

# TITLE

1 Generative AI-Based Multimodal Interview Coach

2 An Intelligent Multimodal Interview Coaching System Using LLMs

3 AI-Driven Multimodal Interview Evaluation and Feedback System

## Step-by-Step Implementation with Tools Used

Multimodal Resume & Interview Coach

### Step 1: User Input Collection

**What we do:**

The system first collects inputs from the user.

**Inputs:**

- Resume in **PDF format**
- Mock interview recording (**audio or video**)

**Why:**

These inputs represent the same information a human interviewer would have.

**Tools Used:**

- Streamlit (for file upload interface)

### Step 2: Resume Text Extraction (Text Modality)

**What we do:**

The uploaded resume PDF is read and converted into plain text.

**Why:**

AI models cannot directly understand PDFs; text extraction is required for analysis.

**Tools Used:**

- pdfplumber (PDF text extraction)
- Python text preprocessing (cleaning)

**Output:**

- Raw resume text

## **Step 3: Resume Information Understanding**

**What we do:**

Important information is extracted from the resume such as:

- Technical skills
- Projects
- Experience

**Why:**

This information provides context to evaluate interview answers.

**Tools Used:**

- NLP techniques
- Large Language Model (GPT / LLaMA) with prompt-based extraction

**Output:**

- Structured resume features

## **Step 4: Audio Extraction from Interview Video (if video is provided)**

**What we do:**

If the interview is uploaded as a video, the audio track is extracted.

**Why:**

Speech analysis requires clean audio input.

**Tools Used:**

- OpenCV / FFmpeg

**Output:**

- Audio file (.wav)

## Step 5: Speech-to-Text Conversion (Audio Modality)

**What we do:**

The interview audio is converted into text.

**Why:**

Textual transcript is needed for content evaluation.

**Tools Used:**

- Whisper (speech-to-text model)

**Output:**

- Interview transcript
- Word-level timestamps

## Step 6: Audio Feature Extraction (Confidence Analysis)

**What we do:**

The system analyzes speech characteristics such as:

- Speech energy
- Pitch variation
- Pause duration

**Why:**

These features indicate confidence, fluency, and hesitation.

**Tools Used:**

- Librosa (audio signal processing)
- NumPy

**Output:**

- Audio confidence score

## Step 7: Video Frame Extraction (Video Modality)

**What we do:**

Key frames are extracted from the interview video.

**Why:**

Facial expressions and body language must be analyzed frame-by-frame.

**Tools Used:**

- OpenCV

**Output:**

- Video frames

## Step 8: Facial Landmark Detection

**What we do:**

Faces are detected and facial landmarks are identified.

**Why:**

Landmarks are required to detect eye contact and head movement.

**Tools Used:**

- MediaPipe (Face Mesh)

**Output:**

- Facial landmark coordinates

## Step 9: Emotion Detection from Video

**What we do:**

Facial expressions are analyzed to detect emotions such as:

- Calm
- Nervous
- Stressed

**Why:**

Emotions help evaluate the candidate's comfort level.

**Tools Used:**

- FER (Facial Emotion Recognition)
- Deep learning emotion models

**Output:**

- Emotion scores

## Step 10: Video Confidence Estimation

**What we do:**

Eye contact, head movement, and emotions are combined to compute a video-based confidence score.

**Why:**

Non-verbal behavior is a key indicator in interviews.

**Tools Used:**

- Custom Python logic
- Weighted scoring

**Output:**

- Video confidence score

## Step 11: Multimodal Feature Fusion

**What we do:**

Features from:

- Text (resume & transcript)
- Audio (speech confidence)
- Video (body language)

are combined into a single representation.

**Why:**

Individual modalities are incomplete; fusion provides holistic judgment.

**Tools Used:**

- Python (weighted fusion logic)

**Output:**

- Final confidence score

## Step 12: LLM-Based Interview Evaluation

**What we do:**

All extracted information is sent to a Large Language Model for reasoning.

**Why:**

Interview evaluation requires reasoning, not just classification.

**Tools Used:**

- GPT / LLaMA (LLM)
- Prompt engineering

**Tasks performed by LLM:**

- Resume–answer alignment
- Technical depth evaluation
- Communication quality analysis
- Weakness identification

## Step 13: Feedback Generation (Generative AI)

**What we do:**

The LLM generates structured feedback.

**Why:**

The goal is coaching, not just scoring.

**Tools Used:**

- Generative AI (LLM)

**Output Includes:**

- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Improvement suggestions
- Sample improved answer

## Step 14: Result Presentation

**What we do:**

Results are displayed to the user in an interactive interface.

**Why:**

Clear visualization improves usability.

**Tools Used:**

- Streamlit

## Step 15: System Evaluation

**What we do:**

System outputs are compared with human evaluation.

**Why:**

To validate effectiveness.

**Metrics Used:**

- Word Error Rate (STT)
- Emotion detection accuracy
- Human feedback correlation

## One-Line Implementation Summary

*The system processes resume text, interview speech, and video independently, extracts meaningful features from each, fuses them together, and uses a large language model to reason and generate personalized interview feedback.*





