volume of job applications, making it scalable for companies that experience rapid growth or receive a high volume of job applications.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor : Multi-core processor with a clock speed of at least 2.5 GHz

Or higher.

RAM : 8GB

Hard disk : Solid-State Drives (SSDs)- 500GB or higher

Keyboard : Standard keyboard and mouse

Monitor : LCD or LED displays with at least 1920 x 1080 resolution

4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

TOOL : Visual Studio Code

Frontend : HTML, CSS, JS

Framework : Python Flask Framework

Languages : Python 3 (Python 3.7 and above must be installed)

Operating system: Windows 11

Technologies : Python 3.7, Flask, NLP, Machine Learning

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

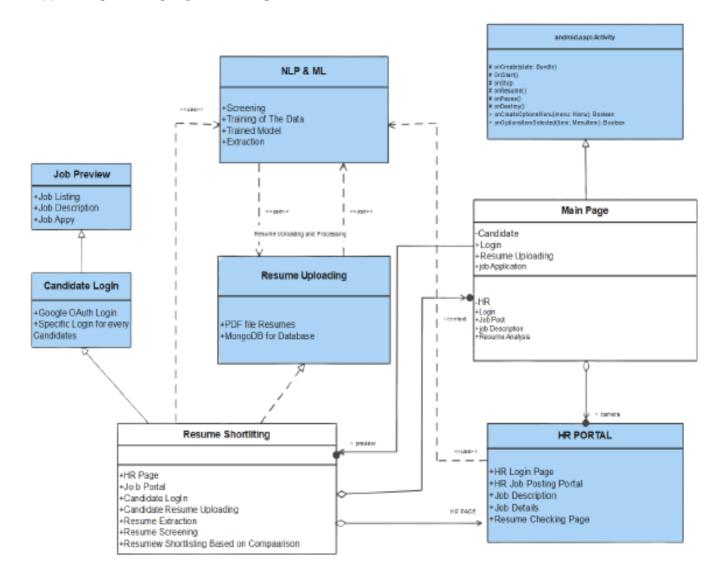


Figure 5.1 Architecture diagram

The Visual Representation shows the different modules of an AI Resume Shortlisting System. There are Three Module, Candidate Module, HR Module, and Resume Screening.

1. CANDIDATE MODULE: - The Candidate Module has Login Page for the Candidate Login to the system and then The Candidate will allowed for the Resume Uploading page. Then the Candidates can apply the jobs for them.

- **2. HR MODULE: -** The HR Module has Login Page for the HR Login to the System. Then the HR is allowed to Post Jobs and Job description. After the application date. The HR will have the analysis of the Resumes that have been Uploaded.
- **3. RESUME SCREENING:** The Resume Screening module has two technologies NLP and ML. Both the technologies plays an vital role in this. The NLP is used for training the data.

Natural Language Processing:-

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is a field of artificial intelligence that focuses on the interaction between computers and human language. In the proposed system, NLP techniques are employed to analyze and process resumes to enhance the effectiveness of the screening process. Here is a brief overview of NLP and its key components:

- **1. Text Preprocessing:** NLP involves various preprocessing steps to clean and prepare the text data for further analysis. Common preprocessing tasks include removing punctuation, tokenization (breaking text into individual words or tokens), and removing stop words (common words that do not carry significant meaning).
- **2. Named Entity Recognition (NER):** NER is a technique used to identify and classify named entities such as names, locations, organizations, and dates within the resumes. This helps in extracting important information and identifying key skills, educational background, and work experience.
- **3. Part-of-Speech (POS) Tagging:** POS tagging is the process of labeling each word in a sentence with its corresponding part of speech (e.g., noun, verb, adjective). POS tagging assists in understanding the grammatical structure of the text, which can be useful for extracting relevant information from resumes.
- **4. Entity Linking:** Entity linking is the process of linking named entities in the text to a knowledge base or external sources, providing additional context and information. It helps in disambiguating entities and associating them with relevant entities in the real world.

- **5. Sentiment Analysis:** Sentiment analysis aims to determine the sentiment or emotional tone expressed in the text, whether positive, negative, or neutral. This can be useful in evaluating the overall tone of the resume or identifying subjective information provided by the candidates.
- **6. Information Extraction:** Information extraction techniques are used to extract specific information from the resumes, such as educational qualifications, work experience, and skills. This involves parsing the text to identify relevant patterns and extracting structured information for further analysis.
- **7. Document Classification:** NLP can be employed for document classification tasks, where resumes can be classified into different categories based on job positions or skill sets. This allows for efficient organization and filtering of resumes based on specific job requirements.
- **8. Language Modeling:** Language modeling involves developing statistical models that capture the patterns and relationships between words in a given language. These models can be utilized to predict the likelihood of certain phrases or words occurring, enabling more accurate understanding and generation of text.
- **9. Machine Translation:** NLP techniques can also be applied to machine translation tasks, where resumes written in different languages can be automatically translated to the desired language, facilitating global recruitment processes.
- **10.Increased efficiency:** The proposed system will significantly increase the efficiency of the resume screening process by automating it, saving time, and reducing the workload of the hiring team.
- **11.Promotes diversity and inclusion :** The system will eliminate biases in the hiring process, ensuring that the best-suited candidates are selected regardless of their race, gender, or education.
- **12.Enhanced accuracy:** The system utilizes AI and NLP algorithms to provide more accurate shortlisting of candidates based on required skill sets, reducing the chances of human error and biases.

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 MODULES

To effectively implement a Resume Shortlisting System, it is important to categorize the different stages involved in the process. The different segments of the system implementation can be categorized as follows:

- Data Collection
- Data Processing
- Model Building
- Data Training
- HR & Candidate Login Page

6.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION

6.2.1. Data Collection

The first module would involve collecting data about the jobs, such as its type, it's job category, skills and all about Jobs. This data could be collected from various sources such as Jobs, Skills. Kaggle offers a wide range of job skill recommendation data, which can improve the accuracy of the system's predictions. Kaggle also provides valuable information and feedback that can help users make better decisions. To effectively implement a Resume Shortlisting System, it is important to categorize the different stages involved in the process. This data could be collected from various sources such as Jobs, Skills. Language modeling involves developing statistical models that capture the patterns and relationships between words in a given language. NLP techniques can also be applied to machine translation tasks, where resumes written in different languages can be automatically translated to the desired language, facilitating global recruitment processes.

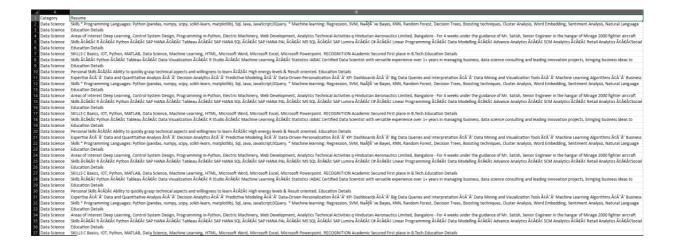


Figure 6.1(a). Data Collection (Train and Test Data)

Let's see what different categories we have in the data.

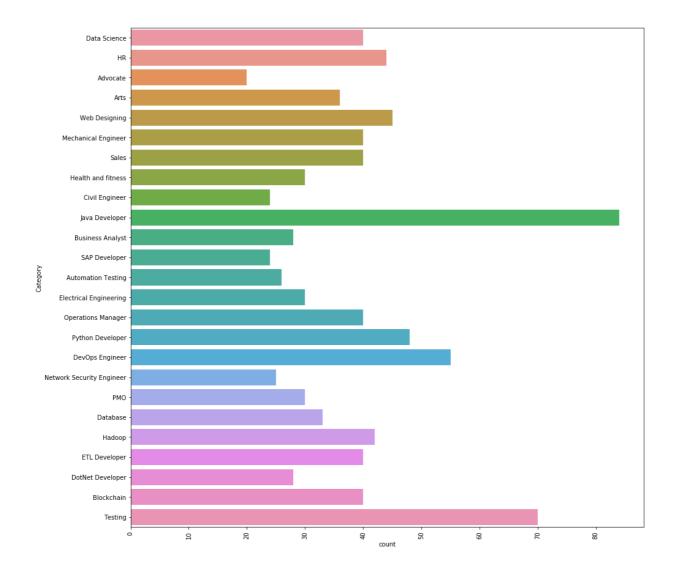


Figure 6.1(b). Data Collection (Train and Test Data)

6.2.1.Data Processing

CATEGORY DISTRIBUTION

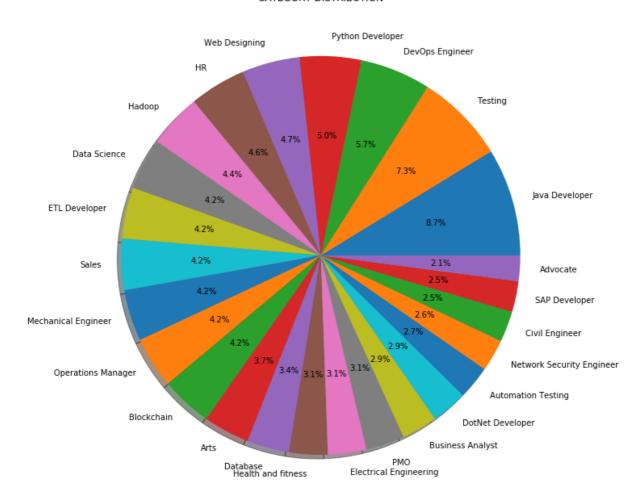


Figure 6.1(c). Data Collection (Train and Test Data)

Step 1: Clean the 'Resume' column

In this step, we remove any unnecessary information from resumes like URLs, hashtags, and special characters.

def cleanResume(resumeText)

resumeText = re.sub('httpS+s*', ' ', resumeText) # remove URLs

resumeText = re.sub('RT|cc', ' ', resumeText) # remove RT and cc

resumeText = re.sub('#S+', ", resumeText) # remove hashtags

resumeText = re.sub('@S+', ' ', resumeText) # remove mentions

```
resumeText = re.sub('[%s]' % re.escape("""!"#$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>?@[]^_`{|}~"""), ' ', resumeText) # remove punctuations
resumeText = re.sub(r'[^x00-x7f]',r' ', resumeText)
resumeText = re.sub('s+', ' ', resumeText) # remove extra whitespace
return resumeText
resumeDataSet['cleaned_resume'] = resumeDataSet.Resume.apply(lambda x: cleanResume(x))
```

Step 2: Encoding 'Category'

Now, we will encode the 'Category' column using LabelEncoding. Even though the 'Category' column is 'Nominal' data we are using LabelEncong because the 'Category' column is our 'target' column. By performing LabelEncoding each category will become a class and we will be building a multiclass classification model.

```
var_mod = ['Category']
le = LabelEncoder()
for i in var_mod:
resumeDataSet[i] = le.fit_transform(resumeDataSet[i])
resumeText = re.sub(r'[^x00-x7f]',r' ', resumeText)
resumeText = re.sub('s+', ' ', resumeText) # remove extra whitespace
return resumeText
resumeDataSet['cleaned_resume'] = resumeDataSet.Resume.apply(lambda)
```

Step 3: Preprocessing 'cleaned_resume' column

Here we will preprocess and convert the 'cleaned_resume' column into vectors. There are many ways to do that like 'Bag of Words', 'Tf-Idf', 'Word2Vec' and a combination of these methods.

We will be using the 'Tf-Idf' method to get the vectors in this approach.

```
required Text = resume Data Set ['cleaned\_resume']. values \\
```

```
requiredTarget = resumeDataSet['Category'].values
```

```
word_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(
```

sublinear_tf=True,

stop_words='english',

max_features=1500)

word_vectorizer.fit(requiredText)

WordFeatures = word_vectorizer.transform(requiredText)

We have 'WordFeatures' as vectors and 'requiredTarget' and target after this step.

6.2.2. Model Building

We will be using the 'One vs Rest' method with 'KNeighborsClassifier' to build this multiclass classification model.

We will use 80% data for training and 20% data for validation. Let's split the data now into training and test set.

```
X_train,X_test,y_train,y_test = test_size=0.2)
print(X_train.shape)
print(X_test.shape).
```

6.2.3. Data Training

The Data training is done using the NLP

NLP Code for Data Training:

!pip install --user -U nltk

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import nltk

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

import pickle

import re

import seaborn as sns

from sklearn import metrics

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

from sklearn.utils import shuffle

import string

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import pad_sequences

from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.text import Tokenizer

import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

np.set_printoptions(precision=4)

nltk.download('stopwords')

```
nltk.download('punkt')
# Load dataset
Data=pd.read_csv('C:\Users\kirsh\OneDrive\Desktop\Project\resumeproj\ass
ets\data\UpdatedResumeDataSet.csv', engine='python')
data.head()
# Print unique categories of resumes
print(data['Category'].value_counts())
# Drop rows where category is "Testing" and store new size of dataset
data = data[data.Category != 'Testing']
data\_size = len(data)
# Bar graph visualization
plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
sns.countplot(y="Category", data=data)
# Get set of stopwords
stopwords_set = set(stopwords.words('english')+['``',"'''])
def clean_text(resume_text):
  resume\_text = re.sub('http\S+\space\space\space\space\space,','', resume\_text) # remove URLs
  resume_text = re.sub('RT|cc', ' ', resume_text) # remove RT and cc
  resume_text = re.sub('#\S+', ", resume_text) # remove hashtags
  resume_text = re.sub('@\S+', ' ', resume_text) # remove mentions
  resume_text = re.sub(r'[^{\times}x00-^{\times}7f]',r' ', resume_text)
  resume_text = re.sub('\s+', '', resume_text) # remove extra whitespace
  resume text = resume text.lower() # convert to lowercase
```

```
resume_text_tokens = word_tokenize(resume_text) # tokenize
  filtered_text = [w for w in resume_text_tokens if not w in stopwords_set]
  return ''.join(filtered_text)
print('--- Original resume ---')
print(data['Resume'][0])
data['cleaned_resume'] = data.Resume.apply(lambda x: clean_text(x))
print('--- Cleaned resume ---')
print(data['cleaned_resume'][0])
features = data['cleaned_resume'].values
original_labels = data['Category'].values
labels = original_labels[:]
for i in range(data_size):
 labels[i] = str(labels[i].lower())
 labels[i] = labels[i].replace(" ", "")
features, labels = shuffle(features, labels)
print(features[0])
print(labels[0])
train_split = 0.8
train_size = int(train_split * data_size)
train_features = features[:train_size]
train_labels = labels[:train_size]
test_features = features[train_size:]
test_labels = labels[train_size:]
print(len(train labels))
```

```
print(len(test_labels))
vocab\_size = 6000
oov tok = <OOV>'
feature_tokenizer = Tokenizer(num_words=vocab_size, oov_token=oov_tok)
feature tokenizer.fit on texts(features)
feature_index = feature_tokenizer.word_index
print(dict(list(feature_index.items())))
train_feature_sequencesfeature_tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(train_features)
print(train_feature_sequences[0])
test_feature_sequences = feature_tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_features)
print(test_feature_sequences[0])
label_tokenizer = Tokenizer(lower=True)
label tokenizer.fit on texts(labels)
label_index = label_tokenizer.word_index
print(dict(list(label_index.items())))
train_label_sequences = label_tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(train_labels)
print(train_label_sequences[0])
test_label_sequences = label_tokenizer.texts_to_sequences(test_labels)
print(test_label_sequences[0])
max_length = 300
trunc_type = 'post'
pad_type = 'post'
train_feature_paddedpad_sequences(train_feature_sequences,maxlen=max)
test_feature_paddedpad_sequences(test_feature_sequences)
```

```
print(train_feature_padded[0])
print(test_feature_padded[0])
embedding_dim = 64
model = tf.keras.Sequential([
tf.keras.layers.Embedding(vocab_size, embedding_dim, input_length=1),
 tf.keras.layers.Bidirectional(tf.keras.layers.LSTM(embedding_dim))
tf.keras.layers.Dense(embedding_dim, activation='relu'),
tf.keras.layers.Dense(25, activation='softmax')
1)
model.summary()
model.compile(loss='sparse_optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
train_feature_padded = np.array(train_feature_padded)
test_feature_padded = np.array(test_feature_padded)
train_label_sequences = np.array(train_label_sequences)
test_label_sequences = np.array(test_label_sequences)
print(encoding_to_label[np.argmax(prediction[0])])
```

6.2.4. HR & Candidate Login Page

HR login page is an essential component of the proposed system, providing access and authentication for HR professionals to use the system's functionalities. Here are some key features and considerations for the HR login page:

- 1. Secure Authentication: The login page should ensure secure authentication by implementing strong password requirements, encryption protocols, and measures to prevent unauthorized access. This ensures that only authorized HR professionals can access the system.
- 2. User-Friendly Interface: The login page should have a user-friendly interface that is easy to navigate and understand. It should include clear instructions on

- how to log in, a username and password input field, and an option for password recovery or account registration if necessary.
- **3. Integration with HR Database:** The login page should be connected to the HR database or user management system to authenticate the HR professionals' credentials. This integration ensures that only valid and authorized users can access the system.
- **4. Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA):** For added security, the login page can implement multi-factor authentication. MFA requires HR professionals to provide an additional authentication factor, such as a verification code sent to their registered email or a one-time password generated by an authentication app.
- **5. Responsive Design:** The login page should have a responsive design that adapts to different screen sizes and devices, ensuring accessibility for HR professionals who may need to log in from various devices, including desktop computers, laptops, or mobile devices.

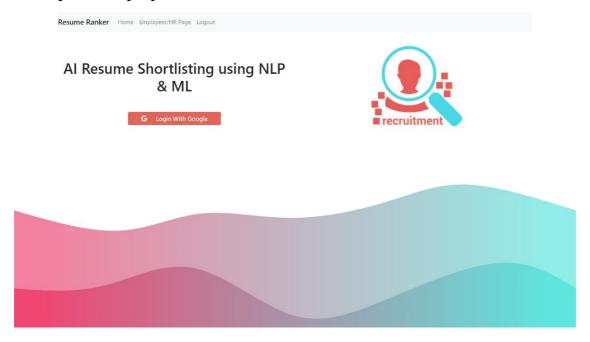


Figure 6.3 HR Login Page

SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 TEST PLAN

The purpose of this test plan is to describe the approach and procedures that will be used to analyse and select the resumes of the candidate by their skills for the specific jobs.

Functional Testing:

- Testing that the system login page works and the Google Authentication System.
- Testing that the system Correctly uploads the resume to the Database.
- Testing that the system can analyse the Resume using the NLP.
- Testing that the system allows the HR to post a Job.

Performance Testing:

- Testing system response time under different load conditions.
- Testing system time for uploads the Resume.
- Testing that the time it takes for analysing the Resume.

Regression Testing:

- Test the system after changes or updates have been made to ensure that existing features still function as expected.
- Test to ensures that the application remains stable and reliable after changes have been made.
- Test to reducing the risk of unexpected behavior or failures in the application.
- Test to improve the quality of the application by ensuring that existing functionalities works correctly.

7.2 TEST CASES

This is based on the training and testing the model we used in this application. This eligibility can be checked by using the details entered by the users.

Testing system's existing functionality to ensure that it has not been affected by any changes.

7.2.1. Test Cases in this Recommendation Application:

Test Case 1 : Functional Testing – Verify that the system correctly authenticates

The Candidate and the HR.

Input : Login using Google Account in HR/Candidate Login page.

Expected Output : Logins the HR/Candidate to the portal.

Actual Output: Logins to the Portal.

Test Case 2 : Performance Testing – Checking the Time for Resume

uploading

Input : A Resume was uploaded through the Candidate Upload page.

Expected Output: The Upload must complete and the Buffering of the upload

must be low.

Actual Output: The Resume was seccuessfully uploaded and the Uploaded

time was 1.3 seconds.

Test Case 3 : Accuracy Testing – Test the accuracy of the predictions

Of the NLP.

Input : Submit an Abstract and apply for a job in the job portal.

Expected Output: The data of the resume must be perfectly screened and the

trained model will provide the percentage of the Resume

matching with the Job Description.

Actual Output: The predictions generated by NLP was Accurate.

SIMULATION RESULTS

8.1 DATA COLLECTION AND PACKAGE IMPORTING

The data collection process for this project involved gathering information from various sources, including public datasets, skill testing, and job description data. We collected data on various factors such as skills that is required for a job. The simulation results of this project indicate that the implemented resume shortling system has a high accuracy rate in predicting the appropriate resumes for a given jobs based on factors such as job description. The system also showed a high accuracy rate in suggesting appropriate Resumes based on skill levels.

```
🕏 app.py > ...
     from flask import Flask, render template, url for, request, session, redirect, abort, jsonify
     from database import mongo
     from werkzeug.utils import secure filename
 4 import os
 5 import pickle
     from resumeExtraction import resumeExtraction
     import sys, fitz
     from resumeScreener import resumeScreener
     from bson.objectid import ObjectId
     from google.oauth2 import id_token
     from google_auth_oauthlib.flow import Flow
     from pip._vendor import cachecontrol
     import google.auth.transport.requests
     import pathlib
     import nltk
```

Figure 8.1 Importing Essential Libraries

Additionally, we also ensured compliance with relevant data privacy packages and security regulations to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the collected data. Overall, the data collection process was crucial in building a robust and reliable crop recommendation system that can accurately assess soil health, climate conditions, and other relevant factors to provide personalized and effective resume recommendations.

8.2 DATA STORED

The data has been collected from the internet sources it has give with the Jobs and the Skills required. Either it has any updation can need to be changed in the file.



Figure 8.2 Data Collection for Jobs with Skills

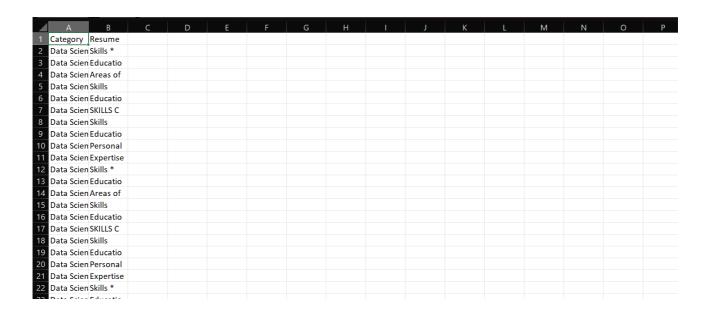


Figure 8.3 Categorized Data

APPENDICES

9.1 SAMPLE CODE

from flask import Flask, render_template, url_for, request, session, redirect, abort, isonify from database import mongo from werkzeug.utils import secure_filename import os import pickle from resumeExtraction import resumeExtraction import sys, fitz from resumeScreener import resumeScreener from bson.objectid import ObjectId from google.oauth2 import id_token from google_auth_oauthlib.flow import Flow from pip._vendor import cachecontrol import google.auth.transport.requests import pathlib import requests import nltk def allowedExtension(filename): return '.' in filename and filename.rsplit('.',1)[1].lower() in ['docx','pdf'] app = Flask(__name__) app.secret_key = "Resume_screening" os.environ["OAUTHLIB_INSECURE_TRANSPORT"] = "1" GOOGLE_CLIENT_ID = '488494246810-

```
b2lhd6g4etaupc1d57lu6o3o0fq04udd.apps.googleusercontent.com'
client_secrets_file = os.path.join(pathlib.Path(__file__).parent, "client_secret.json")
flow = Flow.from_client_secrets_file(
  client_secrets_file=client_secrets_file,
  scopes=["https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.profile",
"https://www.googleapis.com/auth/userinfo.email", "openid"],
  redirect_uri="http://127.0.0.1:5000/callback")
UPLOAD_FOLDER = 'static/resumes'
app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER']=UPLOAD_FOLDER
app.config['MONGO_URI']=
'mongodb+srv://Sabari:Sabari@resumeextraction.fibwg7g.mongodb.net/test'
mongo.init_app(app)
resumeFetchedData = mongo.db.resumeFetchedData
Ranked_resume = mongo.db.Ranked_resume
IRS_USERS = mongo.db.IRS_USERS
JOBS = mongo.db.JOBS
from Job_post import job_post
app.register_blueprint(job_post,url_prefix="/HR1")
extractorObj = pickle.load(open("resumeExtractor.pk1","rb"))
screenerObj = pickle.load(open("resumeScreener.pkl","rb"))
@app.route('/')
def index():
  return render_template("index.html")
@app.route('/emp')
def emp():
  if 'user_id' in session and 'user_name' in session:
    return render_template("EmployeeDashboard.html")
```

```
else:
    return render_template("index.html", errMsg="Login First")
@app.route('/login')
def login():
  authorization_url, state = flow.authorization_url()
  session["state"] = state
  return redirect(authorization_url)
@app.route("/callback")
def callback():
  flow.fetch_token(authorization_response=request.url)
  if not session["state"] == request.args["state"]:
    abort(500)
  credentials = flow.credentials
  request_session = requests.session()
  cached_session = cachecontrol.CacheControl(request_session)
  token_request = google.auth.transport.requests.Request(session=cached_session)
  id_info = id_token.verify_oauth2_token(
    id_token=credentials._id_token,
    request=token_request,
    audience=GOOGLE_CLIENT_ID
  result = None
  result = IRS_USERS.find_one({"Email":id_info.get("email")},{"_id":1})
  if result == None:
    session['user_id'] =
str(IRS_USERS.insert_one({"Name":id_info.get("name"),"Email":id_info.get("email
"), "Google_id":id_info.get("sub")}).inserted_id)
```

```
session['user_name'] = str(id_info.get("name"))
  else:
     session['user_id'] = str(result['_id'])
     session['user_name'] = str(id_info.get("name"))
  return redirect("/emp")
@app.route('/signup', methods=["POST"])
def signup():
  if request.method == 'POST':
     name = str(request.form.get('name'))
     email = str(request.form.get('email'))
     password = str(request.form.get('password'))
     status = None
     status =
IRS_USERS.insert_one({"Name":name,"Email":email,"Password":password})
     if status == None:
       return render_template("index.html",errMsg="Problem in user creation check
data or try after some time")
     else:
       return render_template("index.html",successMsg="User Created
Successfully!")
@app.route("/logout")
def logout():
  session.pop('user_id',None)
  session.pop('user_name',None)
  return redirect(url_for("index"))
@app.route('/HR')
def HR():
```

```
return render_template("CompanyDashboard.html")
@app.route('/test')
def test():
  return "Connection Successful"
@app.route("/uploadResume", methods=['POST'])
def uploadResume():
  if 'user_id' in session and 'user_name' in session:
    try:
       file = request.files['resume']
       filename = secure_filename(file.filename)
       print("Extension:",file.filename.rsplit('.',1)[1].lower())
       if file and allowedExtension(file.filename):
         temp =
resumeFetchedData.find_one({"UserId":ObjectId(session['user_id'])},{"ResumeTitle"
:1})
         if temp == None:
           print("HELLO")
         else:
            print("hello")
            resumeFetchedData.delete_one({"UserId":ObjectId(session['user_id'])})
            Ranked_resume.delete_one({"UserId":ObjectId(session['user_id'])})
     os.remove(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'],temp['ResumeTitle']))
         file.save(os.path.join(app.config['UPLOAD_FOLDER'],filename))
fetchedData=extractorObj.extractorData("static/resumes/"+filename,file.filename.rspl
it('.',1)[1].lower())
         skillsPercentage = screenerObj.screenResume(fetchedData[5])
         result = result1 = None
```

```
print("FetchedData:",fetchedData)
                              result =
resumeFetchedData.insert_one({"UserId":ObjectId(session['user_id']),"Name":fetche
dData[0], "Mobile_no": fetchedData[1], "Email": fetchedData[2], "Skills": list(fetchedData
a \hbox{\tt [3]),"} Education": fetched Data \hbox{\tt [4],"} Appear": 0," Resume Title": filename," Resume Data":
fetchedData[5]})
                              if result == None:
                                     return\ render\_template ("EmployeeDashboard.html", errorMsg="Problem") and the problem of the 
in Resume Data Storage")
                              else:
                                            result1 =
Ranked_resume.insert_one({"UserId":ObjectId(session['user_id']),"Top_skills":dict(s
killsPercentage)})
                                            if result1 == None:
                                                     return
render_template("EmployeeDashboard.html",errorMsg="Problem in Skills Data
Storage")
                                            else:
                                                     return
render_template("EmployeeDashboard.html",successMsg="Resume Screen
Successfully!!")
                      else:
                              return render_template("EmployeeDashboard.html",errorMsg="Document
Type Not Allowed")
               except:
                      print("Exception Occured")
        else:
              return render_template("index.html", errMsg="Login First")
```

```
@app.route('/viewdetails', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def viewdetails():
  employee_id = request.form['employee_id']
  result = resumeFetchedData.find({"UserId":ObjectId(employee_id)})
  dt=result[0]
  name=dt['Name']
  email=dt['Email']
  mobile=dt['Mobile_no']
  skills=dt['Skills']
  education=dt['Education']
  return
jsonify({'name':name,'email':email,'mobile':mobile,'skills':skills,'education':education}
)
@app.route("/empSearch",methods=['POST'])
def empSearch():
  if request.method == 'POST':
    category = str(request.form.get('category'))
    TopEmployeers=None
TopEmployeers=Ranked_resume.find({"Top_skills."+category:{"$ne":None}},{"Top
_skills."+category:1,"UserId":1}).sort([("Top_skills."+category,-1)])
    if TopEmployeers == None:
       return render_template("CompanyDashboard.html",errorMsg="Problem in
Category Fetched")
    else:
       selectedResumes={}
       cnt = 0
```

```
for i in TopEmployeers:
 se=IRS_USERS.find_one({"_id":ObjectId(i['UserId'])},{"Name":1,"Email":1,"_id":1
  })
          selectedResumes[cnt] =
  {"Name":se['Name'],"Email":se['Email'],"_id":se['_id']}
          se = None
          cnt += 1
        return render_template("CompanyDashboard.html",len =
 len(selectedResumes), data = selectedResumes)
 if <u>name</u> ==" <u>main</u>":
  app.run(debug=True)
{% extends "base.html" %}
  {% block title %}Job POST{% endblock %}
  {% block content %}
  <div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="container">
     {% if errorMsg %}
      <h2 class='alert alert-danger' style='text-align: center;'>{{errorMsg}}</h2>
     {% endif %}
     {% if successMsg %}
      <h2 class='alert alert-success' style='text-align: center;'>{{successMsg}}</h2>
     { % endif % }
      <div class="d-grid gap-2 d-md-flex justify-content-md-end">
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-info me-md-5 mb-3" data-bs-
```

```
toggle="modal" data-bs-target="#jobpost"> + Post JOB</button>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
     {% for i in range(0,data|length) %}
     <div class="col-lg-4 col-md-6 col-xs-12">
       <div class="card mb-3" style="max-width: 540px;">
         <div class="row g-0">
            <div class="col-auto" style="margin:auto;width:60%;padding:10px;">
             <div class="card-body">
              <h5 class="card-title text-center">{{data[i]['Job_Profile']}}<span
class="badge rounded-pill bg-warning text-dark">New</span></h5>
              center"><strong>Company:</strong>{{data[i]['CompanyName']}}}
              <strong>{{ data[i]['Salary']}
<small class="text-</pre>
muted">{{data[i]['LastDate']}}</small>
              <button class="btn btn-outline-success view_candidates" id="{{
data[i]['job_id'] }}" data-bs-toggle="modal" data-bs-
target="#view_candidates">View Applied Candidates</button>
             </div>
            </div>
         </div>
       </div>
     </div>
     {% endfor %}
```

```
</div>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="modal fade" id="jobpost" tabindex="-1" aria-</pre>
labelledby="exampleModalLabel" aria-hidden="true">
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-fullscreen-sm-down">
   <div class="modal-content">
    <div class="modal-header">
       <h5 class="modal-title" id="exampleModalLabel">Add JOB</h5>
       <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal" aria-
label="Close"></button>
      </div>
    <div class="modal-body">
      <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
           <div class="col-12">
             <form class="form-horizontal" action="/HR1/add_job"</pre>
method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
              <div class="form-floating mb-3">
                <input type="text" class="form-control" id="companyInput"</pre>
placeholder="Enter Company Name" name='company' required>
                <label for="companyInput">Company:</label>
              </div>
              <div class="form-floating mb-3">
                <input type="text" class="form-control" id="jbInput"</pre>
```

```
placeholder="Enter Job Profile" name='jp' required>
                 <label for="jbInput">Job Profile:</label>
              </div>
              <div class="form-floating mb-3">
                <input type="text" class="form-control" id="SalaryInput"</pre>
placeholder="Enter Package in Rs." name='salary' required>
                <label for="SalaryInput">Salary:</label>
             </div>
              <div class="form-floating mb-3">
                <input type="date" class="form-control" id="LastDateInput"</pre>
placeholder="Enter Last Date" name='last_date' required>
                <label for="LastDateInput">Last Date:</label>
               </div>
              <div class="form-group mb-3">
                <label for="jd">Upload Job Description:</label>
                <input type='file' class="form-control" id="jd" name='jd' required/>
              </div>
              <div>
                 <input type='submit' class="btn btn-danger me-md-5 mb-3"</pre>
value='Submit'/>
              </div>
             </form>
           </div>
        </div>
      </div>
```

```
</div>
  </div>
  </div>
 </div>
 <div class="modal fade" id="view_candidates" tabindex="-1" aria-</pre>
labelledby="exampleModalLabel" aria-hidden="true">
 <div class="modal-dialog modal-fullscreen-sm-down">
  <div class="modal-content">
   <div class="modal-header">
     <h5 class="modal-title" id="exampleModalLabel">Applied Candidates</h5>
     <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal" aria-
label="Close"></button>
    </div>
   <div class="modal-body">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="row">
        <div class="col-12">
          <thead>
            No.
             Name
             Matching %
            </thead>
```

```
</div>
        </div>
     </div>
    </div>
   </div>
  </div>
 </div>
 <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.1.1.min.js"></script>
<script
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.2.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script>var $j = jQuery.noConflict();</script>
<script>
  $(document).on('click', '.view_candidates', function(){
    var job_id = $(this).attr("id");
    $j.ajax({
      url:"/HR1/view_applied_candidates",
      method:"POST",
      data:({job_id:job_id}),
      success:function(data){
         if(data[1]==200)
         {
           var strline="";
           for(var i=0;i<data[0];i++)
```

```
{
          strline+=""+(i+1)+"<td class='text-
center'>"+data[i+2]['Name']+"<td class='text-
center'>"+data[i+2]['Match']+"";
          }
         document.getElementById("data").innerHTML=strline;
        }
       if(data.StatusCode==400)
        {
          alert("Failed");
        }
    });
  });
</script>
{% endblock %}
        ===========Index.html============
{% extends "base.html" %}
{% block title %}Resume Ranking{% endblock %}
{% block Addnav %}
<a class="nav-link" href="/HR">Employeer/HR Page</a>
{% endblock %}
{% block styleInclude %}
<style>
  @media screen and (min-width: 992px) {
```

```
a.sign_in {
       width:60%;
     }
  }
  @media screen and (min-width: 1300px) {
    a.sign_in {
       width:40%;
     }
  }
  @media screen and (min-width: 300px) {
     .main_card{
       margin-top:30px;
     }
  }
  .sign\_in\{
    border: none;
    border-radius: 4px;
    margin: 5px 0;
    opacity: 0.85;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 17px;
    line-height: 20px;
    text-decoration: none;
    background-color: #dd4b39;
    color: white;
  }
</style>
{% endblock %}
{% block content %}
```

```
<div class='container-fluid'>
  <div class="container">
  <div class='row'>
     <div class="col-md-6 col-xs-12 main_card" style="margin-top:50px;z-</pre>
index:10:">
       <h1 class="text-center mt-4 hh">AI Resume Shortlisting using NLP &
ML < /h1 >
       <a href="/login" class="btn btn-lg btn-danger mt-5 sign_in mx-auto d-block"
style="z-index:10;"><i class="fab fa-google me-4"></i>Login With Google</a>
    </div>
     <div class="col-md-6 col-xs-12">
       <img class="img-fluid mx-auto d-block" src="{{</pre>
url_for('static',filename='images/re.png') }}"/>
     </div>
  </div>
</div>
<svg style="position:absolute;bottom:0;left:0;" id="svg" viewBox="0 0 1440 500"</pre>
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" class="transition duration-300 ease-in-out
delay-150"><defs>linearGradient id="gradient"><stop offset="5%" stop-
color="#eb144c88"></stop><stop offset="95%" stop-
color="#32ded488"></stop></linearGradient></defs><path d="M 0,600 C 0,600"
0,200 0,200 C 94.34615384615384,227.51538461538462
188.69230769230768,255.03076923076924 267,252 C
345.3076923076923,248.96923076923076 407.5769230769231,215.3923076923077
479,\!208 \; \mathsf{C} \; 550.4230769230769,\!200.6076923076923 \; 631,\!219.4 \; 715,\!219 \; \mathsf{C} \; 799,\!218.6
886.4230769230769,199.0076923076923 958,177 C
1029.576923076923,154.9923076923077
1085.3076923076924,130.56923076923076 1163,134 C
1240.6923076923076,137.43076923076924
1340.3461538461538,168.7153846153846 1440,200 C 1440,200 1440,600 1440,600
```

```
Z" stroke="none" stroke-width="0" fill="url(#gradient)" class="transition-all
 duration-300 ease-in-out delay-150"></path><defs>linearGradient
 id="gradient"><stop offset="5%" stop-color="#eb144cff"></stop><stop
 offset="95%" stop-color="#32ded4ff"></stop></linearGradient></defs><path d="M
 0,600 C 0,600 0,400 0,400 C 76.46666666666667,405.8179487179487
 152.93333333333334,411.6358974358974 229,393 C
 305.0666666666666666374.3641025641026
 380.73333333333335,331.27435897435896 462,348 C
 543.2666666666667,364.72564102564104
 630.13333333333332,441.2666666666665 709,467 C
 787.8666666666668,492.733333333333335 858.733333333333,467.6589743589744
 950,430 C 1041.2666666666667,392.3410256410256
 1152.93333333333334,342.0974358974359 1238,335 C
 1323.066666666666666327.9025641025641
 Z" stroke="none" stroke-width="0" fill="url(#gradient)" class="transition-all
 duration-300 ease-in-out delay-150"></path></svg>
 </div>
{% endblock %}
=========Company_Dashboard.html=================
  {% extends "base.html" %}
 {% block title %}HR Dashboard{% endblock %}
 {% block Addnay %}
 <a class="nav-link" href="/HR1/post_job">Post JOB</a>
 {% endblock %}
 {% block content %}
 <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.1.1.min.js"></script>
     <script
```

```
src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/2.2.0/jquery.min.js"></script>
    <script>var $j = jQuery.noConflict();</script>
    <style>
       @media screen and (max-width: 560px) {
         #categoryInput{
            width:100%;
         }
         input.sBto{
            width:100%;
           height:20%;
           margin-bottom:20px;
         }
       }
       @media screen and (min-width: 560px ) {
         input.sBto{
            width:60%;
           margin-left: 20%;
           height:30%;
           margin-bottom:50px
         }
       }
    </style>
<div class="contain-fluid">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row">
       <h2>{{errorMsg}}</h2>
       <div class='col-xs-12'>
         <form class="form-horizontal" action="/empSearch" method='POST'>
            <div class='form-floating mb-3 categoryInput1'>
```

```
<input type='text' name='category' id="categoryInput" class='form-</pre>
control'/>
         <label for="categoryInput">Enter Category:</label>
        </div>
        <div class='form-group'>
         <input type='submit' class='btn btn-danger sBto' name='submit'</pre>
value='Search'/>
        </div>
      </form>
    </div>
   </div>
   <div class="row">
    <div class='col-xs-12 table-responsive-sm'>
    <thead>
        No
         Name
         Email
         Details
        </thead>
      {% for i in range(0,data|length) %}
         {\{(i+1)\}} 
         {{data[i]['Name']}}
         {{data[i]['Email']}}
         <input type="button" name="view" value="View"
```

```
id="{{data[i]['_id']}}" data-bs-toggle="modal" data-bs-target="#viewdetails"
class="btn btn-secondary view_data" style="margin-left:10%;" />
           {% endfor %}
        </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
<div class="modal fade" id="viewdetails" tabindex="-1" role="dialog" aria-
labelledby="viewdetails" aria-hidden="true">
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-dialog-centered modal-fullscreen-sm-down"</pre>
role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">
    <div class="modal-header">
      <h3 class="modal-title" id="exampleModalLongTitle">Details of
Candidate:</h3>
      <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-bs-dismiss="modal" aria-
label="Close"></button>
    </div>
    <div class="modal-body">
    <br>
       <label>Name:</label> <input type="text" class="form-control-
plaintext" readonly id="view_name"> <br/>> tr><br/>>
       <label>Email:</label> <input type="text" class="form-control-
plaintext" readonly id="view_email"> <
       <label>Mobile No.:</label> <input type="text" class="form-control-
```

```
 <label>Skills:</label> <textarea rows="4" cols="50" class="form-
control-plaintext" readonly id="view_skills" > </textarea> 
       <label>Education:</label> <input type="text" class="form-control-
plaintext" readonly id="view_education"> 
    </div>
    <div class="modal-footer">
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
    </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  </div>
<script>
  $(document).on('click', '.view_data', function(){
  var employee_id = $(this).attr("id");
  $j.ajax({
  url:"/viewdetails",
  method:"POST",
  data:({employee_id:employee_id}),
  success:function(data){
    $('#view_name').val(data.name);
    $('#view_email').val(data.email);
    $('#view_mobile').val(data.mobile);
    $('#view_skills').val(data.skills);
    $('#view_education').val(data.education);
  });
  });{% endblock %}
```

9.1 SCREENSHOTS

9.1.1 Home Page

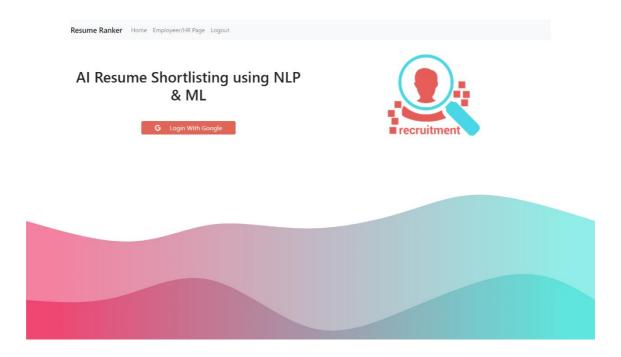


Figure 9.1 Home Page

The home page for the resume shortlisting system is the login page for the HR/Candidate. It designed with the language of HTML, CSS and JS.

9.1.2 Login Page



Figure 9.2 HR/Candidate Login Page

9.1.3 Resume Uploading Page

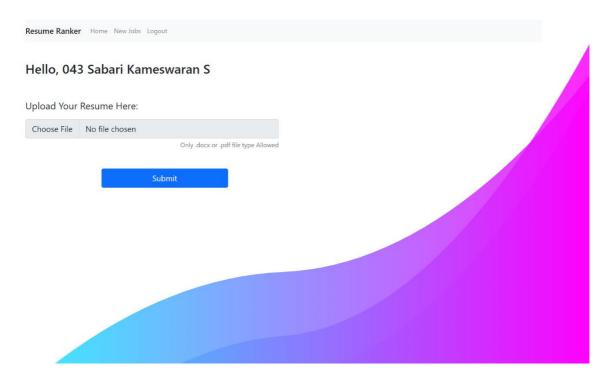


Figure 9.3. Resume Uploading Page

The Resume of the candidate will be uploaded here after logging in with candidate login.

9.1.4 HR Job Posting

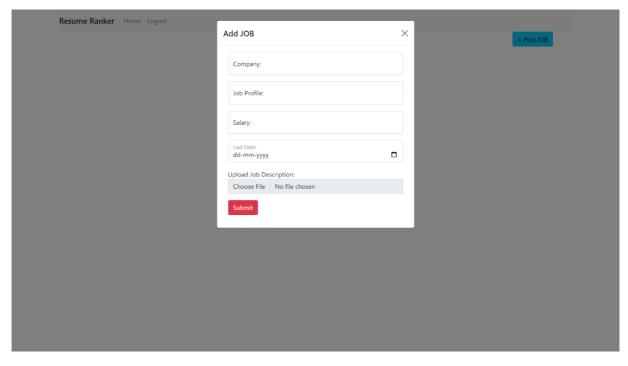


Figure 9.4. Job Posting

The HR will Post the Job with the job description and all the details needed.

9.1.5 Applying for the Job

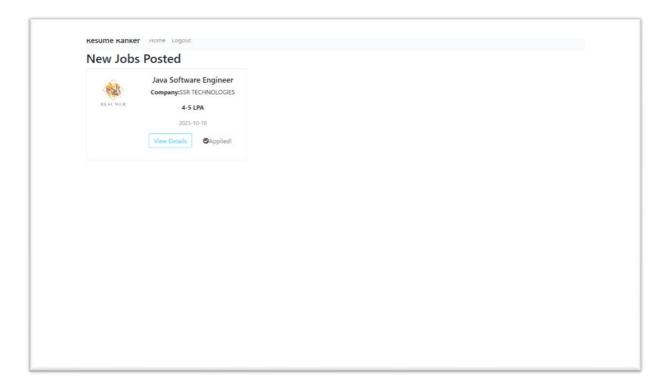


Figure 9.5. Applying for the Job

The Candidate applies for the job after uploading their Resumes.

9.1.6 Output for the NLP and the Matching Percentage

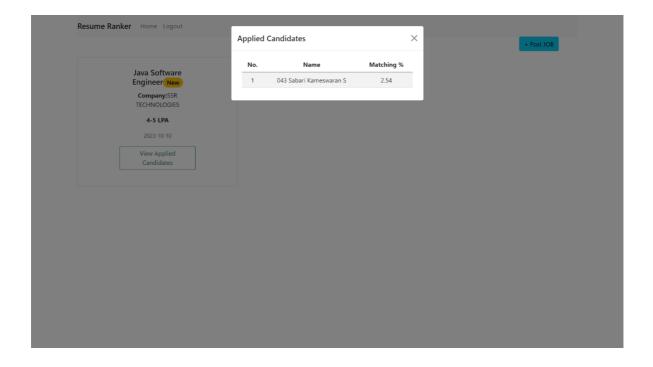


Figure 9.6 Output of the NLP

It shows the main output of the project with the matching percentage.

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

10.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed AI-based resume screening system using NLP techniques presents a promising solution to the limitations of the manual resume screening process. By leveraging advanced technologies, the system aims to streamline the hiring process, improve efficiency, and enhance the accuracy of candidate selection.

The project addresses the challenges faced by HR departments, such as the overwhelming volume of resumes received, the time-consuming nature of manual screening, and the potential for human biases and errors. The proposed system automates the screening process, utilizing NLP techniques to extract relevant information from resumes, match candidate skills with job requirements, and generate shortlists of qualified candidates.

The system offers several advantages, including reduced time and effort spent on screening, enhanced objectivity in evaluating resumes, improved efficiency in candidate selection, and a user-friendly web interface for HR professionals. The integration of data visualization tools further aids in interpreting and presenting the analysis results effectively.

It is important to note that the success of the system relies on the quality and completeness of the resume data provided by candidates. Additionally, continuous updates and maintenance of the skillset database are necessary to ensure accurate matching with job requirements. Nonetheless, the proposed system holds great potential in revolutionizing the resume screening process, empowering HR professionals to make informed decisions and ultimately facilitating the hiring of the best-suited professionals for specific positions.

10.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Some potential future enhancements for this AI-based resume screening system using NLP techniques include:

- 1. Intelligent Feedback Mechanism: Implementing an intelligent feedback mechanism where HR professionals can provide feedback on the system's shortlisting decisions. This feedback can be used to continuously improve the algorithm's performance and make it more accurate over time.
- **2. Deep Learning Models:** Exploring the use of deep learning models, such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or recurrent neural networks (RNNs), to extract more intricate features from resumes and improve the system's ability to identify relevant skills and qualifications.
- **3. Contextual Understanding:** Enhancing the system's contextual understanding by considering factors such as industry-specific jargon, domain expertise, and jobspecific requirements. This can help in better matching candidates to specific job positions.
- **4. Sentiment Analysis:** Incorporating sentiment analysis techniques to analyze the tone and sentiment expressed in the resumes. This can provide insights into a candidate's attitude, enthusiasm, and overall fit within the company culture.
- **5. Integration with External APIs:** Integrating the system with external APIs, such as job portals or professional networking platforms, to access additional data sources and enrich the analysis. This can include gathering data on candidate recommendations, endorsements, or public projects.

By implementing these future enhancements, the AI-based resume screening system can become more intelligent, accurate, and adaptable, ultimately improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the hiring process for HR professionals.

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