**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

The highly competitive and dynamic nature of the job market as well as personal preferences and goals lead individuals to change their jobs at some point in their lives. Moving to a new job, however, is not an easy decision, which may depend on many factors, such as salary, job description, and geographical location. Making successful job transitions is essential for a successful professional career. In this work, we build an automated system that can recommend jobs to people based on their past job histories in order to facilitate the process of selecting a new job. We believe that such a system can successfully exploit the job transitions performed by other employees. That is, we propose recommending jobs to people based on inference from the job transition patterns observed in the past. These patterns may involve features extracted from the business profiles of employees (e.g., years of experience, educational degree, job title), the profiles of institutions1 (e.g., industry, type, size), and the job transitions themselves (e.g., frequency of transitions between jobs, average time spent in a job).

The framework we propose is based on K means clustering. Given an employee’s past job history, the objective of the learning model is to accurately predict the next institution that the employee will move to. The predicted institution can then be recommended to the employee as the next step in his/her career. To evaluate our framework, we use a large sample of job transitions extracted from the publicly available employee profiles in the Web. From this sample, we extract a number of features that we use to train and test our machine learning model. The results of our experiments demonstrate that the transition of an employee to an institution can be quite accurately predicted, significantly improving over a baseline predictor that always predicts the most frequent institution in the data. Our results indicate that the most important feature in predicting a job transition is the current institution of the employee.

**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE SURVEY**

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**CHAPTER 3**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**3.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

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**3.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:**

Our project has some software requirements as follows:

**3.2.1 Eclipse Software:**

Eclipse is an integrated development environment (IDE) used in computer programming. It contains a base workspace and an extensible plug-in system for customizing the environment. We used this software to develop our project because of its compatibility with java programming language. The Eclipse SDK includes the Eclipse Java development tools (JDT), offering an IDE with a built-in Java incremental compiler and a full model of the Java source files. This allows for advanced refactoring techniques and code analysis. The IDE also makes use of a workspace, in this case a set of metadata over a flat file space allowing external file modifications as long as the corresponding workspace resource is refreshed afterward.

Eclipse implements the graphical control elements of the Java toolkit called Standard Widget Toolkit (SWT), whereas most Java applications use the Java standard Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) or Swing. Eclipse's user interface also uses an intermediate graphical user interface layer called JFace, which simplifies the construction of applications based on SWT.

**3.2.1 Apache Tomcat Server:**

Apache Tomcat (called "Tomcat" for short) is an open-source implementation of the Java Servlet, JavaServer Pages, Java Expression Language and WebSocket technologies. Tomcat provides a "pure Java" HTTP web server environment in which Java code can run. We have used Tomcat 4.x which was released with Catalina (a servlet container), Coyote (an HTTP connector) and Jasper (a JSP engine). As our project is a web application for detecting duplicate images in user’s own created database so we used this because it has also added user— as well as system-based web applications enhancement to add support for deployment across the variety of environments. It also tries to manage sessions as well as applications across the network.

Tomcat is building additional components. A number of additional components may be used with Apache Tomcat. These components may be built by users should they need them or they can be downloaded from one of the mirrors. We have also used its highavailability feature facilitate the scheduling of system upgrades (e.g. new releases, change requests) without affecting the live environment. This is done by dispatching live traffic requests to a temporary server on a different port while the main server is upgraded on the main port. It is very useful in handling user requests on high-traffic web applications.

**3.2.1 MySQL Database:**

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmers use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups

**CHAPTER 4**

**SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

The highly competitive and dynamic nature of the job market as well as personal preferences and goals lead individuals to change their jobs at some point in their lives. Moving to a new job, however, is not an easy decision, which may depend on many factors, such as salary, job description, and geographical location. Making successful job transitions is essential for a successful professional career. In this

**CHAPTER 5**

**IMPLIMENTATION AND RESULT**

The highly competitive and dynamic nature of the job market as well as personal preferences and goals lead individuals to change their jobs at some point in their lives. Moving to a new job, however, is not an easy decision, which may depend on many factors, such as salary, job description, and geographical location. Making successful job transitions is essential for a successful professional career. In this

**CHAPTER 6**

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

The highly competitive and dynamic nature of the job market as well as personal preferences and goals lead individuals to change their jobs at some point in their lives. Moving to a new job, however, is not an easy decision, which may depend on many factors, such as salary, job description, and geographical location. Making successful job transitions is essential for a successful professional career. In this

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