# **Online Resume Builder**

#### A MINI-PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY KATTANKULATHUR- 603 203 OCTOBER 2022



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#### **BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this B.Tech mini-project report titled "Online Resume Maker" is the bonafide work of K. Venkata Sridham and Sainath Boreda who carried out the project work under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion for this or any other candidate.

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Department of DSBS

**Signature of Internal Examiner** 

**Signature of External Examiner** 

#### **ABSTRACT**

An online resume builder is a software developed to simplify the task of creating a resume for individuals. The application provides an effective means of designing desired resume in fact a professional looking resume. The system is flexible to be used and reduces the need of thinking and designing an appropriate resume according to qualifications. Usually individuals get confused while creating a resume especially for a novice person such as graduate students. They don't get a clear idea of what things and information must be included in a resume. Hence the system is developed to provide them an easy way for creating a professional looking resume. This project is user-friendly and requires minimum human intervention. Individuals just have to fill up a form that specifies questions from all required fields such as personal questions, educational, qualities, interest, skills and so on. The answers provided by the users are stored and the system automatically generates a well structured resume. Users have option to create resume in any format and file

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# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Analysis is the focus of system developing and is the stage when system designers have to work at two levels of definition regarding the study of situational issues and possible solutions in terms of "what to do" and "how to do".

#### Advantages:-

- Provides instant resume to individuals.
- Reduces tedious work in thinking and creating resume and is convenient for users.
- The system saves time and reduces human efforts.
- Provides quick access and is affordable.

#### Disadvantages:-

- It sometimes require internet connection.
- New styles are not possible

# Chapter 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

A system is an orderly grouping of independent components linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective. Its main characteristics are organization, interaction, independent, integration and central objective a system does not necessarily mean to a computer system. It may be a manual system or any other names.

System Analysis is a process by which we attribute process or goals to a human activity, determine how well those purpose are being achieved and specify the requirements of the various tools and techniques that are to be used within the system if the system performances are to be achieved.

# **Chapter 3**

#### SYSTEM ANALYSIS

#### **3.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

Resume contains our personal information which might get leaked if we upload it in other websites. Other websites ask us to make a account and upload all our details.

#### **3.2 PROPOSED SOLUTION:**

Make a website which doesn't have any login requirements and gives privacy to user's data

#### **3.3 SOFTWARE and HARDWARES**

1. Software Requirements

Operating System: Windows/MacOS/Linux

Tools: Visual Studio Code

2. Hardware requirements:

Processor: -

Hard disk: -

RAM: -

# Chapter 4 SYSTEM DESIGN AND MPLEMENTATION

#### HTML:

The HyperText Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets s. Other tags such as surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages.

Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.[2] A form of HTML, known as HTML5, is used to display video and audio, primarily using the element, in collaboration with JavaScript.

#### CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, Math ML or XHTML). CSS describes how elements should be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media. CSS is among the core languages of the open web and is standardized across Web browsers according to W3C specifications. Previously, the development of various parts of CSS specification was done synchronously, which allowed the versioning of the latest recommendations. You might have heard about CSS1, CSS2.1, or even CSS3. There will never be a CSS3 or a CSS4; rather, everything is now CSS without a version number. After CSS 2.1, the scope of the specification increased significantly and the progress on different CSS modules started to differ so much, that it became more effective to develop and release recommendations separately per module. Instead of versioning the CSS specification, W3C now periodically takes a snapshot of the latest stable state of the CSS specification and individual modules progress. CSS modules now have version numbers, or levels, such as CSS Color Module Level 5

### JavaScript:

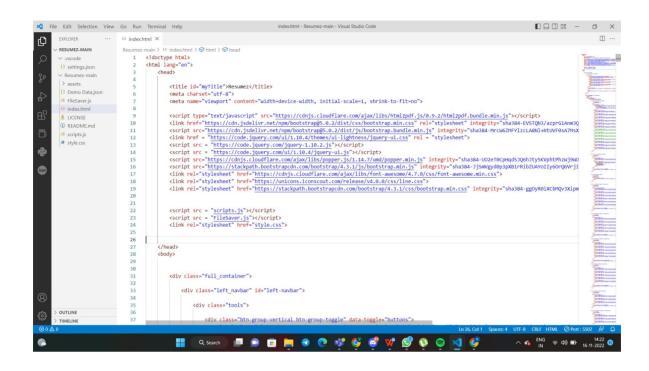
JavaScript (JS) is a lightweight, interpreted, or just-in-time compiled programming language with first-class functions. While it is most well-known as the scripting language for Web pages, many non-browser environments also use it, such as Node.js, Apache Couch DB and Adobe Acrobat. JavaScript is a prototype-based, multi-paradigm, singlethreaded, dynamic language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and declarative (e.g. functional programming) styles. Read more about JavaScript. This section is dedicated to the JavaScript language itself, and not the parts that are specific to Web pages or other host environments. For information about APIs that are specific to Web pages, please see Web APIs and DOM. The standards for JavaScript are the ECMA Script Language Specification (ECMA-262) and the ECMA Script Internationalization API specification (ECMA-402). As soon as one browser implements a feature, we try to document it. This means that cases where some proposals for new ECMA Script features have already been implemented in browsers, documentation and examples in MDN articles may use some of those new features. Most of the time, this happens between the stages 3 and 4, and is usually before the spec is officially published. Do not confuse JavaScript with the Java programming language. Both "Java" and "JavaScript" are trademarks or registered trademarks of Oracle in the U.S. and other countries. However, the two programming languages have very different syntax, semantics, and use.

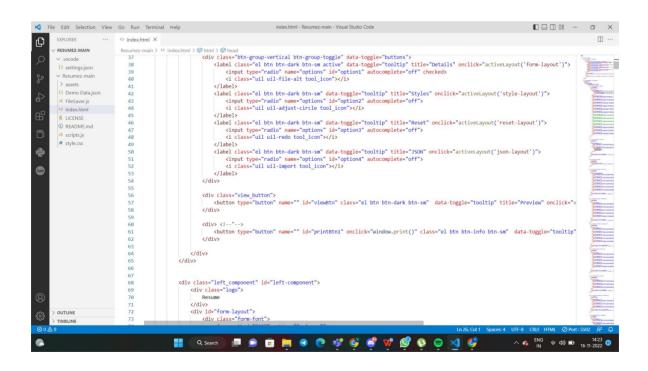
#### **NodeJS:**

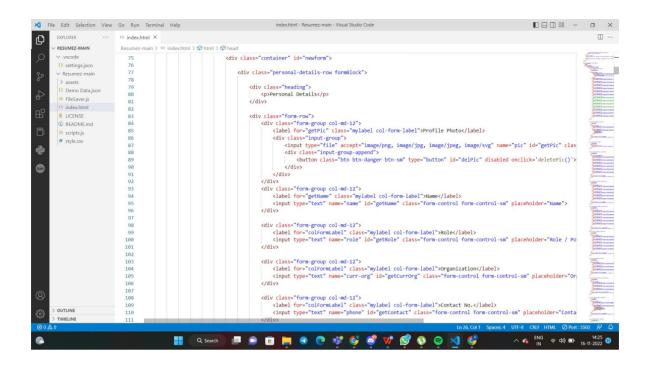
Node.js is an open-source, cross-platform, back-end JavaScript runtime environment that runs on a JavaScript Engine (i.e. V8 engine) and executes JavaScript code outside a web browser, which was designed to build scalable network applications. Node.js lets developers use JavaScript to write command line tools and for server-side scripting—running scripts server-side to produce dynamic web page content before the page is sent to the user's web browser. Consequently, Node.js represents a "JavaScript everywhere" paradigm,[6] unifying web-application development around a single programming language, rather than different languages for server-side and client-side scripts. Node.js has an event-driven architecture capable of asynchronous I/O. These design choices aim to optimize throughput and scalability in web applications with many input/output operations, as well as for real-time Web applications (e.g., real-time communication programs and browser games). The Node.js distributed development project was previously governed by the Node.js Foundation,[8] and has now merged with the JS Foundation to form the OpenJS Foundation, which is facilitated by the Linux Foundation's Collaborative Projects program.

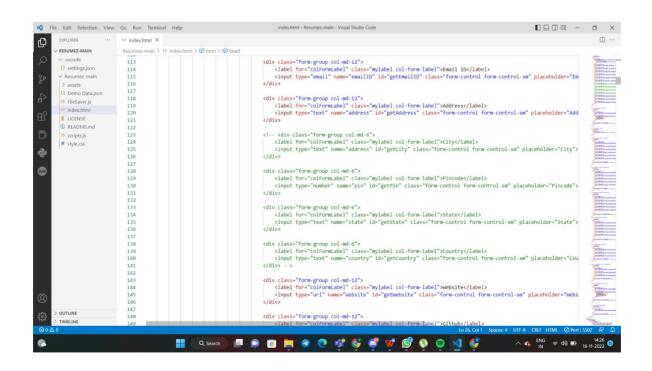
JSON is an acronym for JavaScript Object Notation, is an open standard format, which is lightweight and text-based, designed explicitly for human-readable data interchange. It is a language-independent data format. It supports almost every kind of language, framework, and library. JSON is an open standard for exchanging data on the web. It supports data structures like objects and arrays. So, it is easy to write and read data from JSON.

#### HTML:-







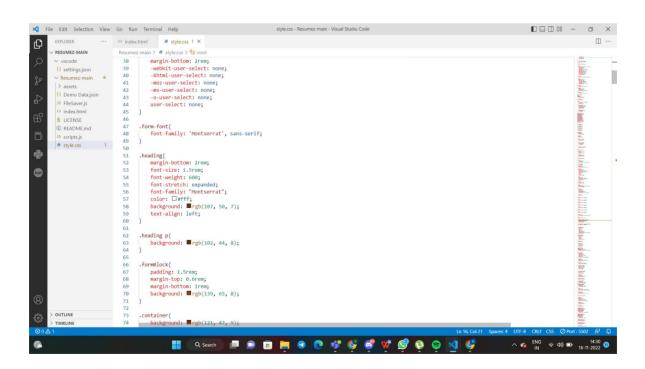


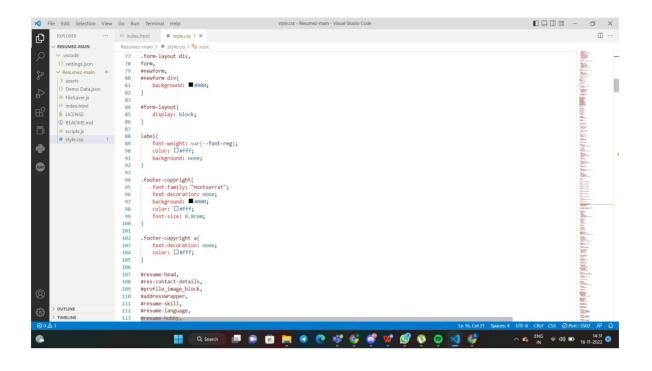
#### CSS:

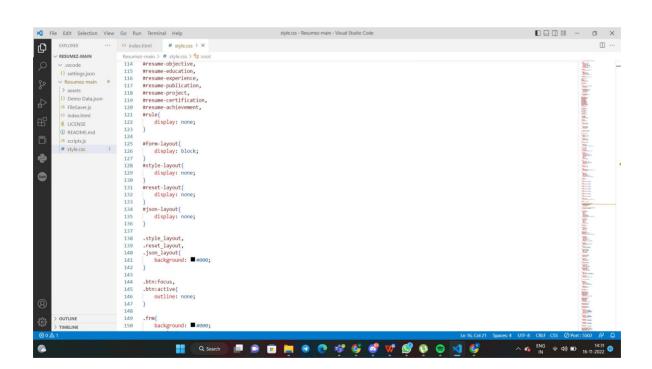
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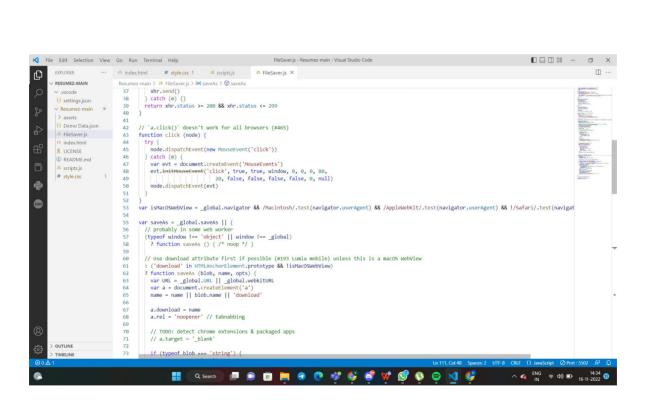
#### JS:-

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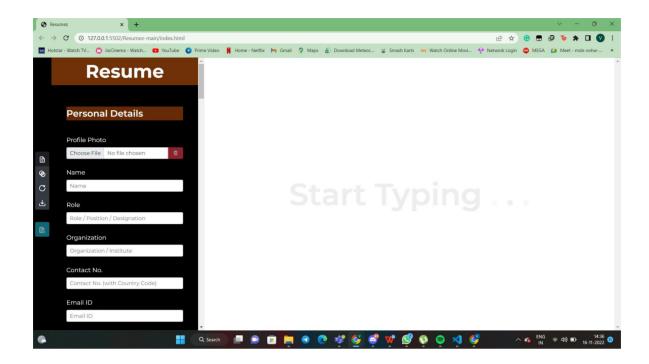
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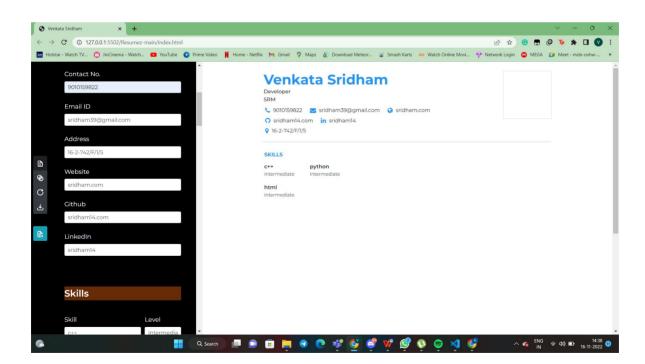
> assets
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   if (typeof opts === 'undefined') opts = { autoBom: false }
   else if (typeof opts !== 'object') {
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      opts = { autoBom: lopts }
   }
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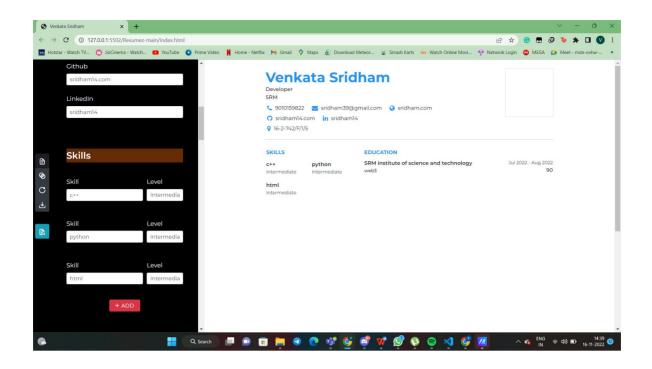
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                                                  return blob
  function download (url, name, opts) {
  var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest()
  xhr.open('GET', url)
  xhr.responseType = 'blob'
  xhr.onload = function () {
    saveAs(xhr.response, name, opts)
                                                       }
xhr.onerror = function () {
  console.error('could not download file')
                                                       xhr.send()
                                                   function corsEnabled (url) {
  var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest()
  // use sync to avoid popup blocker
  xhr.open('HEAD', url, false)
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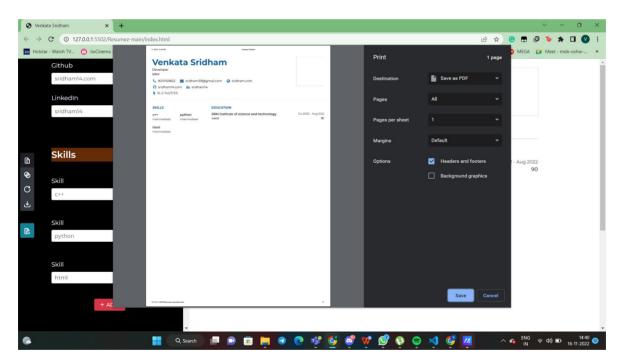


#### **OUTPUT:-**









# **Chapter 5 CONCLUSIONS**

Online Resume builder website is successfully made and implemented. User's privacy is secured and there is no need to create any account in this particular website.

#### **REFERENCE:-**

- 1. <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML</a>
- 2. <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/">https://www.w3schools.com/html/</a>
- 3. <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp">https://www.w3schools.com/css/default.asp</a>
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