**A Project report on**

### Campus Selection System

##### A Dissertation submitted to JNTU Hyderabad in partial fulfillment of the academic requirements for the award of the degree.

**Bachelor of Technology**

**in**

**Computer Science and Engineering**

Submitted by

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### CMR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

(UGC Autonomous)

\*Approved by AICTE \*Affiliated to JNTUH \*NAAC Accredited with A+ Grade

KANDLAKOYA, MEDCHAL ROAD, HYDERABAD - 501401.

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**CMR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY**

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### CERTIFICATE

##### This is to certify that the Major Project report entitled "Campus Selection System" being submitted by D. Shivanjali (21H55A0503) , M. Nithesh (21H55A0512), P. Swetha(21H55A0517) in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is a record of bonafide work carried out his/her under my guidance and supervision.

The results embodies in this project report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any Degree.

**Ms.B.Anuradha Dr. Siva Skandha Sanagala**

**Assistant Professor Associate Professor and HOD**

**Dept. of CSE Dept. of CSE**

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**ABSTRACT**

The main objective of placement tracking is to develop software which manages placement activities in college makes an interactive GUI where TPO can manage details of all students on his console he can send a mail to students informing about placement activities. Although such a project has a very wide scope, this project contains the most important part i.e., displaying the personal and academic information of student and company. The students and companies are also provided with the facility of editing some fields like username and password. The project also allows a Database Administrator to enter the information of student and company which is then stored in the corresponding tables in the main database. He can also delete the student and company information after placement is over from the main database.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The placement tracking system is a comprehensive software solution designed to streamline and manage placement activities within a college or educational institution. Its primary objective is to provide a user-friendly interface for the Training and Placement Officer (TPO) to efficiently oversee and coordinate the placement process. This system incorporates an interactive graphical user interface (GUI) that enables the TPO to access and manage the details of all students from a centralized console. Additionally, the TPO can utilize the system to communicate important information regarding placement activities to students via email.

While the project encompasses various functionalities, the focal point lies in the seamless display of personal and academic information of both students and recruiting companies. Students and companies are afforded the capability to modify certain fields such as usernames and passwords, enhancing user autonomy and convenience. Furthermore, the system empowers a Database Administrator to input and maintain student and company data, which is securely stored in dedicated tables within the main database infrastructure. Upon the conclusion of placement activities, the Database Administrator can efficiently remove outdated student and company records from the main database, ensuring data integrity and optimal system performance.

###### Problem Statement

The placement process in colleges often involves a myriad of challenges, including manual data management, communication gaps, and administrative overhead. These challenges can lead to inefficiencies, errors, and delays in the placement activities. The problem definition outlines the specific issues faced in the existing placement process, such as:

* + - Tedious manual handling of student and company data
    - Lack of centralized platform for managing placement activities
    - Ineffective communication between TPO, students, and companies
    - Difficulty in maintaining data integrity and security
    - Time-consuming processes for data entry and updates

###### Research Objective

The primary purpose of the placement tracking system is to address the aforementioned challenges and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the placement process. The project aims to achieve the following objectives:

* + - Provide a centralized platform for managing placement activities
    - Streamline data management by automating tasks such as data entry, storage, and retrieval
    - Facilitate seamless communication between TPO, students, and companies
    - Ensure data integrity and security through robust database management
    - Improve the overall placement experience for students and companies
    - Enhance the productivity of the TPO by reducing administrative overhead

###### Project Scope

The placement tracking system incorporates several key features to fulfil its objectives and address the identified challenges. These features include:

* + - Interactive GUI for TPO to manage student and company details
    - Email notification system for communicating placement activities to students
    - Secure user authentication and authorization mechanisms
    - Database management functionality for storing and retrieving student and company data
    - Ability for students and companies to update certain profile information
    - Administrative tools for Database Administrator to maintain database integrity
    - Reporting and analytics capabilities to track placement progress and outcomes
    - Integration with existing college systems for seamless data exchange and workflow integration

# CHAPTER 2

## BACKGROUND WORK

###### LITERATURE SURVEY

**CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND WORK**

Integrating technology into recruitment and placement processes has become a trend in recent years. A major innovation in education is the creation of online careers and recruiting. The following literature review will examine current research on the use of online staffing and placement tools in college. Pankaj Talreja, Jyoti Bagate, Sakshee Rode, Mansi Zawar, Bhavesh Ramchandani, April 2022 Journal of Emerging Technology and Innovation Research (JETIR) conducted a study to develop and implement an online placement program for advanced engineering schools. In terms of education, the online placement mode reduces the time and effort of students and companies involved in the placement process. Additionally, the system makes it easier for students to search and apply for jobs anywhere.

In another study, Samiksha Dalal, Amruta Bondre (2022) examined the effectiveness of online education in universities. The report stated that online registration increases the number of students hired by businesses and reduces the time and effort needed in the recruitment process. Additionally, the system makes the placement process accurate and transparent. Mr. Arati Rizal, Monika Nirola, Shubham Kumar, Nirnay Pradhan (2020) conducted research to develop and implement an online site for the Department of Administration. The research found that online careers benefit students by allowing them to create and manage profiles, read job postings, and apply for jobs online. The system also allows companies to easily find employees and reduce the time and effort required for hiring.

###### TRADITIONAL SYSTEM

###### INTRODUCTION

Campus placement usually brings the companies to the campus which is provided by the placement coordinator for the last year students who are going to complete their graduation. Cut-off mark is requested by the company during the beginning of the open application. Usually, companies that approach the campus come in groups of core companies. They provide broadly 3-5 sets of rounds. This is used to analyze the candidate and reduce the number of applicants to that company to ensure they get their ideal candidate. This process is called the screening process.

###### These rounds may include

1.Skill assessment test/Aptitude Test 2.Group discussion.

3.Technical interview 4.HR Interview

These steps are arranged by the placement coordinators. These rounds may vary based on the requirements of the company. As these students are in a hurry to complete their course,they get less chances of companies having vacancies. This limits the companies they try for placement. This also reduces the chance for low- tier companies to offer the job. There is less time for the student as there are immersed in the works in the institution like project, seminar, exams etc., so it becomes very challenging to prepare for recruitment**.**

###### MERITS AND DEMERITS OF EXIXTING SYSTEM

* + - * Cannot Upload and Download the latest updates.
      * No use of Web Services and Remoting.
      * Risk of mismanagement and of data when the project is under development.
      * Less Security.
      * No proper coordination between different Applications and Users.
      * Fewer Users - Friendly.

###### IMPLEMENTATION

In a traditional campus placement system, the placement coordinator plays a pivotal role in facilitating interactions between graduating students and prospective employers. Typically, the process begins with companies expressing interest in visiting the campus, usually targeting specific groups of students or disciplines. These companies often come in clusters, representing various sectors such as core engineering, IT, finance, and consulting. Prior to the campus visit, companies establish their criteria, including minimum cutoff marks, which serve as a preliminary filter for applicants. Once on campus, they conduct a series of screening rounds, typically ranging from 3 to 5, aimed at assessing candidates' skills, knowledge, and suitability for the positions available. This screening process is instrumental in narrowing down the pool of applicants, ensuring that the companies can identify and select the most suitable candidates for further consideration. Following the screening process, candidates who successfully navigate the rounds may proceed to subsequent stages, such as technical interviews, group discussions, and HR interviews, depending on the company's recruitment protocol. These interactions provide both parties with opportunities to delve deeper into each other's expectations,

qualifications, and organizational fit. For students, campus placements offer a convenient platform to explore diverse career opportunities and secure promising job offers before graduating. Meanwhile, companies benefit from access to a pool of talented individuals who have been vetted through a rigorous selection process, thereby streamlining their recruitment efforts and increasing the likelihood of finding the right candidates for their organizational needs. Ultimately, the traditional campus placement system serves as a mutually beneficial bridge between academia and industry, facilitating seamless transitions for graduating students into the professional workforce.

###### ONLINE CAMPUS SELECTION SYSTEM

###### INTRODUCTION

The Online Campus Selection system is a web-based application developed in ASP.Net with C# language as front end and as back end we use SQL Server Management Studio 2008 for database. Project Concept: The system developed for job seeker and recruiter, The system provide intermediate place for job seeker and company.

The Online Campus Selection System developed for HR Department with including automate the functioning of HR Department. This system is helpful for HR Department to make easy student selection process. We can say this system similar to Human Resource Management System. The online campus selection software work at college or university. The College invited to recruiter/company for register in this system and help to get employee easily as per their qualification and requirements. Other hand college has all the student data submitted in this system so student can get easily job. The system is a mutual place for student and company. The online campus selection system helps student to get job and company to get employee. We can use Campus Selection system for University and any Companies. It is developed for smooth working of HR Department. Universities and companies can get benefited through this system. This Software is fully integrated with Student and Company Relationship Management and developed in a manner that is easily manageable, time and cost saving that shows relieving one from manual works. Online Campus Selection provides automated technical screening, intellectual evaluation, electronic mail integration to conduct recruitment. This feature’s helps in many ways like saving cost, time and paper work, this shows the paperless environment, unlimited Custom and reports. We have developed campus selection system in ASP.Net with C# language. We use SQL-Server 2008 Database server.

###### MERITS AND DEMERITS OF EXIXTING SYSTEM

* Saves Time & Efforts
* Improved Retention Rates
* Getting New Knowledge & Skills
* Quick Learners & Multi-tasking candidates
* Good relationship between Organization & Campus
* High Volume of Talent Pool
* Resumes are the only way to select a candidate
* Limited Staff & Time
* Employer Branding to attract the younger generation
* Outdated recruiting practices

###### IMPLEMENTATION

To implement the Online Campus Selection System, the first step involves designing the user interface using ASP.Net with C# as the front-end language. This includes creating web pages for registration, login, student profiles, job postings, and administrative functionalities. Integration with SQL Server 2008 as the back-end database server is essential for storing and managing student and company data, job postings, and other relevant information. The system should facilitate registration for both students and companies, enabling them to create profiles and input necessary details such as qualifications, job requirements, and available job positions. Next, the development process focuses on building the core functionalities of the system, including automated job matching algorithms, technical screening modules, and communication features such as email integration. These functionalities enable seamless interaction between students and companies, allowing for efficient job search and recruitment processes. Additionally, the system should incorporate features for HR Department management, streamlining administrative tasks related to student selection and recruitment. Throughout the implementation process, emphasis should be placed on creating a user-friendly interface, ensuring smooth navigation and accessibility for both students and companies. Testing and debugging are integral parts of the development process, ensuring that the system functions effectively and meets the requirements of all stakeholders involved in the campus selection process.

###### ONLINE PREDICTION SYSTEM

###### INTRODUCTION

Generally, nowadays every college is conducting a placement drives to provide maximum employment for the students so conducting placement drives is not only necessary we need to make the reach of that drives to students. So, this Campus Recruitment System application provides the solution. Campus Recruitment System is the software aimed at providing a wide range of access to the administrator in managing and monitoring the complaints registered by the customer regarding the problems they face in accessing the connections extended by the Campus Recruitment System. The administrator can even maintain the record of the students in the organization in allocating the tasks of attending to the complaints raised by the students. This network-based application provides the user of the system a consolidated view of the things managed in the software depending on the benefits assigned by the admin accordingly. Student also see their cart and they can send complaints to service provider if they have any problems regarding Job Placement. The system also consists of a company login where various companies visiting the college can view a list of students in that college and also their respective resumes. This software system permits students to check a list of companies who have posted for vacancy. The administrator has all the rights of the system, can moderate and remove any details not related to college placement guidelines. The system handles student as well as company data and efficiently displays all this data to respective sides.

###### MERITS AND DEMERITS OF EXIXTING SYSTEM

* Saves Time & Efforts
* Improved Retention Rates
* Getting New Knowledge & Skills
* Good relationship between Organization & Campus
* We are not having secured website (HTTPS). Further we can make secured our website so that students can trust on our information that are provided by our website to get recruited.
* In coming time, we could have the Short Message Service facility for the workers and employee search engine which could provide the result on the basis of different procedure to search. We can have another module of execute the project on website.
* Company sees the resume of student and select student for the interview according to profile of the company.

###### IMPLEMENTATION

To implement the Campus Recruitment System, the development process begins with creating a user-friendly interface using web-based technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. This interface will serve as the platform for students, companies, and administrators to interact with the system. Backend development is carried out using a server-side scripting language like PHP or Python, coupled with a database management system like MySQL or PostgreSQL to store and manage student and company data, job postings, and complaints.

The system architecture incorporates role-based access control, where administrators have full control over the system, including managing student records, handling complaints, and moderating content. Students can log in to view job postings, submit complaints, and access their profiles, while companies have access to a database of student profiles and resumes. Integration of features such as email notifications for job updates and complaint resolutions enhances user engagement and communication. The system is designed to efficiently handle large volumes of data and provide a seamless experience for both students and companies participating in the campus recruitment process. Additionally, regular updates and maintenance ensure the system remains robust and up-to-date with changing requirements and guidelines in college placement processes.

# CHAPTER 3

## PROPOSED SYSTEM

### CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

#### OBJECTIVE OF PROPOSED MODEL

The aim of the proposed system is to enhance and modernize existing processes by introducing a more efficient and technologically advanced solution. This new system is designed to address various limitations associated with the current system. Here are some key points about the proposed system:

* + - **Database Management:** The proposed system maintains student information in a structured database. This ensures that data is organized and easily accessible when needed. It eliminates the need for manual record-keeping, reducing the chances of data errors and ensuring data integrity.
    - **Enhanced Data Security:** The proposed system incorporates robust security measures to protect student data. This includes user access controls, encryption, and backup procedures, making it more resilient against data breaches and unauthorized access.
    - **Paperwork Reduction:** By digitizing student information and related processes, the proposed system significantly reduces the reliance on paper-based documents and forms. This not only saves resources but also contributes to environmental sustainability.
    - **Time Efficiency:** The system is designed to streamline various administrative tasks, automating processes such as record updates, report generation, and data retrieval. This results in significant time savings for administrators and staff, enabling them to focus on more value-added activities.
    - **Space Savings:** With the reduction of paper documents and physical storage needs, the proposed system helps save physical space in educational institutions. This can be repurposed for other uses or simply reduce the demand for storage facilities.
    - **Cost-Effective:** The system is designed to be cost-effective in the long run. While there may be initial implementation costs, time efficiency, and improved resource utilization can lead to a substantial return on investment over time.

#### SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

###### HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Processor : Any Processor above 500 MHz

RAM : 512Mb

Hard Disk : 10 GB

Input device : Standard Keyboard and Mouse Output device : VGA and High-Resolution Monitor

###### SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System : Windows95/98/2000/XPApplication Server

: Tomcat5.0/6.X

Front End : HTML, Java, Jsp

Scripts : JavaScript

Server side Script : Java Server Pages Database : MySQL Database Connectivity : JDBC.

###### OVERVIEW OF SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

* + 1. **SOFTWARE OVERVIEW**

###### JAVA PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

The most common types of programs written in the Java programming language are applets and applications. If you’ve surfed the Web, you’re probably already familiar with applets. An applet is a program that adheres to certain conventions that allow it to run within a Java-enabled browser.

However, the Java programming language is not just for writing cute, entertaining applets for the Web. The general-purpose, high-level Java programming language is also a powerful software platform. Using the generous API, you can write many types of programs.

An application is a standalone program that runs directly on the Java platform. A special kind of application known as a server serves and supports clients on a network. Examples of servers are Web servers, proxy servers, mail servers, and print servers. Another specialized program is a servlet. A servlet can almost be thought of as an applet that runs

on the server side. Java Servlets are a popular choice for building interactive web applications, replacing the use of CGI scripts. Servlets are similar to applets in that they are runtime extensions of applications. Instead of working in browsers, though, servlets run within Java Web servers, configuring or tailoring the server.

How does the API support all these kinds of programs? It does so with packages of software components that provides a wide range of functionality. Every full implementation of the Java platform gives you the following features:

**The essentials**: Objects, strings, threads, numbers, input and output, data structures, system properties, date and time, and so on.

**Applets**: The set of conventions used by applets.

###### ODBC

**Networking**: URLs, TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), UDP (User Data gram Protocol) sockets, and IP (Internet Protocol) addresses.

**Internationalization**: Help for writing programs that can be localized for users worldwide. Programs can automatically adapt to specific locales and be displayed in the appropriate language.

**Security**: Both low level and high level, including electronic signatures, public and private key management, access control, and certificates.

**Software components**: Known as JavaBeans, can plug into existing component architectures.

**Object serialization**: Allows lightweight persistence and communication via Remote Method Invocation (RMI).

**Java Database Connectivity (JDBCTM)**: Provides uniform access to a wide range of relational databases.

Microsoft Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) is a standard programming interface for application developers and database systems providers. Before ODBC became a *de facto* standard for Windows programs to interface with database systems, programmers had to use proprietary languages for each database they wanted to connect to. Now, ODBC has made the choice of the database system almost irrelevant from a coding perspective, which is as it should be. Application developers have much more important things to worry about than the syntax that is needed to port their program from one database to another when business needs suddenly change.

Through the ODBC Administrator in Control Panel, you can specify the particular database

that is associated with a data source that an ODBC application program is written to use. Think of an ODBC data source as a door with a name on it. Each door will lead you to a particular database. For example, the data source named Sales Figures might be a SQL Server database, whereas the Accounts Payable data source could refer to an Access database. The physical database referred to by a data source can reside anywhere on the LAN. The ODBC system files are not installed on your system by Windows 95. Rather, they are installed when you setup a separate database application, such as SQL Server Client or Visual Basic 4.0. When the ODBC icon is installed in Control Panel, it uses a file called ODBCINST.DLL. It is also possible to administer your ODBC data sources through a stand-alone program called ODBCADM.EXE. There is a 16-bit and a 32-bit version of this program and each maintains a separate list of ODBC data sources. From a programming perspective, the beauty of ODBC is that the application can be written to use the same set of function calls to interface with any data source, regardless of the database vendor. The source code of the application doesn’t change whether it talks to Oracle or SQL Server. We only mention these two as an example. There are ODBC drivers available for several dozen popular database systems. Even Excel spreadsheets and plain text files can be turned into data sources. The operating system uses the Registry information written by ODBC Administrator to determine which low-level ODBC drivers are needed to talk to the data source (such as the interface to Oracle or SQL Server). The loading of the ODBC drivers is transparent to the ODBC application program. In a client/server environment, the ODBC API even handles many of the network issues for the application programmer. The advantages of this scheme are so numerous that you are probably thinking there must be some catch. The only disadvantage of ODBC is that it isn’t as efficient as talking directly to the native database interface. ODBC has had many detractors make the charge that it is too slow. Microsoft has always claimed that the critical factor in performance is the quality of the driver software that is used. In our humble opinion, this is true. The availability of good ODBC drivers has improved a great deal recently. And anyway, the criticism about performance is somewhat analogous to those who said that compilers would never match the speed of pure assembly language. Maybe not, but the compiler (or ODBC) gives you the opportunity to write cleaner programs, which means you finish sooner. Meanwhile, computers get faster every year.

###### JDBC

In an effort to set an independent database standard API for Java; Sun Microsystems developed Java Database Connectivity, or JDBC. JDBC offers a generic SQL database access mechanism that provides a consistent interface to a variety of RDBMSs. This consistent interface is achieved through the use of ―plug-in‖ database connectivity modules, or drivers. If a database vendor wishes to have JDBC support, he or she must provide the driver for each platform that the database and Java run on.To gain a wider acceptance of JDBC, Sun based JDBC’s framework on ODBC.As you discovered earlier in this chapter, ODBC has widespread support on a variety of platforms. Basing JDBC on ODBC will allow vendors to bring JDBC drivers to market much faster than developing a completely new connectivity solution. JDBC was announced in March of 1996. It was released for a 90-day public review that ended June 8, 1996. Because of user input, the final JDBC v1.0 specification was released soon after. The remainder of this section will cover enough information about JDBC for you to know what it is about and how to use it effectively. This is by no means a complete overview of JDBC. That would fill an entire book.

###### TOMCAT 6.0 WEB SERVER

Tomcat is an open-source web server developed by Apache Group. Apache Tomcat is the servlet container that is used in the official Reference Implementation for the Java Servlet and Java Server Pages technologies. The Java Servlet and Java Server Pages specifications are developed by Sun under the Java Community Process. Web Servers like Apache Tomcat support only web components while an application server supports web components as well as business components (BEAs WebLogic, is one of the popular application servers). To develop a web application with jsp/servlet install any web server like JRun, Tomcat etc. to run your application.

###### MySQL:

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). This is the most popular database system used with PHP. MySQL is distributed and supported by Oracle Corporation. MySQL runs on almost all platforms including Linux, Unix and Windows. Although it can be used in a wide range of applications, MySQL is often associated with web applications and online publishing. MySQL is an essential constituent of an open-source enterprise stack called LAMP. LAMP is a web development platform that uses Linux as an operating system, in the form of Apache web server, MySQL relational database management system and PHP object-oriented scripting language.

###### DATABASE DESIGN:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| id | Int (11) | Not Null |
| Company name | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Address | Varchar (100) | Not Null |
| Email | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Mobile | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| password | Int (50) | Not Null |

**Table: 3.3.1.1: Company**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| id | Int (11) | Not Null |
| Name | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Email | Varchar (100) | Not Null |
| password | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Mobile | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Campus | Int (50) | Not Null |

**Table 3.3.1.2: TPO**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| id | Int (11) | Not Null |
| sname | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Hall ticket | Varchar (100) | Not Null |
| mobile | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| email | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| gender | Int (50) | Not Null |
| address | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| branch | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| year | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| password | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| status | Int (10) | Not Null |
| resume | Varchar (50) | Not Null |

**Table 3.3.1.3: Student**

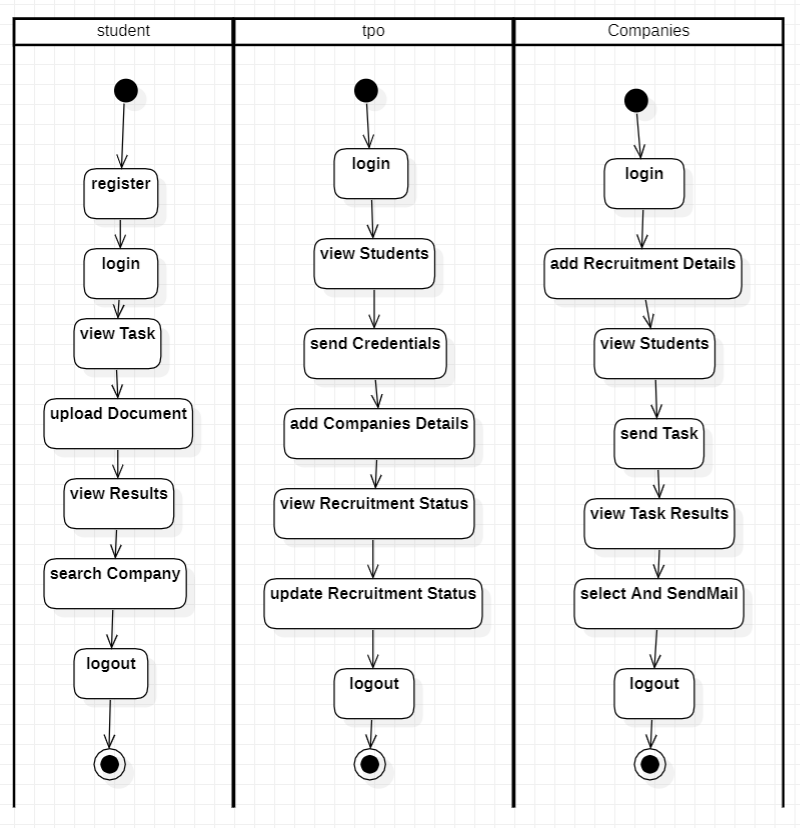
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** |
| cid | Varchar (5) | Not Null |
| Recruitment date | Varchar (100) | Not Null |
| vacancy | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| percentage | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| Job role | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| package | Varchar (50) | Not Null |
| year | Varchar (50) | Not Null |

**Table 3.3.1.4: Company details**

#### UML DIAGRAMS

###### ACTIVITY DIAGRAM: -

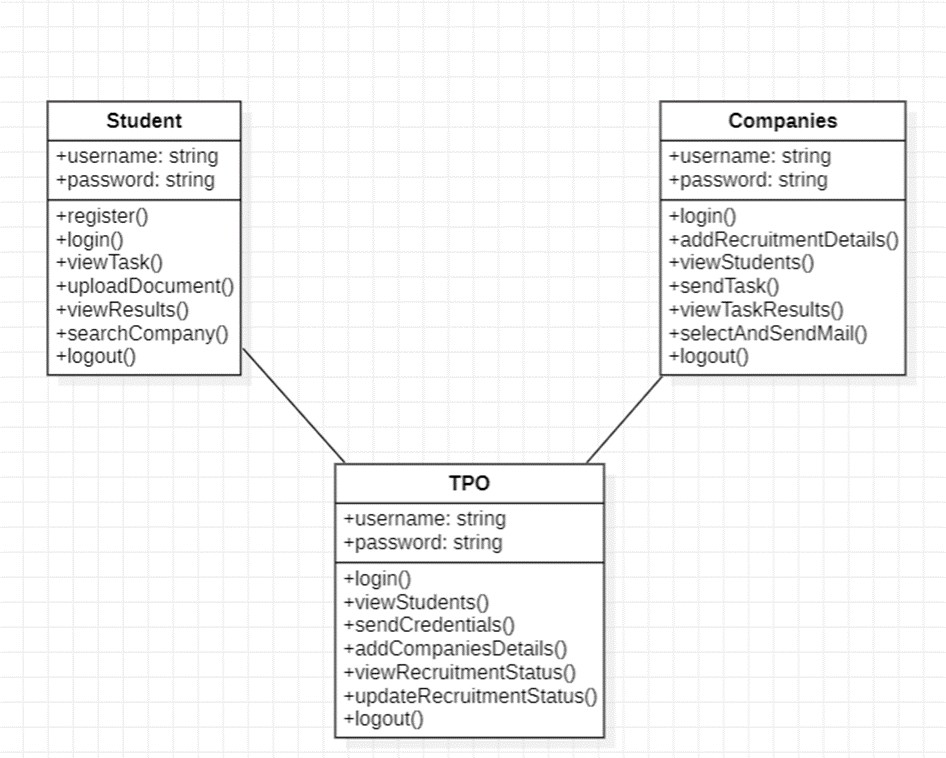
Activity diagram is another important diagram in UML to describe dynamic aspects of the system. It is basically a flow chart to represent the flow form one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system. So the control flow is drawn from one operation to another. This flow can be sequential, branched or concurrent.



**Fig 3.3.2.1: Activity Diagram**

* + - 1. **CLASS DIAGRAM: -**

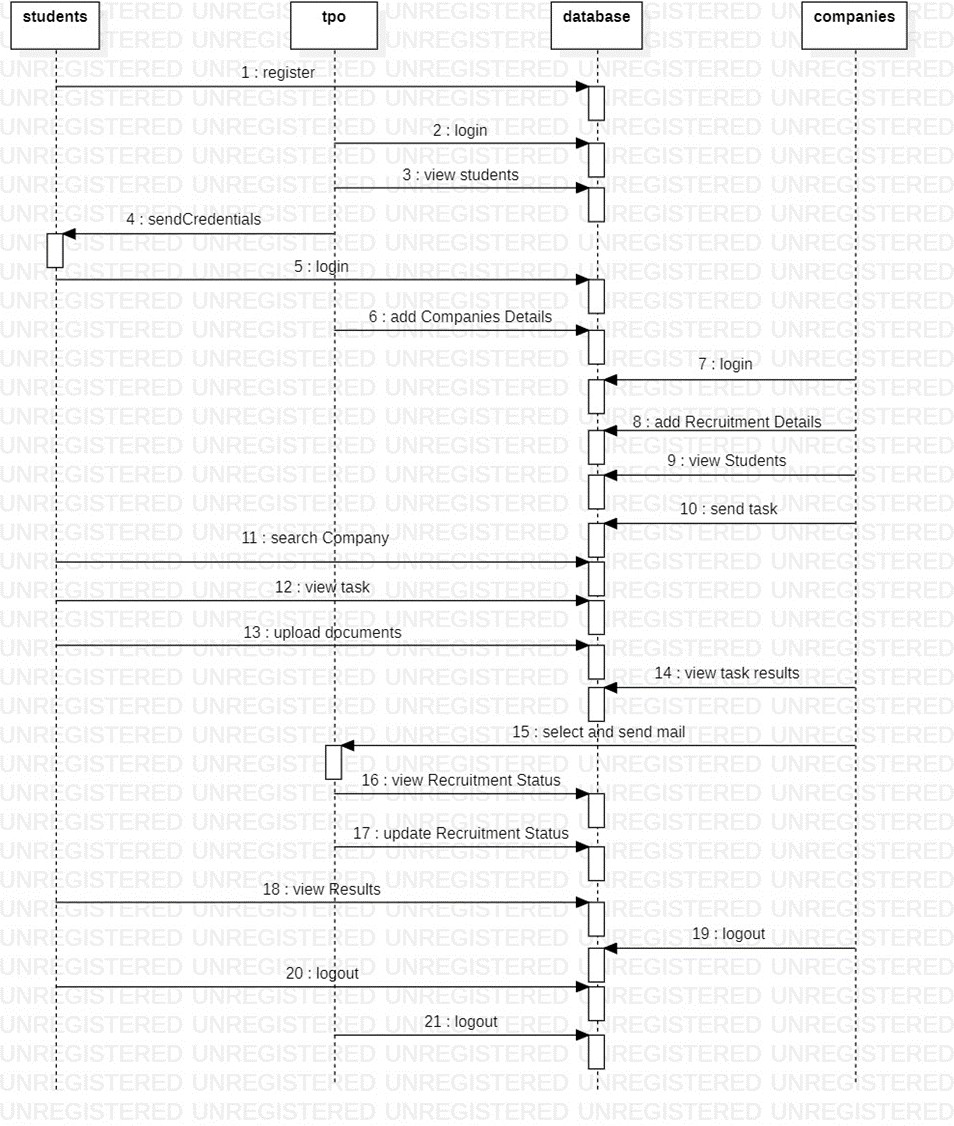
The class diagram is the main building block of object-oriented modeling. It is used both for general conceptual modeling of the systematic of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into programming code. Class diagrams can also be used for data modeling. The classes in a class diagram represent both the main objects, interactions in the application and the classes to be programmed.



**Fig 3.2.2: Class Diagram**

* + - 1. **SEQUENCE DIAGRAM: -**

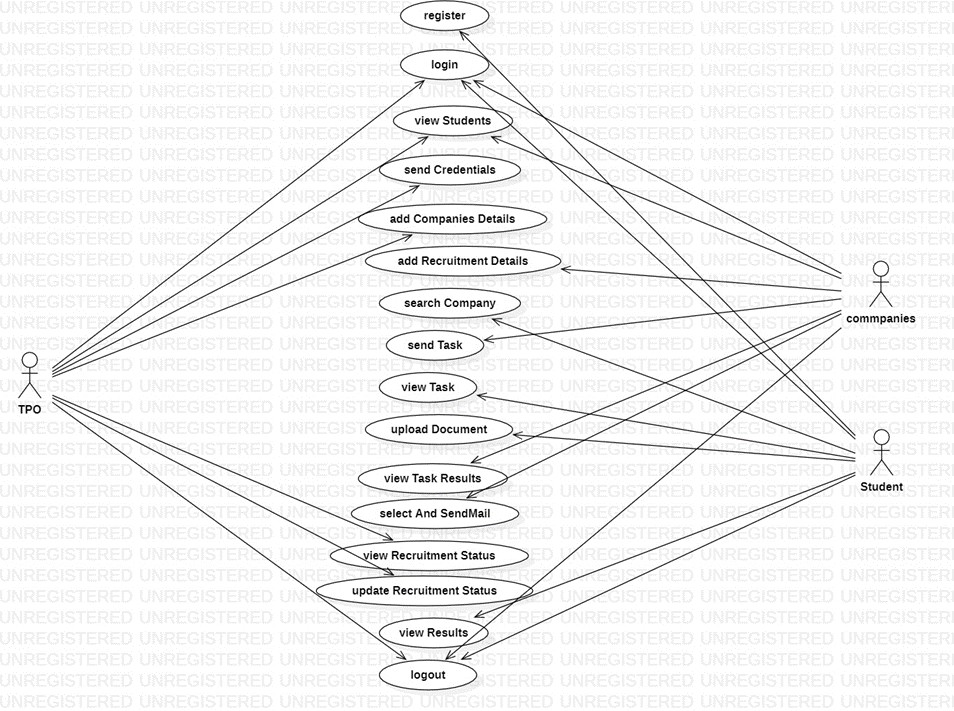
A **sequence diagram** is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. Sequence diagrams are typically associated with use case realizations in the Logical View of the system under development. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called **event diagrams**, **event scenarios**, and timing diagrams.



**Fig 3.2.3: Sequence Diagram**

**D.USE CASE DIAGRAM: -**

A **use case diagram** at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system and depicting the specifications of a use case. A use case diagram can portray the different types of users of a system and the various ways that they interact with the system. This type of diagram is typically used in conjunction with the textual use case and will often be accompanied by other types of diagrams as well.



###### Fig 3.2.4: Use case Diagram 3.4.STEPWISE IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING AND CODE

The implementation phase marks a crucial stage in the development and deployment of the

proposed system for managing student information and placement processes. This phase involves translating the conceptual design and requirements into a functional reality. Implementation encompasses various tasks, including software development, database creation, system configuration, testing, and deployment. This section provides an overview of the implementation process, outlining key steps and considerations involved in bringing the proposed system to fruition.

###### Proposed System:

The proposed system aims to address the limitations of the existing system by introducing improved facilities. Key features of the proposed system include maintaining student information in a database, providing enhanced data security, reducing paperwork, saving time, and optimizing space usage. The proposed system is also cost-effective.

###### Advantages of the proposed system include:

1. Reduced processing time.
2. Enhanced data security measures.

###### TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product it is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of tests. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

###### SYSTEM TESTING

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic. As a rule, system testing takes, as its input, all of the "integrated" software components that have successfully passed integration testing and also the software system itself integrated with any applicable hardware system(s). System testing is a more limited type of testing; it seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within the system as a whole. System testing is performed on the entire system in the context of a Functional Requirement Specification(s) (FRS) and/or a System Requirement Specification (SRS).System testing tests not only the design, but also the behavior and even the believed expectations of the customer. It is also intended to test up to and beyond the bounds defined in the software/hardware requirements specification(s).

###### White Box Testing

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

###### Black Box Testing

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

###### Unit Testing

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

###### Test objectives

All field entries must work properly.

Pages must be activated from the identified link.

The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

###### Features to be tested

Verify that the entries are of the correct format No duplicate entries should be allowed

All links should take the user to the correct page.

###### Integration Testing

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

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

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

###### Acceptance Testing

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

requirements.

###### STEP 1) UNDERSTAND THE SOURCE CODE

The first thing a tester will often do is learn and understand the source code of the application. Since white box testing involves the testing of the inner workings of an application, the tester must be very knowledgeable in the programming languages used in the applications they are testing. Also, the testing person must be highly aware of secure coding practices. Security is often one of the primary objectives of testing software. The tester should be able to find security issues and prevent attacks from hackers and naive users who might inject malicious code into the application either knowingly or unknowingly.

###### Step 2) CREATE TEST CASES AND EXECUTE

The second basic step to white box testing involves testing the application’s source code for proper flow and structure. One way is by writing more code to test the application’s source code. The tester will develop little tests for each process or series of processes in the application. This method requires that the tester must have intimate knowledge of the code and is often done by the developer. Other methods include manual testing, trial and error testing and the use of testing tools as we will explain further on in this article.

###### Unit testing:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sl # Test Case : | UTC1 |
| Name of Test: | Customer signup |
| Items being tested: | Validation for signup or not |
| Sample Input: | Fill form |
| Expected output: | Details stored in database if wrong details are given check validation |
| Actual output: | Validation verified details stored in db. |
| **Remarks:** | **Pass.** |

**Table 3.4.1: User Signup**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sl # Test Case : | UTC2 |
| Name of Test: | Create super user |
| Items being tested: | New super user created for java |
| Sample Input: | Enter data from netbeans prompt |
| Expected output: | New super user created |
| Actual output: | Admin can login with super user |
| Remarks: | pass |

###### Table 3.4.2: Create User

**Integration Testing:**

Integration testing is a level of software testing where individual units are combined and tested as a group. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Test drivers and test stubs are used to assist in Integration Testing. Integration testing is defined as the testing of combined parts of an application to determine if they function correctly. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing. Integration testing can be done in two ways: Bottom-up integration testing and Top-down integration testing.

###### Bottom•up Integration

This testing begins with unit testing, followed by tests of progressively higher-level combinations of units called modules or builds.

###### Top•down Integration

In this testing, the highest-level modules are tested first and progressively, lower•level modules are tested thereafter. In a comprehensive software development environment, bottom•up testing is usually done first, followed by top•down testing. The process concludes with multiple tests of the complete application, preferably in scenarios designed to mimic actual situations. Table 6.5shows the test cases for integration testing and their results.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sl # Test Case: | ITC1 |
| Name of Test: | User registration |
| Item being tested: | Register with answering to question for color and text |
| Sample Input: | Fill registration form and answer questions |
| Expected output: | Update details to database |
| Actual output: | Details stored in database |
| Remarks: | Pass. |

###### Table 3.4.3: User Registration

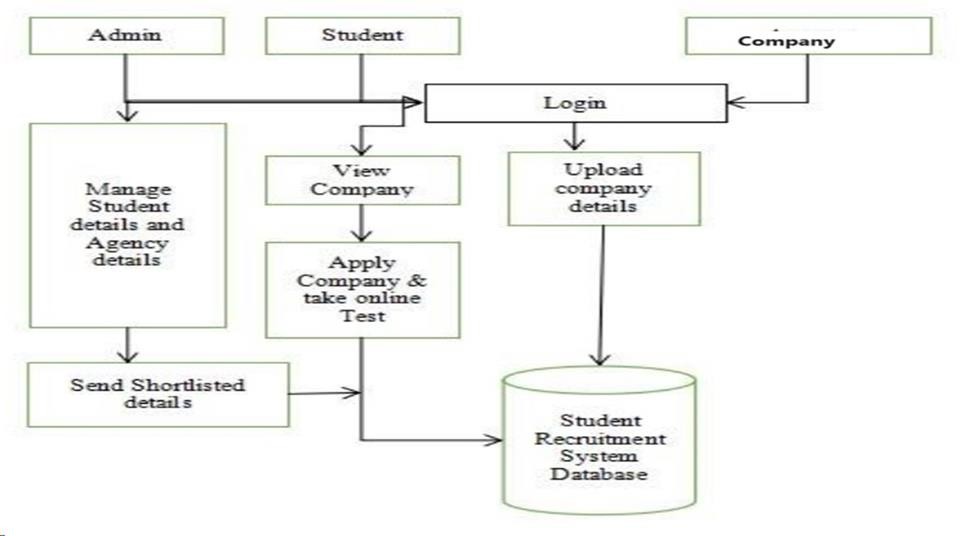
**System testing**:

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integratedsystem to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black•box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic. System testing is important becauseof the following reasons: System testing is the first step in the Software Development Life Cycle, where theapplication is tested as a whole. The application is tested thoroughly to verify that it meets the functional andtechnical specifications. The application is tested in an environment that is very close to the production environment where the application will be deployed. System testing enables us to test, verify, and validate both the businessrequirements as well as the application architecture. System Testing is shown in below tables

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sl # Test Case: • | STC•1 |
| Name of Test: • | System testing in various versions of OS |
| Item being tested: • | OS compatibility. |
| Sample Input: • | Execute the program in windows XP/ Windows•7/8 |
| Expected output: • | Performance is better in windows•7 |
| Actual output: • | Same as expected output, performance is better inwindows•7 |
| Remarks: • | Pass |

###### Table 3.4.4: System Testing

**3.4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**



**Fig 3.5.1: System Architecture**

# CHAPTER 4

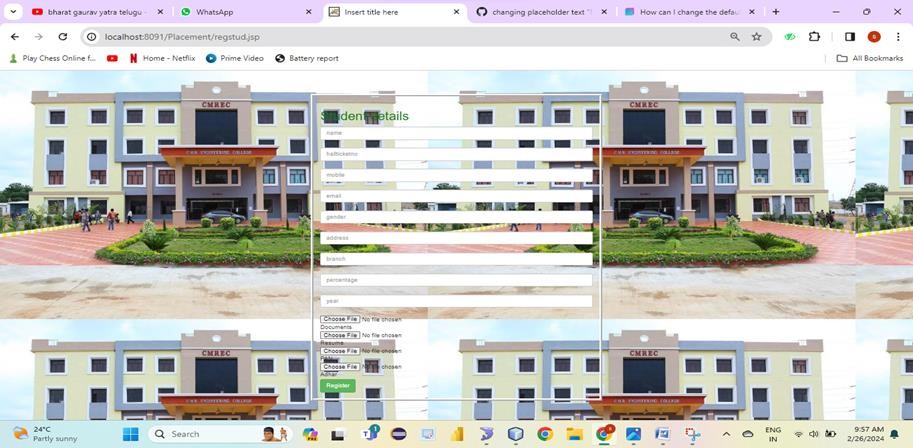
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### CHAPTER 4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

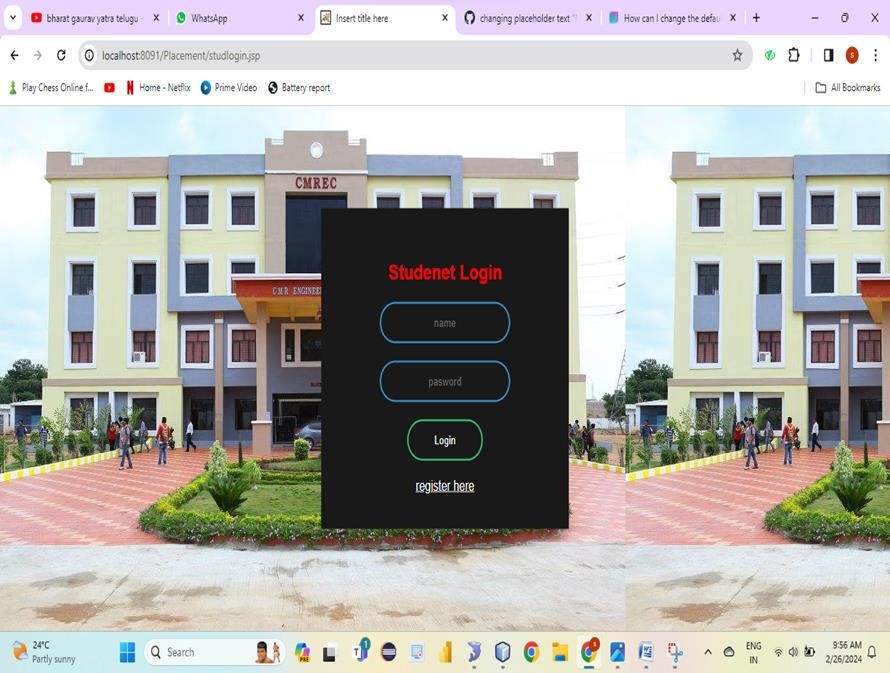
###### 4.1 OUTPUT SCREENS:

**Fig 4.1: Home Screen**

The campus selection page is shown in Figure 2. This page is designed to help students/company register and log in to the system. The menu bar includes homepage, TPO, students, and company.

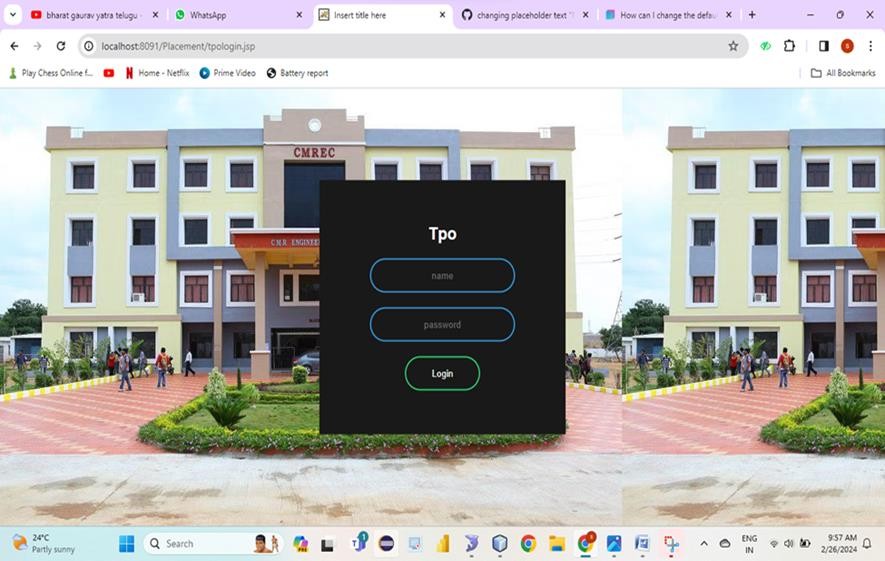


###### Fig 4.2: Student Registration



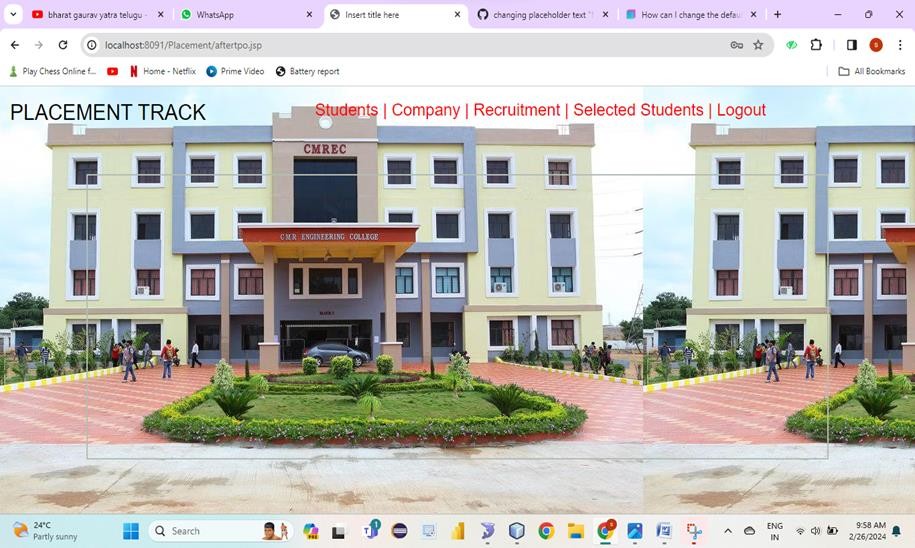
**Fig 4.3: Student Login**

Users can log in to the system after registering to the system. They can select the user mode and then enter the username and password, as shown in Figure 4. After verification, the user will go to the home screen.



###### Fig 4.4: TPO Login

In campus selection, TPOs and companies manage jobs, TPOs can modify or delete jobs, TPOs and companies can add jobs and edit job details. Based on job design, students will be selected to specific companies. The Job Postings page contains job information such as job title, company name, job description, minimum salary, job description and student options.



###### Fig 4.5: TPO info page

CHAPTER 5

## CONCLUSION

### CONCLUSION

**CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, transitioning from the existing manual system to the proposed automated system offers significant benefits. The proposed system not only addresses the shortcomings of the manual system but also introduces several advantages such as reduced processing time, enhanced data security, cost-effectiveness, and improved efficiency. By leveraging technology to manage student information, the proposed system streamlines processes, minimizes errors, and provides a more seamless experience for both candidates and HR departments. Overall, adopting the proposed system represents a positive step towards modernizing and optimizing placement processes.

#### FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Integration with AI and Machine Learning: Implementing AI algorithms can enhance the system's capabilities in matching candidates with suitable job opportunities based on their profiles and preferences. Machine learning can also be used to analyze historical placement data and predict future trends, assisting in better decision-making.

Mobile Application: Developing a mobile application for the system would allow students to access their profiles, receive notifications about job openings, and communicate with placement officers conveniently from their smartphones.

Advanced Security Measures: Incorporating biometric authentication or two-factor authentication can further enhance the security of student data stored in the system, ensuring compliance with data protection regulations.

Feedback Mechanism: Introducing a feedback mechanism where candidates can provide ratings and reviews for their placement experiences can help in continuously improving the system and the overall placement process.

Networking and Alumni Integration: Integrating networking features and alumni databases into the system can facilitate better connections between current students and alumni, providing mentorship opportunities and expanding professional networks.

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### REFERENCES

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GitHub link:

[GitHub - Shivanjalidasari/Campus-Selection-System: This project is about the online campus selection system and hiring the students in a campus site.](https://github.com/Shivanjalidasari/Campus-Selection-System)

**SOURCE CODE**

<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN" ["http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1](http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd)-[strict.dtd">](http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd)

<html [xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">](http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml)

<head>

<title>captcha</title>

<meta http-equiv="Content-type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />

<link rel="stylesheet" href="csss/style.css" type="text/css" media="all" />

<script type="text/javascript" src="jss/jquery- 1.4.2.min.js"></script>

<script type="text/javascript" src="jss/jquery.jcarousel.js"></script>

<script src="jss/cufon-yui.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf- 8"></script>

<script src="jss/Chaparral\_Pro.font.js" type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8"></script>

<script type="text/javascript" src="jss/jquery-func.js"></script>

<link rel="shortcut icon" type="image/x-icon" href="csss/images/favicon.ico" />

</head>

<%

if(request.getParameter("msg")!=null){%>

<script>alert('Login Sucessfully..!')</script>

<%}

if(request.getParameter("m1")!=null){%>

<script>alert('Login Failed..!')</script>

<%

}

%>

<body>

<!-- START PAGE SOURCE -->

<div id="header">

<br>

<div class="shell">

<h1>Captcha</h1>

<div class="search">

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div id="navigation">

<div class="shell">

<ul>

<li><a class="active" href="index.jsp">HOME</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

</div>

<div id="featured">

<div class="shell">

<div class="slider-carousel">

<ul>

<li>

<div class="info">

<p> <%

String user = session.getAttribute("username").toString();

%>

<center><h1> Welcome <%=user%></center> </p>

</div>

<div class="image"> <a href="#"><img src="css/images/1.png" alt="" /></a> </div>

<div class="cl">&nbsp;</div>

</li>

<li>

<div class="info">

<p></p>

</div>

<div class="image"> <a href="#"><img src="css/images/2.jpg" alt="" /></a> </div>

<div class="cl">&nbsp;</div>

</li>

</ul>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div id="main">

<div class="shell">

<div id="main-boxes">

<br><br><br><br><br> <br><br><br>

<center><p><font size="5" color="black">Welcome Cloud</font></p><br/></center>

</div>

<br>

<div class="cl">&nbsp;</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="footer">

<div class="shell">

<p class="rf"></a></p>

<div style="clear:both;"></div>

</div>

</div>

<script type="text/javascript">pageLoaded();</script>

<!-- END PAGE SOURCE -->

</body>

</html>

Database Code:

<title></title>

<%@ page import="java.sql.\*"%>

<%@ page import="java.util.\*" %>

<%

Connection connection = null; try {

Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"); connection =

DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/captcha","ro ot","root");

String sql="";

}

catch(Exception e)

{

System.out.println(e);

}

%>

Login Act:

<%@page import="java.sql.Statement"%>

<%@ include file="connect.jsp" %>

<%

String email=request.getParameter("uname");

String Password=request.getParameter("pass");

String sql="SELECT \* FROM reg where username='"+email+"' and password='"+Password+"'";

Statement stmt = connection.createStatement(); ResultSet rs =stmt.executeQuery(sql);

if(rs.next())

{

session.setAttribute("username", rs.getString("username"));

response.sendRedirect("home.jsp?m1=successs");

}

else

{

response.sendRedirect("login.jsp?m1=successs");

}

%>

## PAPER PUBLICATION AND CERTIFICATE



*It is here by certified that the paper ID : IJRASET59143, entitled Campus Selection System*

*by Anuradha Boya*

*after review is found suitable and has been published in Volume 12, Issue III, March 2024*

*in*

*International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology*

*(International Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal) Good luck for your future endeavors*



*It is here by certified that the paper ID : IJRASET59143, entitled Campus Selection System*

*by Swetha P*

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*in*

*International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology*

*(International Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal) Good luck for your future endeavors*



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*by Shivanjali D*

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*in*

*International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology*

*(International Peer Reviewed and Refereed Journal) Good luck for your future endeavors*



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*by Nithesh M*

*after review is found suitable and has been published in Volume 12, Issue III, March 2024*

*in*

*International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology*

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###### 12 III March 2024

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**Campus Selection System**

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***Abstract: The main aim of the Research Project is to develop software to manage university registration processes and create an interactive GUI through which TPO can manage all student details, messages on its console and send letters to students informing them about their student needs. registration process. Although the scope of this project is broad, the most important is the presentation of personal and educational information of students and companies. Students and companies can edit fields such as username and password. The project also allows the database administrator to access student and company information and put it into the main database. It is also possible to remove student and company information from the main database after the application is completed.***

***Keywords: Campus selection system, database, Administrator, Placement activities, Students and companies.***

1. **INTRODUCTION**

Campus Determination Framework could be a that give interface between understudies and company. Framework gives the list of appropriate companies to the understudies concurring to scholarly capability. Framework gives the list of qualified understudies from a pool concurring to required aptitude for opportunity of company. The most objective of arrangement following is to create computer program which oversees arrangement exercises in college makes an intuitive GUI where TPO can oversee points of interest of all understudies on his support he can send mails to understudies educating almost situation exercises. In spite of the fact that such a venture includes an exceptionally wide scope, this venture contains the foremost critical portion i.e., showing the individual and scholastic data of understudy and company.

The understudies and companies are too given with the office of altering a few areas like username and secret word. The project too permits a Database Director to enter the data of understudy and company which is at that point stored within the comparing tables within the main database.

He can to erase the understudy and company information after situation is over from the most database. This framework permits get to and viable utilize of the organization employing an appropriate login. This permits the arrangement officer within the college to oversee data approximately arrangement. Here, understudies with get to can include their data and can utilize it as a continued. The thought is to supply different circular essentially around 3-5 of distinctive, to diminish the number of candidates for superior work allotments.

1. **LITERATURE SURVEY**

Integrating technology into recruitment and placement processes has become a trend in recent years. A major innovation in education is the creation of online careers and recruiting. The following literature review will examine current research on the use of online staffing and placement tools in college. Pankaj Talreja, Jyoti Bagate, Sakshee Rode, Mansi Zawar, Bhavesh Ramchandani, April 2022 Journal of Emerging Technology and Innovation Research (JETIR) conducted a study to develop and implement an online placement program for advanced engineering schools. In terms of education, the online placement mode reduces the time and effort of students and companies involved in the placement process. Additionally, the system makes it easier for students to search and apply for jobs anywhere.

In another study, Samiksha Dalal, Amruta Bondre (2022) examined the effectiveness of online education in universities. The report stated that online registration increases the number of students hired by businesses and reduces the time and effort needed in the recruitment process. Additionally, the system makes the placement process accurate and transparent. Mr. Arati Rizal, Monika Nirola, Shubham Kumar, Nirnay Pradhan (2020) conducted research to develop and implement an online site for the Department of Administration. The research found that online careers benefit students by allowing them to create and manage profiles, read job postings, and apply for jobs online. The system also allows companies to easily find employees and reduce the time and effort required for hiring.

1. **EXISTING SYSTEM**

In the quest for innovation and efficiency, University selection process; It adopts a three-layer process: presentation layer, application layer and data entry layer. On the front, the presentation layer acts as a user interface, providing intuitive control panels for students, administrators, and companies. This modular approach makes it easy to integrate new functions without affecting the entire system. Interconnected modules enable efficient communication and data transfer, providing a unified and functional ecosystem. As the system grows, this underlying architecture provides both the flexibility to change and the scalability to meet growing needs as it is deployed.

1. *Traditional System*

Campus placements usually bring companies to campus and are provided by partners there to students in their final year of graduation. Companies must cut the sign when opening the application. In general, the companies entering the park are formed by parent companies. They give approximately 3–5 sets of tours. This is used to identify candidates and narrow down the company's applicants to ensure they find the best candidates. This process is called analysis.

These competitions will include:

1. Competency Assessment/Competency Assessment.
2. Group discussion.
3. Technical Interview.
4. Human Resources Interview
5. *Online Estimation System*

School recruitment system is a software designed to provide comprehensive policies to administrators, used to manage and track customer complaints about the problems they are experiencing. Experience the next step in the hiring process. Administrators may also maintain records of students in the organization to provide services to resolve complaints made by students. This web-based application provides system users with an overview of product management in the software, depending on the results as an administrator. Students can also

view their shopping carts and file a complaint with the service provider if they have any issues with their work. The system also includes a company login information where many companies visiting the university can see the names and CVs of students at the university. The software system allows students to review the list of companies that post job postings. The administrator has all permissions to the system and can review and delete detailed information that is not related to the school placement report.

1. *Online Course Selection System*

Online course selection is an online course selection based on ASP.Net. The website uses C# language as the front-end and the database uses SQL Server Management Studio 2008 as the end-end. Career Strategy: A system designed for jobseekers and recruiters. The system provides a middle ground between jobseekers and companies. Project Type: Website/Web Application Technology: ASP.Net C# language as front-end database: SQL-Server 2008 as back-end database server What is the preference at school? An online school option was created for the HR department, including the work of the HR department. This process will help the HR department streamline the student selection process. It can be said that this system is similar to human control.

1. **METHODOLOGY**
2. *Data Collection and Processing*

Efficient data gathering within Campus Selection is achieved through the utilization of java, a versatile programming language known for its robust capabilities.

Java is employed to streamline the extraction of data, ensuring a seamless and error-free process. This approach contributes to the overall consistency of data, minimizing errors that may arise during the collection phase. The utilization of java not only enhances efficiency but also saves valuable time in the data gathering process. The streamlined extraction process involves leveraging Javas features to parse data into a structured format conducive to comprehensive analysis. This step is crucial in organizing the gathered information in a systematic manner, laying the foundation for in-depth examination and exploration. By parsing data into a structured format, the Campus Selection System ensures that the subsequent analysis is not only accurate but also efficient, optimizing resource utilization throughout the placement process.

1. *System Logic and Workflow*

The Campus Selection System's logic and workflow are intricately designed to foster seamless interconnections among administrators, companies, and students. This design ensures a cohesive and integrated system were communication and information exchange flow effortlessly. The logic revolves around dynamic interactions between different modules, creating a responsive and interconnected placement ecosystem.

Administrators can efficiently manage placement schedules and events, broadcasting updates to students in real-time. Direct communication channels facilitate interactions between administrators and companies, enabling the streamlined exchange of detailed information about placement opportunities. Feedback mechanisms, both from alumni and companies, contribute to continuous system improvement. The workflow ensures that students are well-informed about upcoming opportunities through their personalized interfaces.

1. *User Interface Design*

The interface caters to administrators, companies, and students, prioritizing effective interaction. Through an intuitive and engaging design, users experience a seamless navigation process. Java's capabilities contribute to a visually appealing and responsive interface, enhancing the overall user experience. The design emphasizes clarity, accessibility, and ease of use, creating an environment that fosters active participation and efficient interaction within the Campus Selection System.

1. *Communication Protocols*

Java's networking capabilities facilitate efficient data transfer and real-time updates. The system employs standardized communication protocols such as HTTP or HTTPS to establish secure connections, guaranteeing the integrity and confidentiality of transmitted data. Additionally, Java Mail API is utilized for email communication, enabling features like notifications and alerts. The use of Java ensures cross-platform compatibility, allowing smooth communication across diverse devices. These communication protocols enhance the reliability and responsiveness of the system, providing a cohesive and interconnected experience for all users.

1. *Database architecture*

The relational database model is employed to establish structured relationships between different data entities. Tables are designed to store information about administrators, companies, students, schedules, and events, ensuring a comprehensive and well-organized dataset. The use of indexing and normalization techniques optimizes query performance, contributing to the system's responsiveness. Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is leveraged for seamless interaction between the Java application and the MySQL database, providing a robust and reliable connection. The database architecture is scalable to accommodate the growing volume of placement- related data, and data integrity measures are implemented to maintain the consistency and accuracy of information. This design ensures an efficient and reliable foundation for the Campus Selection System.

1. *Security Measures, System Testing and Validation*

Stringent encryption protocols play a crucial role in securing data during both transmission and storage, ensuring the integrity and confidentiality of user-related information. Additionally, access controls are meticulously implemented, defining user privileges and meticulously restricting unauthorized entry. These collective security features establish a secure and trustworthy placement environment, instilling confidence in users regarding the confidentiality and privacy of their data. Thorough testing scenarios cover diverse aspects, including user interactions, database operations, and system responses. This meticulous approach guarantees that the system not only meets specified requirements but also operates seamlessly across various scenarios. Testing and validation, acting as crucial checkpoints, play a pivotal role in delivering a robust and dependable Campus Selection System that caters to the needs of administrators, companies, and students.

1. **PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The proposed framework can overcome all the confinements of the existing framework such as, Student’s data is kept up within the database, it gives more security to information, guarantees information exactness, decreases printed material and spares time, Qualified understudies get more need chance, Different companies can get to their data etc. The communication between is one of the key highlights of this thought. The pre-interaction of understudies with companies will offer assistance them overcome their fear amid interviews. Indeed, in spite of the fact that competition is display the fear of competition is decreased in a virtual competition. Indeed, in spite of the fact that it might take time for all to get it the framework and keep up with it.

As time passes, users thought to get distant better; a much better; a higher; a stronger; an improved">a far better around it and overcome the ancient convention. This usage will be long run of the enlistment framework. Hones of such will be more doable and temperate. This framework employments python as front conclusion and SQL as back conclusion. It stores its information in a database and with the scalable property of this will make this framework to be executed on an expansive scale. The information will be tireless and will help to get to them in fair a couple of the point of this venture is to create a framework with progressed offices. This permits to overcome different confinement within the existing framework such as:

1. Understudy data kept up within the database.
2. It gives more security to the information.
3. Decrease printed material and spare time.
4. Qualified understudies get more priority.



STUDENT

WEB SERVER

TPO/ADMIN

CAMPUS SELECTION SYSTEM

DATABASE

COMPANY

AUTOMATED MAIL SYSTEM

Fig 1: System Architecture

1. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

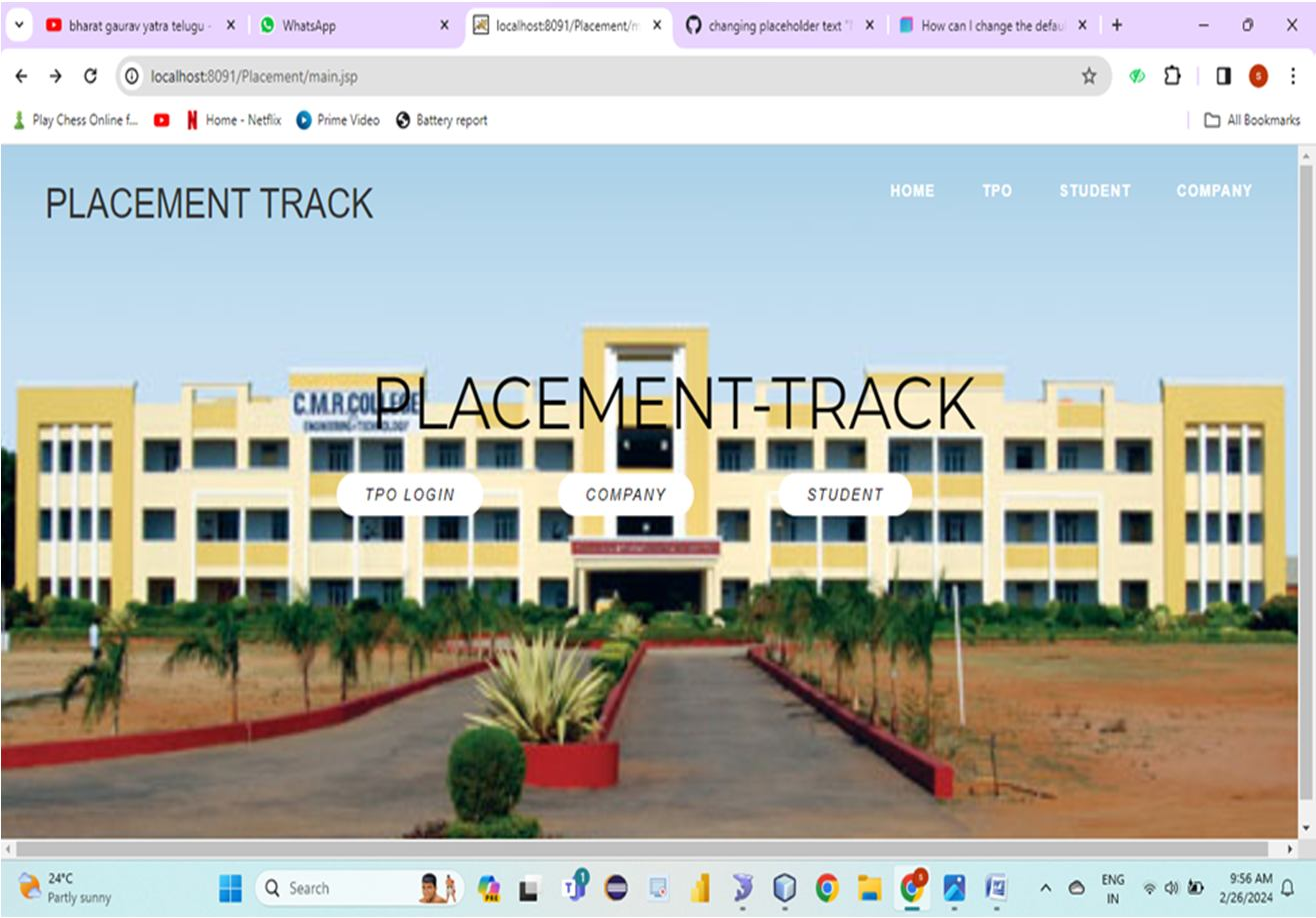


Fig 2: Home Screen

The campus selection page is shown in Figure 2. This page is designed to help students/company register and log in to the system. The menu bar includes homepage, TPO, students, and company.

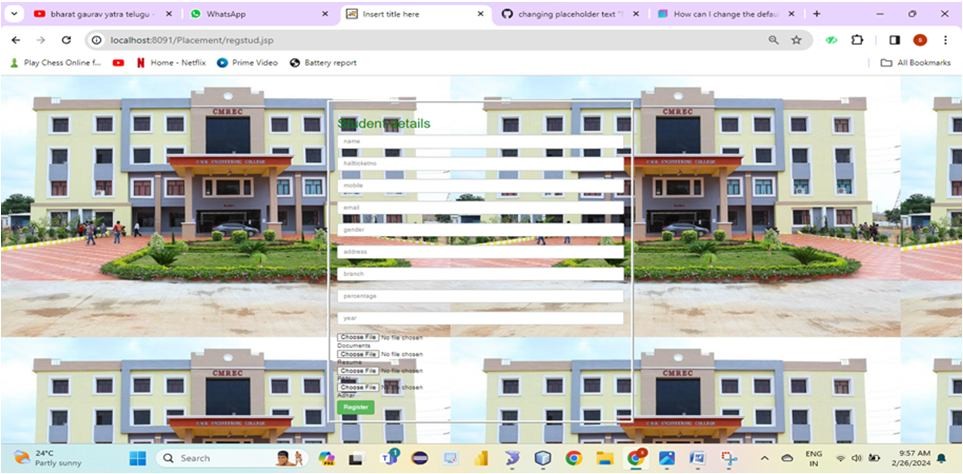


Fig 3: Student Registration

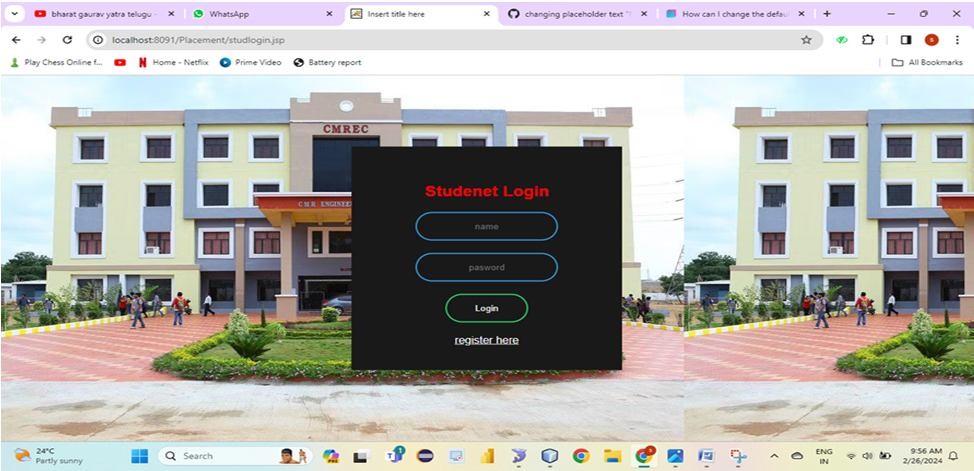


Fig 4: Student Login

Users can log in to the system after registering to the system. They can select the user mode and then enter the username and password, as shown in Figure 4. After verification, the user will go to the home screen.

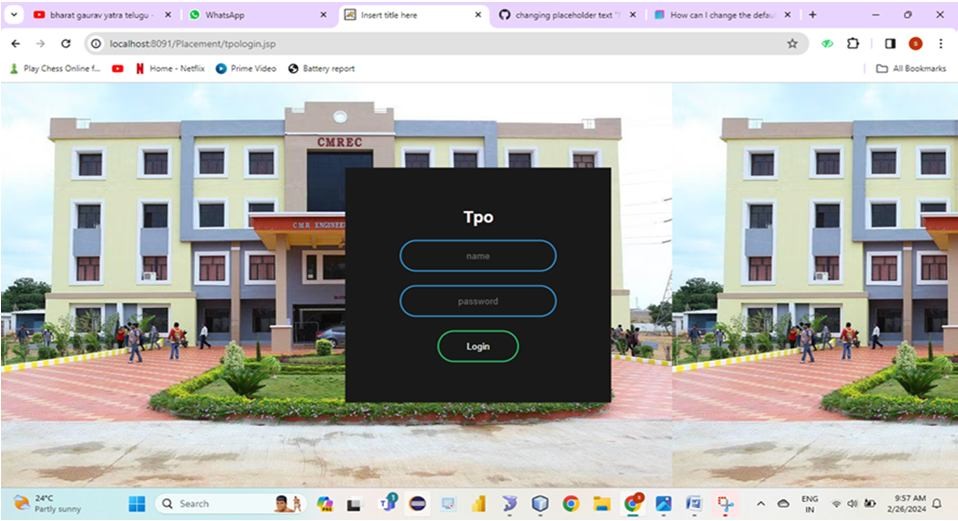


Fig 5: TPO Login

In campus selection, TPOs and companies manage jobs, TPOs can modify or delete jobs, TPOs and companies can add jobs and edit job details. Based on job design, students will be selected to specific companies. The Job Postings page contains job information such as job title, company name, job description, minimum salary, job description and student options.

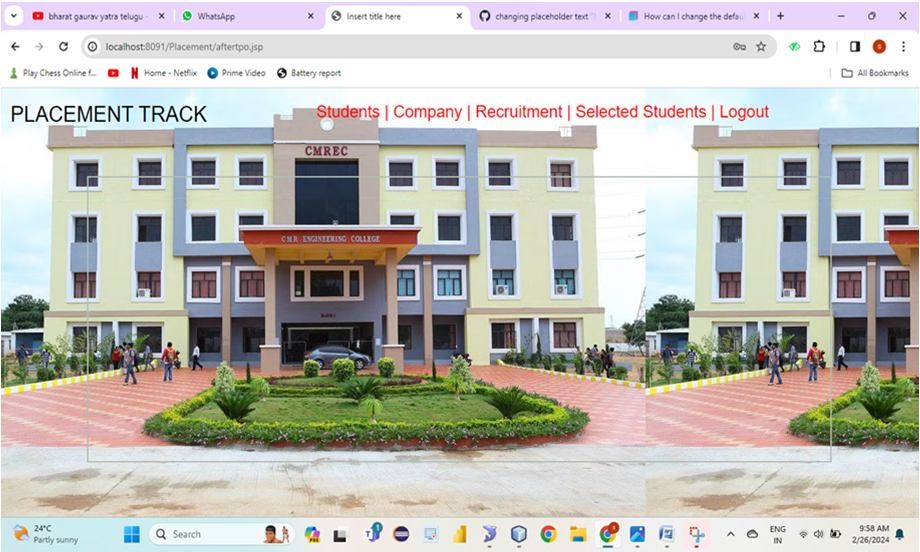


Fig 6: TPO info page

1. **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is evident that creating a user-friendly system to alleviate the challenges faced by college TPOs (Training and Placement Officers) in managing student information is of paramount importance. The current manual methods of managing this data are labor intensive and prone to errors, necessitating the development of an efficient and effective solution. Throughout the project development, the primary goal has been to minimize both hardware and software requirements, ensuring that the system can cater to a maximum number of users. This approach not only optimizes accessibility but also enhances the ease of use for all stakeholders involved in the placement process. The system facilitates seamless communication between recruiters, placement officers, students, and companies. Recruiters have the flexibility to access the application at their convenience, enabling efficient interaction with the placement officer. Meanwhile, the placement officer can effectively manage and engage with both students and companies by exchanging messages through the system. This two-way communication channel streamlines the entire placement process, making it more efficient and user-friendly. In essence, this system offers a comprehensive and efficient solution to the challenges faced by TPOs in managing student information. It not only simplifies the process but also promotes effective communication among all stakeholders, ultimately contributing to a more successful and streamlined placement process.

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