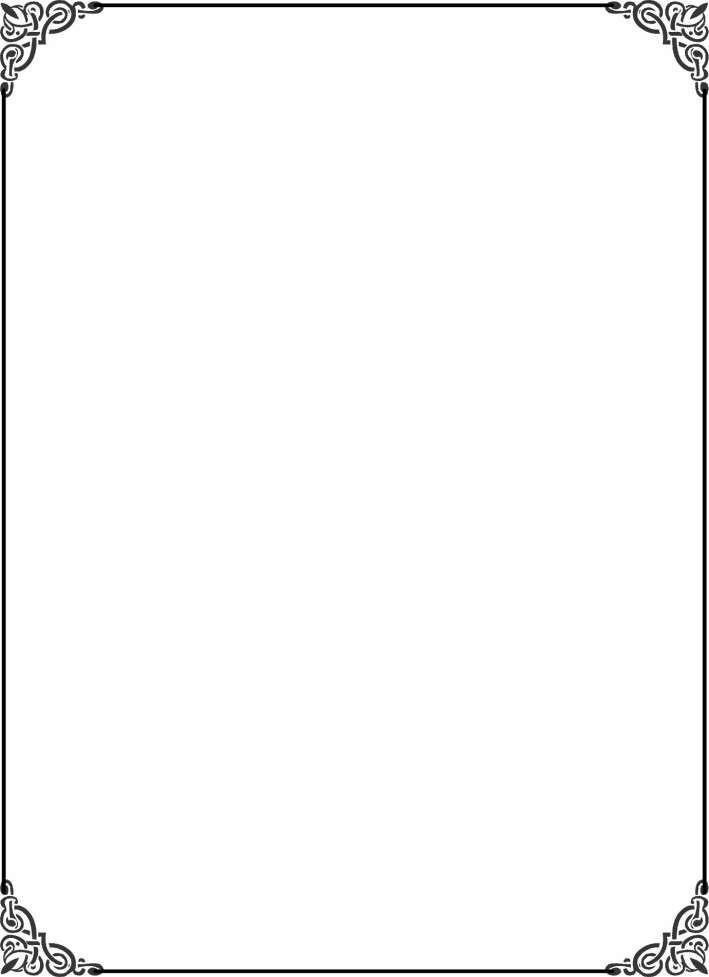
**A PROJECT REPORT ON**



**RESUME ANALYSIS AND CANDIDATE RANKING SYSTEM**

***Submitted to***

#### JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, KAKINADA

***For Partial Fulfilment of Award of the Degree of***

## BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

## IN

## COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

## AND MACHINE LEARNING)

**Submitted By**

S.V. MADHAVA REDDY (20KN1A4255)

R.MOUNIKESWARI (21KN5A4205)

T. SANDEEP (20KN1A4260)

K. CHANDRA SEKHAR (20KN1A4223)

*Under the esteemed guidance of*

#### Dr SEVA SREEDHAR BABU

**Professor, Department of CSE (AI&ML)**



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

**(ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND MACHINE LEARNING)**

# NRI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**Autonomous**

##### (Approved by AICTE, Permanently Affiliated to JNTUK, Kakinada) Accredited by NBA (CSE, ECE & EEE), Accredited by NAAC with ‘A’ Grade ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institution

**Pothavarappadu (V), (Via) Nunna, Agiripalli (M), Krishna Dist., PIN: 521212, A.P, India.**

**2023-2024**

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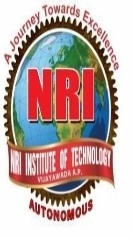
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## CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project report entitled “**RESUME ANALYSIS AND CANDITATE RANKING SYSTEM**” is the bonafide work of **Mr. S.V.MADHAVA REDDY (20KN1A4255), Ms. R.MOUNIKESWARI (21KN5A4205), Mr. T. SANDEEP (20KN1A4260) and Mr. K.CHANDRASEKHAR (20KN1A4223)**in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the graduate degree in BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY during the academic year **2023-2024**. This work was carried out under our supervision and guidance of

**(Dr S. Sreedhar Babu) (Dr B. H. Dasaradha ram)**

***Signature of the Guide Signature of the HOD***

**Signature of the External Examiner**

## DECLARATION

We **S.V. Madhava Reddy, R. Mounikeswari, T. Sandeep, K. Chandrasekhar** hereby declare that the project report entitled “**RESUME ANALYSIS AND CANDITATE RANKING SYSTEM”** is an original work done in the Department of Computer Science & Engineering (AI&ML), NRI Institute of Technology, Pothavarappadu(V), Agiripalli (M), Eluru District during the academic year **2023-2024**, in partial fulfilment for the award of the Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science & Engineering (AI&ML)**. We assure that this project is not submitted to any other College or University.

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## ABSTRACT

In the contemporary job market, the task of screening resumes and identifying suitable candidates for specific job roles can be time-consuming and labor-intensive. To address this challenge, we propose an Automated Resume Screening and Candidate Ranking System. This system leverages natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning techniques to analyze job descriptions and candidate resumes, extract relevant keywords and features, and rank candidates based on their suitability for the given job role.

The primary objective of our project is to streamline the recruitment process by automating the initial screening of resumes and identifying top candidates efficiently. By automating these tasks, we aim to save time for recruiters and hiring managers, reduce human bias, and improve the overall efficiency of the recruitment process.

The system is built using the Flask framework in Python, allowing for easy deployment and integration with web-based interfaces. Upon receiving a zip file containing resumes and a job description PDF file, the system extracts text data from these files and preprocesses it using techniques such as tokenization and TF-IDF vectorization. The job description and resumes are then analyzed to extract relevant keywords and features.

The Automated Resume Screening and Candidate Ranking System offers a powerful solution to the challenges associated with manual resume screening. By automating the initial screening process and providing recruiters with a ranked list of candidates, the system enables more efficient and informed decision-making in the recruitment process.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**TOPIC PAGE NO**

**[1. INTRODUCTION 1](#_Toc31306)**

[1.1 Introduction to Project 1](#_Toc16541)

[1.2 Problem Definition 1](#_Toc1930)

[1.3 Solution for Problem Definition 1](#_Toc15871)

[1.4 Process Diagram 1](#_Toc2108)

[1.5 Objectives 2](#_Toc28087)

**[2. LITERATURE REVIEW 3](#_Toc25244)**

**[3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS 5](#_Toc32288)**

[3.1 Existing System 5](#_Toc15981)

[3.2 Proposed System 5](#_Toc165)

[3.3 Analysis Model 5](#_Toc15762)

**[4. FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS 6](#_Toc5438)**

[4.1 Technical Feasiility 6](#_Toc22355)

[4.2 Operational Feasibility 6](#_Toc6263)

[4.3 Economic Feasibility 6](#_Toc22220)

**[5. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SEPECIFICATION 7](#_Toc3774)**

**[6. SYSTEM DESIGN 10](#_Toc25994)**

[6.1 System Architecture 10](#_Toc7917)

[6.2 UML Diagrams 12](#_Toc19549)

[6.3 Importance of UML Modelling 13](#_Toc15988)

[6.4 Class Diagram 16](#_Toc9064)

[6.5 Use Case Diagram 17](#_Toc914)

[6.6 Activity Diagram 18](#_Toc13296)

[6.7 Sequence Diagram 19](#_Toc30324)

[6.8 Component Diagram 20](#_Toc8579)

**[7. CODING 21](#_Toc16439)**

[7.1 Python 21](#_Toc23911)

[7.2 Python Modules 22](#_Toc20260)

[7.3 Methodologies Used 24](#_Toc415)

[7.4 Algorithms Used 27](#_Toc13718)

[7.5 Sample Code 30](#_Toc24524)

[7.6 Deployment Code 34](#_Toc10494)

**[8. TESTING 42](#_Toc14466)**

[8.1 System Testing 42](#_Toc31835)

[8.2 Module Testing 43](#_Toc32404)

**[9. RESULTS 45](#_Toc24530)**

**[10. CONCLUSION 46](#_Toc20686)**

**[11. FUTURE SCOPE 47](#_Toc6755)**

**[12. REFERENCES 48](#_Toc6131)**

**[13. PUBLICATION CERTIFIATES 49](#_Toc16520)**

**[14. PUBLISHED PAPER 53](#_Toc4713)**

**LIST OF FIGURES**

**FIGURE NO TITLE PAGE NO**

1.1 Flowchart of the system 1

4.1 Flowchart of the system 9

4.2 Class diagram 12

4.3 Use Case diagram 13

4.4 Activity diagram 14

4.5 Sequence diagram 15

4.6 Component Diagram 16

7.1 Natural language toolkit 18

7.2 Topic Modelling with LDA 22

7.3 TF-IDF 24

7.4 Latent Dirichlet Allocation 25

9.1 Home page 38

9.2 Files Upload Section 38

9.3 Upload Section After Uploading 38

9.4 Dashboard After Analysing Resumes 38

9.5 Leader board 38

# INTRODUCTION

### Introduction to Project

#### The project, titled "Resume Analysis & Candidate Ranking System," aims to streamline the process of analyzing job descriptions and resumes to rank candidates based on their suitability for a given job role. In today's competitive job market, recruiters often face challenges in efficiently assessing numerous resumes against specific job requirements. This project offers a solution by automating the analysis process, allowing recruiters to focus their time and efforts on the most promising candidates.

## 

### Problem Definition

#### Recruiters and hiring managers are inundated with a large volume of resumes for each job opening, making it difficult and time-consuming to identify the most qualified candidates. Manual resume screening is not only labor-intensive but also prone to bias and inconsistency. Additionally, it can be challenging to objectively compare candidate qualifications against the job description, leading to suboptimal hiring decisions.

### Solution for Problem Definition

#### The "Resume Analysis & Candidate Ranking System" addresses these challenges by leveraging natural language processing (NLP) techniques to extract and analyze relevant information from resumes and job descriptions. By applying algorithms for text preprocessing, keyword extraction, and similarity scoring, the system automates the evaluation process and provides recruiters with ranked lists of candidates based on their suitability for the role. This enables recruiters to make data-driven hiring decisions and significantly reduces the time and effort required for candidate screening.

### **Process Diagram**

#### Batch - 4 FlowChart The following diagram illustrates the high-level process flow of the "Resume Analysis & Candidate Ranking System":

#### Figure-1.1: Flowchart of the system

#### The process begins with the upload of resumes and the job description. The backend server receives the uploads and proceeds to extract text from both resumes and the job description. After preprocessing the text data, the system analyzes the resumes and the job description to identify important keywords and requirements. Subsequently, the system calculates the similarity between resumes and the job description to determine candidate rankings. Finally, the ranked candidates are displayed for further review by recruiters.

### Objectives

#### The primary objective of the Resume Analysis & Candidate Ranking System is to streamline the recruitment process by automating the analysis of resumes and ranking candidates based on their relevance to a given job description. The key objectives of the project include:

#### Develop a system capable of extracting relevant information from resumes, including skills, experiences, and qualifications.

#### Implement algorithms for evaluating the suitability of candidates based on the similarity between their resumes and a provided job description.

#### Create a user-friendly interface that allows recruiters to upload resumes and job descriptions, view ranked candidates, and make informed hiring decisions.

# **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The ability of automated resume screening and candidate ranking systems to expedite hiring procedures and enhance the effectiveness of decision-making has made them extremely popular in recent years. In order to extract relevant information from resumes, Rajeswari et al. (2020) support the integration of natural language processing (NLP) techniques; Wang, Zhang, and Liu (2019) suggest a deep learning strategy to improve candidate ratings. Chen et al. (2018) present a topic modeling-based approach and show how well it works to find latent themes in resumes, while Liu et al. (2021) investigate the use of machine learning algorithms for resume ranking.

Simultaneously, endeavors have been directed towards improving resume screening by the application of NLP approaches, as demonstrated by Smith and Jones (2019), who emphasize the significance of NLP in enhancing candidate assessments. Li et al. (2020) offer a thorough analysis of NLP-based screening techniques, outlining developments and difficulties in the field. Simultaneously, methods that rely on machine learning, like the automated hiring system Liu and Zhang (2018) suggested, highlight how machine learning can simplify hiring procedures while reducing the need for human participation.

Furthermore, to improve candidate ranking accuracy, it is critical to integrate text mining and semantic analysis approaches, according to current studies. While Patel and Patel (2021) provide insights into the changing environment of automated resume screening systems, Wang, Li, and Zhang (2018) describe an automated method utilizing semantic analysis. Together, these developments highlight the growing interest in applicant rating and automated resume screening, which provide enhanced recruiting effectiveness and decision- making precision by combining NLP, machine learning, and semantic analysis techniques.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.no** | **Title of the paper** | **Name of Publisher** | **Published Year** | **Merits** | **Demerits** |
| 1 | Automated  Resume  Screening  Using NLP  Techniques | International  Journal of  Engineering  Research &  Technology | 2020 | Utilizes NLP  techniques for automated  screening | Specific NLP  knowledge  required for  implementation |
| 2 | A Deep Learning Approach for  Automated  Resume  Screening | IEEE Access | 2019 | Deep learning  provides high  accuracy | Requires large  datasets and  computational  resources |
| 3 | Resume Screening  Based on Machine  Learning Algorithms | Journal of  Physics:  Conference  Series | 2021 | Diverse machine learning  algorithms for screening | Performance  highly dependent on data  quality |
| 4 | A Topic Modeling  Based Approach for  Resume Ranking | Proceedings of  the 2nd  International  Conference on CSAE | 2018 | Efficiently   ranks resumes using topic  modeling | May not capture nuanced  information in  resumes |
| 5 | Automated Resume  Screening Using Topic Modeling | International  Journal of  Innovative  Technology and Exploring  Engineering | 2020 | Topic  modeling  enables  efficient  screening | May overlook  specific  skillsets or  experiences |
| 6 | Improving Resume  Screening Using  Natural Language  Processing | Journal of  Computational Science | 2019 | NLP enhances screening  accuracy | May struggle  with  unstructured or poorly  formatted  resumes |
| 7 | A Review of Resume  Screening Methods  Based on NLP  Techniques | International  Journal of  Computer  Applications | 2020 | Provides  insights into  various NLP-based methods | Lack of  standardization across methods |

# SYSTEM ANALYSIS

### Existing System

#### The AI-powered resume analysis and candidate ranking system is designed to streamline the hiring process. It parses resumes using natural language processing, employs machine learning for candidate ranking, and integrates with Applicant Tracking Systems (ATS). The system ensures a user-friendly interface, incorporates feedback for continuous improvement, and prioritizes security, scalability, and reporting. It offers a comprehensive solution for efficient and unbiased talent acquisition.

### Proposed System

#### The proposed system aims to automate the resume screening process using Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques and machine learning algorithms. By leveraging NLP, the system can extract relevant information from resumes and job descriptions, such as skills, experience, and qualifications. Machine learning models trained on historical data can then analyze and rank resumes based on their suitability for the job position.

#### The proposed system offers several advantages over the existing manual process, including:

#### **Efficiency:** Automation reduces the time and effort required for resume screening, allowing HR professionals to focus on more strategic tasks.

#### **Consistency:** The system applies standardized criteria for evaluating resumes, minimizing inconsistencies and biases in candidate selection.

#### **Scalability:** The automated system can handle large volumes of resumes, ensuring timely processing of applications even during peak recruitment periods.

#### **Accuracy:** NLP and machine learning algorithms enhance the accuracy of candidate evaluation by identifying relevant keywords and patterns in resumes.

### Analysis Model

#### The analysis model for the proposed system involves several steps:

#### **Data Collection:** Resumes and job descriptions are collected from various sources, such as job portals and company databases.

#### **Preprocessing:** Text data undergoes preprocessing to remove noise, standardize formatting, and extract relevant features.

#### **Feature Extraction:** NLP techniques are used to extract features from resumes and job descriptions, such as keywords, skills, and qualifications.

#### **Model Training:** Machine learning models, such as classification or ranking algorithms, are trained on labeled data to predict the suitability of resumes for specific job positions.

#### **Evaluation:** The performance of the trained models is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

#### **Deployment:** The finalized model is deployed as part of the automated resume screening system, where it processes incoming resumes and provides ranked candidate lists to HR personnel.

# FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

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

* Technical Feasibility
* Operation Feasibility
* Economic Feasibility

### Technical Feasiility

#### To determine whether the proposed system is technically feasible, we should take into consideration the technical issues involved behind the situation. Technical feasibility center on the existing computer system and to what extent it can support the proposed addition. Python and its libraries are technology software which are used to develop Data Analytics. So, there is no need for additional purchase of any software, and these are open-source software’s which are freely available in Internet.

### Operational Feasibility

#### Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information systems that will meet the user’s operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the application implementation. This system is operational feasible since the users are familiar with the technologies and hence there is no need to gear up the personnel to use the system. Also, the system is very friendly and easy to use.

### Economic Feasibility

#### To decide whether a project is economically feasible, we must take into consideration various factors as:

* + - * + Cost benefit analysis
        + Long-term returns
        + Maintenance cost

#### The proposed system is computer based. It requires average computing capabilities which is very basic requirement and can be afforded by an organization; it does not incur additional economic overheads, which renders the system economically feasible.

# SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SEPECIFICATION

### Introduction

#### The System Requirement Specification (SRS) outlines the functional and non-functional requirements of the automated resume screening system. It defines the features and capabilities of the system, as well as the hardware and software requirements necessary for its implementation.

### **Functional Requirements**

#### The functional requirements describe the specific functionalities and capabilities of the automated resume screening system. These requirements detail the actions the system must perform to meet the needs of users. Functional requirements include:

#### **Resumes Upload:** The system should allow users to upload resumes and job descriptions in supported formats (e.g., PDF).

#### **Text Extraction:** The system should extract text from uploaded resumes and job descriptions accurately.

#### **Preprocessing:** Resumes and job descriptions should undergo preprocessing to remove noise, standardize formatting, and extract relevant features.

#### **Keyword Extraction:** NLP techniques should be applied to extract keywords, skills, qualifications, and other relevant information from resumes and job descriptions.

#### **Ranking and Screening:** Machine learning models should analyze resumes and rank candidates based on their suitability for specific job positions.

#### **User Interface:** The system should provide a user-friendly interface for HR personnel to view and interact with ranked candidate lists.

### **Non-Functional Requirements**

#### Non-functional requirements specify the quality attributes and constraints of the system. These requirements define how the system should behave in terms of performance, usability, reliability, security, and other factors. Non-functional requirements include:

#### **Performance:** The system should process resumes and job descriptions efficiently, with minimal latency.

#### **Scalability:** The system should be able to handle large volumes of resumes and job descriptions, scaling to accommodate increasing workload demands.

#### **Accuracy:** NLP and machine learning models should achieve high accuracy in extracting information and ranking candidates.

#### **Security:** The system should ensure the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data, such as personal information contained in resumes.

#### **Usability:** The user interface should be intuitive and easy to navigate, requiring minimal training for HR personnel.

#### **Reliability:** The system should be robust and reliable, minimizing downtime and errors during operation.

### **Hardware Requirements**

#### **Server:** A dedicated server with sufficient processing power and memory to handle text extraction, preprocessing, and machine learning tasks.

#### **Storage:** Adequate storage capacity to store resumes, job descriptions, and trained machine learning models.

#### **Networking:** Reliable internet connectivity to support user interactions and data exchange.

#### **Processor :** Intel Core i5

#### **Hard Disk :** 1 TB

#### **Monitor :** Laptop or Desktop

#### **GPU :** NVIDIA Quadro P1000

#### **Ram :** 8GB

### **Software Requirements**

#### **Operating System:** The system should run on a compatible operating system, such as Linux or Windows Server.

#### **Programming Languages:** Python for backend development, JavaScript for frontend development.

#### **Frameworks and Libraries:** Flask for web application development, scikit-learn for machine learning tasks, NLTK and Gensim for NLP processing.

#### **Database:** Optional database system for storing user data and system logs (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL).

#### **Operating system:** Windows 10/11

#### **Coding Language:** Python

#### **Tool :** Anaconda Navigator- Jupyter Notebook and Visual Studios

# SYSTEM DESIGN

### System Architecture

#### In a resume analysis and candidate ranking system project, the system architecture typically involves several key components to efficiently process and evaluate resumes. Here is a summary of a common system architecture for such a project:

##### Batch - 4 FlowChartFigure-4.1: Flowchart of the system

1. **Start:** This represents the beginning of the process. It indicates the starting point of the workflow.
2. **Upload Resumes and Job Description:** This process component signifies the step where users upload resumes and the job description to the system.
3. **Backend Server Receives Uploads:** This represents the beginning of the process. It indicates the starting point of the workflow. This process component represents the backend server's role in receiving the uploaded resumes and job description from the user interface.
4. **Extract Text from Resumes:** This process component denotes the extraction of text data from the uploaded resumes.
5. **Preprocess Resume Text:** This process component involves preprocessing the extracted resume text, which may include tasks like removing stop words, stemming, or lemmatization.
6. **Analyze Resume Features:** This process component signifies the analysis of resume features, such as identifying key skills, experiences, or qualifications.
7. **Extract Text from Job Description:** This process component involves extracting text data from the uploaded job description.
8. **Preprocess Job Description Text:** Similar to preprocessing resume text, this process component involves preprocessing the job description text.
9. **Identify Important Keywords and Requirements:** This process component denotes the identification of important keywords and requirements from the job description.
10. **Calculate Similarity between Resumes and Job Description:** This process component represents the backend server's role in receiving the uploaded resumes and job description from the user interface.
11. **Display Ranked Candidates:** If there are enough candidates, this process component represents the display of ranked candidates to the user interface.
12. **End:** This signifies the end of the process flow.

### UML Diagrams

#### Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a standardized modeling language used in software engineering to visually represent systems. UML diagrams provide a graphical representation of the system's structure, behavior, and interactions. In the context of the automated resume screening system, various UML diagrams can be utilized to illustrate different aspects of the system's design and functionality.

#### Class Diagram

#### The Class Diagram depicts the static structure of the system by representing classes, their attributes, methods, and relationships. In the context of the automated resume screening system, the Class Diagram can illustrate the different classes representing entities such as Resume, JobDescription, User, and various components of the system architecture.

#### Use Case Diagram

#### The Use Case Diagram identifies the system's functionalities from the perspective of its users. It illustrates the interactions between users (actors) and the system, depicting various use cases and their relationships. In the context of the automated resume screening system, the Use Case Diagram can illustrate use cases such as Upload Resume, View Candidate List, and Analyze Resumes.

#### Activity Diagram

#### The Activity Diagram describes the flow of activities within the system, illustrating the sequence of actions or steps involved in completing a process. In the context of the automated resume screening system, the Activity Diagram can depict the workflow of processing resumes, from text extraction and preprocessing to ranking candidates based on their suitability for specific job positions.

#### Sequence Diagram

#### The Sequence Diagram illustrates the interactions between objects or components within the system over time. It shows the sequence of messages exchanged between objects and the order in which they occur. In the context of the automated resume screening system, the Sequence Diagram can depict the interactions between the user interface, backend server, and external components during the resume screening process.

#### Component Diagram

#### The Component Diagram illustrates the physical and logical components of the system and their dependencies. It shows how different components interact to achieve system functionality. In the context of the automated resume screening system, the Component Diagram can illustrate the various software components, such as the frontend user interface, backend server, NLP modules, and machine learning models.

### Importance of UML Modelling

#### Unified Modeling Language (UML) modeling plays a crucial role in the development of the automated resume screening system. Here are some key reasons highlighting the importance of UML modeling in this project:

1. **Visualization of System Architecture:** UML diagrams provide a visual representation of the system's architecture, components, and interactions. This visualization helps stakeholders, including developers and clients, to understand the system's structure and organization more effectively.
2. **Clarification of Requirements:** UML diagrams, such as Use Case and Activity diagrams, help clarify and specify the functional requirements of the system. By visualizing user interactions and system processes, UML modeling ensures a clear understanding of the system's intended behavior and functionalities.
3. **Identification of Use Cases:** Use Case diagrams in UML help identify and define the various interactions between users and the system. In the context of the automated resume screening system, Use Case diagrams illustrate the different scenarios in which users interact with the system, such as uploading resumes, viewing candidate lists, and analyzing resumes.
4. **Design Validation:** UML modeling allows developers to validate and refine the system's design before implementation. By creating Class diagrams, Sequence diagrams, and other UML diagrams, developers can identify potential design flaws, inconsistencies, or ambiguities early in the development process, reducing the risk of costly errors later on.
5. **Communication and Collaboration:** UML diagrams serve as a common language for communication and collaboration among project stakeholders. They provide a standardized way to convey complex system designs and concepts to team members, clients, and other stakeholders, facilitating effective communication and alignment of project goals.
6. **Documentation:** UML diagrams serve as valuable documentation artifacts for the automated resume screening system. They provide a comprehensive overview of the system's architecture, functionalities, and interactions, which can be referenced by developers, testers, and other stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle.
7. **Facilitation of System Maintenance:** UML diagrams aid in the maintenance and evolution of the automated resume screening system. They document the system's structure, dependencies, and behavior, making it easier for developers to understand and modify existing components or add new features as requirements change over time.

### Class Diagram

#### Batch - 4 UML In software engineering, a class diagram in the UML is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system’s classes, their attributes, and their relation between the classes. The class diagram is the main building block in object-oriented modelling. It is used both for general conceptual modelling of the semantics of the application and for detail modelling translating the model into programming code. Each class has 3 fields:

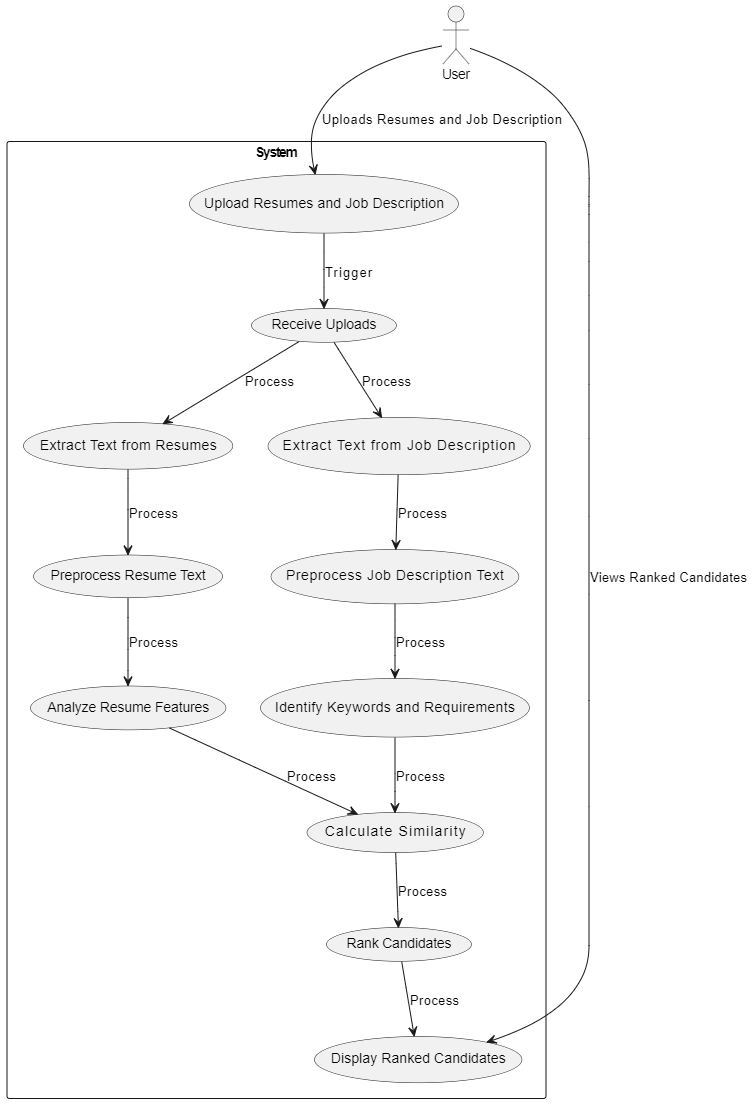
* Classes
* Attributes and
* Behaviors

#### Figure-4.2: Class diagram

#### In the UML diagram provided, the system comprises several classes, including "UserInterface," "BackendServer," "TextProcessing," "Ranking," and "ResultDisplay." The "UserInterface" class allows the user to interact with the system by uploading resumes and job descriptions and viewing ranked candidates. The "BackendServer" class manages the processing of uploaded data, including text extraction, preprocessing, analysis, similarity calculation, ranking, and result display. The "TextProcessing" class handles text preprocessing and analysis, while the "Ranking" class calculates similarity scores and ranks candidates. Finally, the "ResultDisplay" class presents ranked candidates to the user interface for display. Together, these classes form the backbone of the system, facilitating efficient resume analysis and candidate ranking.

### Use Case Diagram

#### A use case diagram in the UML is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use Case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed by which actor. The three main components of this UML diagram are:

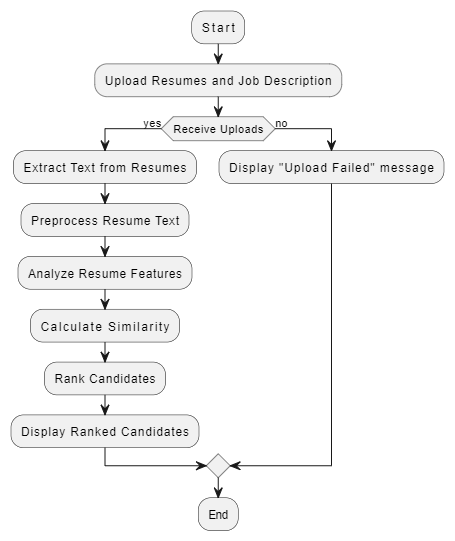
* Functional requirements
* Actors
* Relationships

#### Figure-4.3: Use Case diagram

In the provided use case diagram, the system involves a single actor, the "User," who interacts with the system to upload resumes and job descriptions. Upon uploading, the system initiates a series of processes, including receiving the uploads, extracting text from resumes and job descriptions, preprocessing the text data, analyzing resume features, extracting text from the job description, preprocessing the job description text, identifying keywords and requirements, calculating similarity between resumes and job descriptions, ranking candidates based on similarity scores, and finally displaying the ranked candidates to the user.

### Activity Diagram

#### A use case diagram in the UML is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use Case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed by which actor. The three main components of this UML diagram are:

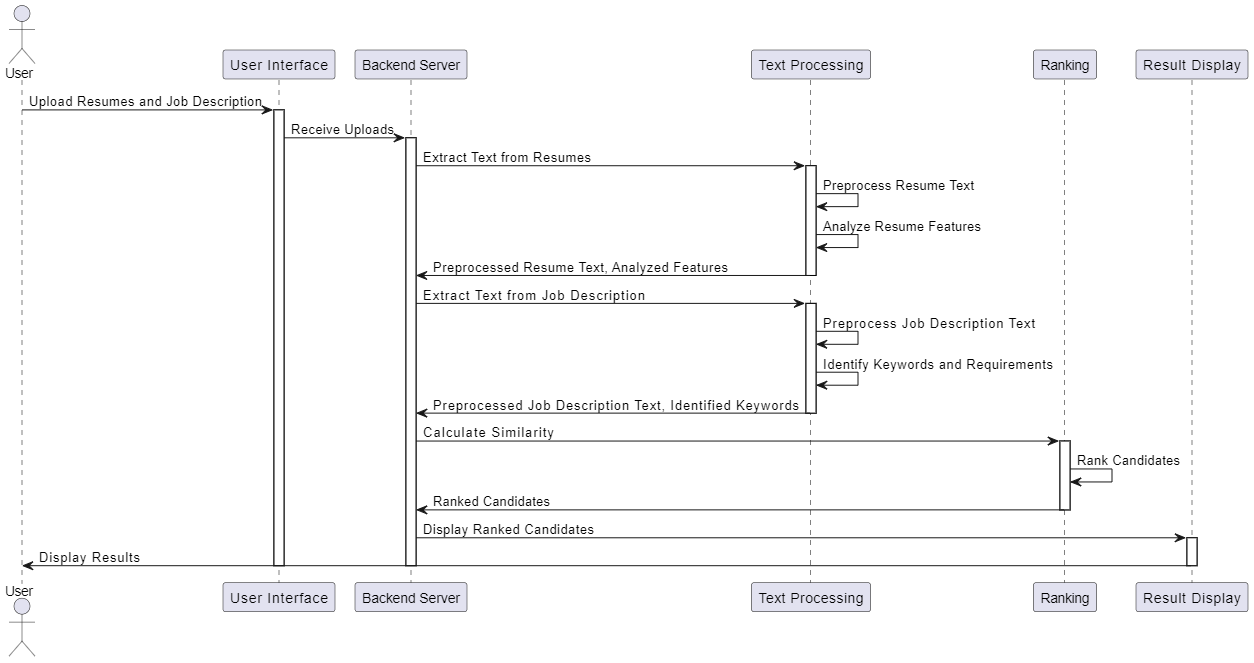
* Functional requirements
* Actors
* Relationships

#### Figure-4.4: Activity diagram

#### In the provided activity diagram, the system involves a single actor, the "User," who interacts with the system to upload resumes and job descriptions. Upon uploading, the system initiates a series of processes, including receiving the uploads, extracting text from resumes and job descriptions, preprocessing the text data, analyzing resume features, extracting text from the job description, preprocessing the job description text, identifying keywords and requirements, calculating similarity between resumes and job descriptions, ranking candidates based on similarity scores, and finally displaying the ranked candidates to the user.

### Sequence Diagram

#### The sequence diagram shows a detailed flow for a specific use case or even just part of a specific use case. There are almost self-explanatory. They show the calls between the different objects in their sequence and can show at a detailed level, different calls to different objects. A Sequence diagram has two dimensions: The vertical dimension shows the sequence of messages/calls in the time order that they occur. The horizontal dimension shows the object instances to which the messages are sent.

Figure-4.5: Sequence diagram

#### This sequence diagram illustrates the flow of interactions between the user and the system components, starting from the user uploading resumes and job descriptions, through the processing and analysis stages within the backend server, to the final display of ranked candidates to the user interface.

### Component Diagram

#### A component diagram in the UML is a type of structural diagram that depicts the components of a system, their interactions, and their relationships. It provides a high-level view of the physical or logical components that make up a system and how they interact with each other.

#### FigureBatch - 4 Component Diagram-4.6: Component Diagram

#### In the provided component diagram, the system is divided into several components, each responsible for a specific aspect of the functionality. The "User Interface" component handles interactions with the user, such as uploading resumes and job descriptions. The "Backend Server" component manages the processing of uploaded data and orchestrates the workflow. The "Text Processing" component is responsible for extracting and preprocessing text data from resumes and job descriptions. The "Ranking" component analyzes the features of resumes and calculates similarity scores to rank candidates. Finally, the "Result Display" component is responsible for displaying the ranked candidates to the user.

# **CODING**

### Python

#### Python is a widely-used high-level programming language known for its simplicity, versatility, and readability. It was created by Guido van Rossum and first released in 1991. Python is an interpreted language, which means that it does not need to be compiled before execution, making it highly suitable for rapid development and prototyping.

#### Features of Python

#### **Simple and easy to learn syntax:** Python has a straightforward and readable syntax, making it an excellent choice for beginners and experienced programmers alike.

#### **Interpreted language:** Python is an interpreted language, which means that the code is executed line by line, making the development process faster and more interactive.

#### **Dynamically typed:** Python is dynamically typed, meaning you don't need to specify variable types explicitly. This makes code more flexible and easier to write.

#### **Extensive standard library:** Python comes with a vast standard library that provides modules and functions for a wide range of tasks, from web development to data analysis.

#### **Cross-platform compatibility:** Python is available on various operating systems, including Windows, macOS, and Linux, making it highly portable.

#### **Object-oriented programming support:** Python supports object-oriented programming paradigms, allowing developers to create reusable and modular code.

#### **Large and active community:** Python has a large and active community of developers who contribute to its growth and provide support through forums, tutorials, and libraries.

#### Advantages

#### **Readability and maintainability:** Python's simple and clean syntax makes code easy to read, write, and maintain, leading to improved productivity and reduced development time.

#### **Versatility:** Python is suitable for a wide range of applications, including web development, scientific computing, data analysis, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and more.

#### **Rapid prototyping:** Python's ease of use and extensive libraries make it an excellent choice for prototyping and experimenting with new ideas.

#### **Integration capabilities:** Python can easily integrate with other programming languages and technologies, allowing developers to leverage existing code and infrastructure.

#### **High-level abstractions:** Python provides high-level abstractions and built-in data structures, such as lists, dictionaries, and tuples, making it easier to express complex concepts in fewer lines of code.

#### Disadvantages

#### **Slower execution speed:** Compared to compiled languages like C++ or Java, Python is generally slower in terms of execution speed, especially for CPU-intensive tasks.

#### **Global interpreter lock (GIL):** Python's Global Interpreter Lock can limit the execution of multiple threads, potentially affecting performance in multi-threaded applications.

#### **Not suitable for low-level programming:** Python may not be the best choice for tasks that require low-level system access or fine-grained control over hardware.

### Python Modules

#### In the automated resume screening project, various Python modules are utilized to implement different functionalities and components of the system. These modules provide essential tools, algorithms, and functionalities that enable the system to perform tasks such as text processing, data analysis, web development, and file handling. Each module serves a specific purpose and contributes to the overall functionality and effectiveness of the automated resume screening system. Below are introductions to some of the key modules utilized in the project:

#### nltk (Natural Language Toolkit):

#### The nltk module serves as a fundamental component in the automated resume screening project, providing a comprehensive set of tools and algorithms for natural language processing (NLP) tasks. Leveraging nltk, the system can perform various NLP operations such as tokenization, stopwords removal, stemming, lemmatization, and named entity recognition (NER). For instance, nltk's tokenization capabilities enable the system to break down resume text into individual words or sentences, facilitating further analysis. Additionally, the module's stopwords removal functionality allows the system to filter out common words like "the" and "is," focusing on meaningful keywords and phrases relevant to candidate profiles.

## 

#### Figure-7.1: Natural language toolkit

#### Furthermore, nltk's advanced features, including NER, enable the system to identify and extract named entities such as names of individuals, organizations, and locations from resume text. This information is invaluable for understanding the context of candidate profiles and extracting key information, such as work experience, skills, and qualifications. Overall, nltk plays a pivotal role in enhancing the system's text processing capabilities, enabling it to efficiently analyze resumes and rank candidates based on their suitability for specific job positions.

#### sklearn (Scikit-learn):

#### The sklearn module, also known as Scikit-learn, serves as a vital component in the automated resume screening project, providing a wide range of machine learning algorithms and tools for data analysis and modeling. Utilizing sklearn, the system can implement various machine learning techniques, including cosine similarity, TF-IDF vectorization, and topic modeling, to analyze candidate resumes and job descriptions. For instance, sklearn's cosine similarity algorithm enables the system to measure the similarity between resumes and job descriptions based on the cosine of the angle between their TF-IDF vectors, facilitating candidate matching and ranking.

#### Moreover, sklearn's TF-IDF vectorization capabilities allow the system to calculate the importance of words in resumes relative to a job description, assigning higher weights to terms that appear frequently in a resume but infrequently across all resumes. Additionally, sklearn's topic modeling algorithms, such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), enable the system to identify topics or themes present in resumes and job descriptions, aiding in candidate clustering and ranking. Overall, sklearn empowers the automated resume screening system with robust machine learning capabilities, enabling it to efficiently process resumes, extract relevant information, and rank candidates based on their suitability for specific job positions.

#### Flask:

#### The Flask module serves as the foundation for developing the web-based interface of the automated resume screening system. Flask is a lightweight and flexible web framework that allows developers to build web applications quickly and efficiently. In the project, Flask is used to create routes, handle HTTP requests, and render HTML templates for user interaction. By leveraging Flask, the system provides a user-friendly interface where users can upload resumes and job descriptions, initiate the analysis process, and view the ranked list of candidates. Flask's simplicity and extensibility make it an ideal choice for implementing the frontend of the automated resume screening system, ensuring smooth navigation and interaction for users.

#### pandas:

#### The pandas module plays a crucial role in handling and manipulating tabular data within the automated resume screening system. Pandas provides powerful data structures and functions for data analysis and manipulation, making it well-suited for processing candidate resumes and job descriptions stored in tabular format. In the project, pandas is utilized to load, preprocess, and organize resume data extracted from PDF documents or other file formats. Additionally, pandas' functionalities, such as filtering, grouping, and sorting, enable the system to perform complex data transformations and calculations, facilitating advanced resume analysis and candidate ranking. By integrating pandas into the project, the system can efficiently manage and analyze large volumes of candidate data, enhancing its overall performance and scalability.

#### gensim:

#### The gensim module is utilized in the automated resume screening system for implementing topic modeling algorithms, such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA). Gensim provides efficient and scalable implementations of topic modeling algorithms, making it well-suited for analyzing large collections of text data, including candidate resumes and job descriptions. By leveraging gensim, the system can identify latent topics or themes present in resumes and job descriptions, enabling more nuanced and context-aware candidate ranking. Gensim's robustness and versatility make it a valuable tool for uncovering hidden patterns and insights within textual data, ultimately enhancing the accuracy and effectiveness of the automated resume screening system.

#### fitz (PyMuPDF):

#### The fitz module, also known as PyMuPDF, is utilized for parsing and extracting text from PDF documents within the automated resume screening system. PyMuPDF provides a Python interface to the MuPDF library, allowing developers to access and manipulate PDF content programmatically. In the project, PyMuPDF is employed to extract textual information from candidate resumes stored in PDF format. By leveraging PyMuPDF, the system can parse PDF files, extract textual content, and preprocess the extracted text for further analysis. PyMuPDF's efficiency and reliability make it a valuable tool for handling PDF documents within the automated resume screening system, ensuring accurate and comprehensive text extraction from candidate resumes.

#### zipfile:

#### The zipfile module in Python is used for handling ZIP archive files within the automated resume screening system. This module provides functions and classes for creating, reading, and extracting files from ZIP archives. In the project, the zipfile module is employed to extract resumes uploaded by users in ZIP format. By leveraging the zipfile module, the system can programmatically extract resume files from ZIP archives, allowing seamless integration with the analysis pipeline. The zipfile module's simplicity and versatility make it an essential component for handling compressed files in the automated resume screening system, ensuring efficient processing and analysis of candidate resumes stored in ZIP format.

#### os:

#### The os module in Python provides a portable way to interact with the operating system. It offers functions for performing various operating system-related tasks, such as file and directory manipulation, environment variables, and process management. In the automated resume screening project, the os module is utilized for file management tasks, such as deleting temporary files and directories created during the analysis process. Additionally, it is used to check the existence of files or directories, change file permissions, and perform other system-level operations. By leveraging the os module, the system ensures proper management of files and directories, maintaining data integrity and security throughout the analysis workflow.

### Methodologies Used

#### In the realm of automated resume screening, the methodologies employed are instrumental in effectively processing and analyzing large volumes of textual data to identify pertinent information and assess candidate suitability. This section provides an introductory overview of the methodologies utilized in the project, elucidating their roles and significance in enhancing the screening process.

#### The methodologies encompass a diverse array of techniques from natural language processing (NLP), machine learning (ML), and text mining domains, tailored to address various facets of resume analysis and candidate evaluation. From traditional algorithms like TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency), which quantifies word importance based on document frequency, to more advanced approaches such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), which uncovers latent topics in textual data, each methodology contributes uniquely to the overall screening framework.

#### Furthermore, the integration of cosine similarity metrics enables the calculation of similarity scores, facilitating the comparison between candidate resumes and job descriptions. Additionally, the utilization of topic modeling techniques like LDA aids in uncovering thematic patterns within resumes and identifying key areas of expertise and qualification alignment with job requirements.

#### By leveraging these methodologies, the automated resume screening system aims to streamline the candidate selection process, minimize manual intervention, and enhance the efficiency and accuracy of talent acquisition initiatives. Through a systematic exploration of these methodologies and their applications, this section seeks to provide insights into their significance in revolutionizing traditional recruitment practices and driving transformative outcomes in candidate evaluation and selection.

#### TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency):

#### TF-IDF stands for Term Frequency Inverse Document Frequency of records. It can be defined as the calculation of how relevant a word in a series or corpus is to a text. The meaning increases proportionally to the number of times in the text a word appears but is compensated by the word frequency in the corpus (data-set).

#### **Term Frequency:** In document d, the frequency represents the number of instances of a given word t. Therefore, we can see that it becomes more relevant when a word appears in the text, which is rational. Since the ordering of terms is not significant, we can use a vector to describe the text in the bag of term models. For each specific term in the paper, there is an entry with the value being the term frequency.

#### **Document Frequency:** This tests the meaning of the text, which is very similar to TF, in the whole corpus collection. The only difference is that in document d, TF is the frequency counter for a term t, while df is the number of occurrences in the document set N of the term t. In other words, the number of papers in which the word is present is DF.

#### **Inverse Document Frequency:** Mainly, it tests how relevant the word is. The key aim of the search is to locate the appropriate records that fit the demand. Since tf considers all terms equally significant, it is therefore not only possible to use the term frequencies to measure the weight of the term in the paper. First, find the document frequency of a term t by counting the number of documents containing the term

#### Term frequency is the number of instances of a term in a single document only; although the frequency of the document is the number of separate documents in which the term appears, it depends on the entire corpus. Now let us look at the definition of the frequency of the inverse paper. The IDF of the word is the number of documents in the corpus separated by the frequency of the text.

#### ***idf(t) = N/ df(t) = N/N(t)***

#### The more common word is supposed to be considered less significant, but the element (most definite integers) seems too harsh. We then take the logarithm (with base 2) of the inverse frequency of the paper. So, the if of the term t becomes:

#### ***idf(t) = log(N/ df(t))***

#### **Computation:**Tf-idf is one of the best metrics to determine how significant a term is to a text in a series or a corpus. tf-idf is a weighting system that assigns a weight to each word in a document based on its term frequency (tf) and the reciprocal document frequency (tf) (idf). The words with higher scores of weights are deemed to be more significant.

#### Usually, the tf-idf weight consists of two terms-

#### ***tf-idf(t, d) = tf(t, d) \* idf(t)***

#### Normalized Term Frequency (tf)

#### Inverse Document Frequency (idf)

#### Topic Modeling with LDA:

#### Topic modeling with Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is a technique used in natural language processing to uncover latent topics within a text corpus. The process involves tokenization, lowercasing, and preprocessing steps to create a Document-Term Matrix (DTM). The LDA model is then trained on this matrix to identify topics and their distribution across documents. Interpretation of results involves extracting and analyzing top words for each topic. Fine-tuning and evaluation, including coherence scores, help optimize the model. Visualization tools like pyLDAvis aid in understanding and presenting the discovered topics.

## 

#### Figure-7.2: Topic Modelling with LDA

#### Scoring Calculation:

#### In a resume analysis and ranking project, scoring involves quantifying the relevance of resumes based on predefined criteria. This includes assigning weights to criteria, normalizing values, calculating scores for each criterion, aggregating these scores, and ultimately ranking resumes. The process allows for efficient evaluation and comparison of resumes, aiding in the identification of top candidates. Regular validation and potential adjustments contribute to the ongoing refinement of the scoring system. Automated tools can streamline the analysis, making it scalable for large datasets.

#### Candidate Ranking Algorithm:

#### The Candidate Ranking Algorithm in a resume analysis and ranking project involves assigning scores to resumes based on predefined criteria, such as skills, education, and experience. Criteria are weighted according to their importance, and scores are calculated through a standardized process. Resumes are then ranked based on their total scores, enabling efficient identification of top candidates. Regular validation and potential adjustments to the algorithm contribute to ongoing refinement, and automation enhances scalability for large datasets, facilitating effective and objective candidate assessment.

#### The final score for each candidate is determined by the candidate ranking algorithm using the LDA model and corpus, together with the TF- IDF vectors of the résumé and job description. The following is how the algorithm works:

#### **Preprocessing:** Tokenization and stop-word removal are two methods used to preprocess the text data from the resumes of candidates and the job description.

#### **TF-IDF Vectorization:** The preprocessed text input is converted into numerical vectors using the TF-IDF technique.

#### **Keyword Extraction:** TF-IDF vectorization is used to extract pertinent keywords and characteristics from candidate resumes and the job description.

#### **Topic Modeling with LDA:** To find latent themes in applicant resumes and job descriptions, the LDA model is used.

#### **Scoring Calculation:** The cosine similarity between the job description and candidate resume TF-IDF vectors, as well as the similarity between the job LDA subjects and applicant LDA topics, are combined to determine the final score for rating candidates.

#### **Candidate Ranking:** Based on their final ratings, candidates are rated; higher scores correspond to a better fit with the job description.

### Algorithms Used

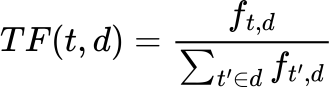
#### In the context of automated resume screening, the utilization of advanced algorithms plays a pivotal role in efficiently analyzing vast amounts of textual data and extracting meaningful insights to facilitate the candidate selection process. This section provides an overview of the key algorithms employed in the project, elucidating their functionalities and contributions towards enhancing the screening mechanism. By leveraging state-of-the-art techniques from natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning (ML), the automated screening system endeavors to streamline the recruitment workflow and identify the most suitable candidates for specific job roles.

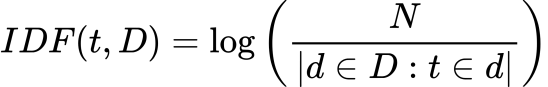
#### The algorithms discussed herein encompass a diverse range of methodologies, each tailored to address distinct aspects of resume analysis and candidate ranking. From traditional approaches like TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) for quantifying word importance to more sophisticated techniques such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) for topic modeling, these algorithms collectively enable comprehensive profiling of candidate qualifications and alignment with job requirements. Furthermore, the integration of cosine similarity metrics facilitates the computation of similarity scores, aiding in the comparative assessment of candidate resumes against predefined job descriptions.

#### As organizations increasingly embrace automation in their recruitment processes, the adoption of advanced algorithms offers unparalleled advantages in terms of efficiency, accuracy, and scalability. By harnessing the power of algorithms, the automated resume screening system empowers recruiters to expedite candidate evaluation, mitigate bias, and identify top talent with precision. Through a systematic exploration of these algorithms and their functionalities, this section aims to elucidate their significance in revolutionizing the recruitment landscape and driving transformative outcomes in talent acquisition strategies.

#### TF-IDF **Vectorization**:

#### TF-IDF is a numerical statistic that reflects the importance of a word in a document relative to a collection of documents. It is commonly used in information retrieval and text mining tasks. The TF-IDF value for a term ***t*** in a document ***d*** is calculated using the following formula:





## wps

##### Where:

#### is the frequency of term t in document d.

#### N is the total number of documents in the corpus.

#### is the number of documents where term t appears.

## 20933Screenshot 2021-06-15 at 5.45.05 PM

#### Figure-7.3: TF-IDF

#### In the project's code, the TF-IDF algorithm is used to vectorize textual data (such as candidate resumes and job descriptions) and calculate the similarity between them based on the cosine similarity metric. It helps identify relevant keywords and assess the similarity between candidate profiles and job requirements.

#### Cosine Similarity:

#### Cosine similarity is a metric used to measure the similarity between two vectors in a multidimensional space. In the context of text data, cosine similarity is often used to assess the similarity between documents based on their vector representations (e.g., TF-IDF vectors). The cosine similarity between two vectors ***x*** and ***y*** is calculated as the cosine of the angle between them and is given by the formula:

## **wps**

#### Where:

#### ***x*** and ***y*** are the TF-IDF vectors representing the job description and candidate resume, respectively.

#### In the project's code, cosine similarity is used to compute the similarity between TF-IDF vectors representing candidate resumes and job descriptions. It helps quantify the degree of similarity between candidate profiles and job requirements, aiding in the ranking and selection of candidates.

#### Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA):

#### Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) is a generative probabilistic model used for topic modeling in text corpora. It assumes that documents are mixtures of topics, and each topic is a distribution over words. LDA aims to uncover these latent topics based on the observed word distributions in documents. Topic modelling is used to find hidden subjects in a set of texts using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA). Using the following formula, the probability distribution of words in subjects and themes in texts is determined iteratively:

## wps

Where:

* is the probability of word ***w*** occurring in document ***d***.
* is the probability of word ***w*** occurring in topic ***t***.
* is the probability of topic **t** occurring in document ***d***.
* ***T*** is the total number of topics.

## 

#### Figure-7.4: Latent Dirichlet Allocation

In the project's code, LDA is used to discover latent topics present in candidate resumes and job descriptions. It helps identify themes or subjects discussed in the text data, providing insights into the key areas of expertise and qualifications relevant to the job role.

* + 1. Final Score Calculation:

In the automated resume screening project, a final score is calculated for each candidate based on the combination of similarity scores obtained from different analysis techniques such as TF-IDF cosine similarity and LDA similarity. The final score reflects the overall suitability of a candidate for a given job role, taking into account both textual similarity and thematic relevance. The formula for calculating the final score is as follows:

## wps

Where:

* ***TF-IDF Cosine Similarity*** represents the degree of similarity between the TF-IDF vectors of a candidate's resume and the job description, calculated using the cosine similarity metric.
* ***LDA Similarity*** represents the similarity between the topics identified in a candidate's resume and the job description, computed based on the cosine similarity between their respective topic distributions.

The final score provides a comprehensive assessment of a candidate's compatibility with the job requirements, considering both lexical similarity and thematic relevance. A higher final score indicates a closer match between the candidate's qualifications and the desired attributes for the job role. By integrating multiple analysis techniques and weighting their contributions accordingly, the automated resume screening system facilitates more accurate and informed decision-making in the candidate selection process.

### Sample Code

#### Let's explore the components of this system and see how it can revolutionize the candidate selection process for public organizations.

#### Install and Import Dependencies

pip install flask==1.1.2 nltk==3.8.1 scikit-learn==1.1.1 gensim==4.3.2 PyMuPDF==1.23.6

!

#### Zip File Extraction

#### In this initial step, resumes are extracted from a compressed zip file for further processing. This allows us to access and analyze multiple resumes conveniently.

import zipfile,os

zip\_path = 'Data/Code.zip'

with zipfile.ZipFile(zip\_path, 'r') as zip\_ref:

        zip\_ref.extractall('Data/Extracted/')

print(os.listdir("Data/Extracted/"))

#### Information Extraction

#### This section focuses on loading data from both the job description and resumes. Resumes are parsed to extract textual content, which is then stored for subsequent analysis.

import pandas as pd

import fitz

from nltk.tokenize import word\_tokenize

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

def load\_data(job\_description\_file, resumes\_file):

    resumes\_df = []

    stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

    for resume in resumes\_file:

        text = ""

        with fitz.open(resume) as pdf\_document:

            for page\_number in range(pdf\_document.page\_count):

                page = pdf\_document[page\_number]

                text += page.get\_text()

        words = word\_tokenize(text)

        words = [word.lower() for word in words if word.isalnum()]

        words = [word for word in words if word not in stop\_words]

        text = ' '.join(words)

        resumes\_df.append({'resume\_name':resume, 'resume\_text': text})

    print(resumes\_df)

    resumes\_df = pd.DataFrame(resumes\_df)

job\_descriptions = ""

    with fitz.open(job\_description\_file) as job\_description\_file:

        for page\_number in range(job\_description\_file.page\_count):

            page = job\_description\_file[page\_number]

            job\_descriptions += page.get\_text()

    words = word\_tokenize(job\_descriptions)

    words = [word.lower() for word in words if word.isalnum()]

    words = [word for word in words if word not in stop\_words]

    job\_descriptions = ' '.join(words)

    return job\_descriptions, resumes\_df

print(['Data/Extracted/'+x for x in os.listdir('Data/Extracted/')])

JD, resume\_df = load\_data('Data/sample\_JD.pdf',['Data/Extracted/'+x for x in os.listdir('Data/Extracted/')])

print(JD)

resume\_df

#### Analysis of Job Description

#### Here, we analyze the job description to identify key requirements and skills. This involves using TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) to extract important keywords.

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

def analyze\_job\_role(job\_description, stop\_words):

stop\_words.update(["role", "responsibilities", "skills", "experience", "qualifications"])

job\_description = ' '.join([word for word in job\_description.lower().split() if word not in stop\_words])

    tfidf\_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

    tfidf\_matrix = tfidf\_vectorizer.fit\_transform([job\_description])

    feature\_names = tfidf\_vectorizer.get\_feature\_names\_out()

    tfidf\_scores = tfidf\_matrix.toarray()[0]

    keyword\_scores = dict(zip(feature\_names, tfidf\_scores))

    sorted\_keywords = sorted(keyword\_scores.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    top\_keywords = dict([(keyword,score) for keyword, score in sorted\_keywords[:50]])

    return top\_keywords

stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

job\_keywords = analyze\_job\_role(JD, stop\_words)

print(job\_keywords)

#### Analysis of Candidate Resume

#### Each candidate's resume is analyzed to extract relevant features and qualifications. We employ TF-IDF to identify important terms within the resumes.

def analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume, stop\_words):

    stop\_words.update(["phone", "email", "address", "linkedin", "github"])

    resume = ' '.join([word for word in resume.lower().split() if word not in stop\_words])

    tfidf\_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

    tfidf\_matrix = tfidf\_vectorizer.fit\_transform([resume])

    feature\_names = tfidf\_vectorizer.get\_feature\_names\_out()

    tfidf\_scores = tfidf\_matrix.toarray()[0]

    resume\_features = dict(zip(feature\_names, tfidf\_scores))

    sorted\_keywords = sorted(resume\_features.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    resume\_features = dict([(keyword,score) for keyword, score in sorted\_keywords[:50]])

    return resume\_features

for idx in range(len(resume\_df)):

    print(resume\_df['resume\_name'][idx])

    candidate\_features = analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume\_df['resume\_text'][idx],stop\_words)

    print(candidate\_features, end="\n\n\n\n")

#### Applying LDA Model

#### In this section, we demonstrate the application of the LDA (Latent Dirichlet Allocation) model on the job keywords. LDA helps uncover underlying topics within the job description.

from gensim import corpora, models

def apply\_lda(texts):

    tokenized\_texts = [text.lower().split() for text in texts]

    dictionary = corpora.Dictionary(tokenized\_texts)

    corpus = [dictionary.doc2bow(text) for text in tokenized\_texts]

    num\_topics = 5

    lda\_model = models.LdaModel(corpus, num\_topics=num\_topics, id2word=dictionary, passes=15)

    corpus\_lda = lda\_model[corpus]

return lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary

lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary = apply\_lda(job\_keywords)

print("Corpus LDA:")

for doc in corpus\_lda:

    print(doc)

print("\nDictionary:")

for word, index in dictionary.token2id.items():

    print(f"{word}: {index}")

#### Calculating Similarity Between JD and Resumes

#### We calculate the similarity between the job description and each resume. This involves computing cosine similarity between TF-IDF vectors and LDA topic distributions.

from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine\_similarity

def calculate\_similarity(job\_keywords, resume\_features, lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary):

    tfidf\_cosine\_similarity = cosine\_similarity([list(job\_keywords.values())], [list(resume\_features.values())])[0][0]

    resume\_lda\_vector = lda\_model[dictionary.doc2bow(resume\_features.keys())]

    lda\_similarity = 0

    for topic\_id, topic\_score in resume\_lda\_vector:

        lda\_similarity += topic\_score \* corpus\_lda[0][topic\_id][1]

    final\_score = 0.7 \* tfidf\_cosine\_similarity + 0.3 \* lda\_similarity

return final\_score

print(calculate\_similarity(job\_keywords, analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume\_df['resume\_text'][1],stop\_words), lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary))

#### Ranking Candidates

#### Candidates are ranked based on their similarity to the job description. The ranking helps identify the most suitable candidates for the position.

def rank\_candidates(job\_description, resumes, stop\_words):

    job\_keywords = analyze\_job\_role(job\_description, stop\_words)

    lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary = apply\_lda(job\_description)

    ranking\_scores = []

    for resume in resumes["resume\_text"][:]:

        resume\_features = analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume, stop\_words)

        score = calculate\_similarity(job\_keywords, resume\_features, lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary)

        ranking\_scores.append(score)

    ranked\_candidates = sorted(enumerate(ranking\_scores), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    print(ranked\_candidates)

return ranked\_candidates

ranked\_candidates = rank\_candidates(JD, resume\_df, stop\_words)

leaderboard\_data = [(resume\_df.iloc[idx]['resume\_name'].split("/")[-1], score) for idx, score in ranked\_candidates]

print(leaderboard\_data)

#### Clearing Extracted Files

#### Finally, we clean up by removing the extracted files to maintain a tidy workspace.

def clear\_directory(directory):

    for filename in os.listdir(directory):

        file\_path = os.path.join(directory, filename)

        try:

            if os.path.isfile(file\_path):

                # Delete the file

                os.remove(file\_path)

                print(f"Deleted file: {file\_path}")

        except Exception as e:

            print(f"Error deleting {file\_path}: {e}")

clear\_directory('Data\Extracted')

#### In conclusion, the provided sample code offers a comprehensive overview of the system's components and functionalities, showcasing its potential to revolutionize the candidate selection process for public organizations. By breaking down the code into various sections, we gain insights into each step of the automated resume screening process, from initial data extraction to candidate ranking.

#### The installation and import of dependencies ensure that the necessary libraries and modules are available for data processing and analysis. Subsequently, the extraction of resumes from a compressed zip file streamlines the data retrieval process, allowing for efficient access to multiple resumes.

#### The information extraction phase focuses on parsing both job descriptions and resumes, extracting textual content, and preparing the data for analysis. Techniques such as TF-IDF are employed to identify important keywords and features within the text data.

#### Further analysis of the job description involves applying the LDA model to uncover underlying topics, providing additional context for candidate evaluation. Candidates' resumes are then analyzed to extract relevant features and qualifications, leveraging TF-IDF and cosine similarity calculations.

#### The similarity between the job description and each resume is computed, and candidates are ranked based on their similarity scores. This ranking facilitates the identification of the most suitable candidates for the position, streamlining the candidate selection process.

#### Finally, the extracted files are cleared to maintain a tidy workspace and ensure data privacy and security. Overall, the sample code demonstrates the system's capability to automate and optimize the candidate screening process, ultimately enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in recruitment efforts.

### Deployment Code

#### In the context of deploying a web application, the deployment code serves as the bridge between the development environment and the live production environment. It is the culmination of the development efforts, encapsulating the functionality and features of the web application into a deployable form. The deployment code consists of various files and configurations that ensure the seamless transition of the application from local development to a publicly accessible platform.

#### In this deployment code, we will include the main components of our web application: the Flask backend server (**app.py**) and the frontend user interface (**index.html**). These two files play complementary roles in delivering a cohesive and interactive experience to users. The Flask backend serves as the backbone of the application, handling requests, processing data, and generating responses. On the other hand, the index.html file represents the frontend interface that users interact with, providing the visual layout and functionality of the application.

#### By incorporating both the Flask backend and the index.html frontend into our deployment code, we ensure that all essential components of the web application are included and ready for deployment. Additionally, the deployment code may include configurations for hosting services, environment variables, database connections, and any other necessary setup to ensure the smooth operation of the application in a production environment.

#### **App.py(Flask Code)**

from flask import Flask, render\_template, request, jsonify

import nltk

from nltk.corpus import stopwords

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import cosine\_similarity

from gensim import corpora, models

import pandas as pd

import fitz

from nltk.tokenize import word\_tokenize

import zipfile

import os

app = Flask(\_\_name\_\_)

def load\_data(job\_description\_file, resumes\_file):

    resumes\_df = []

    stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

    for resume in resumes\_file:

        text = ""

        with fitz.open(resume) as pdf\_document:

            for page\_number in range(pdf\_document.page\_count):

                page = pdf\_document[page\_number]

                text += page.get\_text()

        words = word\_tokenize(text)

        words = [word.lower() for word in words if word.isalnum()]

        words = [word for word in words if word not in stop\_words]

        text = ' '.join(words)

        print(text)

        resumes\_df.append({'resume\_name':resume, 'resume\_text': text})

    resumes\_df = pd.DataFrame(resumes\_df)

    job\_descriptions = ""

    with fitz.open(job\_description\_file) as job\_description\_file:

        for page\_number in range(job\_description\_file.page\_count):

            page = job\_description\_file[page\_number]

            job\_descriptions += page.get\_text()

    words = word\_tokenize(job\_descriptions)

    words = [word.lower() for word in words if word.isalnum()]

    words = [word for word in words if word not in stop\_words]

    job\_descriptions = ' '.join(words)

return job\_descriptions, resumes\_df

# Job Role Analysis

def analyze\_job\_role(job\_description, stop\_words):

    stop\_words.update(["role", "responsibilities", "skills", "experience", "qualifications"])

    job\_description = ' '.join([word for word in job\_description.lower().split() if word not in stop\_words])

    tfidf\_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

    tfidf\_matrix = tfidf\_vectorizer.fit\_transform([job\_description])

    feature\_names = tfidf\_vectorizer.get\_feature\_names\_out()

    tfidf\_scores = tfidf\_matrix.toarray()[0]

    keyword\_scores = dict(zip(feature\_names, tfidf\_scores))

    sorted\_keywords = sorted(keyword\_scores.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    top\_keywords = dict([(keyword,score) for keyword, score in sorted\_keywords[:50]])

return top\_keywords

# Candidate Resume Analysis

def analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume, stop\_words):

    stop\_words.update(["phone", "email", "address", "linkedin", "github"])

    resume = ' '.join([word for word in resume.lower().split() if word not in stop\_words])

    tfidf\_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()

    tfidf\_matrix = tfidf\_vectorizer.fit\_transform([resume])

    feature\_names = tfidf\_vectorizer.get\_feature\_names\_out()

    tfidf\_scores = tfidf\_matrix.toarray()[0]

    resume\_features = dict(zip(feature\_names, tfidf\_scores))

    sorted\_keywords = sorted(resume\_features.items(), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

    resume\_features = dict([(keyword,score) for keyword, score in sorted\_keywords[:50]])

return resume\_features

# Topic Modeling with LDA

def apply\_lda(texts):

    tokenized\_texts = [text.lower().split() for text in texts]

    dictionary = corpora.Dictionary(tokenized\_texts)

    corpus = [dictionary.doc2bow(text) for text in tokenized\_texts]

    num\_topics = 5  # Adjust the number of topics based on your requirements

    lda\_model = models.LdaModel(corpus, num\_topics=num\_topics, id2word=dictionary, passes=15)

    corpus\_lda = lda\_model[corpus]

return lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary

# Matching and Scoring

def calculate\_similarity(job\_keywords, resume\_features, lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary):

    tfidf\_cosine\_similarity = cosine\_similarity([list(job\_keywords.values())], [list(resume\_features.values())])[0][0]

    resume\_lda\_vector = lda\_model[dictionary.doc2bow(resume\_features.keys())]

    lda\_similarity = 0

    for topic\_id, topic\_score in resume\_lda\_vector:

        lda\_similarity += topic\_score \* corpus\_lda[0][topic\_id][1]

    final\_score = 0.7 \* tfidf\_cosine\_similarity + 0.3 \* lda\_similarity

return int(final\_score\*100)

# Ranking System

def rank\_candidates(job\_description, resumes, stop\_words):

    job\_keywords = analyze\_job\_role(job\_description, stop\_words)

lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary = apply\_lda(job\_description)

    ranking\_scores = []

    for resume in resumes["resume\_text"][:]:

        resume\_features = analyze\_candidate\_resume(resume, stop\_words)

        score = calculate\_similarity(job\_keywords, resume\_features, lda\_model, corpus\_lda, dictionary)

        ranking\_scores.append(score)

    ranked\_candidates = sorted(enumerate(ranking\_scores), key=lambda x: x[1], reverse=True)

return ranked\_candidates

def clear\_directory(directory):

    # Iterate over all the files in the directory

    for filename in os.listdir(directory):

        file\_path = os.path.join(directory, filename)

        try:

            # Check if it is a file

            if os.path.isfile(file\_path) and filename!='.gitkeep':

                # Delete the file

                os.remove(file\_path)

                print(f"Deleted file: {file\_path}")

        except Exception as e:

            print(f"Error deleting {file\_path}: {e}")

# Route for the home page

@app.route('/')

def index():

return render\_template('index.html')

# Route for handling the file upload and displaying results

@app.route('/analyze', methods=['POST'])

def analyze():

    if request.method == 'POST':

        resumes\_file = []

        uploaded\_file = request.files['resumeZip']

        jd\_uploaded\_file = request.files['jd']

        print(uploaded\_file)

        zip\_path = 'uploads/Code.zip'

        uploaded\_file.save(zip\_path)

        job\_description\_file = 'uploads/JD.pdf'

        jd\_uploaded\_file.save(job\_description\_file)

        with zipfile.ZipFile(zip\_path, 'r') as zip\_ref:

            zip\_ref.extractall('uploads/Extracted/')

        resumes\_file = ['uploads/Extracted/'+x for x in os.listdir('uploads/Extracted/') if x!='.gitkeep']

        print(resumes\_file)

        job\_description, resumes = load\_data(job\_description\_file, resumes\_file)

        stop\_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))

        ranked\_candidates = rank\_candidates(job\_description, resumes, stop\_words)

        leaderboard\_data = [(resumes.iloc[idx]['resume\_name'].split("/")[-1], score) for idx, score in ranked\_candidates]

        print(leaderboard\_data)

        os.remove(job\_description\_file)

        clear\_directory("uploads\Extracted")

        return jsonify(leaderboard\_data)

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':

    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0')

#### **index.html(User Interface)**

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Batch - 4</title>

    <style>

        body {

            background-color: #F3FFDA;

            display: flex;

            justify-content: center;

            align-items: center;

            min-height: 100vh;

            margin: 0;

            padding: 0;

            flex-direction: column;

        }

        .header {

            text-align: center;

            top: 5px; /\* Align to the top \*/

            padding: 10px 0;

        }

        .c1 {

            background-color: #BAF1B9;

            border-radius: 25px;

            padding: 15px;

            max-width: 100%; /\* Limit the width \*/

            line-height: 1.5;

            height: 15vh;

            width: 140vh;

        }

        .main {

            margin-top: 80px;

        }

        .upload {

            background-color: #fff;

            border-radius: 10px;

            padding: 20px;

            box-shadow: 0 4px 8px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.1);

            max-width: 400px; /\* Limit the width of the upload container \*/

            text-align: center;

        }

        .upload label {

            font-size: 20px;

            font-weight: bold;

        }

        .upload input[type="file"] {

            margin-top: 10px;

            margin-bottom: 20px;

            padding: 10px;

            border: 2px solid #ddd;

            border-radius: 5px;

            outline: none;

        }

        .upload button {

            background-color: #4CAF50;

            color: white;

            padding: 10px 20px;

            border: none;

            border-radius: 5px;

            cursor: pointer;

            transition: background-color 0.3s ease;

        }

        .upload button:hover {

            background-color: #45a049;

        }

        .note {

            font-size: 14px;

            color: #666;

            display: block;

            margin-top: 10px;

        }

        .result {

            margin-top: 80px;

            max-width: 100%;

        }

        .result .board {

            font-size: 20px;

            font-weight: bold;

            margin-bottom: 10px;

            display: block;

            text-align: center;

        }

        .result table {

            width: 100%;

            border-collapse: collapse;

            margin-bottom: 20px;

        }

        .result th, .result td {

            padding: 8px;

            text-align: left;

            border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;

        }

        .result tr{

            background-color: #fff;

        }

        .result th {

            background-color: #BAF1B9;

            font-weight: bold;

        }

        .result th:nth-child(2), .result td:nth-child(2) {

            text-align: left;

            width: 20%;

        }

        .result tr:hover {

            background-color: #ddd;

        }

        ::-webkit-scrollbar {

            width: 10px;

        }

        ::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb {

            background-color: #BAF1B9;

            border-radius: 5px;

            box-shadow: 0 0 10px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5);

            transition: background-color 0.3s ease;

        }

        ::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb:hover{

            background-color: #45a049;

        }

        ::-webkit-scrollbar-corner {

            background: transparent;

        }

    </style>

    <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

    <section class="header">

        <div class="c1">

            <span style="font-size:40px; font-weight: bolder;">Resume Analysis & Candidate Ranking System</span><br>

            <span style="font-size: 25px; font-weight: lighter;">IV-II Major Project (2024 Batch)</span>

        </div>

    </section>

    <section class="main">

        <div class="upload">

            <form action="/analyze" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">

                <label for="resumeZip">Upload Resumes</label><br>

                <span class="note">Please upload resumes in ZIP format only.</span>

                <input type="file" id="resumeZip" name="resumeZip" accept=".zip" required>

                <span class="note">Please upload job description in PDF format only.</span>

                <input type="file" id="jd" name="jd" accept=".pdf" required>

                <button type="submit">Analyze Resumes</button>

            </form>

        </div>

    </section>

    <section class="result" style="display: none;">

        <span class="board">Leaderboard</span>

        <table id="leaderboard\_table">

            <thead>

                <th>Resume Name</th>

                <th>Score</th>

            </thead>

            <tbody></tbody>

        </table>

    </section>

    <script>

        $(document).ready(function(){

            // Function to update leaderboard table

            function updateLeaderboardTable(data) {

                var tbody = $("#leaderboard\_table tbody");

                tbody.empty();

                $.each(data, function(index, item) {

                    var row = `<tr>

                        <td>${item[0]}</td>

                        <td>${item[1]}</td>

                    </tr>`;

                    tbody.append(row);

                });

                $(".result").show();

                $('html, body').animate({

                    scrollTop: $(".result").offset().top

                }, 1000);

            }

            // Handle form submission

            $("form").submit(function(event){

                event.preventDefault();

                var formData = new FormData($(this)[0]);

                $.ajax({

                    url: '/analyze',

                    type: 'POST',

                    data: formData,

                    contentType: false,

                    processData: false,

                    success: function(data) {

                        updateLeaderboardTable(data);

                    },

                    error: function(xhr, status, error) {

                        console.error("Error:", error); // Log any errors

                    }

                });

            });

        });

        window.addEventListener('scroll', function() {

            var header = document.querySelector('.header');

            var main = document.querySelector('.main');

            var distance = window.scrollY;

            if (distance > 0) {

                header.style.position = 'static';

                main.style.marginTop = '20px';

            } else {

                header.style.position = 'fixed';

                main.style.marginTop = '185px';

            }

        });

    </script>

</body>

</html>

# **TESTING**

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Test techniques include, but are not limited to, the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs (errors or other defects). Software testing can provide objective, independent information about the quality of software and risk of its failure to users and/or sponsors.

### System Testing

#### System testing is a crucial phase in the development lifecycle of any software project, including our resume screening and candidate ranking system. This testing phase focuses on evaluating the entire system as a whole to ensure that all components work together seamlessly and meet the specified requirements. During system testing, various scenarios are simulated to validate the functionality, performance, and reliability of the application in real-world conditions.

#### For our project, system testing involved:

#### **End-to-end testing:** This involved testing the entire workflow of the application, starting from uploading resumes and job descriptions to displaying the ranked candidates.

#### **User acceptance testing (UAT):** We invited users to interact with the application and provide feedback on its usability, intuitiveness, and overall satisfaction.

#### **Performance testing:** We assessed the application's performance under different load conditions to ensure that it could handle multiple concurrent users without degrading performance.

#### **Security testing:** We conducted security assessments to identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities, ensuring that sensitive data remains protected.

### Module Testing

#### Module testing, also known as unit testing, focuses on testing individual modules or components of the application in isolation. Each module is tested independently to verify its correctness, functionality, and robustness. Module testing is essential for identifying and fixing bugs early in the development process, thereby improving the overall quality and reliability of the software.

#### For our project, module testing involved:

#### **Testing the backend Flask server:** We wrote test cases to validate the functionality of each API endpoint, ensuring that it correctly handled various types of requests and returned the expected responses.

#### **Testing the frontend user interface:** We performed user interface testing to verify that all interactive elements, such as buttons, forms, and dropdowns, worked as intended and displayed the correct information.

#### **Testing data processing and analysis modules:** We tested the modules responsible for extracting text from resumes and job descriptions, preprocessing the data, and performing analysis using sample data to ensure accuracy and correctness.

#### **Integration testing:** We tested the integration between different modules to ensure that they communicated effectively and passed data correctly between each other.

# **RESULTS**

#### Upon accessing the deployed web application, users are greeted with a user-friendly interface designed to facilitate the resume screening and candidate ranking process. Figure 1 illustrates the initial state of the webpage, displaying the interface before any files are uploaded.

#### Figure-9.1: HomePage

#### To initiate the analysis, users can upload the required files: a zip file containing resumes and a job description in PDF format. Figure 2 showcases the interface after the files have been uploaded, with users prompted to click the "Analyze Resumes" button to commence the analysis process. Figure 3 illustrates the interface during this phase, indicating that the system is processing the uploaded files and analyzing the contents.

#### Figure-9.2: Files Upload Section Figure-9.3: Upload Section After Uploading

#### Once the analysis is complete, users are presented with the ranked list of candidates based on their suitability for the job position outlined in the job description. Figure 4 depicts the interface after the analysis is finished, displaying the ranked candidates along with their respective scores.

#### Figure-9.4: Dashboard After Analyzing Resumes Figure-9.4: Leaderboard

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, the automated resume screening and candidate ranking system presented in this project represents a significant advancement in the recruitment process for public organizations. By leveraging natural language processing (NLP) techniques, machine learning algorithms, and topic modeling approaches, the system streamlines the traditionally labor-intensive task of sifting through numerous resumes to identify the most qualified candidates for a given job position. Throughout the development and implementation of this system, several key insights and outcomes have emerged, underscoring the value and impact of this innovative solution.

Firstly, the system demonstrates the efficacy of NLP techniques in extracting and analyzing textual information from both job descriptions and candidate resumes. By parsing and preprocessing the text, the system can identify important keywords, skills, and qualifications relevant to the job role. This capability not only expedites the screening process but also ensures a more comprehensive evaluation of candidate suitability based on the job requirements.

Furthermore, the integration of machine learning algorithms, such as TF-IDF (Term Frequency-Inverse Document Frequency) and cosine similarity, enhances the accuracy and effectiveness of candidate ranking. These algorithms enable the system to quantitatively assess the similarity between candidate resumes and the job description, resulting in more objective and data-driven decision-making. Additionally, the application of topic modeling techniques, such as Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), provides deeper insights into the underlying themes and topics present in the job description, further refining the candidate ranking process.

Moreover, the user-friendly web interface simplifies the interaction with the system, making it accessible to a wide range of users, including HR professionals, recruiters, and hiring managers. The intuitive design and functionality of the interface allow users to upload files, initiate the analysis process, and view the results effortlessly, facilitating a seamless user experience.

Overall, the automated resume screening and candidate ranking system represents a significant advancement in recruitment technology, offering public organizations a powerful tool to streamline their hiring processes, reduce manual effort, and identify top talent more efficiently. As organizations continue to face growing volumes of job applications and increasing competition for skilled professionals, the adoption of such innovative solutions will become increasingly imperative to maintain a competitive edge in talent acquisition and workforce management. Through ongoing refinement and optimization, this system holds the potential to revolutionize the recruitment landscape, paving the way for more efficient, data-driven, and equitable hiring practices in the public sector and beyond.

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

The automated resume screening and candidate ranking system developed in this project offer substantial potential for further enhancement and expansion in the future. As technology continues to evolve and new methodologies emerge, there are several avenues for extending the capabilities and impact of this system to address evolving recruitment challenges and industry demands.

One area of future exploration involves the integration of advanced machine learning techniques and deep learning algorithms to further enhance the accuracy and granularity of candidate evaluation. By leveraging deep learning models such as recurrent neural networks (RNNs) or convolutional neural networks (CNNs), the system can extract more nuanced insights from candidate resumes, including contextual information, sentiment analysis, and soft skills assessment. This deeper understanding of candidate qualifications and attributes can lead to more refined candidate rankings and better alignment with organizational needs.

Additionally, the system could benefit from the incorporation of data from diverse sources, such as social media profiles, professional networking platforms, and online portfolios. By aggregating and analyzing data from multiple sources, the system can gain a more comprehensive view of candidate qualifications, experiences, and professional networks. This holistic approach to candidate evaluation can provide valuable insights into a candidate's suitability for a given role and facilitate more informed hiring decisions.

Furthermore, the integration of natural language generation (NLG) techniques can enhance the system's ability to provide personalized feedback and recommendations to candidates based on their resumes. By generating tailored feedback on areas for improvement, skill development opportunities, and suggested career pathways, the system can offer valuable guidance to candidates and support their professional growth and development.

Another promising direction for future development involves the implementation of automated interview scheduling and candidate engagement functionalities within the system. By incorporating chatbot interfaces, scheduling algorithms, and communication APIs, the system can streamline the interview process, facilitate real-time communication with candidates, and enhance the overall candidate experience. These features can help organizations attract top talent, improve engagement and retention rates, and cultivate positive employer branding.

Overall, the future scope of this project encompasses a broad range of possibilities for innovation and advancement in recruitment technology. By leveraging emerging technologies, expanding data sources, and enhancing user experiences, the automated resume screening and candidate ranking system can continue to evolve as a leading solution for modernizing and optimizing the recruitment process in public organizations and beyond.

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